

Associational Form of Eastern Association of New York

BY REV. T. H. MERRILL.

"Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, in his glory and dominion forever and ever."

For a little, let us place ourselves at the foot of the cross, if we would see the man who was delivered for our sin, and who was raised again for our justification.

I believe of all the objects that the Jews saw in those visions recorded in the Revelation, our Lord Jesus Christ is the central—the most glorious and attractive.

The ruling principle in a Christian's mind is love for Christ which terminates in love. It is the deepest affection in the soul and the most outward in life.

But let the people whom the Lord hath chosen for himself have their spiritual eye fixed on their great Captain of Salvation who was made perfect through suffering.

There are some things which have arrived at the conclusion that the best way to get the most effective and successful preparation for the past, and the best way to look a long while into Jesus before we go there, and think how he died to save the soul, and how he lives for us at the right hand of the Father.

There are great many people, and even professors of Christ, that talk fluently about him, and sometimes are seen to weep, especially when the tragedy of the Calvary is set forth.

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them with a divine stimulus and a flower that they may live henceforth as those who are not of this world.

Nothing can take the place of this and answer as well. A church may have the ounces of eloquence which feed the poor, may erect institutions and endow them, may beset lyrics to support splendid enterprises and be puffed to the skies through its denominational organ.

It is not necessary for a church to be wealthy in order to be a powerful church. We read of a certain church that was very wealthy and yet poor and blind and naked.

It is not money that is needed most in our denomination to support our home and local interests.

Religion is not a thing of emotion exclusively, nor even mainly. It is a system of divine faith and love in respect and a life of action in another.

Every imbibition of truth and every influx of spiritual life is to thrill along the nerves and into the marrow of the soul's faculties and lead manifestation in action.

Emotion, feeling—these are well enough if they feed the springs of power. Prayer, praise, preaching—these are all good, and never to be dispensed with.

True love is no thin, disengaged sentiment. Love asserts its presence in a practical, visible way when once it really lives.

As a body of Christians we are one as to the principles and doctrines of Christianity, but how do we stand in other matters relative to church life and church work?

It is not to be feared that there are some in all our churches who do not come up to the level of the Lord's love.

We see sometimes the feeble in health advised by their physicians to go to some more favorable climate.

Here is the call of love—the command of love; but there is the obedience of love on the part of so many who profess to be lovers of the blessed Saviour.

In falling back upon the master thought of the gospel, the thought of Christ, we observe that the consciousness of it in the hearts of God's professing children constitutes not only the land of union among them, but is the most active and influential power to move them forward on the line of Christian duty.

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the giant to turn the iron axes of machinery. We talk of the power that was latent in the skies, till science climbed their heights, and seeing the spirit of the thunder, chained it to our service.

The woods are clothed in green by every little leaf expanding its own form. The fields are clothed with the golden grain by every stalk ripening its own head.

The extension of the reign of Messiah on earth is the will and purpose of Father of all mercy and grace.

To this, our conversion, by the grace of God, our baptism and church relationship—our duties, our entire selves, with all we have and are, we must contribute.

Every knee shall bow and tongue confess Jesus Christ as Lord and King.

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Labor multiplies on the heads of the faithful, but some of the proceeds thereof others are permitted to gather, and it may be that we are stumbling in our grave.

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Common Sense. In the treatment of slight ailments would save a vast amount of sickness and misery.

Cathartic. For myself and family.—J. T. Hess, Leithville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE New Brunswick Real Estate BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Equitable Mortgage Company OF NEW YORK.

\$500 OFFERED. For an incurable case of Catarrh of the Bladder.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. Symptoms of Catarrh of the Bladder.

Pierce's LIVER PILLS. The Original and Most Effective.

Poudre d'Almande a-Bouffanger DE WOODILL.

BEST ON EARTH SURPRISE SOAP.

Geo. A. Hetherington, M.D. OFFICE: 129 UNION STREET.

ST. JOHN. N. B. WE WILL REPAIR THE REPS, STAMP, SEND MAIL HALPAX, N.

October 10, 1888. THE NEW YORK...

St. John and Shore...

HERBERT Barrister and Solicitor.

WALTHAM...

THOMAS...

Hides and Furs...

J. Cham...

BELL...

FARM...

TER...

J. E. Commis...

ST. J. WE WILL REPAIR THE REPS, STAMP, SEND MAIL HALPAX, N.

VOICE CULTURE.

MISS JENNIE D. HITCHENS.

Pupil of Mr. L. P. McNeill, of Boston, Mass. Will open a class in vocal music in St. John's...

The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership under the Laws of the Province of New Brunswick, hereby certify: 1. That the name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted...

City and County of Saint John, to wit: He is remembered that on the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight...

1887. - APRIL. - 1887.

OUR NEW SPRING GOODS

WHOLESALE TRADE.

MESSES DANIEL & BOYD desire to briefly call the attention of Dry Goods Merchants to their immediate collection of New Spring Goods selected with special care...

We carry by far the largest stock of Dry Goods to select from and now offer many choice and novel designs confined exclusively to ourselves for this market.

We believe that a critical examination of our stock will prove that our goods compare favorably with the cheapest, and further that for variety of designs and richness of coloring our stock is not surpassed by any in the Dominion.

Orders given to our Travellers, or sent by post receive careful attention and quiet despatch.

DANIEL & BOYD.

NEW GOODS!

In Gentlemen's Department 27 King Street.

New Long Suits, Silk Handkerchiefs, Madras, Sea, Pongee, Braes, French Braes, Bag Bumps, Coats, Bags, Dressing Gowns, Shirts, Marine Shirts and Drawers.

ENGLISH ALL LINEN COLLARS in the latest styles and the "Derby" Collar, Turn Down, and THE SWELL (Paper, Standing) COLLARS.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON, & ALLISON

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on the 22nd day of the month of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river through the island of St. Mary.

The works will be in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island of St. Mary, and the other, the deepening and widening of the canal, and the construction of locks, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained.

Information relative to the works can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Tenders are requested to be in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the canal.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2500 must accompany the tender, for the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends, pier, &c.

The respective deposit receipts - cheques will not be accepted - must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the order submitted.

The deposit receipt sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By A. F. BRADLEY, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888. 34-41

McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bell, Cast Iron and Steel for STEAMBOATS, COLLARS, TOWER CRACKS, etc.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Belts of Pure Copper and the Best Cast Iron, Brass, and Steel. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

THE HOME.

Loss and Gain.

I sorrowed that the golden day was dead. Its light no more the country side adorned. But whilst I grieved, behold! - the east grew red. With morning.

I sighed that merry spring was forced to go. And doff the wreaths that did so well become her; But whilst I murmured at her absence, lo! - 'Twas summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed. By burning skies that scorched my early hopes; But whilst for these I pined, my hands were filled. With roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end; Of friendships that which none had once seemed nearer; But whilst I wept I found a newer friend, - 'Twas Love and dearer.

And thus I learned old pleasures are estranged. Only that something better may be given; Until at last we find our path exchanged. For heaven. - Good Words.

As a Hint to Mothers. The transitional period from girlhood to womanhood is an excellent time for domestic training. Confinement to books is then injurious; the mind needs a variety of occupation, and the body requires constant change of exercise.

The transitional period from girlhood to womanhood is an excellent time for domestic training. Confinement to books is then injurious; the mind needs a variety of occupation, and the body requires constant change of exercise. This is abundantly furnished by the different classes of work required in the household. A year or two at this period devoted to practical mastery of the various domestic accomplishments is of inestimable value, and gives the right direction to the various faculties, so far as she is "truly womanly," begins to look forward to a home of her own, and prepare herself to preside over it worthily.

It takes brains to learn to cook well, to get meals regularly and on time, to order a household duly, and to have the various weekly tasks so arranged and adjusted to each other that they shall be done in season without haste and without worry.

The woman who can do this, with the requisite training, makes a home in any school or college. It takes as much early talent, application, and general "gumption" to take up a good dinner, having everything prepared and served just right, as it does to prepare a set of examination papers in science or mathematics.

It is equally probable that the visit may show a comparison favorable to the home farm, and there is a sense of satisfaction over the result of labor faithfully performed, and intelligence carefully directed, that can never be felt in any comparison made between one's own success and the successes of his neighbors. But the comparison rarely fails to be of mutual help. Looking over the fields and buildings suggests topics, and each must gain from the discussion. One does a certain thing better than his neighbor, while the neighbor has certainly excelled in another direction, and each profits from the other.

Some mothers seem utterly incapable of amusing their children. They can cook for them, sew for them, take care of them when they are sick, but have no faculty for making them happy. The little people fret and moan because the street where about them is so work-a-day, so dull, so devoid of the imaginative element on which they thrive. Among the rich, as well as the poor, they are often forlorn because they are in a grown-up world; there should be a typing of elders to their small estate. See how heavily they will respond to the crudest effort for their entertainment! Particularly do they like to believe that they are helping; with tiny brooms they can sweep; they can dust, and wash a bit of kitchen paint - only let the mother carry on the work as if it were play.

By thus becoming a part of the child-life of their little ones, mothers can gain a real influence attainable on no other way. The child will be guided by the one who is in sympathy with him.

THE FARM.

The number of insects a toad will destroy in a day seems almost incredible. I honestly think that a healthy and able-bodied toad of industrious habits will get away with and digest his own weight of insects during twenty-four hours. Cherish your toad, therefore, and if you be of an insectivorous turn of mind, turn out by daylight, and watch the toad getting their breakfast. It is very entertaining.

The most economical way to milk a cow, all things considered, is to milk the two fore teats clean, leaving off with a pretty full stream and then milk the hind ones down to a short stream, and, returning to the fore ones, milk them to the same condition, not touching the hind ones again. This will leave the teats empty, and the bag, too. It is a false notion that tugging away at the teats stimulates a cow to give more milk; but, on the contrary, emptying the bag as soon as possible yields more; then the cow can have the extra time to eat, which is a better stimulus than either. A slow milker is never tolerated in the dairy districts, and a "stripper" is an injury anywhere.

HEALTHFUL EFFECT OF ONIONS - It is a pity that onions have not a colic that they do for their dietetic and medicinal qualities are excellent. Baked and roasted onions are a good specific for cold on the chest, a cough, a cold, and a clogging of the bronchial tubes. A medical writer recommends the eating of young raw onions by children three or four times a week, and of boiled and roasted onions when they get too strong to be eaten raw. Another writer says that "during unhealthy seasons, when diphtheria and like contagious diseases prevail, onions ought to be eaten in the spring of the year at least once a week. The effect of onions is invigorating and prophylactic in the extreme."

LEVEL CULTIVATION - On a field cultivated level and the surface all mellow, the rain goes right down where it falls, writing all the soil, and carrying what fertility it

has in it right to the growing roots that extend all through between the rows. Where a shovel plow is used, during a heavy shower, much of the water runs off in the furrows, carrying its fertility with it. The ground in the hills, instead of being a "holding medium" when gets so dry and hard that the field is injured. Level soil will withstand drought best. In a wet season potatoes will stand hilling better, on drained land even than hills are an injury. When one takes a soil from between the rows to pile up around the hills he is laying bare, or nearly so, the roots that are along in the centre. This is abusing the plants, and on drained land I know of no possible benefit to be derived. Better plant about four inches deep and keep the ground nearly level. In practice I have to throw a little dirt under the plants once with the Planet horse-hoe to keep the weeds down without the use of hand-hoe, but we keep the surface as nearly level as possible. After raising many thousands of bushels in this way, we find no more greened or sun-burned than when we hilled up high; in fact I think not so many. - T. B. Ferry, of Ohio.

How to Keep Onions and Onion Sets. If the onions are thoroughly ripe there is no difficulty in keeping them till spring. But if they are immature, with thick green necks, the only way to keep them is the old-fashioned method of "tracing." Take two or three onions and tie them together with a string around the necks. Then plant the onion in the trace and wind the string around the neck, and then another and another, till you have a string of trace of onions a yard long. Hang this up in a cool, dry room. If the onions are perfectly ripe and dry they can be spread out four or five inches thick on shelves or on the floor of an airy room. If somewhat green, but free from "mouldiness," spread them out thinner and turn occasionally till you get them dry and set.

If you do not want to sell or use the onions till spring a convenient way to keep them is to put them in a dry place and let them freeze. All that is necessary is to keep them dry and prevent their thawing. They will come out of their winter quarters fresh and firm, and will keep just as well as those that have not been frozen. When wanted for sale during the winter a good plan is to keep the onions in slatted bushel boxes. Keep them in a cool, dry room, not in a damp cellar. The boxes can be piled on top of each other and in rows with an inch or so of space between them for ventilation.

Compare Farms. That farmer is wise who frequently compares the condition of his farm with that of his neighbors, having for an object the improvement of his own. It is time well spent to take a few hours occasionally to go to a neighbor's and compare notes. If his corn is bright, healthy, green in color, and full, perfect ears await to be plucked, while the corn in the home field is yellow, sickly, and its ears but half developed, it will be natural to inquire into the cause of this difference, to ascertain the secret of the neighbor's success, and the kind of cultivation carried on. This illustrates the gain derived from a comparison of crops. Usually, the difference will be slight; but there will be some difference, and it should be accounted for.

It is equally probable that the visit may show a comparison favorable to the home farm, and there is a sense of satisfaction over the result of labor faithfully performed, and intelligence carefully directed, that can never be felt in any comparison made between one's own success and the successes of his neighbors. But the comparison rarely fails to be of mutual help. Looking over the fields and buildings suggests topics, and each must gain from the discussion. One does a certain thing better than his neighbor, while the neighbor has certainly excelled in another direction, and each profits from the other.

Swine in the Orchard. An old friend, a farmer, whose orchard has always been above the average in condition and production, recently told us that he thought much of his success in orcharding was due to his fattening his swine, in the fall and early winter, in the orchard. Our own experience has shown us very plainly that the close association of swine and orchard trees is mutually beneficial. If the swine are given salt and ashes regularly, and a variety of food, they will not peel the trees; and the falling fruit makes a good share of the needed variety. The early windfalls, at least, almost without exception contain larvae, the presence of these being responsible for the falling of the fruit. The hogs eat the fruit and the larvae also, and thus prevent their entrance into the earth or judgment elsewhere; and as a result there is not a swarm of their descendants to light the fruit the next year. The animals, being much under the tree to get the fruit and the shade, deposit their manure where it will do the most good. In exchange the trees give the animals shade, when high feeding makes shade grateful and wholesome, and vegetable food, when strong feeding of dry grains makes it a necessity to the health and the thrift of the animals. If it is desired to evaporate or on the best of the windfalls, the hogs may be shut out during the night and admitted after those windfalls desired have been gathered up. - American Cultivator.

At the late missionary conference in London, Rev. W. Allen gave startling statistics as to African liquor traffic, which he characterized as a mission agency of Satan. At Sierra Leone 180,000 gallons of intoxicants were imported last year, and at Lagos, 1,213,000 gallons in the same time. The last three resolutions adopted at this convention favored a petition to Parliament to stop the opium trade with China, that measure be taken to prevent the flooding of the Congo country with strong drink and to stop licensed vice in India.

The Fact is, said one who had ample chance to observe, "that the path to the innermost fold of gambling is through the obscuration of the fashionable card playing." It is enough to shake my decision to know that there are grave risks connected with the game and that "the world into which it leads is on the whole harmful," while on the other hand neither character nor Christian influence will use anything by refusing to indulge. I clipped the other day, from a newspaper, this testimony from Dr. J. G. Holland, the founder of the Century magazine: "I have many a days had a card-playing community open to my

observation, and I am yet to be made to believe that that which is the universal resort of the starved in soul and intellect, which has never in any way linked to itself tender, elevating or beautiful associations - the tendency of which is to unduly absorb the attention from more weighty matters - can recommend itself to the favor of Christ's disciples. The presence of culture and genius may embellish, but it can never dignify it. I have at this moment ringing in my ears the dying ejaculation of my father's early friend: "Keep your son from cards. Over them, I have murdered time and lost heaven." - Rev. F. L. Hayes.

Anthony Allaire, superintendent of from 1876 to 1884 on Blackwell's Island where the city workhouse, the penitentiary and other penal institutions of New York city are located, said a short time since that ninety-five per cent of the people who find their way into the workhouse on the island are brought there through rum.

Over fifty per cent of the inmates of the lunatic asylum are there from the same cause, and out of the whole 10,000 population of the island 3,000 are there directly or indirectly as a result of the liquor traffic.

Testimony of Physicians of Toledo, O., on Beer-Drinking. Dr. S. S. Lungren: "Every part of the body of a confirmed beer-drinker becomes loaded down with morbid and poisonous matter, and every part will soon fall into ruin and decay."

Dr. J. T. Woods: "Lager beer, if used at all, should be used as medicine, as speac, quinine, rhuarb, strychnine."

Dr. C. A. Kirkley: "There is no more fruitful source of Bright's disease than beer-drinking. The evil effects are not confined to the consumers of the beverage but are transmitted to their offspring."

Dr. C. W. Chapman: "I regard beer as harmful as ardent spirit, brandy, and whiskey, as it produces fatty degeneration of the heart, liver, and kidneys."

Dr. G. A. Collamore: "Beer drinking produces a morbid effect upon the heart, lungs, brain, stomach, liver, and kidneys; the brain is kept in a hyperemic condition which prevents normal cerebration or the accurate use of the mental faculties." - Toledo Blade.

Beer Civilization. SUNDAY LABOR IN GERMANY. In the last reports of German factory inspectors, reference is made to the inquiry carried out by a special committee into the practice of Sunday labor in the empire. The committee was directed to ascertain to what extent German workmen are compelled to work on Sunday, and to obtain the view of employers respecting the limitation and prohibition of such work. The great body of large manufacturers and leading business men alluded on the subject have declared absolute prohibition of work on Sunday impracticable, but a majority was in favor of some limitation. A large number of manufacturers, representing different branches of industry, and a number of industrial bodies were examined. The report shows that it is customary in a very large number of establishments for work to be done on Sundays, and those employing machinery, it is common in 46.4 per cent, 29.8 per cent of the workmen to be so employed. In establishments where handwork is done, it is usual with 47.1 per cent of them to employ 48.1 per cent of the workmen on Sundays. In trade and commerce 57.8 per cent of the houses are open on Sundays, keeping 57 per cent of the engaged employees. As a rule neither factories nor business houses are open the whole day; but many do use the whole of Sunday. The result is that a very considerable part of the German working people get very little rest on Sunday. - London Spectator.

Are Your Pallets Laying? This question is often asked at this season by persons keeping hens; and the answer is too often, "No, and suppose they won't lay until eggs get cheap next spring, just my luck." It might not be your luck. Pullets hatched in April last should have commenced laying a month ago, while May and June hatches should have been laying this month. It is not too late even now to force the early-pullets to laying in a few weeks. The late ones, even as late as July and August, may be brought forward, so as to pay well, while eggs bring good prices. Strictly fresh, pullets eggs will probably retail as high as 50 to 60 cents per dozen in Boston and New York markets, before March 1st, 1889. Mrs. L. J. Wilson of Northboro, Mass., says: "In past years, I have noticed when my pullets laid at all, they would lay a litter and then, either want to set, or mope around for ten days, and then lay eggs doing no laying. Last fall and winter there was no interruption of their laying. The results were the best I ever saw in an experience of eighteen years. My thirty pullets were all just six months old when they commenced laying. I never saw such sets of eggs. In just six weeks after they commenced to lay, the thirty pullets laid 1437 eggs; which I ascribed to the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder, to make hens lay. The new and enlarged edition of the Farmers' Poultry Guide contains much information upon the above subject. L. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., (the only manufacturers of Sheridan's Powder, to make hens lay) will send a guide postpaid, to any address for 25 cents in stamp; or two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder and the book for 60 cents, five postpaid. A large 2 1/2 pound can of the Powder for \$1.20 postpaid and the Guide free; six cans \$5, express pre-paid. They will send a testimonial circular free to any one.

Professor Gauthier, of Paris, states that certain vital processes of the body develop patently by substances in the tissues, which do not expressly eliminate, produce disease. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effects the removal of these substances, and thereby preserves health.

MORE HAIR C. C. RICHARDS & Co., Genls. - The top of my head was bald for several years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and now have a good growth of hair as I ever had. It is a positive hair restorer, makes the hair soft and glossy, and will not stain the finest fabric. Mrs. ALBERT MCKAY, Wheatly River, P. E. Island. John Mader, Mahoe Bay, informs us that he was cured of a very serious attack of Rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT internally and externally.

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