

Concert and
theater.

Concert the other
fashionable music
wary, like the
audience. I was
instructed, for
admission was the
performer. There
during the whole
sh, bash, musical
—no theme, no
—No idea
in a century
al gymnastics on
w, musicians are
le. They become
of their art and
I dare say that
have to sell his
me so enamored
producing subtle
of color that
entirely, and his
ing but patches
over which a few
would thrill with
it. But, thank
good to please by
a works, and he
not one bit inter-
the painting, bu-
in what he has
Paintings last for
their value is de-
they give and from
stant theme is the
the nearer they
the more suc-
he the details of his
where they belong,
d the aim and
ut there is no such
an. His product
when earthwork
or care-dissip-
of dusting away
some broad theme,
and all the lan-
age who love the
so well, he bores
exhibition of his
decision.—Brooklyn

ON SEALS.

An Amicable Settle-
be Had.
The Sun at Salem
per a lengthy in-
with Mr. Joseph
England, who is at
in-law, Hon. Wm.
of War. The
sentiments ex-
—So far as
case there seems
features. First,
the United States
nt for the protec-
allege, will be
dangerously near
strained fishing is
there appears to
minds whether
for a mare
and that the seals
Chamberlain says
any difference
England is not
preserve the seal
times to accord
e, but she has in
do so since more
are employed
skins. This is an
seems straps to
out of account by
in its considera-
cannot possibly be
narrowed—it seems
not even for any
now or at any
misunderstand-
England (the
United States in a

ny Temper-touch.
bomed the dirge of
twilight subdued
the thoughts of
he sat in the bay
lateral mansion on
med to settle in
head. To Guy
never seemed so

fter a long stage
nger refrain from
nse ardor of my
red could say.
not that enough,
d Winnifred, sus-
do you want?"
omit me to ex-
on Mormon! You

Winnifred, sud-
? Come into
is an old gold
You would faint
y Temper-touch,
ome great prize!
land anything
his neck like
bred race horse
ite that I put
a jockey wearing
blue spots rode
dead on the

All is over
ie apart hence-
hrome, circums-
bitting helpmate
simple Steten
ier and Fur-
ly revoked the
in Crutched
Liquor has been
y reason offered
we no longer
e in that neigh-
no mandamus
r, either.
er prays the
finished "give
" when a pre-
cised, " say

INFANT MORTALITY.

Some Healthful Hints for Anxious Mothers.

Of the total number of deaths in warm weather, according to the records, nearly one-third are children under one year of age. Is this mortality a necessity? We are inclined to think not. The diseases from which these children die arise, as a rule, from preventable causes. Not always so much from the want of care as from the want of knowledge how to care for them. The device of any means to prevent this infant mortality is a work well worthy of a philanthropist. If we look to the causes of disease closely, the inference is, that a considerable number of these deaths have in reality a close and direct relation to the kind of food given.

The general cry of teething is nonsensical. If a child is bathed and fed regularly, clothed loosely and comfortably, not over-nursed or "mauled" on a warm day, and given regular hours of rest, the teeth will come through almost unnoticed. It must be remembered that a child cannot digest food containing starch, such as rice water, bread food, pap or gruel, until it has teeth. Therefore milk, which is animal food, has by nature been given as the only one needed up to that time.

Careful examinations prove that the highest mortality is among children that are brought up by hand. This shows for itself that they are given a poor substitute for their natural food. Cow's milk slightly watered and sweetened with sugar of milk is, perhaps, a good substitute for mother's milk, providing that you can depend upon the quality and character of the milk. This is very hard to do in a large city. Milk that is perfectly good when it leaves its country home is, in hot weather, scarcely fit for ordinary table use when it arrives in the city. All these things must be taken into consideration. Follow closely the advice of your physician who can, probably, recommend to you some infant's food which he has used successfully. Do not, under any circumstances, change this food at each suggestion of your mother's friends as to the merits of this or that special kind. By so doing you frequently destroy the digestion and appetite of the infant. Remember, Churchill says, that "man's digestion must be well cared for from the hour of birth." Give a child during the warm weather a little space to breathe; don't have it constantly nursed, or closely wrapped in a baby coach.

It is a most sorrowful sight to behold a baggard, restless, moaning child huddled up in warm arms or blanketed on a feather pillow in a baby coach at this season of the year; and very often beside all this, you see a soiled nursing bottle, the tube of which the child has been sucking for hours. This alone is enough to kill an ordinary child. By following a few commonsense ideas many of these troubles can be avoided. Take your babe from its bed every morning at a regular hour; bathe it well, but carefully, in lukewarm salt water; dry with a soft towel. If it is discolored by heat rash, dust lightly with prime rice flour, then put next to the skin an all-wool gauze flannel shirt, long enough to cover the bowels, over this a thin flannel skirt, with a muslin or linen body, then the slip or outer garment, which should be simple, neat and plain, with high neck and long sleeves. Zephyr socks should cover the feet, and a soft linen bib protect the front of the dress. After the babe is dressed it should be immediately fed; if not from the breast, have the prepared food ready in a perfectly sweet bottle with a short nursing tube. Hold the child while feeding in a semi-erect position. If this direction is not observed the food is apt to be thrown off and lost to the child. How often we see a nurse in feeding a child by bottle, fix it comfortably in bed on its back and then put a long tube in its mouth, allowing it to suck as much air into its stomach as it conveniently can. All this favors those accidents which it is so desirable to avoid. After the babe has taken its half pint of food, lay it down on a mattress, cover it lightly, close all avenues of drafts, but be sure that the room is well ventilated and allow it to take a good long nap, which in most cases it will gladly do.—Dietetic Gazette.

Charge Against Chief Justice McDonald.

The President and directors of the People's Bank of Halifax have submitted a petition to the Governor-General in Council, claiming damages because of the alleged wilful refusal of Chief Justice McDonald, of the Supreme Court of that province, to deliver judgment in favor of the bank in a suit against some of its debtors, until it was too late to recover the debts. The bank claims that the Government should recoup to it the \$21,763 which it alleges it lost through the delay in the delivery of the Chief Justice's decision in its favor. The judge against whom complaint is made is Hon. James McDonald, formerly Minister of Justice. The petition alleges that the People's Bank brought suit to recover the amount of promissory notes made by certain men, clients named Locke, of Lockport, Shelburne county, and endorsed by other parties. The makers of the notes became insolvent and suits were brought by the bank against the endorsers. These are the cases in which it is alleged, the Chief Justice delayed judgment until the defendants had made away with their property, making the judgment in the bank's favor worthless. It is charged in the petition that the Chief Justice was urged by the bank's solicitor to deliver judgment at an early date, but he refused to do so without the assent of the defendants. It is also asserted that the parties against whom the judgment was given have boasted that they procured the delay purposely.—Montreal Herald.

To Restore a Fainting Person.

Do not attempt raise the head; it is better that it should be on a level with the body, or even lower, because by this means one gets the aid of gravity in restoring the circulation of the blood in the brain, and thus will restore consciousness. The use of spirits of ammonia applied to the nostrils is sometimes efficacious, but should not be persisted in long, neither should there be any attempt to make the person swallow before able, as it might result in suffocation.—Lew's River.

The Spanish statesman, Castelar, is writing a life of Christ, and is also busy on a history of Spain.

CUCKOO TRICKS.

A Hen's Wild Goose Brood—A Dove Hatches Out a Chicken.

A North Stonington farmer has a pullet that hatched out a lot of wild goose eggs that he procured for her, and now she is gingerly trying to bring the queer chicks up, apparently suspicious that all is not as it should be. Frank Tyler, a farmer near Norwich, owns an aggressive hen that found a wild duck's nest in a swamp, drove the old duck off, hatched out the duck's eggs for her own and is now the mother of a handsome brood of small black ducks. Frank humors the old hen and hopes she may be able to pull the brood through the perils of civilized life to maturity, when he intends to clip the wings of the ducks and experiment with them at cross breeding.

William E. Monnell, of Fair Haven, has a unique curiosity in a half-grown chicken that was hatched by a dove. Some time ago he set a dove with some of its own eggs, but a cranky old hen flew into the cote, smashed the dove's eggs and then sat down and laid an egg. The performance may have been intended for a practical joke on the hen's part, but the dove accepted the situation seriously and went to work to manipulate a chicken out of the colossal egg. Having accomplished that feat, the ambitious dove next essayed to scratch out a living for the chicken that sprang about the farmyard as big as she was, but she failed in that undertaking. The chicken then took charge of the scratching business, succeeded, and the dove retired disconsolate. Thereupon the flial chicken helped the old lady out with a share of its own pickings, and the pair are getting on finely now.

A Patrol Wagon's Outfit.

The outfit of an ordinary police patrol wagon is as curious as it is interesting. The passing observer usually imagines that the heavy, brass-gear vehicle is merely for the transportation of drunken beings. The sound of the wagon's gong is associated with a raid upon a gambling house or the arrest of an inebriate. But the blue-coats who stand guard on the patrol wagons have a varied line of duty. To begin with, they are called from the police boxes, and without knowing the nature of their errand the officers ride to the scene of perhaps a murder, an accident, fire or riot. When no intimation of the case to be attended to is given old officers can usually tell from the locality from which the order came. As, for instance, a hurried call from the foot of Van Buren street would undoubtedly mean a railroad accident. Very often the officers feel so confident of the nature of the case that they prepare the stretcher beforehand. This latter is only one of the many appliances with which the patrol is supplied. The signal-service officers, as the policemen on duty are called, are drilled in the use of the various appliances given into their care. The stretcher, everybody is familiar with. The ice cap, a rubber bag made to fit over the head, and capable of being filled with chopped ice, plays an important part in sunstroke cases. Every wagon has one or more of these useful sacks, which answer the purpose until the patient can be placed in a cot at a hospital. Then there is the medicine chest with its simple assortment of lint, bandages, ammonia, bromide, iodiform, soap, alcohol, and a few surgeon's instruments. Periodical schools of instruction are held for the purpose of teaching the men the rudiments of a surgeon's duty. The men must act and think quickly. Very often a minute's delay in forming a ligature proves fatal to the bleeding victim. Rubber and woollen blankets and court plaster are also to be found in the wagon lockers. Extra clubs, dark lanterns, hand-cuffs, come-a-longs, revolvers and ammunition are likewise carried. Numerous other little but necessary articles are stowed away in the drawers of the blue wagon. A pair of grappling hooks for the recovery of bodies are taken when the officers start out on a hunt for a drowned man.

"To tell the truth," remarked an old patrol-service man, as he worked away upon a contrivance of his own to be used in setting broken limbs, "the average citizen has no idea of the numerous little and unpleasant things that we must attend to. Why, that last corpse I fished out of the river—" His listener had departed by this time.—Chicago News.

Women Drinkers.

Dr. Norman Kerr, President of the British Society for the study of inebriety, makes the startling statement, that while drinking has decidedly diminished among men, it has markedly increased among women. He says they are not limited to the beer-shop class, but are to be found among educated and religious women. There is a noticeable increase of drunkards among the lady members of the families of wine merchants, distillers and brewers, who have access to the choicest unadulterated liquors. Alcohol is no respecter of persons. As might be expected, prison statistics are changed. There are seven male prisoners in England and Wales to one female; the proportion now is three to one. The doctor's study has been comprehensive, and his paper bristles with facts. He sweeps the horizon, touching all intoxicants in the circuit—opium, ether, chloral, cocaine, capsicum, ginger, absinthe. "Honor, duty and self-preservation demand entire abstinence from such drugs." He pronounces the present method of dealing with both the inebriate and the intoxicant, "a huge government training school of inebriety." He calls upon the church to clear herself from complicity with temptation by banishing intoxicants from her table.

English from a German Master.

Professor Goldburgman—Herr Kammer-nicht, you will the declensions give in the sentence, "I have a gold mine." Herr Kammer-nicht—I have a gold mine; thou hast a gold mine; he has a gold mine; we, you, they have a gold mine, yours or theirs, as the case may be. Professor Goldburgman—You right are; up head proceed. Should I what a time pleasant have if all Herr Kammer-nicht like were.

The bolo flower, discovered by Dr. Schadenberg growing upon a volcanic mountain in one of the Philippine islands, is perhaps the largest flower in existence, being about three feet in diameter and twenty-two pounds in weight.

A WONDERFUL WEAPON.

Liquidified Carbonic Acid Gas as a Substitute for Gunpowder.

At the headquarters of the London Scottish Rifles yesterday afternoon some interesting experiments were conducted with M. Paul Giffard's appliance for the employment of liquidified gas as an explosive—or, to be more strictly accurate, one should say as a means of propelling projectiles—in place of gunpowder. M. Paul Giffard's scientific reputation as inventor of the pneumatic tube, and of the "Giffard injector," so largely used in connection with steam power, stands so high that any invention to which his name was attached would be worthy of attentive consideration. The weapon now introduced by him, however, is something more than an ingenious appliance; it is a discovery which not only promises to revolutionize the gunmakers' art, but is applicable also to many other purposes as a motive power. Those who are interested in the Giffard gun claim that it is the military weapon of the future. The idea of using liquidified carbonic acid gas as a propulsive power is not new, but M. Giffard is the first who has turned it to practical account.

The gas gun is a model of simplicity, so far as one can judge without examination of the discharging mechanism, in which much of the merit of M. Giffard's invention lies. A small cylinder called a cartouche, is attached to the barrel of a rifle or smooth-bore gun. This cylinder contains liquidified gas enough to discharge 220 shots, equal to about 50 bullets sufficient to fill a 600 yards. There is no other explosive. The pellet is simply dropped into an aperture of the barrel, which is hermetically closed by pressing a small lever, and the loading is complete. When the trigger is pressed a small quantity of liquidified gas becomes released and expands in the breech chamber. There is no louder report than the drawing of a champagne cork makes; no smoke and no fouling of the barrel. In all these respects M. Giffard's gas gun seems to fulfill the requirements of an ideal weapon for warfare; but whether in other respects liquidified gas has advantages over ordinary explosives for military purposes remains to be proved. The inventor says there would be no difficulty in refilling the cylinders with gas on the battle-field; but it is obvious, even if that be the case, that reserve cylinders would have to be supplied to each man in order to make up the number of rounds now thought to be necessary, and, as bullets would of necessity be carried in addition, the ammunition for a gas gun would weigh just as much as ordinary cartridges, weight for weight.—London Daily News.

The charge of liquor liberated for each round is regulated by a milled screw, and each chamber, as liberated, is contained in a special chamber, from which it is released by the pulling of a trigger. The bullet is dropped separately into an orifice in the breech-lock. In the rifles shown the bullets are round, but elongated bullets can be used. When the guns were discharged a rush of vapour was seen issuing from the muzzles; but it instantly faded away and the bullets flew with strict precision to the targets. Barrels which had been repeatedly discharged in the past two months were shown to have suffered no corrosion. The pressure of the gas and fluid in the above magazines was 500 pounds on the square inch, and this pressure is maintained up to the last drop of fluid. The preparation of the liquidified gas involves no mechanical power, but the needed pressure is got entirely by the chemical manipulation of ordinary substances such as carbonate of soda.—St. James's Gazette.

A Novel Cure for the Grip.

A good many queer cures for influenza were put forward during the epidemic, but none of them equals the remedy described in the following extract from the "Journal and correspondence of Lord Auckland." The passage was written from Madrid in March, 1899. I do not know whether the coincidence has been noticed before, but the epidemic seems to have been as prevalent throughout Europe at the beginning of 1899 as it was at the end of 1889. "There is a new influenza of colds, accompanied with a degree of sickness. The cure for the lower people here is to drink large quantities of warm water and to lie down upon the floor, and to prevail upon some friend to walk upon them for half an hour. I have seen this admirable ceremony, but I am assured that it is literary true, and that half a dozen of my servants have gone through it within a week."—London Times.

The Late Robert Collier.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, who died the other day at his country house near Salisbury, Md., was a brilliant pulpit orator, and had been settled over important Unitarian churches in Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Washington and other places in this country, while he preached for a time in Leicester, England. He was also an entertaining writer and had published several books. President Garfield appointed him consul to Leipzig, and under President Cleveland's administration he was sent abroad to gather labor statistics. He was a warm friend of Henry Irving, Wilson Barrett and Edwin Booth. Among working people he had many admirers, the experience of his own early life having enabled him to understand and sympathize most fully with the struggles of toiling humanity.

Liquor Statistics.

The internal revenue received by the United States Government for the year 1899 from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was \$99,036,041.29. The number of "retail liquor-dealers"—persons granted Federal permits—the same year was 164,906. That is, the average revenue paid to the Government for each person holding a retail liquor-dealer's permit was \$598. Pretty high license, isn't it? And yet the consumption of liquor has increased under that system of high taxation faster than the population increased.—E.

The fashionable flower in Paris at present is the corn flower. It forms the popular boutonniere for most of the Paris elegantes.

A pearl-gray postal card smaller than the present one will be made for the use of women, and the present size will continue to be made.

BOOKMAKERS AT RACE.

The Great Advantage they have Over the British Betting Public.

Apart from the grosser forms of roguesy the bookmakers have a great advantage over the public. With their comparatively easy access to jockeys, stable boys and others in the secret of the stables, to say nothing of their facilities for unearthing unsuspected causes of disqualification, writes G. Herbert Stutfield in the Nineteenth Century, they are in a far better position than the public to know what is not going to win. In union with the possession of such secrets, a remarkable system can be worked of which is known as "making false favorites." For this purpose a combination of artifices is often sufficient to impose upon the public. Rumors, freely circulated, of the horse's excellent condition and of his successes in his trials accompanied at the same time by rumors antagonistic to his competitors; fictitious bets, commonly known as "stuffers," recorded in their books and published in the papers—all are calculated to bring the public in to back him, perhaps up to the position of first favorite.

There is at the same time considerable mutual dependence between racing and betting. Racing, of course, is the substratum of betting; but nobody who looks facts in the face can fail to see that racing derives a great deal of reciprocal support from betting. It would be idle to suppose that the crowds which throng the stands at race courses pay their guineas for admission in the same way as they might take tickets for a theatre, simply to see a show. If the betting element were abolished from the race course, as some would have it, it is not difficult to see the effect such a change would have in the receipts of the meeting; and if the race fund suffers, the prizes that are given at meetings must suffer, too. The body of professional racing men forms another link between racing and betting. If part of their remuneration is derived from prizes or stakes, for the bulk thereof they look to "getting on" at a good price; and this they are only able to do through the existence of a free market for betting. Vague rumors are from time to time afloat as to the enormous sums won by "the stable" over some big handicap, which, if even approximately true, must enter considerably into the profits of the ring.

THE NOBLE METAL.

The Indestructibility of Gold Fits it for a Symbol of Parity.

Gold may be said to be overvaluing and indestructible. The pure acids have no effect upon it. Air and water alike are unable to work its destruction. While to the baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through the long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it or originally associated with it is returned to dust and the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable, the delicate tracery of the finest gold thread remains. Days, years, century upon century may roll by; mighty empires rise and fall; dynasties which deem their power everlasting and armies which have marched and conquered may become nerveless; cities teeming with millions may become the abode of the owl, yet the thin filament of gold remains to-day as it was 5,000 years ago. Truly gold is a noble metal.—Jewellers' Weekly.

Value of Advertising.

Hon. John Wanamaker, the merchant prince of Philadelphia, says: "My plan for fifteen years has been to buy so much space in a newspaper and fill it up with what I wanted. I would not give an advertisement in a newspaper of 500 circulation for 5,000 dodgers or posters. I deal directly with the publisher. I say to him, 'How long will you let me run a column of matter through your paper for \$100 or \$500?' as the case may be. I let them do the figuring and if I think he is not trying to get more than his share I give the copy. I lay aside the profits on a particular line of goods for advertising purposes. The first year I laid aside \$8,000; last year I laid aside and spent \$40,000. I have done better this year, and shall increase that sum as the profits warrant it. I owe my success to the newspapers, and to them I shall freely give a certain profit of my yearly business."

Capturing Young Eagles.

A few days ago two young men, collecting herbs in the forest of Latsch, in the Austrian Tyrol, discovered on the edge of a precipice an eagle's nest. High above, describing an airy circle, was the parent bird. One of the young men, by means of a rope, descended, while the other kept watch overhead. On reaching the nest the youth found two splendid young eagles, male and female birds, surrounded by the bleaching bones of a little chamois and a lamb. The two birds were secured and the young men returned with their prize to Latsch. One of the birds—the male eagle—has a span from wing to wing of nearly six feet.—London Daily News.

The accounts of a pillmaker who has just died in England show that he has been spending \$200,000 a year for advertising. His heirs, however, are finding no particular fault with this extravagance, as he leaves an estate valued at \$25,000,000—all due to pills and advertising.

—August meteors are due.

—Hebrew New Year cards are out.

ICURE FITS! INHUSAMUS UP BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Piles, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I reawaken my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—J. A. BOWNE, M.C., Branch Office, 126 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use those who are of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have been afflicted if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, J. A. BOWNE, M.C., 126 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

THE IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

Tremendous Distance of the Stars From the Earth.

For a long period astronomers unsuccessfully endeavored to determine the distance between the stars and the earth, and it is only within a comparatively short time that the interesting problem can be said to have been solved, says Nature. The distance which separates us from the nearest star is, according to a recent lecture by Professor Nichols, about 206,000 times greater than the distance from the earth to the sun, or 95,000,000 of miles multiplied by 206,000. Alpha, in the constellation of the Centaur, is the star nearest the earth. Its light occupies three whole years in traversing the distance which separates us from the little blinking orb, or, in other words, should Alpha be blotted out of existence to-day we would be well into the summer of 1893 before the inhabitants of this mundane sphere would be aware that Alpha no longer existed. Yet light travels so rapidly as to occupy no perceptible space of time in flashing around our globe. If the sun were transported to the place occupied by this, the nearest star, the vast circular disc, which in morning rises majestically above the horizon and in the evening occupies a considerable time in descending entirely below the same line, would have dimensions puny in their insignificance. Colossal as the sun appears to us it would, were it possible for it to exchange positions with Alpha, it would take the Lick telescopes to make it appear as a star of the third magnitude.

War on the Square Room.

War has commenced on the square room. Decorators insist on sinking the corners, and to this end great cones, with leather, skin or oriental rug, and high backs are prescribed, with side tables, antique painters, buffets, screens and hanging wood carvings to make an octagon of hexagon of the square. By way of a make-shift there is nothing more effective than a big table, stained, polished or draped, set across an angle beneath a square of plate glass or grill-work. Another cheap device is the Dutch pole and drapery of terra-cotta, reaching to the buffet or side table, as a background for china. The nails are run through the drapery, and on them plaques, cups and flat forms may be hung. Bits of old blue china against a drapery of brick red make a very pleasant contrast. Screens are old favorites for rounding corners, and so is the small low, movable bookcase.

Graduates and students of Alma Ladies College, St. Thomas, Ont., may now be found in honorable and lucrative employment in shop, store and office in School and College from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in both Canada and the United States. Scores are teaching successfully and others earning large salaries as Stenographers or Bookkeepers. A 60 pp. Calendar sent on application to FRANKLIN AUSTIN, B. D.

Doubtless She Was.

Sunday School Teacher—Freddy, you may tell me why Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt.
Freddy Hojack—"Cause she was too fresh.

Incompatible.

Pastor—I should like to see you take a more active interest in religious things, Miss Bessie.
Miss Bessie—I'm afraid it wouldn't do, Mr. Goodman. I couldn't be spared from the choir.

There are telegraph stations in all but four Provinces of China—those in the northwest. There are 136 stations altogether. Taking Peking as the point of departure, the rates per word vary from 10 cents to 38. The operators are all Danes. The system is very extensive, and is largely controlled by the Government.

A "lady typist" advertises for a situation in a London paper. "Typist," it is to be presumed, is short for type-writer. The English have a knack of abbreviating everything.

D. C. N. L. 35, 90.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophulous, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES

Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.