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SHIPPERS OF BRANDY

That is incomparable in respect of general excellence and value.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 3 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

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NEW GOODS!

Lemon Jelly,
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We imported these goods and can recommend them as being the finest in market

Sold in pint bottles

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McLAREN'S CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Has No Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.

It is distinguished from alum powder by the brand, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up.

TORONTO FLOUR STORE

Choicest Grades of Pastry and Family Flour always on hand; Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Germ Wheat, Oatmeal and Cornmeal; Seeds in season.

W. J. McNEIL, 8 STOCK STREET.

Men's Overshoes,

Only $1,

WORTH $1.50.

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HAINES & LOCKETT'S

Sale of Bankrupt Stock.

What You Want

For this cold weather is a pair of our Leather-lined Cloth Gaiters, warm and comfortable.

W. ALLEN & SON,

GOLDEN BOOT BROCK STREET

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ONE WAY EXCURSIONS

To British Columbia, Washington Territory, Oregon, California and Pacific Coast Points.

A TOURIST SLEEPER WILL LEAVE TORONTO at 11:15 p.m. Jan. 27th, Feb. 10th and 24th, March 9th and 23rd, April 6th and 20th and May 4th, running through to Vancouver without change, via North Bay. Wednesday have Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars running through from Kingston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for California Points, via Chicago.

THOMAS HANLEY.

Office—G.T.R. Passenger Station, Corner John & Ann and Ontario Streets.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FAILING MEMORY, LACK OF ENERGY, positively cured by Sharer-on's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Impaired Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, unnatural and all diseases brought on by youthful folly. Every bottle guaranteed. Address, sending 10 stamp for treatise, J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 356 Yonge street, Toronto.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 232 King Street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR payable in advance, otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion, five lines and over, 10c per line. Each consecutive insertion, " 5c. "
Once a week, five lines and over, 10c. "
Twice a week, " 8c. "
Three times a week, " 6c. "

Measurement by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

Wants, Lost and Found, Personals, Articles for sale, etc., 1 cent per word in daily issue; minimum charge 10c.

Birth, marriages or deaths, one insertion, 25c.

Reading Notices—10c per line; reduced rate when a display accompanies, or for contracts for over 1,000 lines. Minimum charge for a notice 50 cents.

All changes for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood.

Officers of unincorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning at $1 a year, if paid in advance, otherwise $1.50 will be charged. Advertising rates furnished on application.

EDW. J. B. PENSE, PROPRIETOR.
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CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optimi non Ordinem Dicor."

JOURNALISTIC WORK.

An article lately appeared in the *New England Magazine* in which a "journalist," a being not to be confounded with the ordinary mortal who makes newspapers, told a great deal of what he did not know about journalism. There may be a vast superiority in the dweller in the newspaper "den" over the responsible, vigilant and corrective conductor of the paper throughout, but there are men who will be slow to understand it, especially when they view, for instance, a certain retired Ottawa editor elevated and a Ross-Robertson or a Graham ignored. Men are held up as lights in journalism who never rose from a monotonous rut of composition, whose work of years was such a daily repetition of the one argument, rolled over in the same old style, that they literally ran to seed. But this is a matter of taste, or rather of class, and it pleases the writer. The pity is that a reputable magazine should be made a puffing medium for a chronicler's especial chums, to the exclusion of men of superior many-sided ability in its own profession.

DRAWING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Row, the principal of our Central school, and a thinking as well as working teacher, has a very interesting article in the *Educational Journal* on "Drawing in Ontario and the United States." It is descriptive of the difference between the teaching of drawing in the Canadian and American public schools. The contrast is thus made conspicuous at the outstart:

"In Ontario the aims, theoretically, have been: (a) the training of the eye, comparison, (b) the training of the hand, (c) the cultivation of taste, (d) the development of power to produce industrial designs. In practice it is feared that much of this has never come in sight, but that the power to copy drawings has been the beginning and the end.

"United States educators seem to have had all these good purposes in view, giving perhaps less attention to the mechanical side of the subject, but laying infinitely more stress upon the development of drawing as a means of expression. Thus, the power to tell what one sees by outline drawings, seems by far the most important purpose of all in teaching drawing in elementary schools."

Then Mr. Row proceeds to particularize, pointing out that the majority who teach drawing in the elementary schools have acquired all the knowledge and skill they possess simply by copying somebody's lines. As a result the only power developed by drawing is the power to imitate lines, and —mark the significance—"ninety per cent. of our pupils, after taking drawing lessons regularly for five or six years, are unable to represent the simplest object placed before them." The Americans lead in this respect by educating the powers of perception, by thinking out as well as drawing out the objects placed before them. Mr. Row attaches a great deal of importance to the use of a carefully graded course of study in form and drawing, shows how it has been helpful to the success of the Americans, and holds that the only Ontario city that at the National educational association meeting exhibited a good rational course in drawing was Hamilton, "perhaps the only city that has yet adopted the Prang system." In mechanical drawing the Canadians appear to excel, "but," says Mr. Row, "if in the the first three kinds, given above, the pupils are not required to work out problems for themselves, and if in the last they blindly strive to imitate other designs without even a suspicion that there are principles to be known and constantly to be observed, nothing can be gained and much must be lost." Now Mr. Row was not asked to give his views to our educationists, but they are worth considering. If in Kingston the best methods are not being followed in the teaching of drawing—if by the adoption of a new system better results can be attained—the school board should know it. No one can read Mr. Row's article without feeling that he knows what he is talking about.

A THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

A committee is proceeding diligently to consider the proposal to establish a school of divinity for Ontario diocese. It seems to be forced upon the church's attention. The young men of Eastern Ontario are not offering themselves for the ministry. For nearly a score of years there has been a deficiency in the clerical force, and the alliance with Trinity college, which was to produce workers for diocesan needs, has signally failed of its purpose. As a result the bishop had to appeal to England for young clergymen, and while they are excellent pastors in several respects they have not filled the hearts of the clergy or laity with enthusiasm, and the call for more has ceased. Those Kingstonians who entered the ministry have almost invariably shone as incumbents, hence the system and not the material must be at fault in creating this ministerial dearth. Why is it that the Anglican church has not a corps of Canadian students to do mission work in the country districts and build up the church, while the Presbyterian and Methodist churches have no lack of such men? Because the one church makes it difficult, and the other churches make it easy, for such men to prepare for the ministry.

Compare, for example, the Presbyterian and the Anglican methods. Queen's, like McGill, has a several months' session in arts and a six months' session in divinity. Students for the Presbyterian church, if in arts, make nearly enough, in divinity quite enough, during the recess at mission work to pay for their next session at college. During their college course they nurse several stations into a charge, and when they are ready for ordination, their field is ready to call them, and so another congregation is added to the church.

Trinity has the same number of teaching days in the year as Queen's, but these being spread over nine months the students cannot make enough to support themselves. The average student cannot get on spending $300 a year at college, and he does not like synodical bursaries that make him a sort of pauper, as he imagines. Therefore, if he desires to enter into the ministry he has many obstacles to conquer.

In addition to these obstacles young men in Eastern Ontario are not freely drawn into training because they cannot feel that interest in Trinity college they would in a local school of theology. Besides being more moderate in its fees, more helpful in its arrangement of sessions, it would be more accessible, and would create more interest and devotion in diocesan students. Loyalty to section withholds students from Toronto, Huron and Niagara dioceses at Trinity from Eastern parishes and it is clear Ontario diocese must create a home interest and local effort. The task is not a heavy one with such an admirable university as Queen's at hand to assist in departments not amenable to sectarian influences. A Montreal Divinity college avails itself of McGill in arts and in Hebrew, as Wycliffe does the same with Toronto, why should not the church in this diocese avail itself of the arts courses of the Oriental languages in a university that its sons have helped to endow and for which they have received scholarships? We have heard very little opposition to such a course, and this proximity of Queen's would become very helpful to such a school as talked of. It is clear Ontario diocese is not worked to the full advantage, and the weakness is manifestly due to inadequate supply from the college. Some new creative force is needed. Is it a school?

OF INTEREST TO KINGSTON.

Life of Sir John A. Macdonald, by his nephew, Lt.-Col. J. Pennington Macpherson, Ottawa. Earl Publishing House, St. John; Grip Publishing Co., Toronto.

In several ways this work in two volumes is a very creditable production, to scribe, artist and publisher. It covers the full period of Sir John's very active life, and though Col. Macpherson may not be the chosen biographer of the family, who have other and perhaps not altogether disinterested plans, he has proved himself a very capable and industrious compiler, one whose personal interest in his subject made it so long a task for study and research that his fund of information and comment seems inexhaustible. Sir John's memory cannot suffer by this work, for it is one of hearty tribute throughout, and his devoted followers must be pleased. There are, in both parties, admirers of Sir John's eminence and geniality who would have been better pleased with a more candid review of the statesman's career, and fewer imputations of treason against opponents while Sir John appears uniformly patriotic and noble. He had great magic in impressing his followers, and this result is to be expected, however, in biographers as well as in more humble ranks, and especially pardonable in a relative. More light is thrown upon the late premier's boyhood than had yet appeared; his public life is traced, outlined by his acts and illuminated by his speeches. The book is a veritable history of Canada, albeit from a party view, for nearly fifty years, and must be entertaining to all classes. To Kingstonians it should be particularly interesting from its illustration of person and places, its many reminiscences of and references to their city, and from the pride they must feel in the possession of the largest reflection of his fame. Col. Macpherson has made a mark!

Fashionable Wedding at Arden.

Last Wednesday morning A. Fuller, merchant, Havelock, was united in marriage, by the Rev. Ray Havelock, to Minnie, fourth daughter of our worthy citizen, D. Osborne, Esq. The bride looked charming in her elegant costume of cream cashmere with a front panel of real lace and silk. Her veil was very pretty, being of tulle. The groom was attended by Mr. Connertty, Belleville, and the bride by Miss Grace Williams, Arden. The ceremony took place at 11:30 a.m., after which the bridal party, with the numerous guests, partook of an excellent dinner. The bride received many costly and elegant presents, among which was a very handsome gold watch, from the groom. In the afternoon the happy pair were escorted to the depot by a number of friends, where they took the C.P.R. for the east.

It Is Well Known! Doctors Recommend it With Pleasure!

Thousands of our Canadian families are ready to sound the praises of Harvard Bronchial Syrup, and extol its many virtues. Wherever used it has proved swift, sure and efficacious in removing all affections of the throat, arising from sudden cold. Its action is almost instantaneous; it is soothing in its effects, healing soreness and irritation; and it gives a strength and elasticity to the the throat and bronchial tubes that no other remedy can give. Harvard Bronchial syrup never fails in giving prompt and satisfactory results. Our doctors take pleasure in prescribing it, and speak favorably of it.

A Fine Story.

The story of the Hudson Bay company and of the vast fur-trading industries of the North-West is one of the most interesting in the history of the American continent. It will be retold by Julian Ralph, in an article entitled "A Skin for a Skin," in *Harper's Magazine* for February, and with it will be incorporated much valuable information gathered during a recent tour of personal observation through portions of the Hudson Bay region. The interest of the article will be enhanced by numerous characteristic illustrations, from drawings by Frederic Remington.

Temperance at Morton.

A meeting of the district division of the Sons of Temperance met at Morton on Thursday of last week. A good deal of business was transacted. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the passing of the local option by-law in several townships. The evening meeting was held in the Presbyterian church. The building was filled to overflowing and the entertainment was one of the best. Speeches by Rev. Huff, of Westport; J. C. Judd and Rev. Stewart, Morton; recitations by Miss Williams, of Seeley's Bay, and Miss Bertha Gile, of Harlem. The recitations were excellent.

Firewood in Plenty.

Come down and see our stock of best maple, cut or uncut, arriving weekly by Kingston and Pembroke. Best dry slabs in the city. Pine and cedar blocks and Gilmour's dry edgings for kindling wood. All cheap for cash. James Campbell, opposite barrack gate, Ontario street. Telephone No. 116.

Kept Out in the Cold.

A citizen remarked yesterday that upon passing Gordon street school he noticed a large number of children standing about the building shivering and shaking as though they were half frozen. Upon inquiry he learned that the children had not access to the school. The chairman of that school committee will probably look into the matter.

Two Sides to the Story.

While the special committee was engaged in striking the standing committees of the school board, last night, the quietness of the other members was remarkable and Capt. Donnelly at last said that if Capt. Gaskin's committee was now in session Mr. Polson's men should have some fun. The hit took well.

"Shorthand and typewriting" is a work by Dugald McKillop, giving a shorthand history, practical suggestion to the amanuensis, then for the newspaper reporter. Next is taken up typewriters and typewriting, with fine illustrations of the leading machines with suggestions as to use. The publishers are Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

K.D.C. is worth its weight in gold, "sells like hot cakes," "is all it is recommended," "an excellent remedy," and "the best dyspepsia remedy ever offered to the public." See testimonials.

Kid mitts and gloves for ladies, boys or men, will be sold at cost price at R. McFaul's. Everything reduced.

Wooden tooth picks at Wade's drug store.

THE CAUSE OF FEVER.

CONTAMINATION OF THE CITY WATER BY GERMS.

Recalling a Case at Lowell, Mass.—The Disease Transmitted in a Few Hours—The Death Rate From Typhoid Fever in Other Cities is Given.

KINGSTON, Jan. 20.—(To the Editor): I tried to show in my first letter that the epidemic of typhoid fever, from which Kingston is suffering, is caused by bad water. The fever germs might, in fact, leave the intestines of a patient and reach the stomach of a citizen two or three hours afterwards, by first reaching the lake through the sewers and then by being pumped up and supplied to citizens through the water works suction pipe.

As I write this I am reminded of an outbreak of typhoid fever which occurred at Lowell, Mass., about a year ago now. When the state official made an investigation he discovered that the fever first appeared at a village some miles up the river, that the excreta from some patients (who had the disease in a milder form and who had been working in a factory and soon returned to work) had been emptied directly into the river and was, in a few hours, carried down the river to Lowell.

A precisely similar state of affairs would exist in Kingston if some of the operatives in the knitting mill or Kingston foundry suffered from a mild or aborted form of typhoid, and if, on returning to work, they used the water closets provided for the mill hands in the neighborhood of the suction pipe.

The death rate from typhoid in other cities and its relation to a pure water supply is interesting. The death rate in Brooklyn is 15 out of 100,000; in New York, 25; in Boston, 40; in Vienna, Austria, 350; (when a purer supply of water was procured the death rate fell to 50). In Paris the water supply comes from a number of different sources—partly from the Seine river, partly from fresh springs at a distance, and the increased death rate from typhoid marks out those parts of the city which are furnished with water from the Seine.

No doubt some of our readers will tell me that the Kingston water has been analysed and pronounced perfectly harmless. The answer to this is that a chemical analysis may be made, and made very accurately, and yet afford no warning that the water is dangerous. The germs of typhoid fever may exist in water in numbers quite sufficient to set up the disease, and yet be quite undetected by chemical analysis. The analysis of water for sanitary purposes must include four things at least. There must be (a) a chemical examination; (b) a microscopic; (c) a bacteriological, and (d) an examination to the source. Thus far, I have written only of the latter; in a future letter I may have something to say of the Kingston water from other points of view.—CITIZEN.

SOMETHING ABOUT GINSENG.

Its Early Importance as an Element of Trade.

From "Canada."

The plant grows in shady places in the rich woods. Its botanical name is *Aralia quinquefolia*, and its common name ginseng. A very considerable trade has recently sprung up in the root among the Chinese, who form no inconsiderable element in the population of the United States, whither most of the exported article finds its way. They look upon it as a remedy for nearly all the ills to which flesh is heir, though European and American doctors regard it as almost worthless. So great is the demand that the parliament of Ontario found it desirable to pass a law, last session, prohibiting the digging of it at certain seasons, lest it should be eradicated.

The fleshy root, which is the article of commerce, is from four to five inches long, and throws up a single stem about a foot high, bearing at the top three long petioled leaves, each of which has five divisions. The stem terminates in a small umbel of inconspicuous greenish white flowers, which are succeeded by a small, berry-like red fruit. It has a peculiar and rather pleasant smell and a sweet, somewhat pungent, aromatic taste.

The revival of the trade in ginseng recalls an interesting bit of Canadian history. A century and a half ago it was a considerable article of commerce; in fact after the treaty of Utrecht it was considered hardly less important than fur. Pere Lafitau, a Jesuit father, who arrived in Canada in 1812, and was stationed at the Sault above Montreal, was the first to discover it. Pere Jarteux had seen ginseng in Tartary, and gave a description of it. It was then worth its weight in gold in Pekin. Pere Lafitau, seeing there was a fortune in it, inquired about it from the Indians and examined the country to find it. In this he was successful, and a company was formed to export it to China, Japan and Tartary. The price in Quebec was from thirty to forty sous per pound. At first anyone was allowed to sell it, but as the value increased the company exercised its monopoly rights, and in 1751, undertook to exclude all others from the trade. As the demand increased less care was taken in its preparation for market, and by and by Canadian ginseng came to have a bad reputation, and the demand for it ceased. In 1752 the export amounted to 500,000 livres, and in 1754 it had fallen off to 33,000 livres. When the trade was at its height agriculture was almost neglected, the digging for ginseng being considered more profitable than farming. When it ceased, it came to use a proverb, when speaking of anything that had failed, "it has gone down like ginseng."

The Chinese word *gensing* and the Iroquois word *garent-oguen*, the Indian name of the plant, both mean "a man's thigh," and have doubtless been applied because of the root to that part of the body. Upon this coincidence Pere Lafitau based an argument that America had at one time been joined to Asia at Behring's Strait, and that the Indians of the former had come from the latter before the separation took place.

The average price of the root is now $1 per lb wholesale, and $5 retail. A desire to participate in this profitable trade has led to some curious mistakes. One man in Manitoba discovered, after buying several tons, that he had the wrong article, having probably mistaken gentian for ginseng.

Two Girls with Lively Tongues.

Miss Ada M. Crawford, eighteen years old and in the employ of the E. C. Howe company, directory publishers of Philadelphia, is put up by her acquaintances as the champion stamp licker of the world. When she first tried her hand at stamping envelopes for the company she did 1,500 in an hour, and she can now do 3,000. It is all done with her tongue, too, as she uses no sponge, and an odd fact is that when business is slack she gets dyspeptic, but the more stamps she licks the more she eats and the better she feels.

ESTELLE GARDINER.

When this story was published in New York most of the young women in the offices declared the thing could not be done, but Miss Estelle Gardiner, of a large business house in University place, declared she could beat it. She had never run for an hour at a stretch, but could lick and stick seventy stamps a minute. "New York doesn't knock under to Philadelphia in anything," she said, "and I will meet Miss Crawford in a match at stamp licking for any amount at any time and place." She is now in practice, and so the world is likely to have a stamp licking match.

It is Possible

To cure catarrh. Wyman's catarrh cure will give immediate relief in cold in the head. Wilson's Pharmacy.

Percy Hughes, nearly frozen to death while walking from Napanee to Deseronto, is progressing favorably at Belleville hospital. His feet have all healed with the exception of several toes. The doctors will pull him through.

Substitute nothing for K.D.C.—the perfect cure. It acts like magic on the stomach. Test it for yourself. A free sample package mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

You can buy your wife a new dress or a handsome sealette jacket at cost price, at R. McFaul's. Everything reduced.

THE TEA TABLE.

Read This Down and You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted.

Game birds are being introduced into Colorado.

Gent's silk and wool mufflers from 20c to $2.50, at R. McFaul's.

There are sixty miles of snow sheds on the Central Pacific railroad.

A handsome silk handkerchief for 15c and up, at R. McFaul's. Everything reduced.

An Italian engineer has originated a system by which he proposes to utilize the power of trains running down grade.

A handsome shawl would make a nice Christmas present. Prices reduced at R. McFaul's.

An oil well in California which, for a number of years, has furnished excellent water, has suddenly turned into an oil well.

Wade's mandrake liver pills, sure cure for biliousness and constipation, at Wade's drug store, Kingston.

The first overhead trolley electric street railroad in England is under construction in the suburbs of Leeds by an American company.

Send your overcoat to the Renovo company, No. 2 York street, and have it cleaned by the new process. Telephone 304.

Indians cannot live in close confinement. Statistics show that most of those imprisoned for crimes quickly sink with consumption.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. 15c. per box at Wade's drug store, Kingston.

During a recent thunder storm in Maine the skin of a boy who was struck by lightning turned a dark purple, and has remained so ever since.

Do you want a comforter this winter? We can supply you with a good one for 65 cents, extra large for 90 cents. Come and buy one at R. McFaul's.

Fourteen and thirteen were the respective ages of a groom and bride that were married a few days ago in Okeepee, Ga., with the consent of the parents.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

A Belgian, who cannot speak a word of English, was fined at Muncie, Ind., for provoking a man who could not understand what the Belgian said.

Capilline is the cleanest and at the same time the most efficacious hair restorer. Sold at all druggists.

Colors passing through a prism can be made to produce sounds. Green and red lights produce the loudest notes and blue and yellow the faintest.

Rev. J. Clark, Cobourg, Ont. writes:—"From my actual knowledge I have pleasure in testifying that K.D.C. is the best remedy for dyspepsia that has come to my notice."

The St. Lawrence river is the only absolutely floodless river in the world. Its greatest variation, caused by drought or rain, never exceeds a foot.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

A resident of Saratoga, Ark., unearthed what are supposed to be the bones of a monstrous serpent. There were thirty-nine joints, and some of them weighed nine pounds.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A young man in Washington met a band of elk while hunting. He killed one and the others turned upon him. He was obliged to kill seven before they left him alone.

The world's fair—'Twill be fairer still when all dyspeptics have been cured by the use of K. D. C.—the greatest cure of the age. Cure guaranteed or money refunded.

The congress of Nicaragua has ordered that ten young men, to be selected from the different provinces of the republic, be sent to Europe to be educated at the expense of the state.

CLIMATIC ECCENTRICITIES

Favorable to Disease—A Warning to Our People—Canada's Health Shield.

Climatic eccentricities in Canada have, to a very large extent, contributed to the spread of sickness in our principal cities and towns; and, as a consequence, the death rate is steadily increasing. It is worthy of note that the majority of the young and middle-aged taken off by the hand of death were predisposed to disease.

Typhoid, diphtheria, malarial fever, grippe, neuralgic troubles and rheumatism, propped up by peculiar and changeable weather, and further strengthened by unsanitary surroundings, have taken off thousands in Canada during the past year.

This is certainly a warning—a season of truths for young and old, rich and poor. The duty of all at this time is to see that perfect health is maintained, so that prevailing sickness cannot, with impunity, choose its victims. The nervous system should be in such a condition as to enable the body to successfully resist all attacks. We should carefully guard against feelings of depression, headaches, nervous debility, sleeplessness and irritation. These symptoms are sure forerunners of disease and suffering, and should be driven off without delay.

All may succeed in their endeavors to keep healthy and robust, and at the same time to ward off sickness, if Paine's Celery Compound is used. It should be in every home in Canada at the present time, where any ailments or troubles exist. No other remedy can so safely protect and shield our people from prevailing dangers. Paine's Celery Compound is truly a noble friend to the weak, and all who are disposed to disease, and can, under all circumstances, be thoroughly relied on. When it is faithfully used people have no need of a physician's services, as they have in Celery Compound a power and an agency, which regular medical prescriptions can never compete with.

Illiteracy in Peru.

A recent census of Lima, the capital city of Peru, discloses the startling fact that about one-third of the total population of 100,000 is unable to read or write. These figures have alarmed the Peruvian authorities, and the advisability of introducing a compulsory education bill, appropriating an enormous sum of money for public schools, semi-free academies, etc., is being seriously discussed.

Notables and Literature.

All the notables seem to be drifting into literature. Books are now threatened by Langtry, Patti, Mary Anderson Navarro and Bernhardt. The fashion seems to have been set by the self constituted censor of "society" eligibility, Ward McAllister.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4th, 1891.

My head was literally full of Dandruff and nothing applied gave visible relief until using Anti-Dandruff, a few applications of which has so thoroughly removed the dandruff there's not a grain to be found.

W. H. O'REGAN,
Ry. Mail Clerk.

Is your dyspepsia chronic? Is it severe? Is it a mild form? Try K.D.C. It is guaranteed to cure any form or money refunded.

Corsets,
Corsets,
Corsets,
Corsets,
Large Assortment
Comfortable and
Durable,
Low Prices.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

CRUMLEY BROS.

SAILING AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS

MAKES STIFF STUBBORN & STUBBY HAIR
SOFT AND PLIABLE
RESTORES FADING HAIR
STOPS ITCHING OF THE SCALP
STOPS FALLING OUT OF THE HAIR

MONTREAL, Sept. 21, 1891.

This will advise you that I am using Anti-Dandruff, and can fully endorse it as a success for the removal of dandruff. I never used any preparation that equals it. It acts like magic.

S. HARRIS,
Representing J. Harris & Son, Cigar Manufacturers, 502 St. Paul street.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4, 1891.

My head was literally full of dandruff, and nothing applied gave visible relief until using Anti-Dandruff, a few applications of which has so thoroughly removed the dandruff that there is not a grain to be found. W. H. O'REGAN, Ry. Mail Clerk.

My wife and self had dandruff and lots of it, accompanied by almost continual itching of the scalp. Anti-Dandruff entirely relieved us from both annoyances, and we think it the best preparation known to clean out Dandruff, tone the hair, and act as a dressing without giving an unnatural appearance.

L. W. KNOWLTON,
Conductor C.P.R., between Montreal and Newport, Vt.

For the past year I have been troubled to a very great extent with dandruff, also a dullness of color in my hair, and, through the advice of a friend (who spoke from experience), I tried your Anti-Dandruff, which, upon the application of less than a bottle of your liquid, I find my head not only thoroughly cleansed, but a vast improvement in the color and growth.

I have and do recommend it as highly beneficial to the profession and public generally as an agreeable and welcome innovation in the remedies put forth for public favor. Yours &c., WM. P. WOLFE,
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From Symnes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, Jan. 5, 1890. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy that their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances "ad infinitum" of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible form of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best; and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of the opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST, TO PURCHASERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmacy Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Chemists to the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION—Vice Chancellor Sir Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "Times," July 13, 1864.

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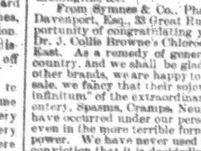

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