

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

The colony of Victoria, Australia, is in an awkward plight. Last July the treasurer announced that he had a surplus amounting to £1,607,550, which was subsequently increased to £1,704,846. On the strength of his statement the legislature authorized a number of unusual expenditures, voting away the whole of the above sum. But when the audit commissioners came to investigate the treasurer's accounts they found that he had omitted to charge up the interest on the public debt and other heavy expenditures, and that his surplus was really only about £512,000. The colony, therefore, is about £1,200,000 poorer than was supposed, and has no funds for the greater portion of the expenditures mentioned. The Victorian government's system of bookkeeping must be an extraordinary one, or else the Grits of that Colony are in office.

Mr. Thomas Gorman, formerly of the Progress, of Summerside, now editor of the Free Press, of Ottawa, has written a pamphlet about reciprocity, in which he asserts that "the natural course of trade is from North to South." If it be so, why should special advantages be given the States in order that the course of trade may be changed from South to North? The truth of the assertion is, however, very questionable. At present the courses of trade both in the States and Canada, both on the Atlantic and Pacific is from East to West and from West to East. Witness the glut of freight on the C. P. R. and on other transcontinental railways running East and West. Witness the numerous lines of steamers plying between Europe and America, and America and India, China, Japan, etc.

As well as bringing to the discharge of the episcopal office that learning and sanctity which are primary attributes, the Archbishop of Halifax has, also, displayed a rare administrative ability, as evidenced by the report which we have before us, and which has lately been given to the press. Since his elevation to the Archiepiscopal See, seven years ago, fourteen new and magnificent churches have been built, fifteen parochial residences added, nine new sites for churches purchased, two academies for girls, a Christian Brothers school, two orphanages, a protective and hospital opened, hot water introduced into the cathedral and other Halifax churches, and the diocesan debt reduced by some nine thousand dollars. Among the projected works is a protective for girls, a Magdalen Asylum and a new palace. Certainly, the Archbishop can show work for his episcopate.

The Bureau of labor statistics of the State of Illinois, is beginning an inquiry to supplement its late report on the mortgaged indebtedness of the State, and will send out three men to travel the counties for that purpose. It will deal with three special features—first, the statistics of foreclosures of mortgages, showing the number and amount of existing mortgages; second, a record of judgments rendered as a proper feature of the recorded indebtedness of the people; and third, the records of lands sold during the year. The investigation will cover the calendar year 1889. A preliminary investigation on lands sold has been made in Sangamon County with a view to determining how to proceed. It contains a record of sales of 20,000 acres during the year on all grades of farm lands, varying in value from \$4.40 to \$150 an acre. The purpose is to show what the values of the lands of the State are, as measured by actual sales. It will supplement the report on mortgages and make the completest set of statistics upon these questions yet collected in the country.

The Patriot heads its leading article with the question, "Why not have Reciprocity?" and then quotes the following from The Farmer and Scottish Chief, published at Red Springs, N. C.:

"The official report of Secretary Rusk shows the prices of farm products the lowest ever known in this country, and still there is a downward tendency. Employees of the principal railroad companies of the country met in Albany, on Saturday, and formed a protective union. The organization represents a membership of over 100,000 laborers. Twenty-five years of high protective tariff has given us a home market in which we can realize three cents for hogs, fifteen cents for corn, twelve cents for potatoes, other things in proportion. Verily, the promised home market is a thing of beauty, and a joy forever."

"A speaker on the affirmative side of the question: 'Resolved that farming pays in Kansas,' had just taken the floor at the meeting of a debating society out in western Kansas, when a fellow on the negative side opened the stove door and shoveled in three or four pecks of corn. This should have ended the argument."

This seems to afford at least one answer which might be made to the Patriot question. Our farmers don't certainly want to be brought into free competition with men who sell pork at three cents per pound, corn (or oats) at fifteen cents per bushel, potatoes at twelve cents and other things in proportion. The corresponding advantages must be very great which would induce the farmers of Canada to desire reciprocity of trade in pork, corn, etc., when they can be bought in the States at such prices as these!

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.—When you want a lawyer, do you ask all the attorneys you know to make a "bid" and then employ the cheapest? Do you not rather look for the attorney whose skill, knowledge of the law, and personal character insure thorough and honest effort in your interest? Level-headed business men seek the best legal talent—in their judgment the best is the cheapest. Why doesn't the same principle apply to newspaper advertising? The difference between using the papers that will pay you, and those that won't, amounts to more in hard cash than any possible saving by competitive bids. The ability to produce best effects in least space makes money for the advertiser two ways—while it increases the value, it reduces the cost. To select the papers requires knowledge; to prepare the advertisement, skill. Add the personal character.

New styles in Gents' Felt Hats (Christy's make) just open at James Paton & Co's.

Don't forget we are headquarters for Bread, Shorts, Crushed Feed, Oil Cake, Flax Seed, &c., at lowest prices.—Geo. Carter & Co.

THE SLOW POISONING CASE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Before the Stipendiary Magistrate.

A CROWDED COURTROOM.

Dr. Johnson's Examination.

[SUMMARY REPORT.]

The investigation of this case, postponed from Thursday last, was begun at the City Courtroom this forenoon, shortly after eleven o'clock. The courtroom was crowded when Mrs. Weeks came in leaning upon the arm of her brother. She seemed to be weak and nervous, and her breathing was short. Her counsel, Mr. Fred Peters, was in attendance. The Attorney-General and Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., appeared for the Crown. Mr. E. J. Hodgson was there on behalf of Mr. J. M. Sutherland. Shortly after the investigation began, Mr. Sutherland himself came in.

Dr. Johnson (who was attended by his physician, Dr. Beer) looked pale and ill as he stood up to take the oath to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Having taken the easy chair provided for him, he produced his memorandum book and, examined by the Attorney-General, said:—

I know Mrs. James M. Sutherland. I have been her doctor for many years. The entries in my book extend as far back as 1885. In February, 1888, and for some time previous, back to Nov., 1887, I treated her for an ulcer of the leg. The sore began as an ordinary abscess. I would describe it as an indolent ulcer of the leg. It was about the size of a twenty-cent piece. It had eaten through the sub-cutaneous tissue. It was what is known as a blind boil. I treated it, and cured it after a long time. It healed in February (4th or 11th) 1888. I treated it by strapping and applications (vaseline I think)—strapping the two edges of the skin together and applying only some simple unguent. After the 11th February, March the 27th, there is a prescription for Mrs. Sutherland for some simple ailment. On April 7th, 1887, there was another ulcer or boil. On April 18th, 1888, the entry is for "an abscess of the leg." On the 20th there is an entry which I suppose was a dressing for the sore. On May the 19th I found another prescription; what it was I cannot remember. She had no serious illness. She was going about all the time. The next date is "Nov. 2nd, a prescription to Mrs. Sutherland." I don't recollect what it was for—nothing serious. There is nothing more in my books showing that I treated her again in that year. In 1889, Jan. 15, there was a prescription for Mrs. Sutherland, jr. She and her mother-in-law called at my surgery together. I don't remember what the trouble was. The next entry is June 7th, "prescription, Mrs. Sutherland," nothing more. The next, July 19th, I remember calling in to see her on that day, being in the neighborhood. It was a very simple little thing. Her health was good, as usual. The next entry is July 2nd—prescription. She called at my office. I don't remember what it was for. I think she felt a little weak, and wanted a little simple tonic medicine—but I cannot say positively without seeing the prescription. On July 24th, "a prescription." I do not remember what that was for. Aug. 16th, "prescription, etc." with note of an ulcer. This would indicate another ulcer on the other leg. Aug. 30, application of caustic to the leg. On September 3rd there was another application of caustic and a prescription. At these times Mrs. Sutherland called at my office. The next entry is September 24th,—a prescription; that was the end of the treatment for that condition of the leg. Up to this time her general health was ordinarily good. She was not confined to her house that I know of. She could always come to see me. She was enjoying, I should say, fairly good health. These latter ulcers were precisely of the same character as the former, indolent ulcers of the skin or blind boils. My next entry is October 8th, 1889—a prescription. Mrs. Sutherland called at my office on that occasion and complained of uneasiness about her stomach and throat—loss of appetite and general indisposition. She had a desire to hawk and spit as if she had something in her throat. She told me that a worm had crawled up her throat while she was in bed a night or two previously and she seemed to think that there was one there still. That is not extraordinary. I found her tongue white and coated; she had a small, quick pulse, and she was weak and sick. I prescribed some worm powders for her. The prescription was obtained at my son's store. The next entry is October 25th, "visit and prescription"—that means that I went to see her. I was sent for. I distinctly remember that I found Mrs. Sutherland in bed and very sick. She told me that she hadn't felt well for two or three days. She was suffering from great nausea. She said that she vomited frequently, the previous day and night, and had thrown up a worm. Her stomach would retain no food, and she was sallow, tired and exhausted. I treated her—examined her tongue and pulse. The tongue was white-coated all over and flabby—the edges, as well as the other parts, were covered with white. The pulse was very small and quick. She had a good deal of uneasiness and tenderness about the pit of the stomach. I have an impression that she had some diarrhoea—but I cannot speak positively about that. My memory does not serve me on this point. I treated her, as I remember, with the object of dispelling the worms, if any still remained. I continuously treated her for several days. I visited her on Oct. 26th and 27th. Oct. 28th, "visit and prescription;" and Oct. 30th, "visit and prescription." I gave her a powder at night, and a draft, containing santonin and castor oil, in the morning. On the 26th, she was pretty easy, and I ordered a proper diet. So far as I remember she exhibited day by day a gradual improvement. On the 26th, there was a prescription—it was a stomachic tonic. On the 28th, I prescribed again, three verifuge worm powders. On the 30th I ordered half dozen quinine pills. She got up then. I think Mrs. Sutherland frequently imagined and complained that she had worms in her throat. I gave her a few

powders to keep on hand to check this uneasy sensation. We cannot tell positively what caused the irritation—the causes are different. So far as I have known she had a sense of uneasiness more or less constant. I cannot remember as to the actual number of them. She vomited and her tongue was peculiarly white—a silvery white tongue all the time; and always a small quick pulse. Her pulse ranged between 110 and 120 during all this time. I don't remember that it was lower than 110. Her normal pulse would be about 75. She so improved under my treatment that I ceased attendance on her after the 30th—when I ordered the quinine pills. I think that she got up that day. The next entry I find is "Nov. 19th—a prescription." This was a stomachic tonic; also worm powders. So far as I remember Mrs. Sutherland called at my office, complained that her stomach was very much out of order, and that she had the nasty feeling again in her throat, and thought there must be another worm there. I then ordered a stomach tonic and some worm powders—the former to be taken regularly, the latter on alternate days, if she still felt the trouble. The next date is "November 26th—a prescription." This was an alterative stomach tonic, made up of extract golden seed, extract liquorice, extract burdock, spirits of wine and water to fill up. It was something to tone her up and help her appetite. To Mr. Peters,—I don't recollect that there was any vomiting then. To the Attorney-General.—The next date is "Dec. 10th—a prescription." She called upon me. She came in a very sick woman. She both looked and felt very sick. She complained of great distress at the pit of the stomach, total loss of appetite and feeling of general weakness. Her eyes were weak and sore, the lids puffy and swollen; and she feared the light. As she sat before me she looked very sick indeed. She said that for the last two or three mornings her eyes had been glued together and there was an itching about her eyes. She complained of great distress in the stomach, nausea, uneasiness and unsettled condition of the stomach. I don't recollect that she said that she vomited. The eyes were as if she were peeling onions or if she had come out of a smoky atmosphere, what we would term a mild conjunctivitis. I prescribed for her a compound syrup known as Parishes Food. The next day I ordered an ointment for her eyes composed of and white precipitate. She was advised to bathe her eyes regularly with warm water. I did not see her again until the 13th, so far as I can see from my book. On the 13th I called on Mrs. Sutherland. I found her in bed. I remember she told me that she had been suffering from nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, excessive thirst, and disgust of food. Her eyes had been troubling her very much. They were then very much inflamed. She could not bear the light of the room. I had to close the blinds and hang shawls over the windows so as to completely darken the room. Her eyes were very red and painful. She was then complaining of a good deal of uneasiness about the stomach. She also complained of a sensation of numbness and tingling about the hands and feet—particularly her feet. She described the sensation as painful. Upon examination of her hands I found that there was considerable loss of sensibility in the skin. She felt the tinglings and unpleasant sensations all over the skin of her body. The pulse was quick. It rated at about 120. Her tongue was white and coated. It was peculiar inasmuch as the white coating was all over the tongue. It was a pasty white tongue. In some particulars these symptoms were not surprising, but there were complications which were very surprising. There were certain symptoms which belong to gastric intestinal disease and others which did not belong to that disease—as, for instance, the complication in regard to the eyes and to the skin, in regard to the nerves and muscles, and the tingling and numbness of the extremities,—these do not belong to gastric disease. There was a perceptible loss of motor or muscular power at this time. I asked her to grasp my hand, and I found that hers was a very feeble grasp—but I am not sure that this was on the 13th. I frequently tested her in this way during my attendance between the 13th and 22nd. On the latter date Mrs. Sutherland was up. After the 13th I visited her on the 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st. On the last mentioned day I provided her with a pair of smoked spectacles, as she desired to go down stairs. I visited her on the 23rd. I am almost positive that she was up on that day. On the 24th she was up, able to walk into the room; but she appeared very feeble. She said that she desired to be up for the children's sakes, as it was near Christmas. During this period I was watching the progress of the disease in her eyes. I remember the left eye was the worst of the two, and I ordered a solution of atropia for it to ease the pain. The eyes gradually improved. She did not require the spectacles when she got up, and she could bear the light of the room without spectacles before she got up. But the room had to be kept quite dark for three or four days at the least. As to her stomach I think that it gradually became more retentive of food. She certainly vomited occasionally; but I cannot remember how often.

Adjourned till 2.30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Enquiry resumed at 2.30. DR. JOHNSON'S examination resumed.—On the 24th Mrs. Sutherland was up. She had been up for two or three days previously. She was able to be down stairs, and had walked from the door of the dining-room to the sitting room where I saw her. She was very weak. She said she would not have been up that day but to please the children, and make them ready for Xmas. She also reminded me of her lack of appetite. Before leaving I advised her to take whiskey and milk to see what it would do for her stomach. This was on the afternoon of the 24th December. I saw her again on the evening of the 25th. I was sent for. Her sister, Miss Henderson, called at my office about tea time and asked me to call and see Mrs. Sutherland, as she had been very sick all day. I called and found her very sick indeed. Her symptoms as I found them was a severe pain in the stomach and bowels. She said she had been suffering during the day from these symptoms, and from vomiting, diarrhoea and violent headache. Upon examination I found her in a restless, high state of fever. Her temperature was 104 and a fraction. The nor-

mal temperature is 97½. Her face was flushed, her eyes fused, hot and dry skin, pulse small and rapid (I counted 140), with a white coated tongue. These symptoms denoted a very serious condition. Her mouth was very moist, almost salivation. I would not expect the mouth to be so moist with ordinary gastric fever. It was about six when I called. I put the case down as an acute gastric complaint, brought about by some cause which I could not assign. The symptoms did not explain themselves to my mind. The vomiting headache, diarrhoea, pain in the stomach and intestines and rapid pulse would seem to point out an acute gastro-intestinal disease. I prescribed two doses composed mostly of morphia and quinine. Prescription: Sulphate of quinine 10 grains; compound tincture of cardina 2 drachms; solution of morphia ½ drachm; syrup santa yerba water 2 ozs. (Half drachm solution of morphia contains a quarter of a grain). This was to be taken in two doses; half at once remainder in two hours, if necessary. I found her in bed when I went up, where I understood she had been all day. I called again at 10 o'clock same night, and found her somewhat relieved. I found that the temperature was reduced to 102 and the pulse was I think better. While at her bedside I prepared for her a dose of whiskey, milk, and, I think, maltine. She had taken both of the doses I prescribed. I got the whiskey from the bottle by her bedside, which she had procured the day before by my instructions. The milk was in a glass on the table. It had been there before I came. She drank it down; but it was not down more than four seconds before she vomited, and in the vomit were two or three very fine white curds of milk which had evidently been in the stomach for some time, and which I was glad to see out, as I thought they were the cause of the excessive irritation of the stomach and her high fever. She seemed to be relieved after vomiting. I then ordered her to continue taking the whiskey as a nourishment, and I ordered her anti-pyretic. The prescription was: Anti-pyrene, grains ten, taken in two tablespoonful of water, to be taken at one draught. I then left her for the night. The whiskey bottle was in the form of a champagne bottle, and was of dark glass. I called again the following morning about ten. This was on the 26th. I found her better with regard to most of the symptoms. The fever was almost gone, and I felt highly encouraged, so far as the fever was concerned. The pulse was reduced, and she told me she had drunk a very large quantity of water during the night, and that she still felt an insatiable thirst. She had taken no food so far as I remember, during the night. I don't know whether or not she took the whiskey and milk. She referred to a pain over her stomach and in the lower part of her bowels, and told me that her bowels had been frequently disturbed. She was still in bed. Her tongue, which I examined, was coated white. She commenced to complain of her eyes again. I prescribed 8 ounces of beef, iron and wine for her, a tablespoonful to be taken at a time, three or four times a day. My orders were for her to continue taking the whiskey and milk. I called each day up to and including December 31st. I cannot describe from memory the precise occurrence of each day. I can state that during those five days there were manifested disease of the eyes and nose, of the skin and of the whole body, and especially of the hands and feet. There was occasional vomiting and the bowels were frequently disturbed. There was gradual loss of the power of the arms below the elbows, loss of sensibility to touch, and of the feet below the knees. Before expiration of seven or eight days there was complete anaesthesia or loss of feeling of the lower limbs below the knees. With regard to the arms there was partial but not entire loss, and great loss of muscular power.

[Evidence continued to-morrow. The court adjourned at 5 o'clock, to re-open to-morrow at 11.]

A Word of Warning.

SIR,—I am a little surprised that the leading journals of this Province open their columns to such a class of advertisements as that of these medical specialists (!) without a word of warning to the unwary. 'Tis the old story—anything for money. But although the press must live it should be above this. We look to it to sound the note of warning, which alas! in many cases is not forthcoming. And what is our celebrated Medical Society doing? If it is any good it ought to determine for us merit of quackery. These adventurers go about the country promising to cure anything to which the flesh is heir, even bashfulness, a quality pretty difficult to be gotten at just now—at least around here. They do all this free of charge, forsooth! Why, when here last fall everyone was to be cured for ten, twenty or one hundred dollars, not to be paid when the cure was effected, but part right down and the rest on arrival of the unfailing remedy. And some were foolish enough in their eagerness to regain health to consult with them. I know of no case that has benefited to the value of one cent on their account. They pose as specialists and send a single member of the so-called board to examine and cure everything. He ought to be called a generalist, I should say. And his "cure-for-all" cry carries its condemnation on the face. Let the public beware. These fellows want our money, and the fact that they appear a second time is an evidence that they have gotten their hands deep into the fool's pocket the last time they were here. In general, when our doctors fail to relieve us 'tis time to square our accounts with the Great Medicine Man and be resigned to our fate. And if, as the hon. member for Georgetown said two sessions ago, "medicine has made no progress since the days of Hippocrates," our own men can surely master it sufficiently to render the necessary aid. Let these adventurers heal their own evils, amongst which, I venture to say, bashfulness will get but poor footing.

Souris, Feb. 23, 1890. Cos.

[We have not heard of any case of malpractice on the part of Dr. Baynes; we have not heard anyone complain that he or she had been cheated by the Medical Society; and we note that Dr. Baynes is rated in the calendar of McGill College, Montreal, as a Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. Under these circumstances, THE EXAMINER would not have been justified in a refusal to insert the advertisement referred to by our correspondent.]

BEER BROS.

SPECIALTY FOR THIS WEEK:

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Try Our B. B. Corset, the Best One Dollar Corset in the Market.

CHIEF CONSULTING SURGEON

—OF THE—

Council of Medical Specialists,

WITH CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS AT MONTREAL, P. Q.

Closes His Visit at Charlottetown, at Hotel Davies, on Saturday Evening, March 1st, after which he can be consulted Free as follows:

Health is the Greatest of Blessings:



- HUNTER RIVER—Bagnall's Hotel, March 3rd and 4th.
- SUMMERSIDE—Clifton Hotel, March 5th to 8th.
- VICTORIA, CRAPAUD—Johnson's Hotel, March 9th and 10th.
- ALBERTON—Mrs. Bell's Hotel, March 12th.
- TIGNISH—Capt. Gallant's Hotel, March 13th and 14th.
- SOURIS—Cox's Hotel, March 17th and 18th.
- MOUNT STEWART—Mrs. Clark's Hotel, March 19th and 20th.
- MONTAGNE BRIDGE—Mrs. McDonald's March 21st and 22nd.
- GEORGETOWN—Mrs. A. Aitkin's Hotel, March 24th and 25th.

SYMPTOMS OF A FEW OF THE DISEASES TREATED.

THE HEART AND CIRCULATION, WITH COMPLICATIONS.

- I. Functional Heart Disease. II. Organic Heart Disease. III. Dropsy.
- IV. Varicose Veins.

CIRCULATION.—The circulatory organs include the heart, the arteries, the veins and the capillary vessels. Their diseases, though not numerous, are extremely serious in their nature.

HEART.—It is impossible to glance through even the smallest newspaper without seeing notice of a sudden death—of a man or woman, apparently in the full flush of health and strength, being snatched away to an untimely grave. As there is no organ more important than the heart, so there is none in which disease may be so suddenly fatal, and the appalling frequency of deaths from this cause, and their terrible nature, force the subject upon our notice and demand our attention.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.—Indigestion, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Weak Stomach and Chronic Constipation are the common heritage of the people of America. We cure them certainly and speedily.

THE LIVER.—The largest organ in the body, and one of the most important, is more often diseased (in this climate) than any of the vital organs. Few people are completely free from some form of Liver Complaint. The symptoms are too well known to everybody to demand special mention at our hands further than to call attention to the weary feeling, sleep, dull feeling after meals, sallow, green skin, pain under the shoulder blades, and dull pains in the right side, with alternation of costiveness or looseness of the bowels. See our reports of cases cured.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE NASAL PASSAGES AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

- I. Catarrh. II. Hay Fever. III. Laryngitis. IV. Bronchitis. V. Asthma. VI. Consumption. VII. Emphysema. VIII. Pneumonia.

ONE IN FOUR.—When it is known that twenty-five per cent. of the human race perish from diseases of the respiratory organs, it will be evident to the most careless that such death may be the lot of any. The question of real importance to those suffering from any form of the above mentioned diseases is: "Can you cure me?" We answer: "Our record in the past is the best evidence we can offer."

CHRONIC DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

- I. Retarded Menses. II. Amenorrhoea. III. Dysmenorrhoea. IV. Menorrhagia. V. Change of Life. VI. Chlorosis. VII. Leucorrhoea. VIII. Displacement. IX. Prolapse Uteri. X. Flexions and Versions. XI. Inversion. XII. Ulcerations. XIII. Cancer. XIV. Inflammations (Uterus and Ovaries). XV. Tumors. XVI. Pruritus. XVII. Vaginitis. XVIII. Barrenness.

Our success has been very marked in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to women and girls. Over two-thirds of our patients are ladies. Old, young, married and single, can consult us on matters peculiar to their sex, however delicate, in perfect confidence.

CHRONIC DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN.

BROKEN DOWN.—It is a sad but unavoidable reflection that thousands of men, who should be the bone and sinew of the country, pillars of society, of the church and of the State, are broken down both physically and mentally before they have reached the zenith of their usefulness. Early indiscretions, the result of ignorance and folly; over-exertion of mind and body, induced by inordinate ambition; dissipation and exposure, are continually working the ruin of thousands, whose ability, energy and integrity the world needs to preserve the equilibrium of civilization.

Call if possible, but if unable to do so, write to

DR. GEO. A. BAYNES, Medical Director. Canadian Headquarters, 494 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, P. Q. February 25, 1890—dy & wky tf

"A GRAND TIMEKEEPER!"

Is what one of our Customers said the other day when he left his

Rockford Watch

to be cleaned after wearing it constantly for nearly four years, and without costing him a cent.

A few Rockfords left; also Waltham and Elgin Watches. Prices reasonable.

W. W. TAYLOR, Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1890—2aw wky CAMERON BLOCK.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI BRAND OF

Cod Liver Oil.

THIS IS THE FINEST COD LIVER OIL EVER BROUGHT OUT. Cod Liver Oil usually has such a disagreeable taste, and is to many so difficult of digestion, that its excellent nutritive and medicinal qualities are not experienced. The Skrei Oil is free from these objections, being beautifully clear, pale and bright, almost tasteless, and readily assimilated by children and the most delicate invalids.

Sold by W. R. WATSON, Dispensing Chemist, Queen Street, Charlottetown—Feb 19