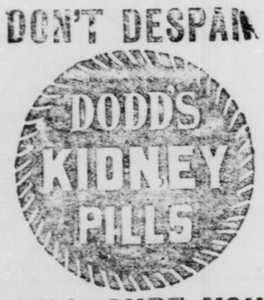
Scott's Emulsion

Has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your Doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.* Insist on **Scott's Emulsion** with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

DIAMOND DINNER PILLS
CURE
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, REGULATE THE LIVER.
ONE PILL AFTER EATING INSURES GOOD DIGESTION.
PRICE 25 CTS. THE DODDS MED CO. LTD TORONTO.

DON'T DESPAIR



WILL CURE YOU

We guarantee Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure any case of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Female Troubles, Impure Blood—or money refunded. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or by mail on receipt of price, 50c. per box, or 5 boxes $2.50.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO., Toronto.

We can sell you Dodd's Kidney Pills at the following prices, viz.:—50c. per box, six boxes for $2.50. To the trade—$4.00 per dozen, or three dozen at $3.75 per dozen. Sent by mail to any address post-paid.

GEORGE E. HUGHES,
may29 Charlottetown.

Lymans Coffee is delicious, and for free sample.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Superior workmanship, refined finish and moderate prices combine to make these Photos the most satisfactory in Charlottetown to-day.

GEO. H. COOK
Corner Queen & Grafton Sts.

—IF YOU—
Want a wife,
Want a cook,
Want a partner,
Want a situation,
Want a servant girl,
Want to sell a farm,
Want to sell a house,
Want to rent a house,
Want to exchange anything,
Want to sell plants or grain
Want to sell groceries or drugs,
Want to sell or trade anything,
Want to find customers for anything
Want to sell or buy horses, pigs or cattle
ADVERTISE IN
THE EXAMINER

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Episcopal Residence up to noon on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1896, for the erection of a new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Charlottetown, according to plans and specification to be seen at the Episcopal Residence and at the office of F. X. Berlinguet, Esq., Architect, 209 St. John Street, Quebec, P. Q.

Satisfactory security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified cheque of 5 per cent. on amount of tender. Cheque will be returned if tender is not accepted. If tender is accepted and person tendering fails to enter into contract and sign bonds, will forfeit check.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for New Roman Catholic Cathedral."

The New Cathedral Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of Committee.

STEPHEN T. WHITTY,
Secretary.

Episcopal Residence,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
January 28, 1896.
246 1m guar pat

Fire Insurance.

"The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool,"
"The Phœnix Co. of Brooklyn,"
"The Sun Fire of London."

The above Companies are possessed of immense resources, and have a world-wide reputation for strict integrity and liberality in the settlement of claims.

JOHN McEACHERN,
oct23—3 Agent.

TO LET.

That large Shop, part of the "London House" Building, lately occupied by J. T. McKenzie, Tailor, with good room up stairs for work shop or store room.

Apply to

HON. DANIEL DAVIES,
L. H. DAVIES, Q. C.,
Executors Estate late Geo. Davies,

Or to F. W. L. Moore, Solicitor, in Building. oct

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Interesting Information Regarding a Famous Institution—The Bankers' Bank and the Bank of the Government.

The London Social Economist has collected some exceedingly interesting facts about the Bank of England, some of which are as follows:

"It will be remembered that on January 1, 1895, this institution celebrated its second centennial anniversary. It was organized to relieve William III. from the difficulties he experienced in raising funds to prosecute the war against France. William Patterson, a Scotch merchant, was the original projector of the enterprise.

"The terms of the charter were that the sum of £1,200,000 ($6,000,000) should be raised, and that the subscribers should form themselves into a corporation styled "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The bank was also to have the privilege of keeping the accounts of the public debt, paying dividends, issuing notes, etc., for which an allowance of £4,000 a year was to be granted. The whole of the capital was to be loaned to the Government at 8 per cent. This interest together with the £4,000 allowance gave the bank a revenue of £100,000 per annum.

"At its very outset the bank was a servant of the Government, and it has retained that character, but in a somewhat diminished degree, through all the ages of its subsequent history. It is a curious fact that although founded by a Scotchman, Scotchmen are eschewed by the bank. What the first of the race did to entail the ban upon his fellow-countrymen is not recorded, but it is commonly said in London that three descriptions of persons are excluded in practice from employment at the bank—namely, Scotchmen, Jews and Quakers.

"In the basement of the bank building are barracks in which are quartered thirty soldiers daily. It has been the custom to station soldiers at the bank ever since the riots of June, 1870, when an attempt was made to sack the bank.

"The Bank of England first issued notes in 1695, which were for £20. The £10 notes were issued in 1759, and the £5 notes in 1793. At one time during the early years of the present century notes of £1 and £2 were issued, but in 1844 they were all withdrawn from circulation, and no notes are issued for less than £5, and none higher than £1,000.

"The notes may be said to be the safest pieces of paper in the world, as under any circumstances the bank could pay with gold any one in circulation without one pound of the capital of the institution being touched. They are a legal tender everywhere in the United Kingdom, except at the bank itself, where they must be paid in gold.

"The bank started with a capital as stated, of £1,200,000. In two years this was increased to £2,201,000. In 1710 it was again increased to £5,560,000. On June 29, 1816, it was increased to its present sum of £14,553,000, equal to about $72,700,000. No reports of the bank are made beyond the regular weekly statement.

"The Bank of England has sometimes been in difficulties. It failed in 1696, and in its earlier years it was subjected to many runs, some organized by the jealous private bankers, some the results of political causes.

"The present governor of the bank, and the deputy-governor each receive a salary of £1,000 a year. The bank has 24 directors, each of whom must hold £2,000 of stock, and who receive £500 a year compensation. There are in all 1,050 persons employed in the various departments of the institution, and their united salaries amount to about £1,400,000 a year.

"Up to 1826 it was the only joint stock bank in England, and until 1835 it remained the only joint stock bank in London. At that date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and at the same time 40 other joint stock banks were established in Great Britain.

"The Bank of England is not only the banker of the Government, but it is also the bankers' bank. All other banks keep their bullion reserve at the Bank of England, and this is one fact that gives the establishment its special importance as the center of England's monetary system. This reserve is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000.

"The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 284,000. Nearly £25,000,000 ($124,000,000) are annually paid out by the bank as dividends on stock annuities, reaching the enormous sum of £765,000,000, or say, $3,873,000,000.

"During the year 1892 the stock of the bank sold as high as £344 per share, and as low as £325. The highest dividend ever paid was in 1697, 27 1-2 per cent., and the lowest, during the years 1853-63, 4 1-2 per cent. For twenty years the dividend has averaged about 10 per cent."

The Prompt Messenger Boy.

One of these youths appeared one rainy Sunday at the door of a Boston church with a message in his hand. Unfortunately the sexton was not at his post at the outer door; so the 15-year-old started up the center aisle in full rubber regalia, with his well-soaked hat on his head, and his rubber coat shedding water like a street sprinkler. The sermon stopped at once as the boy handed the message up to the minister. Then came the ceremony of signing the black book and the hunting about for a dime, when it was discovered that the message was for the tenor of the choir, and so, without the least sign of frustration, the boy marched gravely down the aisle again, his hat still on his head, his boots creaking with water and his shining coat still distributing wetness about the carpet. It was some time before the congregation settled down. —Boston Traveler.

BRIDGE OF AN OCEAN LINER.

Some of the Ingenious Devices for Navigating a Great Steamer.

Let us spend an hour with Capt. Randle, of the American liner St. Louis, on the bridge in mid-ocean. He first takes us into the wheel-house. It is a room about ten feet wide, with a curved front. A wheel about three feet in diameter is placed in the center of the room, and you are surprised to see that the quartermaster keeps turning it almost constantly. You have always thought that he had simply to keep his eye on the floating compass in the box directly in front of him and hold the ship steady on her course. As you look at the compass you see the ship veering now this way, and now that, as she rolls and plunges, or as one screw turns faster than the other, and thus pulls the ship around. It is hard to make two independent screws go exactly at the same speed, and so this man at the wheel is busy all the time turning the ship straight. He has to fight the waves and the screws and the winds at the same time, and he is a busy man.

This steering-wheel controls the ship by means of a small column of oil in a little tube. By turning the wheel this way or that the oil in the tube is forced up or down, and that opens or closes certain valves in the steam-steering gear 400 feet away, and the rudder is turned as easily as if a child had done it. In most steamships the steam-steering gear is controlled by hydraulic power—that is, by water—but the use of a column of oil is an improvement.

As you look about, you see fastened to the cornice directly in front of the wheelman a little scale in black with white lines marked off on it. There is a dial on it, and as the ship rolls you see that this is a device to mark the degree of the roll. You may notice that it takes about a second for every degree of a roll. On each side of the room is another long, black gauge, and the dials point to certain figures, generally between 90 and 95. These dials are little electrical devices, showing exactly how many revolutions the screws are making. The captain at a glance knows what is going on in the engine room.

Over in the corner of the room is another curious electrical device. It is a little box with a clock in it. The Captain tells you that it is the machine that controls the whistle in time of fog. The law requires a long blast of the whistle at such times every two minutes. By pressing a button on this little clock apparatus, and by setting the clock in a certain manner, the whistle is blown automatically for seven seconds every minute. Just as sure as every minute comes around that whistle will blow seven seconds. Under the old way, when a man pulled the whistle cord, there was no exactness in the work. When the fog is over the button is released, and the whistle stops.

When You Are a Guest.

In an article on "Some Social Graces," Ruth Ashmore, in January Ladies' Home Journal, writes of the guest and host, ettiquette of invitations, of the table, wedding customs and various minor social points. To the woman who is the guest at a friend's home she thus advises: "If your visit is to be one of several days or weeks you must make your hostess, if she has not been wise enough to state it in her invitation, understand in your answer not only exactly what time you will arrive, but exactly the day and hour when you will leave, and you will show great wisdom if, no matter how much you are enjoying yourself, you refuse to prolong your visit. During your stay you must find everything pleasant that your hostess arranges for you. Ask no special service of a servant. You must neither expect nor ask that your laundry be done in the house, and you must take great care not to leave the dainty toilet table or the pretty room in disorder. After you return to your home you should write a letter to the lady you have been visiting, thanking her for all the kindness she has shown you, and sending your regards to the members of her household.

A Very Idle Wife.

A busy wife, tired of hearing her husband declare that women had nothing to do made up a little statement of the way she had spent her time for one year. She had two children and two servants. Here are a few only of the items which silenced the husband once for all: Number of lunches put up, 1,157; meals ordered, 963; desserts prepared, 172; lamps filled and trimmed, 328; rooms dusted (a nine-roomed house), 2,259; dressed children, 786 times; visits received 879; visits paid, 167; books read, 88; papers read, 553; stories read aloud, 234; games played, 229; church services attended, 125; articles mended, 1,236; articles of clothing made, 120; fancy articles made, 56; letters written, 429; hours at the piano, 90½; hours in Sunday School work, 208; sick days, 44; amusements attended, 10.

Singing Workmen.

When a man sings at his work you may be sure that he is a good worker. On the march German soldiers nearly always sing, and it helps them along wonderfully. Those who go about Christian work with long faces and no joy in their hearts get little done, or do it in a way that is anything but a good advertisement of their religion. How much more useful and attractive they would be if they rejoiced in the Lord, if they had joy like the men at the battle of Leuthen! They sang a Christian song as they marched to the engagement. A general asked the king if he would stop the singing. "No," said the king, "men that can sing like that can fight."

His Last Purchase.

"Well," he said, as he took off his coat and hung it up on the rack in the hall, "I made quite a hit on wheat to-day, so I stopped in on the way home and bought Helen that marquis which she has been teasing us for."

"I'm glad of that," she replied. "The poor girl has been so anxious to have a nobleman that it would have been cruel to have disappointed her. When is he to be delivered?"

"The brokers said they'd get him some new clothes and burnish him up a bit for delivery to-morrow afternoon at whatever church you name."—Chicago Post

Revenge Beforehand.

"'Just as I expected!" said the struggling young genius, opening a letter from the editor. "He says my poem is 'very good,' and he accepts it, but 'under the circumstances' he does not 'feel justified in allowing more than $1 for it,' which he 'begs to enclose.' When he finds out it's an acrostic conveying the statement that the editor is a stingy old cuss he won't think he got that poem so blamed cheap after all, gol-ding him!"

His Face was a mass of Blotches.

But now his skin is clear as a year old babe's.

Scott's Sarsaparilla his Salvation.

Nothing blights existence like the knowledge that our appearance is repellant to those with whom we come in contact, nor is there any relief like that of feeling that the disfiguring causes have been removed. Says Mr. William Alger: My face on one side was a mass of blotches, some of which were constantly full of matter. I run a bake shop doing my own work, but my face got so bad that customers drifted away. Then I hired a man and went to a doctor. He said my blood was in a horrible condition. I sold my business and moved to the city where Scott's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me. The first bottle did me much good, and after taking five bottles my skin is as clear as possible, and not a sign of my previous disfigurement. I say Scott's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine going and am speaking from experience.

Pimples, blotches, boils, ulcers and all diseases arising from vital exhaustion and impure blood are radically cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla, a concentrated compound of the finest medicines ever known. Your druggist has it at $1. But get Scott's. The kind that cures.

THE BEST is what the People buy the most of. That's Why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale OF ALL MEDICINES.

ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
Barrister-at-Law
OFFICE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Money to Loan.
Fire and Life Insurances taken.
Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great Western Life Assurance Co.
dec6—26 &wv

BOARDING & TRAINING STABLES
Grafton Street, Opposite Court House.
JOHN M. NICHOLSON, Prop'r.,
(Late in the employ of James Houghton.)

Having opened a public Stable on Grafton Street, I am prepared to take Gentlemen's Horses and Colts at all seasons of the year to board, train, break or keep in road condition for immediate use. Horse Clipping also attended to. Terms reasonable.
nov27—135&w 3m

A GLASS RAILROAD.

ALSO A GLASS FACTORY WITH A GLASS CHIMNEY 105 FEET HIGH.

Glass Shingles and Powder, Too—Glass Dresses, Glass Bonnets, Glass Floor Plates and Journal Boxes, Glass Church Bells and Floors.

There was once a time when glass was used only for window panes and mirrors, but since then it has developed into many different fields. By means of a valuable toughening process, recently discovered, glass may now be molded into lengths and used as railroad ties. Such ties have their advantages. They are light, easily transported, rather cheap, have even surfaces and will not decay like wood ties. Glass rails are also produced by this same toughening process. It is therefore possible to have a complete glass railway. The glass rails are turned out in sizes and shapes similar to those of the ordinary steel street rails. They are far tougher and resist the action of the elements more successfully than steel. There is reason to believe before long that we shall be able to ride in glass cars on glass rails laid on glass ties.

All of us are familiar with the glass pavements used in certain sidewalks in order to admit light to a basement. This glass is of the same kind that is used in the manufacturing of glass "grindstones." These are used for fine work on the most delicate instruments. They are much harder than the ordinary stone used for grinding purposes.

An enterprising manufacturer of glass at Liverpool, England, has succeeded in advertising his business in a very clever manner. He built a factory of glass bricks and laid it with a heavy glass floor. The roof was shingled with glass shingles; glass journal boxes were provided for his machinery, and as a fitting climax to this glassy performance, he added a glass chimney 105 feet high, built wholly of glass bricks. This is said to be one of the lightest and most substantial factory buildings in all England. It is also fire-proof.

One of the most curious inventions of the last few years is platinized glass. A piece of glass is coated with an exceedingly thin layer of a liquid charged with platinum and is then raised to a red heat. The platinum unites with the glass in such a way as to form a very odd sort of mirror. The glass has not lost its transparency, yet if you place it against a wall and look at it, you see your image as in an ordinary looking glass.

But when light is allowed to pass through from the other side, as in a window pane, it appears perfectly transparent like ordinary glass. By constructing a window of this material, you can stand close behind the panes, in an unlighted room, and see clearly everything going on outside, while passers-by looking at the window would behold only a fine mirror, in which their own figures would be reflected, while the person inside would remain invisible.

Various tricks have been played with this device in France. In one of these a person, seeing what appears to be an ordinary window, approaches to look at himself. A sudden change in the mechanism sends light through the glass from the back, whereupon it instantly becomes transparent and the spectator finds himself confronted by some grotesque figure hidden behind the magic glass.

Among other interesting uses of glass is that of a powder used for sprinkling the hair. This practice, however, is said to be dangerous, as the fine particles are inhaled, much to the injury of the pulmonary organs, stomach and throat. The recent manufacture of a glass dress in Toledo is probably one of the most curious uses to which glass has been put. This garment is described as being extraordinarily beautiful. Its foundation is a silk warp, woven with fine strands of glass. In each strand there are 250 almost invisible threads. In order to make three-quarters of a yard of this material it was necessary to employ four women one whole day.

The dress when completed was presented to the Infanta Eulalie of Spain. Its color was pure white, but the manufacturers say that it can be made in any color or in a variety of colors. The seams are glued together instead of sewed. The garment is said to be remarkably pretty, especially under the rays of artificial light.

This is not the only article of dress made of glass. A Venetian manufacturer has had great success in turning out glass bonnets, which glitter in the sunlight, thus making the wearer attractive from a distance. An advantage of this particular sort of bonnets is that they may be worn in any sort of weather. The rain, in fact, seems only to clean off the dust and make the bonnet sparkle more than ever. The possibilities of the glassmaker's art—or the milliner's, if you prefer—have only begun to be realized in this direction.

A church bell of green glass, fourteen inches high and thirteen in diameter, has been doing service for several years in England. One of the very latest uses for glass is in filling teeth. This method is said to be particularly effective with the front teeth, where it is less conspicuous than gold, being indistinguishable from the tooth surface.

Some interesting experiments were carried out lately at Berlin by the fire brigade on a patent fire-resisting glass, suitable for skylights, windows and partitions. It proved capable of resisting a very high temperature. Several patents for roofing glass have been taken out during the last few years. In one of these methods glass is molded on steel wire netting, which greatly increases its strength without lessening its transparency, and consequently it may be used in large sheets.

Timely Warning.

The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of **Walter Baker & Co.** (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

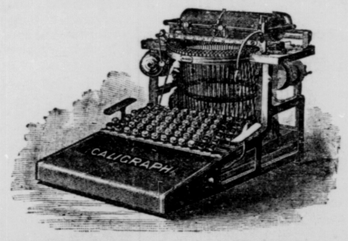
THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatuleney.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



EVENING SESSION
— OF —
CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE
And Writing Academy
Now Open from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m

Those who wish to learn the science of Accounts should attend this Session.

L. B. MILLER.
PRINCIPAL.
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Granby Rubbers

It is no wonder that rubbers, which are not the same shape as the boot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe-shapes, and **Granby Rubbers** are always "up-to-date." They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, extra thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot

HOWARD FLOUR

If you have not yet used it ask for it and take no other.

ALL RELIABLE GROCERS KEEP IT.
oct1—246

BUY
Bissell's Perfection Carpet Sweeper,
THE BET MADE
SIMON W. CRABBE,
Stoves and Hardware, Walker's Corner.
Charlottetown, December 20, 1895—135 & wky

THE
St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Ltd
MONTREAL.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue,
Office of Official Analyst,
Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S. EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analyzed same, and find them uniformly to contain:

99 99/100 to 100 p. c. of Pure Cane Sugar

with no impurities whatever."

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph D., C. L.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Pub. Analyst, Montreal

N RATTENBURY, AGENT
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WHOLESALE.

Zinc, Glass, Bar Iron, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoes, Sleigh Shoe Steel, Disston's Cross Cut Saws, Disston's Circular Saws.

Agents for the celebrated American Highland Ranges.

FENNELL & CHANDLER
Charlottetown, January 3, 1896—135

H. STANWAY & CO.,
Wholesale Wine & Liquor Merchant
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
243 Hollis & 48 Upper Water St
HALIFAX, N. S.

P. O. BOX NO. 475. 1y (14) oct15

RIPANS
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Creme de la Creme
AND La Fayette
CIGARS and CIGARETTES

Are for sale in every store in the city. Give them a trial and convince yourself that you are smoking the finest.

Manufactured by J. M. FORTIER, Montreal.
sept24—dy & wky tf

COLD WEATHER
Demans Warm Footwear.

We have the goods that is sure to please the family. Full range of Felts, Rubbers, Overshoes, Gaiters, Leggings Moccasins, etc. We are in a position to offer the best value in these lines in the market, cheap, cheap, cheap.

A nice assortment of Gents', Ladies' and Misses' SLIPPERS, suitable for Presents for the Holiday season.

WEEKS & WARREN,
North Side Market Square.
Charlottetown, December 20, 1895—135 & wy

Before Taking.

Wood's Phosphodine.—*The Great English Remedy.*

Is the result of over 35 years treating thousands of cases with all known drugs, until at last we have discovered the true remedy and treatment—a combination that will effect a prompt and permanent cure in all stages of *Sexual Debility, Abuse or Excesses, Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Mental Worry, Excessive Use of Opium, Tobacco, or Alcoholic Stimulants,* all of which soon lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Wood's Phosphodine has been used successfully by hundreds of cases that seemed almost hopeless—cases that had been treated by the most talented physicians—cases that were on the verge of despair and insanity—cases that were tottering over the grave—but with the continued and persevering use of Wood's Phosphodine, these cases that had been given up to die, were restored to manly vigor and health—Reader you need not despair—no matter who has given you up as incurable—the remedy is now within your reach, by its use you can be restored to a life of usefulness and happiness.

Price, one package, $1; six packages, $5; by mail free of postage.

One will please, six guaranteed to cure. Pamphlet free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

After Taking.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold by responsible wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion.