FARM AND GARDEN.

The Perfect Cow.

We have constantly held that there is no such thing as perfection in the animal kingdom. An animal is simply more or less perfect in the line of purpose for which it is kept. We now raise cattle for beef, or for milk rich in fat and caseine, and do not expect them to be equally superior in both beef and milk. This is now generally conceded, and hence the breeder's aim is to bring an animal as closely to the single standard of perfection as possible. Mr. John Gould who is widely known for his practicality in dairy matters, contributes an article on the perfect cow to the *Rural New Yorker*, from which we excerpt the following:

That the perfect cow has been discovered is very doubtful, for it would imply a general purpose cow, and all the qualities essential to the requirements of animal husbandry cannot be wrapped up in one hide. The dairy and the beef qualities are so different, and the results of such totally different functions, that the perfect cow, considered as a dairy animal, must always be classed as a "type" distinct in purpose from the beef-producing stock. No single breed has given us uniformly excellent cows of high performance, but in all dairy breeds there is a type of form and performance, which, if recognized and singled out and perpetuated by heredity, may result in something like a perfect dairy cow. When we find this type, it may be perpetuated, if in breeding we recognize the fact that the sire must be given equal credit not only in transmitting essential qualities, but in confirming the type as well, and I do not hold to the assumption that merit can be found only in purity of the existing breeds. That the grade may be a good dairy cow is established; and if we breed from dairy types and they are based on performance, the observing, painstaking farmer may raise his own cows.

The dairy cow's mission will be to produce butter and cheese, and hence she will not be a large animal as measured by the beef standard. The giving of milk makes the dairy cow a creature of beneficence, returning to her owner, in milk and cheese and manure, with nothing held back but actual bodily support, all the food consumed; while the beef cow, with habits fixed by breeding, is "a miser," storing away as largely as possible the better elements of her food for fat, flesh and bone forming, and only yielding it up on the block; so that milk and beef qualities must contend for mastery if bound up in one animal, and the result must be disappointing. That the beef element is antagonistic to the milking habit is a noticeably peculiarity. The truly beef cow is a small and brief milker, often failing to give support for her calf, and the ultimatum is reached when the beef type actually undermines the function of motherhood, and promises the obliteration of a beefy family; while motherhood, in its broadest and most complete sense, is the predominant trait of the dairy cow. So I think milk and beef will never be combined with favorable results.

Whether the "perfect cow" will be recognized as a butter cow, or an animal for milk, I think admits of no distinction. Milk is valuable only for the solids it contains in fats, cheese and sugar, and the cow that produces butter has no power (nor can it be bred into her) to furnish milk in which the facts largely predominate over the cheese element, or vice versa. No analysis covering any considerable periods of time or of the milk of any dairy breed fed upon the rations generally furnished dairy cattle at large, have ever shown that the ratio of butter value by weight, was in excess of the normal proportion of caseine by weight; and in the case of any herd the normal milk will be as valuable for cheese as for butter, the price of either or the feeding value of the milk not being considered, and the richness of milk is due to the absence, to a greater or less degree, of the usual eighty-eight per cent. of water that makes the bulk of milk.

Neither is the bulk or weight of milk any criterion of its value, and the value attached to the size of a cow in the future will be regulated by the amount of solids in her milk, *i. e.*, the small cow that puts as much solids in her twenty-five pounds of milk per day, will be held as having superior value over a large cow whose fifty pounds of milk contain only an equal amount of solids. Unless the large cow can show a better performance in actual butter and cheese on proportional rations, the smaller cow must win, as her smaller body calls for a correspondingly less consumption of food for bodily support.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Plant the best of everything.

Fowls infested with lice become too weak to lay.

Spring work should be planned out well in advance.

Fresh manure on ground to be planted for potatoes conduces to scab.

Sheep do not want too warm a place now, but should be sheltered from the wind.

The *Western Plowman* predicts that electricity will be the family carriage horse of the future.

Prevent bad odors from the hog-pens and feeding-houses by scattering ashes or charcoal plentifully over the floors.

Wood-ashes are the best of all fertilizers for grass, wheat and peach trees, according to an experienced Ohio farmer.

Worrying by dogs, hurrying by rough boys, kicking and pounding a restless milker, all reduce the quality of the milk.

A cow well broken to lead is worth $10 more than a timid and unmanageable one; "she will make more milk, butter and good nature."

The grand requisite of success, without which the celebrated breeders would be little distinguished, is feeding. It is food and management that makes a beautiful specimen of any strain of blood.

Professor Arnold says the running expense in labor and fuel for evaporating apples is ten to twelve cents a bushel; for raspberries, half a cent a quart; for peaches, twenty-five to thirty-five cents a bushel.

Professor Arnold states that it costs more to make milk from old cows than it does from young ones having the same milk capacity. He says as a rule the best effects do not last beyond the eighth year of the cow's age.

The *Cultivator* says: "The main thing in treating a balky horse is to distract his attention. A handful of earth in his mouth will sometimes do it, or a string tied tightly round one of his ears. Whipping is hardly ever advisable."

Professor Henry says that when a farmer feeds his hogs 100 pounds of corn, he gives them eight pounds of muscle-making food and seventy-six pounds of heat-making food. Muscle is strength. Fat is not strength, it is stored heat.

Irregularity in the amount of food given the cow will cause her sometimes to dry up. So will worrying, fast driving or excitement of any kind. An animal giving milk is very sensitive to bad treatment or surrounding influences.

Farmers generally do not yet appreciate the value of bran as a feeding substance. It contains less oil than cornmeal, but one-fourth more flesh-forming, bone-building material. It can usually be bought in the fall for about one-third less than in the winter.

Mr. Josiah Hoopes urged readers, years ago, to make a map of the new orchard. Labels get lost, or their lettering becomes illegible. But if the location of each tree in the row be plainly indicated on a sheet of paper for careful preservation, the record of varieties is rendered trustworthy and permanent.

President George T. Angell, of the New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says that in Russia blinders are never used, and a shying horse is unknown in that country. He adds: "Carriage horses do not require blinders any more than saddle horses, or cavalry horses, or artillery horses. The tight check-rein is another evil; so is the present fashion of docking horses' tails."

Mr. A. W. Cheever makes in the *New England Farmer* the suggestion that in purchasing a windmill for pumping water, sawing wood, or similar kind, of farm work, it is not a good plan to select one of small size. A small mill may do what is wanted of it in a high wind, but with a light breeze it would be useless, while a larger size would do the desired work. Small windmills, small churns and small stoves are often the dearest, though costing less money than large sizes.

Feed all the egg shells with the other table and kitchen scraps, and when the hens exhibit more desire for them than for the other scraps accept this as a certain evidence that the shell food is deficient either in quantity or quality. The theory that feeding the shells is injurious or leads to vicious habits is false. They are the best quality of shell food so far as they go, but it requires a great many of them to supply the necessities of the flock, and they should be supplemented with something else till all craving for that special kind of food is satisfied.

In butter, says the *Ploughman*, there is one great essential thing to be considered always, and that is, perfect cleanliness. The cows must be clean, their home wholesome and the hands of the milkers perfectly clean, and from the moment it leaves the cow until it is consumed as butter, it should be carefully kept apart from anything that could contaminate it, including the smoke from the "goodman's pipe." If the cow gives anything like good milk, if this is carefully observed, the butter will sell well, and there will be a demand in excess of the supply. The churning should be performed regularly, and at perfectly even temperature. The butter should not be worked with the hands, and in no way subject to contamination.

Cutting a tree down is a quick and inexpensive way of disposing of it, says the *Cultivator*. Of course the stump is left, but if sprouts are burned off next July or August, it will not sprout again to do any hurt, and will in time rot out. Whoever tries grubbing out trees as a means of clearing land will tire of it. There are places where it will pay to remove a few and have valuable land at once available for other uses. But ordinary farm crops will not pay the expense. It is a poor little tree that does not require three feet square to be grubbed over to get it out by the root. This is just one square yard. If it could be done for three cents it would make the land thus obtained cost $200 per acre. Some calculation of this kind is apt to come over a man when he has been working a whole day to grub out a tree. The next one he tackles will be cut down in the old-fashioned way, and leave time to do the grubbing.

Curious Beings in a California County.

Mention was lately made of a wild woman in the northern portion of Sonoma County, who refuses to live in a house, will not eat food unless forced to, and roams over the mountains as the companion of cattle. Her name is Mary Ferry. Her father, John Ferry, is a wealthy ranch-owner, living nine miles west of Cloverdale. People living in that region say that the life of Mary Ferry is a charmed one. She is said to have often been in close proximity to bears, and they would not harm her.

Sonoma County has other curiosities. On a ranch near Ferry's there lives a family consisting of husband and wife and five children. The children all speak a strange language or gibberish, which neither the parents nor any one else outside of the children themselves can understand.

A dog belonging to John Ferry is also a good curiosity for a circus. It works inside a large wheel, connected with Ferry's dairy by a large leather band, and thereby churns all the butter made at the ranch. On some occasions the butter which the dog churns amounts to 200 pounds weekly.

Mexico's Peons in Full Toggery.

The peon Mexican women wear only scanty skirts and a mantilla of gaudy or black stuff. The women of the better class delight in French shoes and skirts and tournures. Their clothing crackles with the starch in it, and according to degree they wear hats or mantillas of lace or fine stuff. The masculine attire in Chihuahua, and indeed in all of Northern Mexico, is varied. The bloods wear American clothing with an apologetic touch or two of the old national dress. Pot hats and frock coats abound. Then come the ranchers with their short jackets, fancy shirts skin-tight pantaloons with bell bottoms and two and three rows of metal buttons, and extravagantly embroidered and laced sombrero. The peons are all lightly clad beneath, canvas trousers predominating and bare legs being plenty. The hair is bound back by a band round the forehead, and the inevitable zarape, usually an Indian-made blanket, plain or of gaudy stripes, is wrapped over the shoulders and hangs to the knees.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Intrusive Telegraph Operator.

On one occasion (so says the veteran operator) an old lady came into the office and presented me with a telegram. I immediately began to open it. "What are you about?" she exclaimed with surprise. I explained to her, as politely as I knew how, that it would be impossible to send the message without first seeing it. "Then," she replied, giving me a piercing look, "hand it back to me. Do you suppose I am going to let you read my private affairs? I'd sooner not send it at all." And she left the office in a high dudgeon.—*Philadelphia News.*

Profit and Loss.

The man whose ads are in this sheet,
Rely upon it, knows it
Is advantageous so to do,
Because his profit shows it.

But see the poor unfortunate
Who never seems to think
That trade with him would better be
If helped by printer's ink.

A Pig Causes International Arbitration.

Between two groups of islands in the extreme northwestern part of Washington Territory run two narrow straits, one called the Canal de Haro and the other the Rosario strait. Between the two is San Juan Island. It commands both water ways, and hence it would be of great value to either country that owned it in case two nations should ever quarrel. The text of the agreement between Great Britain and this country reads that the boundary should be "the middle of the channel," without saying which channel. A named Hubbs, who was pasturing sheep on the southern end of the island of San Juan, had for a neighbor on the north end a man named Griffiths. This Griffiths was employed to raise pigs for the Hudson's Bay company. The pigs overran the island and caused Mr. Hubbs a great deal of trouble, so one day, in a moment of anger, he warned his neighbor Griffiths that if another pig came upon his land he would kill it. The very next day a pig did trespass there. Mr. Hubbs kept his word and killed the pig. Griffiths was then as angry as Hubbs had been, and immediately sailed over to Victoria—the busy little city on Vancouver island, where the officers of the government, the soldiers and the ships of war had their headquarters—and obtained a warrant for Hubb's arrest. A constable went to arrest Hubbs and to take him to Victoria for trial upon the charge of killing the pig. But Hubbs refused to go with him. He said he was an American citizen, and that therefore an English warrant was nothing to him. The constable departed, and Hubbs, well knowing the officer would come back and try to force him to go to Victoria, sent over to Port Townsend in Washington territory, for American protection. A company of soldiers was sent him, and the English did not molest Mr. Hubbs.

For five years that little island was occupied by soldiers of the two mighty nations. Each camp displayed the flag of its country on a high staff over the tents—the stars and stripes fluttering over the pastures at one end and the red banner of Great Britain among the hills at the other, only a few miles away. On either shore the people were greatly excited, and many on both sides favored war, and perhaps, if it had not been about the time of the actual war between the States in 1861, there would have been war over that pig dispute. Our government wished the middle of the Canal de Haro to be the border line because we claimed that it was the true ship channel, but to this the British had never been willing to agree, since that boundary would give San Juan to our country, and with that island went the control of the gate-way to the English possessions. Finally the papers on both sides were prepared by the respective governments and submitted to the Emperor of Germany, who decided, in 1872, in favor of the United States.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Land Ever Poor.

India, writes Ex-Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, to the *Mail* of that city, is fearfully poor to-day, and I find internal evidence that it has ever been so. There has ever been the few who coined gold out of muscle and crystallized sweat into gems. The few here was perhaps smaller than in any other country. It built its palaces and tombs of wondrous beauty, but there is absolutely no sort of monument of past people or masses. These have ever lived in squalor, their mud houses melting under the summer rain; and their little accumulations vanishing in the smoke of their poor funeral piles. Oppression has so sunken into their natures that they have no conception of anything else. If eels were half as fond of being skinned as these people are of being ground down, they would wiggle from their mud houses into the frying-pan. Like spaniels, they delight in licking the hand that smites them.

A Russian Prince's Virginia Farm.

The farm recently purchased by Prince Alexis Nestororvitsch, of Russia, is Sabot Island, Virginia. It is in Goochland county, on the Upper James. The price paid was $25,000, and it was purchased from the present owner, Mr. Arthur M. Seddon. Sabot Island is one of the most historic estates in Virginia. It was the seat of the late. James A. Sedden, Confederate Secretary of War, and at one time a member of Congress from the Richmond district.—*Baltimore American.*

Adulterated Food.

The articles in which dishonest practices are most common in the present day are milk, coffee and alcoholic beverages. The local government board estimate that Londoners are now paying about $350,000 "for water sold under the name of milk." In one district alone, Dr. Saunders calculates that the milkman received between $35,000 and $40,000 for the water they had mingled with the commodity they supplied to their customers. Yet in that same district, he tells us, the fines imposed on dairymen, against whom adulterations had been proved, amounted to no more than $5000. The business, therefore, appears so profitable, and the risk is at the same time so trivial, that Londoners cannot reasonably, under existing circumstances, expect to get the pure milk they pay for. Coffee continues to be adulterated on an average to the extent of fifty per cent. The chief article employed is chickory, at eight cents a pound. Here the profit is also a handsome one, as the mixture is mostly sold at thirty-two cents the pound. In the matter of tea it is pleasing to hear that out of over five hundred samples tested only one was found to be adulterated. Forty years ago, when tea was from double to treble its present price, adulteration was practised to an enormous extent in this article. Now it is not only cheap, but it is also, practically, pure.—*London Standard.*

The Chinaman's Devotion to Rice.

The Chinaman's devotion to his rice says a Canton correspondent, is as great as an Englishman's to his dinner, and at their regular times for "chow"—11 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon—nothing can take him away from his bowl of rice. As all the city life is al fresco, one sees miles of feeding Chinamen if he progresses through the streets at their meal hours. In each open room or shop the scene is the same—a circle of dirty heathens gathered around a table, shoveling the rice into their mouths as fast as chop sticks can play, the edges of the bowls being held to their mouths merely as a funnel to direct the stream. One can stand in the shops, vainly waiting to purchase, and a surly Chinaman will only come forward when he has finished his bowl of rice, and has a sublime indifference to trade, profits, and cheating when it is his rice time.

A Reasoning Lobster.

A curious story of "A Reasoning Lobster" is told by Willard Nye, Jr., in the "Bulletin" of the United States Fish Commission. The sagacious crustacean's home was under a rock in Buzzard's Bay, in water about five feet deep. The author carefully adjusted a noose over the hole, and baited it with a piece of menhaden. The lobster passed its claw through the noose to get the bait; and the noose was drawn upon the claw, but slipped off when the animal had been pulled half out of his hole, and he escaped. The noose was fixed again, but this time, instead of putting out his claws as before, the lobster first put his feelers through the noose, felt the string all the way round, and then pushed one claw under the string and seized the bait. The experiment was repeated several times, but every new setting of the trap was met in the same deliberate way, as if by one who had thought the matter out.

A Faithful Sentinel.

There is a story told in the French war office to the effect that for ten years a soldier was stationed in the passage leading to the Minister's private apartments, with orders not to let the people touch the walls. But no one seemed to understand why this was done. Now, a new Minister of an inquisitive turn of mind determined to find out the explanation of a circumstance that his fifty predecessors had never remarked. But no one could give him any light, not even the chief clerks, nor subordinates who had been in service half a century. But a certain doorkeeper, an old fellow with a good memory, recollected that on a certain occasion a soldier was placed there because the walls had been painted, and the Minister's wife had got a spot on her dress. The paint had dried, but the sentinel had been left.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.* *Trial size free.* At all Druggists'.

A FRENCHMAN claims to be able to prove that fish can hear a man talking in an ordinary voice half a mile away.

Why Laura Lost Her Beau.

Laura once had an affluent beau,
Who called twice a fortnight, or so,
Now she sits, Sunday eve,
All lonely to grieve,
Oh, where 's her recreant beau,
And why did he leave Laura so?

Why, he saw that Laura was a languishing, delicate girl, subject to sick headaches, sensitive nerves and uncertain tempers; and knowing what a life-long trial is a fretful sickly wife, he transferred his attentions to her cheerful, healthy cousin, Ellen. The secret is that Laura's health and strength are sapped by chronic weakness, peculiar to her sex, which Ellen averts and avoids by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This is the only remedy, for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

THERE are 900 beet sugar factories in Europe, France manufactured 600,000 tons of sugar and Germany 1,024,000 tons.

He ate green cucumbers;
They made him quite sick;
But he took a few "Pellets"
That cured him right quick.
An easier physic
You never will find
Than Pierce's small "Pellets,"
The Purgative kind.
Small but precious. 25 cents per vial.

WHALE oil and buffalo hides have become commercial rarities.

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

THE late Louisa M. Alcott received about $100,000 from her literary productions.

If Sufferers from Consumption.

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M.D., Salisbury Ill.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell it at 25c. per bottle

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR CATTLE. FOR HORSES.

CURES

Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ring bones and Spavin in its early stages. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.

Invaluable for the Use of Horsemen, Cattlemen, Stablemen, Turfmen, Ranchmen, Teamsters, Drovers, Farmers.

FOR FINE HERDS, CHOICE STOCK, Common Herds.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

N Y N U—14

A NEW DEPARTURE.

SAID Uncle Sam: "I will be wise,
And thus the Indian civilize:
Instead of guns that kill a mile,
Tobacco, lead and liquor vile,
Instead of serving out a meal,
Or sending Agents out to steal,
I'll give, domestic arts to teach,
A cake of 'IVORY SOAP' to each.
Before it flies the guilty stain,
The grease and dirt no more c[illegible]
'Twill change their nature d[illegible]
And wash their darkest bl[illegible]
They'll turn their bows to [illegible]
And bury hatchets under so[illegible]
In wisdom and in worth increas[illegible]
And ever smoke the pipe of pe[illegible]
For ignorance never cops
With such a foe as 'IVORY SOAP.'

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and [illegible] able qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Every Farmer's Wife

Sees some of her Poultry die each year without knowing what the matter was or how to effect a remedy if she does recognize the disease. This is not right, as at an expense of 25 cents (in stamps) she can procure a **100-Page BOOK** giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser (not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents) during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject. Send 25 cents for 25c. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

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LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS and FREE Government LANDS

MILLIONS of ACRES open in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Lands now open to Settlers. Publications with Maps describing the most agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers, SENT FREE. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, ST. PAUL, Minn.

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BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

$5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Hoosick Falls, N.Y.

GOLD is worth $200 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c. a box by dealers.

ROUGH on CATARRH Cured in the worst chronic cases. Unequaled for Colds, affections, foul breath, offensive perspiration, etc. Pleasant application, cost in the same time. "Catarrh." 50c. Drug. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

A PLEASANT

REMEDIAL HOME

FULL STAFF OF

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Many CHRONIC DISEASES successfully Treated without Personal Consultation.

WE obtain our knowledge of the peculiarities of each case by the application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of invalids, however distant they may reside. Write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our opinion as to its nature and curability.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Now is the Time

Now is the time to purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of spring weather. Serious consequences often follow this lassitude, which degenerates into debility in not favorable for the appearance of disorders. You are run down. No specific disease has manifested itself, but the condition of your system is low and your blood is in a disordered state. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, before some serious disease gains a firm hold upon your system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humors, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling.

Purify Your Blood

"I was troubled with an eruption of my skin, which covered nearly my whole body. I doctored it for a year without help; then I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and two bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for any similar disease." M. P. CLARKE, Decatur, Ill.

"For some years I have been afflicted with eczema of a very stubborn form. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I am now well and praise this excellent remedy." MARY L. OWENS, Troy, Ind.

Build Up the System

"Last spring I seemed to be running down in health, was weak and tired all the time. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me a great deal of good. My little daughter, ten years old, has suffered from scrofula and catarrh, a great deal. Hood's Sarsaparilla did her more good than anything else we have ever given her, and we have tried a number of medicines." MRS. LOUISA CORP, Canastota, N. Y.

N. B. If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a respectable sieve, and only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like [illegible]

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your shoekeeper does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Commerce St., Boston, Mass.

ASK FOR THE "FISH BRAND" SLICKER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the head of

Catarrhal Virus,

Allays Inflammation,

HEALS the SORES,

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

Ely Bros., 235 Greenwich St., N.Y.

I CURE FITS!

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