### TO STOP BLEEDING.

The New England Farmer is responsi-ble for the following: "To stop the bleeding of a horse or other stock from a snag wound, says a horse man, make an application of dry manure and it will stop the bleeding every time. This in-formation may be worth a good deal to many. While away from home recently a weanling colt of mine broke through a barbed wire fence and cut his fore leg badly. It had been bleeding for eight hours when I got home. I took dry horse manure and held it on the wound for one minute and the blood stopped flowing at once."

SAVING IN HOUSESHOEING. Horseshoeing, though often written about, is by no means an exhausted sub-A great saving can be effected to no detriment to the horse, or owner, and in many instances a decided advantage will be gained, if we will only lay aside A western correspondent writes us that he has had ten years' experience in the mountains of Colorado, staging, freighting and ranching. His nearest railroad point is 100 miles distant, and many ranchmen make the trip and bring in heavy loads over the range on a road that any farmer in the Middle States would consider impracticable. Besides, there are scores of ranch teams which make ditches, run mowers, haul hay and haul timber over rocky roads without ever having a shoo on .- Ameriean Agriculturist.

BLOODY MILE. S. W. Ware, of Joplin, wants to know why his cow gives bloody milk, which comes sometimes from one teat and sometimes from all of them, though the one tent is always worse than the others. It is the last of the milking that is bloody, the first being only slightly colored. From this description, replies C. W. Murtfeldt, the cow's udder has probably received some local hurt. The driver or someone may have cast a stone or a stick without intent to hurt the cow, but unfortunately he or she did afflict the animal and make a bruise. If she still gives bloody milk, make a careful examination for the seat of the trouble, and if found heal it up. If a wound, wash it clean and use hog's lard. That another test may also be affected may come from the proximity of the trouble or from sympathy, much as if a man has a sore eye the other eye may also become sore. If the cow continues to give bloody milk, and from more than one teat, she had better be dried up, fattened and sold for beef. Of course, all such milk is unfit for use and may cause blood poisoning in those who partake thereof. It is best to be on the safe side. Sickness and doctors' bills may come to many times the value of the

# milk or cow .- St. Louis Republic. RESTORING SOIL FERTILITY.

There are two methods of restoring the lost fertility of the soil. One is by the application of needed constituents derived from soils and sources other than the land on which they are to be used. This involves a direct outlay of money, and at once the question arises, Will it pay? In it are included the mineral elements of plant food, such as the potash and nitrates from foreign mines, guano-the excrement of sea fowl, originally derived from the sea-and phos phate rock, all more or less entering into the constituents of the commercial fertilizers now so common. The other direct way in which the soil can be made to fertilize itself while under cultivation is by the growing of plants whose decomposition will return to it a greater measure of fertility than was abstracted for their production.

While something had been learned in this direction through farm experience, It was not until science came to the aid of agriculture that the plants best fitted for soil renovation and the reason for preferring them as such became known. Science and experience having jointly determined that clover, peas and other plants of their class are the ones specially adapted to furnishing this requirement, it consequently follows that growing them and plowing them under when at their best is the most direct way to make the soil fertilize itself. This, however, is commonly thought too costly a method, requiring, as it does, the sacrifice of a crop. In lieu of it, by giving clover a two years' lease, much the same result can be realized through the decay of the stubble and its more the cow pea makes so rapid a growth that two crops may be raised in a sea-

An indirect way in which the soil may be said to fertilize itself is through the application of the manure from stock fed on nitrogenous fodders grown upon it. This opens up the subject of the best rotation of crops and furnishes a wide field, not only for the farmer's own experiments, but also for a judicious use of the knowledge which the numerous experiment stations of the country are yearly placing within his reach without direct cost to himself.

After all everything depends on what the soil still contains and the manner in which the plant food taken off in previous crops may be most naturally and cheaply supplied again .- New York Its-

# FEEDING COWS FOR BEEF.

What constitutes good beef, good small portion of the fat of beef or mutwhat a large per cent. of fat it contains. And the market man will tell you that have never known of an instance where the contrary, it has been very unsatisfactory to both the butcher and the conof our unremunerative dairy cows! My theory and practice may be illustrated as follows: We will take for an example a gargety cow-the worst in the list, There are but few cases of that class sired to protect from exidation or cor-which cannot be co yoled by proper resion, the liquid adhering closely and feeding and a judicious use of saltpeter | becoming very hard .- Boston Transcript.

In a bad case I would say do not feed corn meal or oil meal. Feed wheat bran, mill-feed, ground oats, or any other easily-digested, milk-producing food; and give night and morning a great apoonfool of saltpeter (if so much proves to be necessary) dissolved and mixed with her grain rations. For feeding a healthy animal I would add to the above list gluten meal and a small ration of cotton-seed meal, omitting the latter during the last two or three weeks previous to killing. Well-cured, early-cut clover hay is preferable to any other dry feed. Turnips and cabbage can be fed quite freely during the earlier stages of meat production, without injury to the milk or butter, if fed ten or more hours before milking, as during that time her breath, skin, and kidneys will have eliminated all the odor from her system. Give milk-producing, musclesustaining food. Feed only that which is sweet and free from mold,

As a rule I think it better to keep the beef cows farrow and in milk; and with good keeping, we get a fair quantity of extra good milk, the cows often paying for their keeping up to the last day. winter, for a few weeks previous to killing, give the animal enough beets -sugar or long blood red preferred-to keep her bowels in a healthy condition; it may take half a bushel or not more than half a peck a day. Never overfeed; never spoil the appetite. Undigested food makes no blood; imperfectly digested food makes impure blood, and impure blood cannot make good meat. A little saltpetre tends to allay fever-which is often an attendant of high feeding-and stimulates the kidneys to throw off any mpuries from the blood. The animal when killed should be in a thriving, gaining condition, not on the shrink. member that the juiciness of the meat lepends largely upon how the cow was fed for two or three weeks before killing, and that the flavor depends upon

what it was fed for the two or three days previous to killing. Our seacoast butch ers do not allow salt marsh hay to be fed to their animals for a few days before killing; and turnips are not allowed anywhere. A man who was an army butcher during the war said that they turned some cattle into a wheat field in Virginia one night, and some of the cattle were killed the next day, but that the meat couldn't be caten by any one but a Frenchman; and, on examination, it was found that field garlies were growing among the wheat, and the cattle had eaten freely of them. There can be no hard and fast rules for feeding; animals differ, and the same animal requires different feeding at different times. Before turning out, in changing from dry feed to pasture, give in the morning all the hay they will eat, and for their grain ration give mostly corn meal-scalded if convenient-continuing the daily rations of meal for three or four weeks, and the hay as long as they will eat it. ration of immature grass is as bad for a cow as green apples for a boy. For a butter producing cow in dog days, I prefer ground oats to any other one kind of feed. It makes sweeter and firmer butter than most other kinds of feed. Through the summer feed primarily for mins and butter, but always keep the cows gaining in flesh and yet not too

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Late pullets should either be pushed or marketed.

much in fut .- American Agriculturist.

By having the poultry yard in a sandy or gravelly soil much slush is avoided. Horses affected with the heaves are seldom cured, but the difficulty may be essened by shaking the hay, cutting it, and moistening it well before feeding.

As long as the animal cats all the food you give it nothing is wasted. Do not sen the supply because the quantity required is less than you wish to give.

Fully one-half of the failures with brooders are due to want of care in keepmay be said to be furnished, directly or ing warm. Brooders should be arranged indirectly, by the soil itself. The most so that there will be no corners into which the chicks can crowd.

At the season when the marketgardener is busy disposing of his crop of peas, beans, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, beets and radishes, he should be taking advantage of every moist day to set out celery plants.

Wool must be equally strong the en-tire length of the fiber, or necessarily it will be of less value to the manufacturer; and wool of that kind can not be grown unless the sheep is kept in good condition all the time.

All butter tubs should be soaked in strong salt brine for two or three days before packing and then filled with butter to within one-half inch of the top; then cover with a cloth and a paste of fine salt and water, which should be pressed against the tub so as to exclude air from the butter.

All kinds of foods may be relished by stock, but the food that gives the best results is that which is most easily di-gested and assimilated. The individual extensive root system, and in the South characteristics of an animal should be considered in feeding. Some animals will digest certain foods which would not be beneficial to their associates.

When the peach trees lose their dark green color and the leaves drop off prematurely, examination of the trees should be made for the borer or for lice around the roots. Sometimes the trees will show the ill effects of a strong growth of grass or weeds near the trunk. Keep the top soil loose, and look well for borers.

# New Property of Cotton-seed Oil.

If the newly discovered property of cotton-seed oil, which has been so widely proclaimed, shall prove to be all that is claimed for it, good judges are of the opinion that the usefulness of that abundant product is likely to be very considerably extended. The simplicity of the process is a valuable feature which gives probability to such a result. One gallon of pure cotton-seed oil being mutton, and good poultry? It is the placed in a suitable iron vessel, twenty sweet, juicy, tender lean meat. But a pounds of lead are melted and poured ounds of lead are melted and poured into the oil, which at the same time is ton is caten. Look at the bushels of thoroughly stirred, under which operabutcher's wrate in any market and see tion the lead separates in globules, and when the oil is poured off, after cooling, there is found to be about seventeen very fat corned beef is "alow sale." I pounds of the lead, the remainter being absorbed by the oil. On the lead being prize best gave good satisfaction. On again melted, and the operation repeated to the fifth pouring-the amount of lead absorbed being less at each succeed sumer. How shall we make good beef ing pouring-the total amount of lead absorbed is about ten pounds. The oil thus charged with the lead is then used as a paint, being applied in the ordinary way to metallic surfaces, which it is de-

# HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

CREAM SALAD DRESSING.

Separate two yolks of eggs from the whites, mix with them one tablespoon-ful of butter, two of vinegar, a saltspoonful of salt and half that quantity of pepper; stir these ingredients together over the fire until they begin to thicken, but do not let them boil; draw the saucepan from the fire, let the dressing cool, then beat in a half a cupful of thick cream and use the dressing upon any salad or tomatoes.

MEAT TRIPLES. Take a pound of cold roast beef, mutton or yeal, chop very fine, then put in a bowl with a seasoning of salt and popper and melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of nice bread crumbs and a teaspoonful of chopped onions; mix these ingredients thoroughly and moisten well with beaten eggs, and if too dry a few spoonfuls of good broth, gravy or cream. Put this mixture into a moderate oven for about twenty minutes, then turn out and garnish with fresh parsley and serve. - Chiongo News.

CHERRY PUDDING. Cherries make delicious puddings. Make a biscuit dough of one pint of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, salt, butter the size of an egg, and milk. Sift the baking powder well through the flour, rub the butter thoroughly into this, and use cold milk enough to make a stiff batter. Butter a round tin mold or cake-pan, put a pint of stoned cherries in the bottom (reserving most of the juice), and spread the dough over this with a spoon. Set the mold in a steamer over fast-boiling water, and steam one hour. Serve hot with cream and sugar, or with the simp of the cherries heated and sweetened, or with both .- Harper's Bazar.

STEWED STEAK. An economical dish which warms up well, being even better the second day, is stewed steak. Remove all fat from two or three pounds of beefsteak and cut into pieces of convenient size for serving. Put into a stewpan with a quart of lukewarm wate, two carrots cut in pieces, half a dozen peppercorns and all-spice, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of curry powder. Let it boil up and skim well. Then cover the stewpau and stew two hours. Take out the steak. Rub into a dessert spoonful of flour as much butter as it will take up, stir this thickening into the gravy and let it come to the boil. Add a teaspoonful of mushroom or tomato catsup and stir. Return this steak to the stewpan and let it simmer in this gravy for ten or fifteen minutes.—Brooklyn Citisen.

### PEACH FRITTERS.

Have ready the frying-kettle, skimmer, pan with brown paper, ready for frying, and finely sifted powdered sugar. Make a French fritter batter by mixing in a bowl a cupful of flour, an even teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of salad il, the yelk of a raw egg and enough cold water to make a batter thick enough to hold a drop let fall from the mixing spoon. Peel a dozen fine, firm peaches, four at a time; drop them into the batter, turn them over to entirely cover them, lift each one upon a spoon, drop it into the fat and fry them, four at once. Just before peeling the peaches make sure that the fat is beginning to smoke, beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth and mix it into the batter. Fry the fritters golden brown, lay them on paper for a moment to free them from fat, dust them with powdered sugar and serve them hot, piled on a napkin folded on a hot dish. Fine ripe, rare-ripe peaches make delicious fritters. Other fruits may be tried in the same way, thus giving a change as the different varieties appear in market .- Juliet Corson.

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A little salt is necessary in all pudding receipts. The eggs of ducks should be eaten in

cookery; they are rich. Celery is very good stewed in any brown or white gravy.

Remember that sugar, butter and suct become liquids in boiling. It is difficult to overestimate the value of fresh eggs as an article of diet, even

at the highest prices. A tablespoonful of salt to overy two

quarts of water is the proper proportion for boiling green vegetables. Pudding, if boiled, must be put into plenty of boiling water; if baked, in a sharp but not scorching oven.

Sultana raisins do not require time for stoning, but quite as much time is expended in stemming and washing.

Gum arabic dissolved in water and spread upon paper will, when tied over jelly tumblers, render them sir-tight.

The Dutch and French always bleed their codfish, which accounts for the better quality and whiteness of their fish. Look well to your glass-preserving bottles. See that the screws work right and that the rubbers are clean and flexi-

Rubbing a bruise in sweet oil and then in spirits of turpentine, it is said, will usually prevent the unsightly black and blue spots, which not only tell tales, but

A good way to discover the presence of moths and also to destroy them is to place a lighted candle in a basin of The moths will be attracted by

the flame and drop into the water. Galvanized articles may be cleansed by a solution of one part of borax in six-teen parts of water, which is rubbed on with a brush or sponge. Afterward wash with clear water and dry with a linen cloth.

To bake potatoes, wash them very clean, dry them with a towel and lay them in a good oven. They will need about two hours to get done. By baking them you get all the nutriment they contain. They are also the most whole-some, since in baking a part of their starch is already turned into sugar, and thus some of the work to be done by digestion is performed beforehand.

The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 human beings, and those of Paris about 3,000,000. The latter were formerly stone quarries. Many of the victims of the revolution of 1792-4 are buried there.

At Belfort, the great stronghold of France on the eastern frontier, a new engine of warfare is being constructed. It is a large velocipede with twenty-eight seats. It is to be tried at the great myumuvres of the army of the east.

# TEMPERANCE.

PRUITS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Pauerty, crime and foul disease;
Reveilings, drunteeness and strife;
Loss of estate and loss of life,
Loss of estate and loss of life,
Loss of companions kind and dear,
Hendaches and pains, the fruits of bour
Loss of employment, said disgrace.
Hotenes and pimpies on the face,
Brains that are softening day by day,
Health that is fleeing fast away,
Bruises and wounds most hard to bear;
Ruin and death and blank despair;
Hopes that are crushed and vows unpaid;
Husbands in paupers' coffins laid;
Desolate homes, obserless and bare,
Women and children starving there;
Tears and distress and lack of clothes;
Fighting and swearing and other woes—
Such are the fruits we daily see.
O, what a pity such things should be.
—T. R. Thompson, in Sucred Heart Review.

THE SORER MAN WINS. Pro'essor Simon N. Patten, in a recent paper on prohibition, points out that in the struggle for life the man who does not get drunk rapidly leaves the drunkard behind, and from this he argues that the economic advantage of the abstainers is so great that they will increase in numbers much more rapidly than the drinkers to, and will in the end form a large majority of the Austrians. rapidly than the drinkers to, and will in the end form a large majority of the American population. They will gradually acquire a larger share of the land and capital of the country, and by their numbers and influence suppress their opponents or force them to re-form. Slowly and steadily the abstances gain upon their rivals through the better use they make of the land, as well as through the fact that their habits and diet fit them better for the climate and the social conditions of this continent.

The comparative longevity and vitality of total abstainers and moderate drinkers of alcoholic beverages is clearly shown by an examination of the annual report of the United Kingdom Temperanes and General Provident Institution of London. In the temperance section of this association the expected claims were 34, but there were netually only 25. In the general section the expected claims were 38, and 389 were presented. This shows that among the total abstainers the death-rate was omy 71.9 per cent, of the expectation, while among the ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

abstainers the death-rate was only 71.9 per cent, of the expectation, while among the moderate drinkers the percentage was 109.9, a difference of 28.6 per cent in favor of total abstinence.

The report shows that the comparatively large death rate is not due to the fact that the members of the general section are heavy drinkers, because their large percentage is still below the average death rate of healthy males. The comparison, therefore, is between total abstainers and moderate drinkers, and it seems to show what physiologists claim, that even a moderate use of akolnol accelerates the degeneration of the tissues and so shortens life.

## CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Any casual reader of the daily papers cannot belo noticing how frequently brutal crimes are explained by the statement: "He was crazed with ruen," It is safe to say that more than one-half of the criminals who find their way to prison do so through the agency of drink, and if all the crimes are not directly traceable to this cause, it will appear in some indirect way.

A lesson of the evil effects of the drink habit was forcibly taught in this city recently. A young man living with his mother, sister and cousin returned home from his work under the influence of liquor. A lamp which he aged mother had left burning for him in some way exploded, and the result

which his aged mother had left burning for him in some way exploded, and the result was that all in the house but the drunken man were burned to death. The daily papers portrayed the terrible agony he suffered when told in a station house cell of the tragedy of which he had been the cause, and his rejorted interviews clearly showed that he considered himself alone to blame. "I am a drinking man," he said; and then he related how, after leaving his place of employment, he had taken so many drinks as to be utterly oblivious of what he was doing. He staggered home, and in a few minutes he had sent three souls into eterraty.

This is a lesson which every young man

This is a lesson which every young man who drinks should take to heart. The man spoken of had the reputation of being an inoffensive, good natured fellow—this own worst enemy. What a terrible lesson he has taught those who see no harm in the saloon and its allurements,—C. T. A. News.

TWO CAUSES OF THE DRINK CURSE,

Two causes of the drink curse.

The drink curse has two principal causes which come in the ordinary operation of life and which, if guarded against, might be greatly abated. These are prosperity and adversity.

"I have known," says an experienced clergyman, in this city, "more persons to drink on account of discouragement than from any other cause, unless it be from success ant prosperity. Both are sources of temptation to drink."

When a man's spirits are very low down on account of adversity in business or social life it is too often that he tries to got them up by the use of ardent spirits; but as this does not remove the cause it must be resorted to over and over again, and when indulged in too freely it adis to the difficulty by producing a physical depression in reaction, thus in temperarily relieving the depression it eventually multiplies it.

A young man in the city lost two heress at the same time. In discouragement he drank. While intoxicated again, This was kept up for four months. At the end of the time he found that he trying to get and keep his spirits up by pouring spirits down, he had used up everything thathe had accumulated when sober, pawned most of his clothing, lost all his front teeth, spent a month at the island and tost his wife. The young man did not inherit this tendency from his parents, nor contract it from bid companions in. It was simply an effort to get over his discouragements.—New York Herald.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. It is thirty-two years since the first drinking fountain was opened in London. The aggregate quantity of wine produces by the vineyards of France, in 1899, was 27, 416,327 hectolitres, or 723,791,083 gailons.

The Indiana Gran t Lorge of Oldfellows has decided that "members now engaged in the liquor traffic must quit either the traffic or the Order of Oddfellows."

In France, from 1827 to 1880, about 200,000 persons committed suicids. Of these, over 15,000 men and 1100 women were insbriates, and intexcested at the time of death.

A liquor dealer in Jowa had as a sign for his business "The Road to Hell," He should be crafited with an honest expression of opinion and telling the truth if nothing else. An exchange states that brandy eigarettes is the latest device of the devil for ruining the youth. It is made of tobacco that has been saxed in brandy, and the smoker is enabled to be intexied without touching a drop of honor. drop of liquor.

All Victorians in Australia point with pride to Mildura, the beauty spot, where the development of the irrigation wheme of the Chaffey Brothers from San Francisco is making the wilderness blosso u as the rose. No public houses (saloons) have been li-censed. After prosperity came, a club li-cense was sought and granted, but wrought such disaster that it was soon revoked. The such disaster that it was soon revoked. district policeman testifies that he has never had to arrest a drunken man.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. The rateing of estriches has been begun in New Zealand with considerable success.

A physician recently said, "probably Lydia E. Pinkham has done more for womankind than all the doctors combined; a woman un-derstands those matters better than we do."

# Can You Eat

Heartily, with relish, and without distress after-ward? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sar-saparilla, which creates a good appetite and at the same time so invigorates the stomach and bowels same time so invigorates the stomach and bowels that the food is properly digested and all its strength esimilated.
"I have been taking two botttles of Hood's Sar-

asparilla for weakness and no appetite. With great pleasure I will say that I think it has done me rauch good because I am now able to eat like a man." J. N. S. CHURCHILL, Blobardson Hotel, Monmouth, Bl. N. B. When you ask for

Hood's Sarsaparilla Don't be induced to buy any other. Insist upon-Hood's flarssportills—100 Dome One Dollar.

## Why Derelicts Turn Over.

Nearly every incoming vessel which reaches this port reports having passed some dereliet tossing about the North Atlantic. The peculiarity of the reports lies in the fact that pearly every one of the wrecked vessels is reported as floating bottom up. The cause which induces a craft which is built to float keel downward, to assume the unnatural attitude of pointing it to the skies as soon as abandoned, is a point on which sea-faring people widely differ.

It is easy enough to comprehend how an abandoned and helpless vessel, drifting at the more of wind and wave, can be thrown on her beam end and even entirely capsized when struck broadside on by an Atlantic wave. But why subsequent waves do not send them back to their normal floating position appears to be a vexed question.

An old sea captain, who is too modest to have his name mentioned, accounts for the persistency with which derclicts insist on floating about bottom up with the reason that the bottoms of versels are always watertight. When suddenly capsized be thinks that a quantity of air is caught in the vessel's hold, and, being confined in that space, has a tendency to keep the craft in an inverted position.

An eminent naval constructor, when uestioned on the subject, explained that the phenomenon is caused by the vessel filling with water, and says that any shifting cargo changes the centre of gravity of a vessel and affects its stability. Experience has proved this true in colliers and grain-ladeu ships. Sea water is said to be worse than either, and the influence on the stability of an abandoned hulk, combined with excessive rolling in the trough of the sen, is often sufficient to carry the dereliet beyond the safe angle of keel. Once beyond that point, the constructor says, it will never return .-New York Times.

### Roses In China.

In no other part of the world has the culture of roses been brought so nearly to perfection as in China. The rose gar-dens of the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom are gorgeous in the extreme The revenue obtained yearly from the oil of roses and rose water is enormous, and a great addition to the imperial coffers. Only the members of the royal family and the nobility, high military officials, man larins, etc., are allowed to have any of the attar of roses in their dwellings

Very severe punishment is meted out to the ordinary citizen in whose possession even a drop of the precious essence is found.—Philadelphia Times.

For Moulting Hens.

Many people have learned by experience that Sheridan's Condition Fowder given once duily in the food, will supply the needed material to strengthen and invigorate sick chickens or menting hens and get the young pullets to laying earlier than anything else on earth. Mrs. Edwin Brown, Kast Greenwich, R. L., says: "I could not do without Sheridan's Condition Fowder when heas are needing. I use it when do without Sheridan's Condition Fowder when hens are moulting. I use it when chickens are small as they often droop and die young. To a plut of clabbered milk, I add a teaspoonful of the Powder, mix well and let the chicks eat all they will once a day; it does seem to be just what they need; they soon become vigorous." I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send further particulars to anyone free.

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The good health of every woman depend greatly upon herself delays, through fal-modesty are dangerous Lydla E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound will our nine cases or of ten.



The smallest is the best in pills, other things being equal. But, with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, nothing else is equal. They're the best, not only because they're and I told her about German Syrup the smallest, and the easiest to take -but because they do more good. They cleanse and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels in a way the huge, old-fashioned pill doesn't dream of. Think of trying to regulate the system with the ordinary pill.

It's only good for upsetting it. tive-three for a cathartic. tion, relieved and cured.

Put up in sealed vials - a perfect vest-pocket remedy, always conven-ient, fresh and reliable.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is re-turned. It's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

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