FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

The Best Weight for Market Pigs.

The style of market pig has undergone a great change within a few years. The large 600 or 800 pound hog is now seldom found. The overgrown hog is no longer sought after, and pig feeding has been more carefully studied of late years. Shrewd feeders have found that the older the hog the more its carcass costs per pound. It is also found that the flesh of the large hog is coarser and stronger, and not as sweet and fine-flavored as a ten or twelve months' pig. It is true, the older the over-fattened hog yields more lard, but this does not carry profit with it, as lard often brings no higher price than the side pork. The inducement, therefore, to grow these large hogs no longer exists, and the 300-pound pig has displaced the 500-pound hog.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Cabbage Worm.

A great number of remedies have been proposed or used for this troublesome insect, commonly known as the "green worm." Some of them have obtained credit by using where the worms were few in numbers. Professor Lazenby says he has tried lime water, tar water, copperas solution, whale-oil soap, lime, powdered tarsey, tobacco water, and pyrethrum, the last being the most effective, both as powder and in solution. To powder it should be mixed with twenty parts of flour, both should be dust, and in solution a tablespoonful in twelve quarts of water. Dr. Sturtevant, Prof. Cook, and others have successfully used the kerosene emulsion, made of one ounce of hard soap, one pint of kerosene, and six quarts of water, well churned together and constantly stirred during application. It will destroy the worms if they are thoroughly wet, and should be used when they first make their appearance. It should be thrown with some force, using a bordeaux pump. Milk, sweet or sour, may be used in place of the soap. On a small scale an egg-beater may be used for mixing the ingredients. More recently lime and flour, and especially buckwheat flour, have been recommended and appear to be effectual. As before, the worms are quite young when mature they do not care a cent for it. A small handful will be enough for a cabbage head. It should be used when the dew is on. Two or three applications may be necessary. Hot water, at a temperature of about 120 degrees, will destroy the young worms, but some skill is required to adapt the heat to its intended purpose without injuring the plants. Boiling water may be used if instantaneously applied, the water partly cooling it by the air as it passes from the nose to the cabbages.—*Country Gentleman.*

Apple Tree Borer.

The apple tree borer, known as the round-headed borer, in its perfect state is a beetle three-fourths of an inch long, with two front white stripes running the whole length of its back, with rather long and curved horn-like antennæ. The beetle lays its eggs in the bark of the tree near the ground early in summer, and on hatching the little grubs begin to gnaw their way inwards, cutting gradually into the solid wood. They are about three years in reaching maturity, when the come out in the form of the beetle already described. They pass most in the tree may be readily detected by the fine sawdust like castings from the holes. They are easily reached and killed by clearing away the rubbish at the holes with the point of a knife, and then punching them with a flexible wire of small size. We have never found anything better than a small flexible twig from which the bark has been stripped to make a small sharp sigh to enter the holes. The operator knows when he reaches them by the peculiar touch. It is better to examine the trees often enough to find the larvæ when they are young, and before they have penetrated far into the solid wood. A partial remedy in preventing the laying of the eggs is to coat the bark from the ground well up with soft soap, or soap made as soft as thick paint, with washing soda and water. If applied in fair weather it becomes dry and will not soon wash off. It may be applied two or three times from the first to the end of June. This insect attacks the pear, quince, mountain-ash, and thorn. The flat-headed borer is half an inch long, more or less, of a shining green-ish black color. It is very common in the western and southwestern states, and is also found far north. It attacks the trunk of the trees from the ground up to the limbs, and lays its eggs at the South late in May, and in Canada a "one and-a-half." The eggs soon hatch, and the worms bore through the bark into the sapwood. It is much shorter lived than the round-headed borer. Sickly trees are more liable to its attacks than strong and healthy ones. The larvæ are easily found by using the knife, and are destroyed; and the eggs may be mostly excluded with the soap and soda wash already mentioned. The insect attacks the oak, the maple, and several other trees.—*Country Gentleman.*

Farm Horse Points.

In the first place, what kind of a horse is best for the farm and road, for we want one that will answer both purposes equally well? We want a horse with a bright, intelligent face and eyes; a short, but not thick head; short ears, a neck small at the throat, deep at the shoulders, with a broad chest; short on the back, ribbed up close to the hips, with broad hips; 14½ to 15½ hands high, 1,000 to 2,000 pounds in weight. A horse that will do the most work on the least food, wear the longest and be the least apt to become unsound. The horse described will fill the requirements perfectly, providing the temperament is good. His frame is built solidly together, and he will retain his form and vigor, and will not become unsound in lung or limb with proper use, even when old. Such is the horse for farmers who must use the same animal for farm and road, for he is one that can draw a plough with ease, go to church in good style, or for the doctor in a hurry, or in a bad place can draw you out!

A Remedy for Melon Bugs, Flea-Beetles, etc.

Prof. Riley, entomologist, says: There is probably no more satisfactory general remedy for the striped cucumber beetle, and the different flea-beetles that so seriously affect cucurbitaceous plants, especially when they are small, than that so successfully employed by Mr. Quinn, the well-known pear, small fruit, and truck grower of New Jersey. He sprinkles the vines with a liquid made chiefly of soda, of tobacco stems and soft soap, and then powders them with lime. The following experience of Mr. J. M. Nicholson, of Goldsboro, N. C., is, however, well worthy of being put on record as a most ingenious way of preventing the effects of the solution. Mr. Nicholson writes in a recent letter as follows:

"I won't mention a simple contrivance which I have made and used with perfect success in exterminating bugs on melon and cucumber vines. I took a bucket and from each side I bored a hole, and filled them with a strong decoction of tobacco stems and water. I poured it on the stems hot and allowed it to cool. I set one can on each hill and placed the rag in a coarse string on the fence about the size of a wheat straw, thoroughly wet it, and allowed it to hang down to the plants. The string act as a siphon, and draws the liquid out drop by drop, and keeps the plants continually moistened with a non-adhesive liquid, thus driving all insects away. It further assists in the growth of the plant by keeping the roots moist, yet not a continual and gradual as the application that the soil or other scales nor bakes the earth. I merely mention this, as it may be something new, and I assure you it is worthy of a trial, as it proved entirely satisfactory to me this season."

Pocket Fruit Trees.

A pocket or packed fruit trees of any kind, sets an exchange, can be kept from spitting down by twisting together one twig from each of the main branches. These twigs thus twisted together will in one year grow into a solid branch that cannot be broken. Twigs which grow from the lower part of the crotch are preferable for this purpose. If there are no such twigs on the branches a "water sprout" or "sucker" should be allowed to grow—or one may be started by nicely inserting a sound piece cut between the bark and wood when recently waxing it. Twigs from the size of a lead pencil to a half an inch in diameter can be used for this purpose.

Seasonal Variation of Rheumatism.

The records of the sick cases in the London Hospital fail to show any clear relation between the prevalence of the disease and particular climatic conditions. Dr. Henry S. Tabbett has compared the graphic curves representing the numbers of cases observed for nine years, and remarks a general similarity between them. In nearly every case a wave is noticed beginning to rise at the opening of summer, and reaching its highest elevation in July or August, then comes a temporary check or fall, followed by a rapid ascent till the summit is reached, at the end of autumn, when a steady fall occurs through the months of December, January and February, till a low level is reached, which continues nearly even till about the beginning of the next summer elevation. The curves for different years do not appear to be affected by variations in the character of the seasons from which it is possible to make any deduction respecting the influence of variations of temperature or of conditions of moisture. Accepting Messrs. Buchan and Mitchell's division of the London year into six periods, each having a climate peculiar to itself, we find that rheumatism was most prevalent in the annual damp and cold period; next in the damp and warm period; cases were about equally frequent in the two periods characterized respectively by heat and cold; below these comes the dry and warm period; and lowest on all, as regards the frequency of the disease, the period described as dry and cold. It does not, however, necessarily follow that there is any etiological connection between the above facts; the periodical prevalence of the disease may possibly be independent of conditions of climate." Dr. Gabbert draws the conclusions, with a little more confidence, that the disease is neither most prevalent in the coldest months of the year, nor least prevalent in the warmest; that it does not occur with greatest frequency in those months in which the daily variations of temperature are greatest; that although there is a certain correspondence between the rainy periods and the times when rheumatism is common, it is not close enough to point to any necessary connection. But cases of the disease are very numerous at that period of the year during which there is usually a coexistence of low temperature and heavy rainfall viz., the end of autumn.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Plantain Leaves for Snake Poison

A Marlborough (N. Y.) letter to the New York *Times* says. Charles M. Purdy is one of the leading commission merchants in New York who handle the fruit products of the Hudson Valley. Mr. Purdy's residence is near Marlborough. About 50 years ago Mr. Purdy's mother, then a young woman, while rambling along the bank of the Hudson here, on what is now the Thomas T. Buckley estate, was bitten by a rattle-snake on the leg. The poison caused great pain and the limb was discolored very much, and the old settlers said that the only thing to do was to mount a fast horse and ride to the Marlborough Mountain and consult an old Indian woman, who lived there then all alone in a cave, to come and cure her. This was done, and the life of Mrs. Purdy was saved through the medicine furnished by this old squaw. It is a simple remedy—a small cupful of the juice of the plantain weed, which is to be found along every road and in nearly every door yard in the country.

Mrs. Purdy gave these facts to the *Times* correspondent for publication expressing the hope that inasmuch as the plantain juice had actually saved the life of Mr. Purdy's mother the same service might be made available to others of publicity was given to the facts.

Inquiry made among farmers and country people generally elicited the information that plantain weed is used exclusively for poulticing, to heal up running sores and to break up cases of chills and fever. Dr. A. H. Palmer, of this town, says that a handful of plantain leaves made into a cup of tea breaks up severe attacks of certain malarial disorders when other specifics fail. Old inhabitants say plantain leaves years ago were considered a sure cure for hydrophobia. Wood choppers on the Plattekill, Marlborough, and Shawangunk Mountains say that they have long known that plantain juice would prove at fatal results from the bite of a rattlesnake. Toads and other animals know the medicinal properties of the plantain weed. When bitten by a snake they invariably hop to where the specific can be found.

Marked Trout.

It is the custom of some of our fish commissioners to attach metal tags to liberated salmon, that when captured again, the growth of the fish may be noted. We once knew an angler who was in the habit of putting his mark on trout, but he did not use a metal tag. It was a rule with him to retain no trout that weighed less than one-half pound. When he landed one of less weight, he would carefully take it off the hook, mark it by biting off the upper portion of its tail fin, and throw it back into the water to grow. Sometimes he would catch these fish again after they had attained the proper size to find a place in his basket, and it was often a source of pleasure to him to receive a letter of thanks from some fellow-angler who had planned to take one of the marked big fellows. One day this latter of trouts' tails was driving along some eighteen miles from home, when he came to a bridge over a stream, and in passing saw a big trout rise. The next day, with his tackle, he drove back over those eighteen miles and tried for a rise. He found not a sign of trout. The next day he made the journey again, with a like result. The third day, nothing daunted, he drove out again. This time he pulled out a three-pound trout. The upper half of its tail fin was gone, and our friend has always believed that it was one of his marked trout.—*Forest and Stream.*

Dead Men Don't Advertise.

It can be safely laid down as a rule that in these days of universal advertising the man who don't advertise either has nothing for sale which will bear talking about or he is so old fogyish in his methods of business that he has got so far behind the times that he will never catch up. There is no surer evidence of snap and energy in a business man or firm than liberal advertising. In the store or warerooms of a large advertiser the purchaser finds the latest styles, the best material, the most approved patterns, the most reliable goods and the most advanced business methods. Advertising pays not only in the matter of attracting customers, which is the legitimate aim of all advertisements, but it enables the reader to see who are the really live and energetic men in any line of business, and by keeping them constantly in mind the reader of the paper can avoid the old fogy tradesman whose greatest mistake in life has been in not getting buried twenty-five years ago. Dead men don't advertise.—*Shoe Leather and Printer.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A farmer of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, cut three sheaves of wheat during harvest, thrashed and cleaned the grain, which was at once ground into flour, then baked into cakes and eaten by the harvest hands, within ten minutes from the time the grain was standing in the field.

Cities are not rich. They are really desperately poor. It is the country that is rich; it is the barren sea that is wealthy. It is only out of the ground, or out of the ocean you can get new wealth. All the wealth of cities belong to some one. The boundless and abundless wealth of the world is in the fields under the soil or under the waves of the sea.

The *Mechanical World*, of London says that the United States has the best machinery and tools in the world; and M. Lourdelot, who was recently sent over here by the French Minister of Commerce, says that the superiority of tools used here and the attention to details too often neglected in Europe are elements of danger to European industries.

Professor Stevenson, of the Smithsonian Institution, has gone with a party of explorers to the region of the Gila and cave dwellers to make a collection of relics and curiosities to be taken to the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition. Explorations will be made in Arizona and New Mexico and will be conducted in part among villages never before visited.

In this country we farm as we like or as we can, being only subject to natural conditions and changes of weather. We grow our tobacco as we please. In Germany the farmer must observe certain regulations promulgated by the government. An equal distance between the plants and rows must be observed and various other rules are enforced. In Great Britain the cultivation of tobacco is absolutely prohibited under any and all conditions.

A most remarkable show was recently held in Austria. It was an exhibition of noses. Eighty persons competed for the prize offered for the most extraordinary nasal protuberance in form, size and color. The jury decided that only three out of the whole could be admitted as competitors for the price. It was finally adjudged to a competitor from Vienna, who is the proud and happy possessor of what is said to be a gigantic nose of deep violet blue.

Some professional baseball players command higher salaries than many leading divines and educators; in fact, there are in every college men of fine attainments who are paid fifty per cent. less for their scholarly services than some "pitchers" and "catchers" receive for work of the most ordinary sort. Just now good pitchers bring all the way from $2,000 to $4,000, catchers are scarce at $3,000, infielders command as much, if not more, while very poor outfielders will bring $2,000.

The Karens.

The Karens, says a correspondent, are one of the gentlest and most timid of all the Asiatic peoples. They are a jungle people, and even to this day when I go into their villages on the distant mountains, the people will desert their houses and rush away in direst fear. When villages may thus be depopulated at the approach of a single white man. The converted Karens are now sending missionaries out among their fellow tribes on the mountains. They seem to bear some such relationship to the Burmese as the American Indians do to us at home. They are a subjugated aboriginal race, no doubt. When the missionaries found them they had no written language and no religion, although they cherished a good many religious traditions that were extraordinarily akin to the Scriptural history of Christianity with phenomenal readiness. Although this mission is ten years younger than that among the Burmese, they have 21,000 communicants as against 7,000 Burmese. This, too, in spite of the fact that there are millions of Burmese and only from 500,000 to 600,000 Karens. The difference lies altogether in the recipiency of the people. When Buddhism once gains a foothold among a people, it is very hard to unseat it.

The Chimpanzee's Home.

The traveler, Paul Reichart, states that the sake, or chimpanzee, is exceedingly abundant on the west coast of Lake Tanganyika. A band of from six to twenty is usually to be found near a village. The adults will attack a man on slight provocation, and are feared by the natives more than the lion. The average hight of the animal is about four feet three inches, but the shoulders are very broad, the arms and thighs muscular and the entire frame ample and massive. The nest of the sake is a structure of broken boughs in a tree, placed some ten feet from the ground, and looking like the nest of a great bird of prey. The sake sits within it, not under it, and it has no covering save such as the foliage of the tree affords.

There are twelve thousand French voters in Maine.

Our Cavalry.

Usually some farmer comes riding in on horseback in his shirt-sleeves, laboring under the greatest excitement, hallooing Indians! Indians!" and after he has become sufficiently cooled down to tell his story, unfolds a sickening tale of the manner in which some of his relatives have been butchered in cold blood by the savages, or his horses and cows killed so as to leave him completely impoverished. Then there is hurrying to and fro in the little fort; rations have to be drawn and put up in bundles, the pack mules saddled and loaded, and then the cavalry horses are to be saddled and made ready for the field. Just at nightfall, perhaps, the motley cavalcade moves out over hill and dale in search of the trail of the savages. After scouting from seven to ten days no enemy is seen, no trail is discovered, and the Indians themselves have vanished like the veriest phantom of the mountains.

Not one scouting party in twenty finds Indians, the greater number of scouts rendering unsatisfactory results. Although similar, no two scouts are exactly alike, nor are they generally over the same portion of the country. Sometimes an officer stumbles on a war party of Indians, when, of course, there is a lively skirmish, and again, by dint of perseverance and determination, a war party of savages is overtaken and receive merited punishment for depredations. This following the trail day after day, is a trying ordeal for men and horses, and on these occasions they may be said to suffer real hardships. No fires are allowed to be lighted, the bacon is soon consumed, and there is little or no hard bread. This may occur in the cold and sleet of Wyoming or Montana, or on the hot and parched plains of Texas or Arizona. Men and horses must suffer, and a dear price is paid, even though a few red men are made to bite the dust. After capturing an Indian camp, enough dried meat may sometimes be found to appease the pangs of hunger, and not unfrequently horses and mules have been killed while traveling along to furnish a meal of supply for the half famished soldiers.

In these days, when the savages are well armed, there is no small degree of danger in the skirmishes that take place with them, as we all know. They are a very brave race of men when cornered, but like their civilized brethren, they take advantage of everything they can. To kill as many of the enemy as possible without loss to themselves is considered the height of warfare, and I am not sure they are not correct about it. They are never found throwing away their lives needlessly in war, though some of their exploits are daring in the extreme. They know they have comparatively few men, while the whites are as plentiful as the leaves on the trees. They have no train of subsistence to encumber them, each man carrying along what he can get in the way of rations. An Indian can eat more and at the same time live on less than any other human being, their gastronomic feats at times proving perfectly astounding.

Excess of Generosity.

A San Francisco exchange tells this story. A well-dressed lady, who was accompanied by a little girl, passengers from Oakland to San Francisco, dropped her purse at the ferry landing, and did not discover her loss until she had gone some distance in a street car, when she returned in haste. The dropped purse was seen by three boys, one a waif from cabin. He grabbed it and ran, the other boys pursued. At one of the wharves he was overtaken and offered to divide the profits of the theft but the purse was returned and taken back. The lady was not and the property returned. In the gratefulness of her heart she turned to a neighboring pea-nut stand and bought and divided a dime's worth of the indigestible peculiar with the boys and her little girl. The purse is said to have contained thirty dollars in cash and about eight hundred dollars.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point. I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of Mt. Holly, Mich. "I feel perfectly competent, especially after having used seven bottles of Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to say that it did me more good than any or all the doctors I had. I advise every sick lady to use it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Drug-gists sell it.

A bad move—take Marrying a high-tempered girl.

Many ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been regenerated by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that they have become fairest of the fair and to be sure, and life has been crowned with added charms and fresher beauty.

Good at Games—A dancing master.

Pile Tumors.

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, escharotic or salve. Send six cents in stamps for pamphlet, references and copy of World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The tea is bell in Kioto, Japan, at which is rung many novel ways. Under natives strike it on the outside with the end of a heavy beam.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, chilblains.

Positive, love, comparative, marry; superlative divorce.

Stranger than Fiction

are the record of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that even consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

The man who makes wagers may be very wicked, but the one who does not is no better.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, Try "Wells' Health Renewer."

HAY FEVER. My brother Myron and myself were both cured of Catarrh and Hay Fever last July and August by Ely's Cream Balm. Up to Dec' 28, these troubles have not returned.—GARRETT FERRIS, Spencer, N. Y.

HAY FEVER. I was afflicted for twenty years with Hay Fever. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results, and can recommend it to all.—ROBERT W. TOWNSEND, ex-Mayor, Elizabeth, N. J.

"Rough on Toothache."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, face-ache. Ask for "Rough on toothache." 15&25c.

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Newton, late president of the Eclectic college of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients now living, cured to health by the use of this invaluable medicine can amply testify. He always said that such a remedy ought to be prescribed freely to every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung disease. It cures consumption and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

It seems funny to say that a person is home sick when in reality they are away sick.

BAFFLED!

One of the Most Unaccountable and Dangerous of Recent Deceits Discovered and Exposed.

There is some mysterious trouble that is attacking nearly everyone in the land with more or less violence. It seems to steal into the body like a thief in the night. Doctors cannot diagnose it. Scientists are puzzled by its symptoms. It is, indeed, a modern mystery. Like those severe and vague maladies that attack horses and prostrate nearly all the animals in the land, this sudden trouble seems to menace mankind. Many of its victims have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A strange sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach, sometimes a faint, all-gone sensation is felt at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes grow sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at one time and burn intensely at others. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greyish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. He becomes very irritable, and gloomy, and indulges in forebodings. There is a giddiness, a peculiar whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, and then, again, diarrhœa intervenes; the skin is dry and hot at times, the blood grows thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of phlegm, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a salt taste; this is often attended with palpitation of the heart. The voice becomes impaired, with spells before the eyes; there is a feeling of prostration and great weakness. Most of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population have this disorder in some of its varied forms, while medical men have almost wholly mistaken its nature, So we have treated it for the evil, plant, some for another, but nearly all have failed to reach the seat of the disorder. In short, most physicians are baffled with it, the disease. The experience of Dr. A. C. Richards, resident physician of No. 164 Tremont street, Boston, is the case in point in a bunch.

I tried all these popular and fashionable symptoms which I have been describing to the case of my patients, and with a success which baffled me. I knew all the remedies established upon the old theories, and I knew that they would be unavailing for I had tried them each in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupefying sensation I had I began to enjoy life once more. My appetite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my face, which had been a sickly yellow, gradually assumed the pink tinge of health. In the course of three weeks I felt like a new man, and know that it was wholly owing to the wonderful influence of Warner's Tippecanoe Tea. Tea, which was all the medicine I took."

Doctors and scientists often exhaust their skill and the patient also. They try everything that has been used by or is known to the profession and the world. Even if they save the life it is often after a great and prolonged agony. Where all this can be avoided by precaution and care, how unwise a thing it is to endure such suffering. With a pure and palatable tea that can be used to prevent as well as simply to remedy, neglect to use it simply is inexcusable.

An exchange says that the medicine that must be taken to love is poison.

A natural oil, cheap, one that will not become rancid, one that preserves, one that contains all these qualities is Carboline, the most elegant hair dresser and restorer. Try it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption does not dry up a cough; it removes the cause.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and
Weaknesses so common to
our best female population.

Have existed in a state of Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, the Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS are one constant source, cleanse and perfect relief to the Liver. Sold by druggists.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

The reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of fever and ague, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney complaints, nervousness, rheumatism, and debility, is of more than twenty years' standing, and is constantly increasing. Appreciating the importance of keeping the blood pure, the stomach active, the liver and bowels regular, and the nervous system properly toned and strengthened, the sufferer from any of the above complaints, or from malaria, kidney troubles, or rheumatism, should not neglect to use this well-known and reliable remedy.

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BROWN'S
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BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY TRADE MARK

A SURE APPETIZER. BEST TONIC KNOWN.

Will cure quickly and completely Dyspepsia, Weakness, Malaria, Impure Blood, Chills and Fever, and Neuralgia.

INVALUABLE
FOR LADIES AND FOR ALL
PERSONS WHO LEAD A SEDENTARY LIFE.

RELIEVES INDIGESTION. It is a sure remedy for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. It strengthens the muscles, tones and invigorates the system.

Physicians and druggists recommend it as the best. Try it.

Brown's Iron Bitters combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics. It is compounded on thoroughly scientific and medicinal principles, and **cannot intoxicate.**

All other preparations of Iron cause headache, and produce constipation. **Brown's Iron Bitters is the ONLY Iron medicine that is not injurious**—its use does not even blacken the teeth.

It not only cures the worst cases of Dyspepsia, but insures a hearty appetite and good digestion.

THE BEST TONIC

Brown's Iron Bitters is the Best Liver Regulator—removes bile, clears the skin, digests the food, CURES Belching, Heartburn, Heat in the Stomach, etc.

It is the best-known remedy for **female infirmities.**

The genuine has above trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by

Brown Chemical Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

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