

We have received "No Trade Secrets to Keep," and a little booklet we hardly know how to name. It calls itself "FACTS AND FIGURES: Points for Practical Tree Planters." This is the one thing necessary to the reader to get a notion of its real value. It is chock full of practical information on fruit growing from the highest sources, and just the information one wants. We haven't space to tell what it is like. We can only say, send for the book for Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all—Farmers' Call.

An old beau was caught by his sweetheart coloring his hair, and it threw him into dyer confusion.—Texas Slings.

Those of you who are weary and heavy laden with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the one thing necessary to restore you to bright, buoyant health, in Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. It invigorates and strengthens the debilitated organs, aids digestion, and dispels the clouds arising from a diseased liver.

One disagreeable thing about postage stamps is that they are apt to get stuck on themselves.—Binghamton Leader.

Reputations Made in a Day  
Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or a medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thirty years' growth, and like those hardy lichens that garnish the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially. And its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, biliousness, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

How easy it looks when you are sitting at the parlor window watching a man on the sidewalk shoveling snow!—Somerville Journal.

The least exercise tired me out. I could not get up from my chair without feeling dizzy. My food and drink distressed me. My digestion was poor and my kidneys weak. Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla gave me back my health and strength. I recommend it to all my friends.—Clarence Overton, La Fayette, Ind.

It is not surprising that a man wanting a divorce should find one easier than his wife was to him.—Philadelphia Times.

Men not be confounded with common cathartics or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

The tailor is a good fellow to have around—he can always make some fitting remarks.—Elmira Gazette.

### FARMER AND PLANTER.

#### LET US HAVE PEAS!

An Important Crop for Southern Farmers to Raise.

There are many reasons why Southern farmers should have plenty of stock peas. Their value as fodder and pasturage is alone sufficient to commend them; but these qualities are by no means their only recommendation. They are the most available green manure crop we can plant in the South. All kinds of soil are greatly benefited by plowing under green pea vines. The sugar planters of Louisiana have for years recognized the pea vine as the quickest and most effective renovator of their sugar lands that has ever been adopted. New Orleans is the largest stock pea market in the United States. All varieties of this legume find ready sale there. The wholesale dealers in plantation supplies buy thousands of bushels every autumn from the farmers of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, the Carolinas and other States, and sell them in the spring to the planters, who sow them broadcast upon the fields they want to improve.

The most popular varieties for this purpose are the Clay and Tory, or red pea. The little black pea is also very popular. All three of these varieties are very hardy, and the seed will lie on the ground through the winter without rotting, and come up the following spring in great numbers, thus saving one planting, where it is desirable to plow under two green crops in succession.

The unknown pea is an immense vine producer and is gaining general favor in the South. It is also a prolific bearer, maturing its crops late in the fall. The Little Couch pea is also a great vine producer, but a poor bearer below the 30th degree of north latitude. The Whippoorwill is a speckled pea, a good bearer of the bunch variety, and is popular for hay, being easily cut on account of its bunched growth.

For table use, the white varieties take the lead, and find ready sale in all Southern towns and cities. Among the best of these are the Rice and Lady peas, both being small and very pretty in appearance, and the Blackeye, which is a large, plump pea and a fine bearer. A new and very important use has just been discovered for stock peas. It is found that the cotton-boll worm, which annually destroys a great deal of cotton, is the same worm that bores into the green pea pods, green corn and green tomatoes. Mr. Jeff Welborn, one of the closest students of agricultural problems in the South, says, in a recent letter to Texas Farm and Ranch: "I think I have found a solution to the boll-worm problem." He then goes on to state his observations of the boll worm in green peas, and says: "The peas seem to be more relished by the worms than cotton. I believe there are fifty boll-worms in my pea patch to one in the cotton on each side of it." Mr. Welborn in this connection suggests that cotton planters sow peas near their cotton fields, so as to be full bearing about the time the cotton begins to fruit, in order to divert the boll-worm fly or moth from the cotton to the pea patch.

I heard an old cotton planter say, not long since, that next year he intended to plant every alternate row in a cotton field with stock peas, in order to enrich the land. If Mr. Welborn's theory of the boll worm preferring the green cowpea to the green cotton boll is correct, this planter will "kill two birds with one stone," when he plants every alternate row of his cotton field in stock peas. The following year he intends to reverse the rows, that is, plant cotton where the peas grew, and more peas where the cotton grew the preceding year. By following up this plan continuously, the cotton planter will not only protect his crop from the ravages of the boll worm, but also keep his land in a high state of tillth and moisture.—Dick Naylor, in Farm and Home.

#### GOOD HORSES.

An Essential Adjunct to the Farm—How to Know Them.

From the newly-published Practical Horse Keeper, by Dr. George Fleming, the principal veterinary surgeon of the English army, we take the following extracts.

Considering the large and important share draft horses take in labor, and that they are perhaps more profitable to breed than any other kind of horse, a most essential point to bear in mind in their production is their freedom from hereditary defects and predisposition to disease, and especially such will militate against their usefulness. Soundness in this is of much moment, and particularly soundness in wind, legs and feet.

Next to soundness, as Reynolds observes, and far more desirable than perfect symmetry, is the possession of good action, for without it an otherwise excellent animal is inculcably depreciated both in value and usefulness. Good and true action is very frequently, but not invariably, associated with perfect symmetry; but the possession may be accepted as evidence of fairly equal conformation: for defective or slovenly action can only arise in a sound animal from an unequal distribution of physical power, or from want of stamina or pluck. In many horses, good, bold action is an evidence of power, and the heavier the horse the better he should move in both trot and walk.

Good action in all horses generally coincides with symmetrical and definite proportions, and these the experienced eye of the horseman can quickly discern; while from them he can arrive at a tolerably satisfactory conclusion as to what the horse he may be scrutinizing is capable of doing in the way of work, and also, to some extent, as to the animal's action. This is the case with heavy draft horses no less than with others. It has been recognized that a horse needed to move heavy weights must be himself weighty, and also endowed with great muscular power, evidenced by large muscular development all over; he must also be near the ground—that is, have comparatively short, powerful limbs. He likewise shall possess strong, sound feet, broad back and lions, deep chest and ribs, prominent shoulders, wide between his fore legs, and wide from crop to hocks; he should stand firm, and square, fore limbs well outside him, and the fore feet in direct line with the body, the hind ones slightly pointing outwards; the pastern should be sufficiently oblique to indicate elasticity and freedom of action, without being too flanking; all joints and sinews should be well defined, and the limbs clean and proportionate. For the purpose of heavy drafts, the necessity of excellent conformation of the hind limbs is of far more importance than the sym-

metry of the anterior extremities. Horses required for lighter and quicker work in pair-horse vans may be more upstanding, they should possess depth of ribs, plenty of heart room, and all essential qualifications for usefulness.—Dixie Farmer.

#### FOREST LEAVES.

Their Value, When Rightly Managed, as an Addition to the Manure Heap.

There still seems to be a difference in the opinion of farmers as to the value of forest leaves as a manure, all based upon experience. I believe these differences are due to the way and manner used. I have had a great deal of experience with leaves as a manure, and find them, when rightly managed, an excellent manure; in fact, when properly composted with stable manure they make the best and most effective of manures. I know I have used forest leaves in a way that they proved to be of no value, but it was altogether in the way I used them. I have scraped the richest woodsoil, that seemed rich enough to make the harvest crops, and put in the hills of crops without any perceptible effect—if any it was rather hurtful, as it seemed to dry out quickly; but when composted with one-third or one-half its bulk of stable manure it made the most telling fertilizer.

When I began growing fruits and vegetables for market my land was very poor, and would hardly produce ten bushels to the acre. And to add to this embarrassment I was scarce of stable manure, but I went to the woods and raked up leaves and piled them, taking much of the rich loam with them, and then covered the pile with soil to hold any gases that might otherwise escape. These leaves would by the fall be pretty well rotted. Then I would haul them up and compost them with one-third of equal portion of stable manure. This compost, after it is thoroughly wet by the fall rains is covered with boards. In the spring it is turned over so as to mix it, which will also dry it out and make it fine. This is used in the hill and drill of all my crops. I have used all stable manure, both rotted and fresh on my melons and cucumbers, but have the best results from my forest leaf compost.

I have tested this compost with artificial fertilizers, and in every case it proved the best and most effective. This compost is not affected by the weather and keeps the crops growing regularly, therefore brings them in earlier and of a better quality than fertilizers. From sixteen years' experience with leaves as manure I certainly advise every farmer, and more especially the gardener, to avail themselves of every opportunity for procuring forest leaves. Besides piling up leaves in the woods, as I have already stated, I used them for bedding for all my stock. Rake up leaves while dry in the fall, and cover the stall floors about one foot deep. This will absorb all the liquid from the stock. Then at intervals fill up with more leaves to keep a clean bed. In the spring clean all stalls and compost it a month or so before wanting to use it.—Thomas D. Baird, in Southern Cultivator.

#### A Nation of Cotton-Seed Meal.

Henry Morse, of Delaware County, N. Y., who has become wealthy by dairying, says that he has fed cotton-seed meal to his cows for eight years, the first four in connection with other grains and after that pure, except while the cows were dry and on coarse fodder they were given wheat bran and such grain as was produced on the farm. As soon as the cows came in full milk they were given hay twice a day, and three quarts of cotton-seed meal in the morning and two quarts at night. The morning ration of meal was mixed with six quarts of sweet, skimmed milk. When at pasture they received two quarts of the meal a day. Following this practice he was able to keep twenty-five per cent. more cows and make twenty per cent. more butter per cow than by any other grain method. The manure from the cows fed so heavily on cotton-seed meal was very rich and gave about double the crops of hay that other manures gave. The pastures also show it, and the increased value of the manure nearly pays for the cotton-seed meal.—New England Homestead.

#### HERE AND THERE.

Does it not stand to reason that oats are as good for building up bone and muscle in pigs and other young animals as in colts?

See that all your stock have water at least twice a day. In hot weather and when given dry feed this is absolutely necessary.

Clean up the ice-house and have it ready should an ice harvest come this month. There is nothing like being ready for an emergency.

It is claimed that fattening hogs will eat better and more while the owner is looking on; but as it may, if he looks on he will know that they are well fed and no more.

It is more profitable to sell calfskins and beef hides salted than dried. The buyer is apt to claim that your hides are only partially dried and dock you so many pounds, which he claims the hides will yet shrink.

Horses sired by the same horse and out of different dams are not half brothers in horse parlance. The term is only applied to animals by different horses out of the same mare.

There is no substance known to the writer that so easily takes in bad odors and effluvia as new milk; therefore, see that your stables are clean, your cattle also before you milk, and your own hands above all other considerations.

To have milk-shelves in a kitchen, where all manner of cooking, broiling and baking is going on, is the surest way to spoil your cream and butter. In a store, or a workshop, or a farm-house, and especially a dairy-room, it is a very good motto to "have a place for every thing and every thing in its place."

The bulk of the turkey crop is shipped to Boston and other Eastern cities, while people who live in the turkey country are compelled to do without them, walls the hungry editor of the Georgetown Times as he substitutes sausage and pig's feet.

An exchange says: If a few Guinea fowls can be induced to roost in or near by the poultry-house, they will afford protection against chicken thieves. They are light sleepers and make a tremendous racket when disturbed at night.

Mrs. Sallie E. Halbert, of Cyrus, from 75 hens, sold 95 dozen eggs last year for which she received \$86.25 in cash. Of course this does not include the eggs used by the family. Mrs. Halbert asks if any one can beat this showing.—Fayetteville Sun.

#### PEOPLE MUCH TALKED OF.

EDWIN BOOTH has just passed his 67th birthday.

Mrs. DOROTHY TENNANT STANLEY is two inches taller than her husband.

SIN JULIAN and Lady Pannecote's four daughters all ride horseback, and with their grooms make rather an imposing cavalcade.

It is said that Minister Reid expends \$7,000 per annum for the rent of his house in Paris, which is \$10,000 more than his total salary.

MR. STANLEY has recently become a member of the English Society for Psychological Research, a branch of which is to be organized in New York City.

The most valuable dinner service in the world belongs to Queen Victoria, and occupies two rooms at Buckingham Palace, over which two men wait continually.

RUSSELL SAGE, the financial magnate, is a tall built, gaunt, keen-eyed, haysced, looking man of nervous manner, with a long, clean-shaven face, fringed with a scraggy, iron-gray chin beard.

CARDINAL GIBBONS is very simple and methodical in his habits. He rises at 5:30, says mass at 7, breakfasts at 8, takes a walk at 10, dines at 2, and spends the afternoon receiving visitors. Supper is served to him at 7, and by 10 he is in bed.

Mrs. LEVI P. MORTON's doll took the prize at the recent New York show at the doll dressed in the prettiest evening costume and sold for \$80. Mrs. Harrison's doll sold at auction for \$100, while Sadie Martinot invested \$115 in the mimic lady dressed by Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

#### WIDE AWAKE FOR JANUARY.

Taking up the January WIDE AWAKE one is led to reflect that this magazine has a particularly happy and kindly way of enlisting the interest and the fancy of its readers by its Prize Competitions. Its amusing "Nonsense Animals" were enjoyed by young and old and showed that the drawing-lessons at school had really trained young fingers to express ideas with the pencil; the "Lambkin, Prig or Hero" competition was not a bad "course" in Moral Philosophy. The "Prize Anagram" competition amused thousands of readers. For 1891 Miss Rimmer's Prize Art-series, "The Drawing of the Child Figure" bids fair to be of great interest to children, while the Prize "Problems in Horology," by E. H. Hawley of the Smithsonian Institution, will call forth the efforts of the students in the Latin and High Schools.

The stories and articles of the January number are each excellent of their kind and are by such authors as Susan Coolidge, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Margaret Sidney, Elbridge S. Brooks, Ernest Ingersoll, Kirk Munroe, etc.

WIDE AWAKE is \$3.40 a year; 20 cents a number; D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Mass.

"I love you passionately, my darling. She—Ah! That remark has the genuine engagement ring."—Town Critic.

CHETOPA, KANSAS, Aug. 22d, 1889. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. Gentls:—I enclose you money order for another dozen Malaria Antidotes. In the last ten years, you cannot do without these pills. They have cured the lung fever, prevented typhoid and chills by their use, and we have not needed a doctor since I have kept the pills for sale—more than two years. I gave them to a two-month-old baby that had chills, half a pill at a dose, and it worked like a charm. The medicine does not sicken the stomach, and does not affect the nerves like quinine.

Yours truly, W. McI. MARTIN.

In the old days of the Sandwich Islands the missionary used to be the chief part of the sandwich.—Somerville Journal.

How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHERNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cherney for the last ten years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Truitt, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Wadling, Kimman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price, 50c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The trouble in lending our ears is that the borrowers take such liberties with them before returning them.—Aitchison Globe.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

WEDDING cakes are now decorated with real flowers. Up to date there is nothing new in turkey stuffing.—N. O. Picayune.

DANITY candies that children cry for are Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They please the children, but they kill the worms.

ETHEL—"Don't you remember, Maud, when I first came out?" Maud (interrupting).—"Yes, dear, I was but a child then."—Bostonian.

Far a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

"Young bucks"—kids.

MALE service—waiters.

A FOOT hold—the bootjack.

COME in a minute—seconds.

MIS-TAKEN—girls in marriage.

"A SPELL of weather"—w-e-a-t-h-e-r.

INN RESTRICTED—a hotel chambermaid.

The loud style of trousers seems to be laid out.

"A young tough"—the infant hippopotamus.

Tight shoes cultivate ache corns.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It is the toper who would like to put a gourd round the world.—Texas Siftings.

"I'm stuck on you," remarked the pin to the scarf.—Washington Star.

PAINTING, of all the fine arts, is most easily acquired.—Boston Courier.

It often happens that when a culprit is "sent up" he is cast down.—Boston Courier.

The successful dealer in hosiery always has a good stock in trade.—Boston Traveler.

THERE are two sides to every story, and some of them have four and a ceiling.—Aitchison Globe.

How to keep a boy from having fits—make him wear the cast-off clothing of his elders.—Texas Siftings.

"One thing, Mrs. Bellows, I know myself," said Bellows. "That's the trouble with you, Mr. Bellows, you know too many low people."

A YOUNG woman may lightly postpone her lover's proposal of marriage, but it's a matter of great wait with him.—Binghamton Republican.

The watch-maker is doomed to perpetual apprenticeship. Even when he pretends to be in business for himself, he is really "serving his time."—Boston Courier.

#### A FACT.

(From an interview, N. Y. World.)

In an interview with a leading druggist here the N. Y. World, Nov. 9, 1890, gives the following comment on the proprietors of reliable patent medicines:

"He is a specialist, and should know more of the disease he actually treats than the ordinary physician for whom the latter may come across any fifty cases in a year of the particular disease which this medicine combats. Its manufacturer invests thousands. Don't you suppose his prescription, which you buy ready made for 50 cents, is likely to do more good than that of the ordinary physician, who charges you anywhere from \$2 to \$10 for giving it, and sends you to pay the cost of it prepared."

"The patent medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on."

"The patient medicine man, too, usually has the good sense to confine himself to ordinary, every-day diseases. He leaves to the physicians those with which there is immediate danger to life, such as violent fevers. He sees this because, in the treatment of such cases, there are other elements of importance besides medicine, such as proper dieting, good nursing, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of the patient's strength and so on. Where there is no absolute danger to life, where the disease is one which the patient can diagnose for himself or whose special physician has already prescribed, a knowledge of