St. Tammany Farmer.

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HANGING OUT CLOTHES.

A Task That Is by No Means as Easy as It Seems.

Although the hanging out of the family washing appears to be an easy task, nevertheless, it is not by any means as easy as it seems. Some women give little thought to this work, caring very little how the clothes are put out as long as the washing is finished and they get dry in good season, but the majority of housewives are any thing but careless in this matter. To be sure, they all like to have the clothes dry as soon as possible, but no good housekeeper will risk the tearing or soiling of any article of the washing for the sake of its drying a little sooner in consequence. It is poor economy to hang thin muslins or any of the fine clothes out in a stiff wind, thinking that the time saved in their drying quickly will compensate for any rough usage they may get while on the line. If the clothes are not torn at first, it does not take many such dryings to wear them out.

In putting out the clothes-line, if the housewife has to do this work, it should be drawn quite tight, as the weight of the clothes will loosen it a great deal. To be sure, where poles are used, it need not be drawn quite as tightly as though these were not used. Have the clothes-pins clean if you wish clean clothes, or you may be wondering what made so many black marks on many of your clothes. To keep the clothes-pins fit for use, they should be boiled once in awhile in suds, taken out and dried, and kept in a covered basket or bag. Before putting the damp clothes into the basket, put a clean cloth or towel in the bottom of the basket, to keep them from coming in contact with any dust there may be there. Before putting the clothes on the line, with a damp cloth wipe along the line, for it is very important that the line be perfectly free from dust ere hanging the clothes on it. Where a line has been left out for any length of time, it is quite certain to need a good wiping before it is fit to receive the clothes on it.

In hanging out the clothes do not hang one article in front and another of the same kind back, but keep each kind together. Do not hang sheets double, that is, half on each side, nor singly, with just enough of the sheet on the line to give the clothes-pin a good hold. A third of the top part of the sheet should fall over the line. This will bring the narrow hem nearest the ground. If it is hung so that the broad hem is nearest the ground, it very often gets soiled when you pass back and forth among the clothes. Hang pillow-cases wrong side out, by the bottom corners, never by the hems. Napkins and handkerchiefs should always be hung by the two upper corners. It is not a good plan to hang either of these articles by one corner, although very frequently this is done where room is required for something more important. When they are hung in this way, they should be taken in when slightly damp, and ironed immediately, for if left until perfectly dry, it will be difficult to get the mark of the clothes-pins out of them. White shirts may be hung by the shoulders, up or down, but if hung in a wind it is safer to pin them by the shoulders. Colored shirts and flannels always hang by the shoulders, and the colors will not be so likely to run. It is especially important that the flannel shirts should be hung in this way, so that the water may not settle about the shoulders. When partly dry, the position may be changed if liked. In hanging out white skirts, it is a good plan to hang first by the binding, then when the bottom is dry, they can be reversed. The usual way is to hang by binding and flounce, but as the lower part is usually starched, the clothes-pin is sure to stick to it, and when removing from the line, if it does not tear the flounce, it leaves a mark that will be very hard to press out. If hung by the binding until the flounce is dry, then hung by the flounce, it will dry even and be much easier to iron. Do not hang delicate-colored articles in the sun to dry, or they will surely lose color.

Print dresses that are liable to fade hang in the shade, and if convenient hang from one line across to the other. Fasten the shoulders to one line and the bottom of the dress to one opposite, using two clothespins on each. Always turn wrong side out and hang in the shade. Turn stockings wrong side out and hang by the toes. Aprons may be hung by the lower hems unless there is lace at the bottom, when they should be suspended by the binding. If hung by the lace edge the clothes-pin will mark or tear it. Never, if it can be avoided, put out colored clothes of any kind on a damp day. Do not put sheets, tablecloths or any of the larger pieces near the pole, house or fence, if you do not care to have the corners frayed. Leave the flannels out until the last; there is no danger of their getting too dry. When the clothes have all been taken from the line, take in the line and put away. Do not let the line remain out in all kinds of weather, for frequent wettings not only loosen it, but wear it, and very frequently a line neglected in this way breaks when least expected. Keep the line on a windlass and it will be free from snarls when wanted for use.—Boston Budget.

—At Newton, Kan., a young man was caught robbing a neighbor's henroost, and in the melee which ensued lost his hat and a boot, which were kept by the owner of the chickens as a clue to the robber. The next morning the young man called around and demanded his hat and boot, and meeting with a refusal, threatened to bring down the law on the possessor for taking them by force on the public highway. The property was given up.

—Two thirds of the things of this life are shams, and the other third are not what they seem to be.—Oil City Blizzard.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL.

Grass Lands in a Cotton Climate.

In forming a cotton climate nature requires not only a liberal supply of solar heat and sunshine, but also more moisture in the atmosphere than will meet the wants of many other plants. This atmospheric humidity is very favorable to the growth and everlasting existence of all the best grasses known to man. In delivering an agricultural address to cotton planters in Burke County, Ga., in 1847, I called attention to the fact of their having to fight grass all their lives in cotton fields was proof positive that grass will grow and does grow in a cotton climate. No man ever made a crop of cotton without planting cotton seed and defending his favorite staple against the invasion of grass. I remember being laughed at for inquiring "at what time in the year farmers sowed the seed of their abundant crab-grass?" A little mother wit and industry can make a fortune by converting air and water into the best crab-grass hay for consumption in Southern cities. Inferior prairie hay is sold in Nashville, sent five hundred miles by rail to this market.

Having a dozen articles in embryo on farming grass lands in our cotton climate, I will devote this to hints for the wise use of crab-grass seed already planted by a liberal hand on every farm. To grow a desirable crop of hay from crab-grass or any other, the soil must have fertility in mineral elements, including available nitrogen. On most stock farms, cow-peas and crab-grass may be grown for winter forage to advantage. Many fields may be cultivated by gang-plows, the crop cut, spread, raked and hauled to the barn by horse power. Let the farmer enter his seed peas and clover seed, sowing the latter in the chaff with peas, and he may draw a fatness from the air he breathes that will make him a rich man if he makes no foolish bargains. Clover-seed should not be plowed in with peas, but sown on the same ground as the peas are sprouting, as clover-seed is sown on young wheat to shade and shelter young and tender clover plants. With no pea-vines, crab-grass and clover in about equal parts make capital hay for home use. Grass, pea-vines and other herbage, cut and cured properly, form food for farm stock that may be changed into meat, horse flesh, wool, milk, butter and cheese at a liberal profit. Nine-tenths of all the old-time hard work of farming or husbandry may be done and is done by machinery. It takes less labor to produce a pound of fine wool than a pound of cotton. To obtain a fair crop of grass, Bermuda, Texas blue-grass or any other, followed by a crop of wool or mutton, no man has to fight corn or cotton as an enemy. Grass and wool are nature's products, and will come to civilized man with a minimum of labor. We have an abundance of fair farming in a very favorable climate to grow wool cheaper per pound than any one can grow cotton. All agricultural growth is the work of sunshine with the aid of a little human wit and labor. To multiply cotton fibers you kill grass; to multiply wool fibers one should cultivate grass, and may feed his sheep under cool and dark shelters to keep off flies which do more harm than dogs in Tennessee.—Cor. Dixie Farmer.

Early Lambs.

As to breeding: Do not use old ewes.

A Southdown cross with the native ewe will fatten more readily, though it may not gain so great size as the Cotswold.

A cross of Southdown on Merino makes the best market lambs.

A cross of Cotswold on Merino gives a larger but looser bodied and more bony lamb.

Merino ewes will take the buck earlier in the fall than the English breeds of sheep.

A grade Merino ewe will give a lamb and more milk than a pure bred.

As to the Buck: In selecting a ram for early lambs, remember that great size and early maturity are seldom found in the same animal.

Never select a ram of the larger breeds with a big head. This has much to do with safe lambing.

It does not matter as to breed, if you secure early maturity and rapid fattening tendencies.

Keep buck up during service, and put in heat with one pint of corn daily, and bring the ewes into the pen at night, where he can tease the whole flock.

If the flock is large keep one buck lamb, apron him and use him as a teaser.

Never give the buck more than fifty ewes in one season.

Be sure you have an active buck.

As to the ewes: Large breeders select twice as many as they want, and fatten and sell all not covered by the ram at a certain time.

Give best of pasture, and from August 1st, or earlier, from one-half to one pound per day of oats, corn, oil cake; peas, or beans until all are served. One-half pound per ewe given at night increase fecundity and produce better lambs.

A brisk drive will often bring them into heat.

After all are served give only enough feed to keep in good condition until three weeks before lambing, when begin more liberally.

Soft feed, as slops of oat-meal or bran, with water, are good for a few days, many say. I consider it apt to caket he bags.

When lambs begin to come feed freely turnips, bran, corn or soft feed. Feed for milk same as a cow.

If a ewe refuses to own her lamb tie her until she owns it.

Feed good clover hay and bran alternately with the regular corn and oats. Mangles help during lambing, but are not indispensable.

If a ewe loses her lamb she can be taught to take a twin from another.

In case of caked bag apply Tanners' oil.

For ewe with suckling lamb in absence of grass, give good clover hay and roots cut and mixed with cornmeal.

Continue to feed freely after lambing, plenty of bran and roots with one-half pound of grain or oil-cake per day, clover day, and fresh water not cold.

Keep in the yard a box containing salt with one-eighth part sulphur.

As to the lambs: If young lambs are chilled from a storm, a warm bath applied to the back is excellent. If this is not enough rub the back with liniment of amonia, spirits of turpentine or any stimulant.

Lambs may be altered and docked at from two to five days old.

If a lamb comes weakly give a spoonful or two of warm milk to make it active enough to suck.

Rinse bottles or cans used in feeding lambs, as sour milk is death to them. In case of diarrhœa from this cause give one ounce peppermint water with one ounce prepared chalk, one-half teaspoonful or more, according to age, three times a day. Give this or other mild remedy for scours, if lamb has sticky excrements. The milk of the best butter-cow is too rich and should be diluted with water. Farrow cow's milk produces constipation; add a little cane molasses. Fresh cow's milk is best. Milk should be at its natural temperature and not scalded. Feed from a gill to a half pint at first, afterward all they will eat.

Teach the lambs to eat as soon as possible. They will eat bran sooner than any thing else. Give them a place of their own, with shallow trough, and slatted to keep out sheep. When two or three weeks old give roots, bran, oats, corn meal and oil-cake all they will eat. Cotton-seed meal will produce fits in young lambs.

Oat-meal gruel is good for weak lambs. Put a little salt in their mess. Provide comfortable shelter and yard run.—Farm Journal.

HERE AND THERE.

—Always use milk-warm water in watering the house-plants. The better results secured will pay well for the trouble, as chilling the plants will often prove injurious.

—There should be a full supply of fruit on every farm. If there is not a good supply growing, plan to have a supply as soon as possible by setting out this spring.

—The warm winter may cause vines and canes to swell, which renders them more liable to become winter-killed should the weather suddenly become very cold.

—Tobacco growers representing about one-sixth of the acreage in Scott County, Ky., have expressed their willingness to reduce the acreage this year twenty-five per cent.

—If the fowls have scaly legs take lard and coal-oil and grease the legs thoroughly. Repeat in a week or ten days. It is caused by a small insect that buries itself under the skin or scale of the leg.

—Look after your seed-corn now. See that it is thoroughly dry and in good condition. Upon the vitality and germinating power of the seed largely depends the success of the next year's crop.

—After the ducks begin to lay keep them confined until nine o'clock in the morning, or some of the eggs will be lost. They will usually lay an egg every twenty-four hours, and they will lay steadily until their season is past.

—There is frequently a large waste in swine-feeding, much of the food passing off undigested. The farmer imagines that because his hogs eat a large amount of meal or corn that they must gain accordingly. There never was a greater mistake.

—With good care an asparagus bed will last an ordinary lifetime. Either get a start of plants or sow the seed early in the spring. Put the bed on one side, where it will not be in the way of the preparation or cultivation of the garden.

—Nearly all the experiments made by the experiment stations demonstrate that hogs make greater gain on whole corn than on corn meal. This is also the experience of nearly all farmers who have given attention to the comparison.

—Strawberry vines that are well mulched will not be affected by sudden changes of weather. The mulch prevents the plants from beginning to grow too early in the season. Strawberry plants that bloom out very early are ones that have their blossoms killed by late frosts.

—Sow some lettuce as early as possible. Often with this a supply of green food can be had much earlier than by waiting until the grass makes a sufficient growth. In the spring especially green food will be found of material aid.

—One part of cotton-seed meal to four parts bran, or mixed ground grain, is a proper proportion of each for cows that are in full flow of milk. Should too much be given it is liable to cause scours. Should this be the case, simply withhold the cotton-seed meal for a few days and begin its use gradually

—It is important both in the garden and among the small fruits to give clean cultivation, using fertilizers that contain no weed nor grass seeds, cleaning up and burning trash of all kinds, having the soil in good condition, so that the work of cultivating can be commenced as soon as possible after the seed is planted.

—If shipping to market, get the necessary supply of boxes, crates and baskets ahead. Waiting until they are actually needed will often result in serious disappointment if not actual loss. The majority of manufacturers offer a sufficient inducement to make it profitable to order in good season.

—An acre of land will produce five or six times as many strawberries, in bushels, as it will of wheat, and the prices usually obtained for strawberries are more than three times as much as for wheat. One acre of strawbrries will bring as much profit as fifteen acres of wheat, while the cost of growing the strawberries is proportionately but little more than that of growing wheat.

—If steamed meat is left in the liquor to cool off, it will be found to have absorbed back much of the goodness of the soup, and will be so much the more nutritious as food.

—Vegetables with a strong flavor, such as onions and turnips, will be much improved by putting them to boil in cold water, renewing this from a kettle of boiling water as soon as it comes to a scald.

—Corn left standing in the field is not only injured by exposure, but the shocks become the harboring places of rats, mice and other vermin, which, with birds and rabbits, destroy or waste a large portion of the grain.

—To prevent tin from rusting, rub fresh lard over every part of the dish, and then put it in a hot oven, heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tin ware may be used in water constantly, and it will remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

—Never change the food of the cows entirely or they will shrink in milk. If a change is desired, let it be done by degrees. When a cow once falls off in milk it is more difficult to bring her back to her full flow than to so feed her as to keep her as near her capacity as possible.

—Many farmers do not yet fully appreciate the value of bran as a feeding material. For growing animals it may form a considerable part of the ration. Usually it can be purchased much cheaper in the fall than during the winter—often for one-fourth less per ton, sometimes for a third less.

—Coffee Cream.—Beat one quart of rich, sweet cream to a froth, like the white of eggs for icing; then mix with one-quarter pound of granulated sugar, and shortly before serving, beat into it one cup of cold coffee extract, which has been made by slowly filtering two cups of boiling water through two ounces of finely ground coffee. Serve in a glass dish, with lady fingers or fresh sponge cake.

—It does not pay to borrow money in order to purchase more land. It is an old truth that "an acre of land has no limit to its productive capacity." The true farmer prefers a small farm well tilled. The manure that is spread on two acres will give better results if applied to one acre, while the cost of tillage will be less. No farmer can afford to buy more land until he has brought up that already in his possession to the highest degree of fertility

When disease racks the frame, when sores cover the person, when aches are in every joint, when the muscles are soft and flabby, when the least exertion gives fatigue, when the mind is filled with gloom and despondency, what is there in life worth living, and yet many eke out just such a miserable existence, living only for those who love them. When it is generally known that Brown's Iron Bitters will cure the above disorders how many hearts will be made glad! How many homes made happy!

They now talk of "a hotel trust." Heretofore hotels have always stuck to the maxim: "Pay as you go."

B. B. B.—The Invalid's Hope.—B. B. B.

Many seemingly incurable cases of blood poison, catarrh, scrofula and rheumatism have been cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write to them for book filled with convincing proof.

G. W. B. Raider, living seven miles from Athens, Ga., writes: "For several years I suffered with running ulcers, which doctors treated and pronounced incurable. A single bottle of B. B. B. did me more good than all the doctors. I kept on using it and every ulcer healed."

D. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable, as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him, and continuing its use he was cured sound and well."

R. M. Lawson, East Point, Ga., writes: "My wife had scrofula 15 years. She kept growing worse. She lost her hair and her skin broke out fearfully. Debility, emaciation and no appetite followed. After physicians and numerous advertised medicines failed, I tried B. B. B., and her recovery was rapid and complete."

Oliver Secor, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered from weak back and rheumatism. B. B. B. has proven to be the only medicine that gave me relief."

It is a mistaken notion that woman's nature is to be extravagant. Doesn't a corset indicate a desire for a small waste?

McMullen's Woven Wire Fencing.

In this issue is inserted for the first time the advertisement of the above named goods. Woven wire fencing is rapidly becoming the most popular fencing. Owing to the fact that the McMullen fencing has a twisted wire rope selvage, instead of a single wire selvage, and that it is made of the very best steel wire, galvanized before weaving, it is considered by stock men, railroad men and others to be the best article of the kind now on the market. Read their advertisement in this issue and send to them for circulars giving full information. They not only make he best woven wire fencing in the United States, but sell it at a lower price.

This out of mind—a forgotten date.—Burlington Free Press.

The "Mother's Friend."

Not only shortens labor and lessens pain but greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child if used a few months before confinement. Write to The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

A COMPOSING-ROOM joke: Engaged in literary pursuits—following copy.

—When Sir Elijah Impey, the Indian judge, was on his passage home, as he was one day walking the deck a shark was playing by the side of the ship. Having never seen such an object before, he called to one of the sailors to tell him what it was. "Ah!" replied the tar, "I don't know what name they call them by ashore, but here we call them sea-lawyers."

—Said a prim teacher to the class in composition: "Make a rhyming couplet including the words nose, toes, corn, kettle, ear, two and boil." There was a silence for a little while, and then a boy held up his hand in token of success. "Read the couplet," said the teacher, and the boy read:

"A boil in the kettle is worth two on your nose,
And a corn in the ear is worth two on the toes."

—Humorist—"I wonder how October got its name?" Miss Sharpgirl—"It got its name from the numeral octo, which applies to the eighth month of the year, and burr, a delicate allusion to the opening of the chestnut season."—Texas Siftings

—The Charm of Truth.—Angry farmer (to boy in tree)—"What are you doing in my apple tree?" Boy—"Stealing apples, sir." Angry farmer (after a second's thought)—"By gosh! Eat 'em, my boy, eat 'em."—Life.

—A Chicago clergyman married three couples on the cars the other day. He has refused to allow himself to be patented as a car coupler, however.—Burlington Free Press.

No Time Should Be Lost

By those troubled with constipation in seeking relief from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disease is easily relieved in its earlier stage, and as it is utterly subversive of the general health, postponement of the remedy is unwise. The same holds good of delay in cases of fever and ague, kidney complaints, nervousness, debility and rheumatism, ailments to which the Bitters is particularly adapted.

A man may lose his head and not notice it, but if he loses his last nickel in front of the last street-car at night he will soon set up a howl.—N. O. Picayune.

To Consumptives and Delicate Persons. "Baker's Norwegian Cod Liver Oil" heals the lungs, builds up waste, and strengthens. Jno. C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia.

The man who lives in a corner house is discontented with his lot after a heavy snow-storm.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The photographer is about the only man who is not afraid to tell a lady to shut her mouth and try to look pleasant.

For Coughs and throat troubles use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Folch, Miamiville, Ohio.

A seven-dollar overcoat is a heap warmer than the ticket for a fur-trimmed one.—Merchant Traveler.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Piko's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A toothsome spread—an alligator's mouth.—Terre Haute Express.

Biliousness, dizziness, nausea, headache, are relieved by small doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

A vocation that is a calling—the telephone girl's occupation.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

When servants meet in a flat then comes the tug at each and every family skeleton.

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. Outlaw, Prince, B. C.

Spring medicine means here-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1889-90 had left the nerves all fagged out. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—the Spring medicine of to-day—does all this, as nothing else can. Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with as tired a feeling, and was as weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. B. A. Dew, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always cure!

LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly. The Physicians' favorite.

Tutt's Pills

Is an invaluable remedy for

SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, MALARIA, COSTIVENESS, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

Sold Everywhere.

SSS

The mother of a member of our firm has been cured of a cancerous sore on her face of twenty years' standing by taking S. S. S.

Pendleton, Tharp & Riley, Druggists, Farmersville, Tex.

Swift's Specific cured our babe of an angry eruption called Eczema after the doctor's prescriptions had failed, and she is now hale and hearty.

H. T. Shobe, Rich Hill, Mo.

Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases and Advice to Sufferers, mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Diamond Vera-Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Sick-headache, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Foul Belching in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating, Nervousness and Low-Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent by receipt of 2-cent Stamp.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

Ely's Cream Balm Price 50 Cents. WILL CURE CATARRH. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Farquhar's Improved Cotton Planter. Very Simple and Perfect in its Operation; Drops Any Quantity in any Desired row with remarkable regularity in any desired row. It is the Cheapest, most Reliable Seed Drill Made. PLANTER in substance. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa. Farquhar's Standard Engines and Saw Mills. Send for Catalogue. Portable, Stationary, Traction and Saw Mills. Greatest capacity. Warranted equal to any made. Address A. B. FARQUHAR & SON, York, Pa.

VASELINE PREPARATIONS.

On receipt of postage stamps we will send free by mail the following splendid articles:

One Box of Pure Vaseline, - 10 cents.
One Box of Vaseline Camphor Ice, 15 cents.
One Box of Vaseline Cold Cream, 15 cents.

No Vaseline is genuine unless our name is on the label. Chesebrough Manf'g Co., 24 State St., New York.

A Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla will convince any person who stands in need of a good blood purifier that it does possess great medicinal merit. We do not claim that every bottle will permanently benefit everybody, but we do boldly assert that nearly every bottle, taken according to directions, does prove a decided benefit. No popular medicine ever has more testimony to its curative power than Hood's Sarsaparilla. No other medicine can show such a long and unbroken record of cures. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of the severest forms of disease. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures by the use of a few bottles. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such prominent, severe, and well-known forms of disease. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures when all else has failed. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such a variety of diseases. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such a variety of diseases that have baffled the skill of the best physicians. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such a variety of diseases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such a variety of diseases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians and by many other people who have long been victims of these diseases. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such a variety of diseases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians and by many other people who have long been victims of these diseases, and which have been cured by other medicines when all else has failed. No other medicine can show such a large number of cures of such a variety of diseases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians and by many other people who have long been victims of these diseases, and which have been cured by other medicines when all else has failed, and which have been cured by other medicines when all else has failed