



Another club woman, Mrs. Blank, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate so I tried it.

I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the pain in my back and side beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly so serious a time as heretofore. I continued its use for two weeks, and at the end of that time I felt like a new woman. I really have felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh more than I ever did, so I insistingly recommend Vegetable Compound.—Mrs. MAY HATZEL, Edgerton, Wis., President Household Economics Club.—\$5000 for full trial of original compound—genuine—cannot be professed.

Women should remember there are many cheap imitations of Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Be sure to buy any other medicine, and need the best.

He Last.

Quaker city gossip tells this story of a man who apologized for being late to a family party.

"I am so glad to see you, Mr. Blank," said the hostess. "So good of you to come all the way from New York, too! But there is your brother?"

"I am commissioned to tender his regards to you, and so we missed up to see which of us would come," said the young man.

"How nice! Such an original idea!" said the young man, absently.

—Pittsburg Bulletin.

### BAD DIGESTION

Perfect digestion is more important and far-reaching in its effect than is generally understood. This state of health is like an open gateway to disease because a germ that may be in the air we breathe at once seizes such an opportunity to attack the vital organs. They slowly undermine the strength and energy, and a collapse comes—usually at a time when a strong healthy body is most needed.

### PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

is a fine regulating tonic which filters through the body, carrying out injurious matter, stimulating the digestion and nourishing and strengthening every weakened part. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite and creates energy. In this way it restores the system to perfect order.

For irregular bowels, nervous, chronic, constipation, indigestion, belching, foul breath, and other troubles due to indigestion or obstructions in the bowels, Prickly Ash Bitters is a speedy cure.

SOLD AT DRUGGISTS.

\$1.00 Per Bottle.

### YOU WANT

Pure, Unadulterated, Old-Fashioned Sugar-House Molasses

Ask your Grocer for the Famous Rockland Plantation Open Kettle

It is guaranteed absolutely pure, and \$50.00 is paid to any one finding a particle of glucose in this molasses. Rockland Plantation is the name that was made before the war.

C. E. COE, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Plantation Distributors in the Jobbers' Trade Only.

### HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL

### EARACHE

It is guaranteed absolutely pure, and \$50.00 is paid to any one finding a particle of glucose in this molasses. Rockland Plantation is the name that was made before the war.

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### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

#### A CHICKEN STORY.

Once there was a little chicken. And he used to go-pickin' 'All among the big hens to get his food. 'Twas a pretty little fellow. Plump and downy, soft and yellow. But he never thought that anything was good.

He would bitterly complain whenever it did rain. And if the ground was very wet with dew. He didn't like the cold. And, if the truth be told, he just didn't care for anything that grew.

So the other little chicks thought they'd put him in a fix. And they said: "We will no longer play with you."

You're so very plump and sour. We have never a happy hour. When we might be a jolly, happy crew."

So they left him all alone. Sitting perched upon a stone. And they would not speak to him a single word.

But they were very kind. When he did make up his mind. That he would really be a better bird. —Child Garden.

#### FIGHTING THE BADGERS.

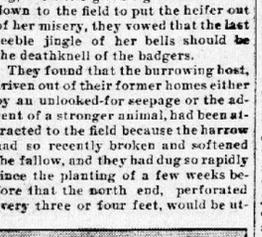
In the Early Days of the Far Northwest Prairie Farmers Suffered Great Loss from Them.

From Eleanor Gates' "Chapters from the Biography of a Prairie Girl," in the Century, we take this description of an experience familiar enough to the farmer of the far northwest.

It was the little girl who discovered that the badgers were encroaching upon the big wheat fields that stretched westward across the Dakota prairie, from the farmhouse to the sandy bank of the Vermillion. In bringing the cattle home from the meadows one night, along the cowpath that bordered the north end of the grain, she allowed several to stray aside into the field, which was now faintly green with its new sprouting, and as she headed them out, riding her pony at full gallop, she saw a fine shorthorn suddenly pitch forward with a bellow and fall. She checked her horse and waited for the animal to rise again. But it could not—it had snapped a fore ankle in a freshly dug badger hole.

The shorthorn was a favorite, and as he bellowed his good blood, carried across her forehead the string of silver sleighbells that in winter time tinkled before the pung. So the news of her injury was received with sorrow at the farmhouse, and when, later in the evening, the little girl's big brothers went down to the field to put the heifer out of her misery, they vowed that the last feeble jingle of her bells should be the deathknell of the badgers.

They found that the burrowing host, driven out of their former homes either by an unlooked-for seepage or the advent of a stronger animal, had been attracted to the field because the harrow had so recently broken and softened the soil, and they had dug so rapidly since the planting of a few weeks before that the north end, perforated every three or four feet, would be ut-



#### BADGERS AND THEIR HOLE.

terly useless, that year, at least, for either the harvester or the plow. Each family had dug two tunnels that slanted toward each other and met at the nest; and since the tunnels of one family often crossed those of another, the ground was treacherously unstable. The outlying, unplowed land also bore, mile upon mile, marks of the ravages of an army of badgers; but the north end of the wheat field was the concentration camp.

The badgers had thrived in their new home, for on one side was a grassy rise where the eggs and young of the plover and prairie chicken could be found, and on the other a gulch led down to the sloughs, that yielded succulent roots and crawling things. The little girl's big brothers saw that the animals were so abundant that shot, traps or poison would not avail; only a thorough drowning-out would rid the grainland of the pest. Drowning-outs were exciting affairs, for the badgers always gave the pack a fine tussle before they were dispatched; and she was allowed to attend them if she would promise to remain on the high seat of the wagon, out of harm's way.

When the team had been brought to a standstill on the cowpath, she watched the preparations for the drowning from her perch. Two holes were found that slanted toward each other. One big brother stationed himself at the hole nearer the wagon, armed with two or three buckets of water; and another guarded the farther hole, similarly armed. The pack divided itself, half remaining at each outlet, and barked itself hoarse with anticipation.

At last all was in readiness, and at a word, the water was poured—bucketful after bucketful—down the tunnels. Then a big brother sprang to the horses' heads to prevent their running when the fight began, another jumped into the wagon to refill the pails and hand them down, and the dogs, leaping excitedly, closed about the holes. The little girl watched breathlessly and clung fast to the seat.

For a moment there was no sign of anything. Then sudden! from the nearer hole bounded a female, the refuse of her nest clinging to her dripping hair. Whirling and growling furiously on all sides, she hopped in fear and rage as she defied the pack. There was a quick, fierce fight that was carried a rod before it ended; then, amid a din of yelping, the badger met a speedy death.

#### DID HIS LEVEL BEST.

How Hugh McGowan Rose from Currying Mules to the Ownership of Millions.

Once there was a boy named Hugh McGowan who went to Kansas City in search of work. He found this at the stables of the street car company and the work consisted largely in currying mules. The currying of mules is not an attractive vocation, but Hugh never grumbled, and he sent them out to work looking more fit than they ever had in all the history of rapid transit in Kansas City. He carried these mules so faithfully that now he does not have to curry mules any more. McGowan is now a rich man, with millions of dollars under his control. He had reached the age of 40 before he had earned so much as \$100 a month.

No man can rise to fame by the mere process of currying mules, but if this duty fall to his lot he can do it so well as to show what is in him. Thus did McGowan. He attracted the attention of his superiors and was promoted to the driving of a car. Then he got on the police force; all stations he held enough. After awhile the agent of a big concern visited Kansas City and while there sought to find a suitable man to represent his concern. McGowan was chosen not merely because he had curried mules well, but that he had gone into every field in which he had the motive to do the best he could. He is now 43 years of age, a solid citizen, with a long bank account and a reputation that is of far greater value than any great sum of money.

There is a lesson in the example of Hugh McGowan. It is, that the man who curries mules and does it faithfully, will not always have to curry mules.—Tacoma Daily Ledger.

#### Miraculous Apple Trick.

You can divide an apple into several parts without cutting the rind. Pass a needle and thread under the rind of the apple, which is easily done by putting the needle in again each time at the same hole it came out of; and so passing on until you have gone around the apple. Then take both ends of the thread in your hands and pull; by this means the apple will be divided into two parts. In the same way you can divide it into as many parts as you please, the rind remaining entire.

### GREAT DOG TRAVELER.

Taffy Has Covered Thousands of Miles on Railway Trains and His Own Sturdy Legs.

Taffy is neither a Welshman nor a thief, but a Californian, a gentleman and a traveler. He is now a resident of Lake Forest and the devoted follower of his mistress, Mrs. Franklin Smith, says the Chicago Tribune.

Taffy has made five trips between Pasadena and Chicago, the shortest being 2,500 miles. Several times the distance has been increased 500 or 900 miles by his mistress' going to New Orleans or by some other indirect route. Only after the invention of a canine padometer can it be ascertained how many miles Taffy has covered with his own sturdy little legs.

Taffy was born and spent his early doghood in Pasadena, being addicted to gardening and the care of the stable.



TAFFY, DOG TRAVELER.

He has remained a devoted horseman, alternately wild with delight when the horses are put in, and overcome with fear lest he may not be allowed to take his place beside the coachman. As a reward for good behavior he is sometimes allowed to ride one of the horses, and then his enthusiasm knows no bounds.

His first railroad journey was made when he was a year old and for several succeeding years he took the round trip. Taffy's sleeping car was the baggage car, where his friends, the baggagemen, greeted him royally, never insulting him by any reference to his tag. On his last journey west a few years ago, wearied by a monotonous trip, he slipped from the car at Las Vegas Hot Springs in order to enjoy the air and scenery. The trainmen, not sympathizing with his ambition, at once started in pursuit, but the regal Taffy made good his retreat to the safety of an organized pursuit of all hands, which delayed the great overland express, whose longest stoppage minutes, four additional minutes. His curiosity satisfied, he returned in a dignified way to the station, made himself at home, and hopping on the next train, arrived at Pasadena safe and unconcerned with the satisfied air of a man who had seen the world. Once after leaving him in Pasadena his mistress telegraphed for him and he joined her here, coming on in the charge of a Pullman conductor and adapting himself as quickly to sleeping car life as he had to that of the baggage car. The porter is said to have wished that all his passengers gave him as little trouble as Taffy did.

Taffy's character, as well as his experiences, is out of the common run of dogdom. Though devoted to horses and other animals, including human ones, he is utterly indifferent to his own kind, never mixing in street brawls or with ordinary dogs. One of the loves of his life has been a big cat, which he has raised from a kitten with jealous care. At all times he is independent and curious. Driving he is always on the coachman's seat. On a trolley car his preferred perch is with the motorman. And crossing the Mississippi he made a figurehead of himself in the prow of the vessel.

### AGRICULTURAL HINTS

#### COWS WEAR ARMOR.

New Jersey Dairyman Resorts to Unique Method to Fool the Ever Hungry Mosquito.

Mosquito proof is this cow. She met with the photographer to approach within "shooting" distance on the banks of the lake that lends its name to that fashionable Jersey summer resort, Spring Lake. She was perfectly willing to have her picture taken, but refused to be interviewed.

From outside sources it was learned that she wears that burlap bagging strapped around her back, not because



A MOSQUITO-PROOF COW.

she wished to set the style among the other lady kine, but because of the swarms of mosquitoes which arrive at the same feeding grounds about the time she puts in an appearance. As long as she stays they are content to stay, too. A few handfuls of them gallantly accompany her home when she strolls that way as the sun is setting.

Before the mosquito bag was invented the cow refused to be bothered with so much gallantry because the mosquitoes were carrying it too far, or she was carrying the mosquitoes too far. Consequently as soon as she heard their gentle voices whispering in the woodlets near by she "pulled her freight" for home as fast as she could go.

Her owner could not keep her in the pasture. All the other kine in the vicinity were of the same mind, and it looked as if there would be a milk famine until one cottager thought of the bag method.

Down that way they humorously call it a "mosquito saddle."—N. Y. Herald.

#### THE DAIRY PASTURE.

No Part of the Farm Will Yield Better Results for Careful Attention and Treatment.

The director of the Iowa experiment station says: The problem as our lands become more valuable will be not how to do with less grass, but how to get more of it. Pasture lands may become worn out, or what is more properly termed, "run out," quite as readily and completely as tillable lands. No part of the farm will yield better returns for careful attention and good treatment than the pasture. Some simple experiments conducted in the Iowa college farm pastures have furnished striking results in favor of pasture culture. The application of ten quarts of clover seed per acre, disced and harrowed into blue grass pasture in the early spring, increased the yield 65 per cent. over pastures immediately adjoining that received no treatment. Pasture lands thus treated produce a heavier, denser growth, and better variety of grasses, and stand drought better and the improvement extends over several seasons. This treatment should be alternated with topdressing, applied preferably during the fall or winter, following with the harrow in the spring. The best pastures are those that are never disturbed by the plow.

#### Time as a Preservative.

It may be just the time to remind my friends of the never scheme of keeping fruits and vegetables in lime. Procure a quantity of air-slaked lime. Put a layer in a box; upon this place a layer of freshly picked, nearly ripe tomatoes; then another layer of lime, and another of tomatoes, and so forth until the box is full. Keep this in a cool place, such as an ordinary cellar, and the tomatoes will keep for a long time in first-class condition. Grapes, pears and possibly other fruits and vegetables may be stored in this manner with some assurance of having them keep all right for months. I hope that many of the farmer readers will try this plan this fall, and be in position to report about the outcome later on in the season.—T. Greiner, in Practical Farmer.

#### The Well Developed Horse.

An authority on the subject of horses makes the statement that the increase in weight up to a certain limit, if the individuality is correct, will be marketed at 25 cents per pound. In other words, a 1,200 pound horse that will sell them for \$125 will bring \$175 if made to weigh 1,400 pounds. Of course this implies that he will carry this increased weight in good form, and that he has good legs to support his body. Even the owner can scarcely tell the value of a horse until he is put in good condition.—Farmer's Voice.

#### Sheep for the Highway.

It would greatly improve the appearance of the country highways all over the country if a flock of sheep under the care of a herdsman and a trained dog could be kept in the community for the sole purpose of pasturing down the sides of the roads. This would be done in the countries of the old world, where so much good land would never be permitted to go to waste year after year. So used, 200 sheep would completely transform the appearance of any 100 square miles of territory.—Rural World.

Leaves and dry earth make an excellent combination on the floor of the poultry house. Dry earth absorbs and disinfects, while the leaves make scratching material for the fowls.

### MIXING OF VARIETIES.

How Experienced Fruit Growers in the East Treat Trees That Are Self-Sterile.

Many varieties of orchard fruits, especially plums, pears and apples, do not bear satisfactory crops when standing by themselves. Some do not bear at all. The trees of such varieties require to be mixed with trees of other more or less closely related varieties, or they require to be grafted with a mixture of two or more varieties. This general condition is summed up by saying that such fruits are self-sterile, and the problem of self-sterility is the one with which we have chiefly to deal. As soon as this matter began to be observed the fruit growers and experimenters both found that a great many plum blossoms are imperfect. In the majority of such blossoms the pistil, or female organ from which the fruit itself directly develops, is defective; sometimes it is entirely wanting. It is evident that a blossom having no pistil cannot produce a plum, and it is at least fair to suppose that any defect in the pistil renders the chance of fruit-bearing much smaller. Considerable attention was given, therefore, eight or ten years ago, to this part of the subject. It was found that in some cases all the blossoms on a tree were so deficient as to make fruitage impossible. It has been found that plums are very largely self-sterile, cases of self-sterility being altogether rare; that a majority of pears tested show more or less self-sterility, and that the same is true of apples. Perhaps one-fourth of the apples in common cultivation are totally self-sterile, and a third fourth need cross-pollination for the best results. The remedy for all this unfruitfulness is the mixing of varieties either by planting several together or by grafting two or more into one tree.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

#### SHADE-GROWN TOBACCO.

New Way of Hanging the Leaves Which Is Far Superior to the Old Lath Method.

Last year the single leaves of the shade-grown tobacco crop were seven on laths hanging in the curing house. The best that a man could do was to handle 200 laths. This year a plan is



HANGING TOBACCO LEAVES.

being adopted of hanging them to nails which are driven through the laths. A slim nail is used and driven diagonally, slanting upward. It extends about one inch through the midrib of the leaf is stuck on the nail, as shown in the accompanying illustration. A good man can hang 300 laths in this way. The laths are three-fourths by one and one-fourth inches and four feet long. A machine is used to put in the nails, driving 20 at a time, then turning the lath and driving 20 more, so that 40 leaves are hung on each lath.—Orange Judd Farmer.

#### TOPS OF APPLE TREES.

Whether to Have Them High or Low Is a Subject Hotly Discussed by Fruit Growers.

For many years there has been a desire among fruit growers to lower the tops of apple trees. Attempts were made in this direction some years ago when rows were closer together than they are now placed, and difficulty was experienced in getting through between the trees with teams for gathering the fruit and also for hauling fertilizers on the orchard and for cultivating them. For some years, then, the tendency was to "higher" tops to overcome this objection. In more recent years, however, the tops have been coming down until in some localities the branches of the trees almost lie on the ground. There are some things in favor of this plan. The fruit can be gathered without the aid of ladders. There will be no grass or weeds growing under the trees, and high winds will not have as much effect on trees of this kind as on tall ones.

We do not recommend the practice of topping the trees so low for general adoption, but there are localities where it would be a decided advantage to have the tops very low. This is a matter of fancy with orchardists who know the conditions and will be governed by them.—Rural World.

#### Rules for Trimming Roses.

Pruning is an important matter in rose growing. Climbing and pillar roses need only the weak branches and the tips shortened. In other hardy kinds will usually need cutting back about one-fourth or one-third, according to the vigor of the branches, either in the spring or fall. A slight cutting back also after their June flowering in the case of the remontants will encourage more flowers. Severe pruning, however, will only induce the growth of vigorous leafy shoots without flowers. The ever-blooming roses will need to have all dead wood removed at the time of uncovering them in spring. Some pruning during the summer is also useful in encouraging growth and flowers. The stronger branches which have flowered may be cut back one-half or more. The rule in trimming roses is to cut back weak growing kinds severely, strong growers moderately.—Rural World.

#### How Flavor Is Ruined.

The udder and adjacent parts of the body which are much shaken during milking is one of the chief sources of infection, while the dust of the stable, the hands and clothes of the milker, together with the pails and cans used, are only slightly less important sources.

Requirements of Fine Butter. To make fine butter one must begin with the herd. Breed cows so that you have fresh ones coming every month. The fine nutty flavor comes from the milk of the fresh cows, and the churning quality of the cream is governed to a great extent by it.

### A Suggested Physician.

A dying patient recovers through the interposition of a humble German. (Chicago, Nov. 15.) Some weeks ago Dr. C. Street, a very reputable and widely-known physician, living on C—Street, was called to attend a very complicated case of Rheumatism. Upon arriving at the house he found a man about forty years of age, lying in a prostrated and serious condition, with his whole frame dangerously affected with the painful disease. He prescribed for the patient, but the man continued to grow worse, and on Sunday evening he was found to be in a very alarming condition. The knees and elbows and larger joints were greatly inflamed, and could not be moved. It was only with extreme difficulty that the patient could be turned in bed, with the aid of three or four persons. The weight of the clothing was so painful that means had to be adopted to keep it from the patient's body.

The doctor saw that his assistance would be of no avail, and left the home, the members of the family following him to the door weeping. Almost immediately the grief-stricken ones were addressed by a humble German. He had heard of the despair of the family, and now asked them to try his remedy, and accordingly brought forth a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The poor wife applied this remedy. The first application eased the patient very much; after a few hours they used it again, and, wonder of wonders, the pain vanished entirely. Every subsequent application improved the patient, and in two days he was well and out. When the doctor called a few days after, he was indeed surprised.

Obscurity furnishes a good pedestal for lasting fame.—Raim's Horn.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50c.

#### ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Case No. 49,673. Mrs. M. Isted of 1207 Strand Street, Galveston, Tex., who is proprietor of a boarding house at that address, numbering among her boarders a dozen medical students, says: "I caught cold during the flood of September, 1900, and it settled in my kidneys. Despite the fact that I tried all kinds of medicine and was under the care of physicians, the excruciating twinges and dull aching across the small of my back refused to leave, and trouble with the kidney secretions began to set in. From then, ordinary Anglo-Saxon fails to describe the annoyance and suffering I endured. The fearful pain through my body, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, consequent loss of energy, and, finally, an indication of complete dissolution compelled me, from sheer agony and pain, to either lie on the floor and scream, or forced me into spasms. On such occasions my husband called in a physician, whose morphine treatment relieved me temporarily. I grew weaker and thinner, and so ran down physically that nothing was left but skin and bone. All my friends, acquaintances, and neighbors knew about my critical condition, and on one occasion I was reported dead and they came to see my corpse. At last the doctors attending me held a consultation and agreed that if I did not undergo an operation I could not live. Preparations were made, a room selected at the city hospital, and they even went so far as to have the carriage brought to the door to carry me there. I don't know why, but something told me not to go, and I absolutely refused. Now I want the reader to grasp every word of the following: A friend of course, a Mr. McCaughy, knowing that my kidneys were the real cause of the entire trouble, brought a box of Doan's Kidney Pills to the house, and requested me to give them a trial. I had taken so much medicine that I had little, if any, faith in any preparation. However, I reasoned if they did not do me good they could not possibly make me worse, so I began the treatment. After the third dose, I felt something dart across me like a flash of lightning, and from that moment I began to improve. The pain in my back and kidneys positively disappeared, the kidney secretions became free and natural. At present I rest and sleep well, my appetite is good, my weight has increased from 118 to 155 pounds, and my flesh is firm and solid. My friends actually marvel at the change in my appearance. Words cannot express my own feelings. I am not putting it too strongly when I say I have been raised from the dead. I am satisfied that had it not been for Doan's Kidney Pills, taken when they were, I would have been either lying in the Lake View Cemetery, or an invalid for the balance of my life. I will be only too pleased to give minutest particulars of my case to any one calling on me, not, of course, out of idle curiosity, but if they really have kidney complaint and want to know what course to pursue to get relief."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Isted will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.



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