

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Theo. A. Beck vs. St. Tammany Dairy & Manufacturing Co.

No. 2392. Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, St. Tammany Parish, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of an order of sale from the aforesaid court and to me directed, bearing date the 7th day of September, 1915, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the front door of the courthouse in the town of Covington, La., between legal sale hours, on

Saturday October 30, 1915, to the last and highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit:

Two certain lots of ground, together with all the improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges, servitudes, advantages and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appurtenant, situated in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, town of Mandeville, in the square designated by the No. 49 on the map of the town of Mandeville, and bounded by Villere, Montgomery and Girod streets and Marigny Avenue, which said lots are designated by the Nos. 8 and 9 of said square and measure each forty feet front on Villere street by one hundred and forty feet in depth between equal and parallel lines, and are situated at the corner of Villere and Penn streets, all as will be more fully seen by reference to a subdivision of said square No. 49, made by Joseph Pugh, civil engineer, dated March 6, 1909, according to which Penn street runs through the center from Villere to Montgomery street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms of Sale—Cash, without appraisal.

T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

Succession of Rose Guyette Martin.

No. 2096.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the final account presented by George Martin, administrator of this estate, should not be approved and homologated, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

Dated October 25, 1915.

E. J. FREDERICK, Clerk of Court.

CONSTABLE SALE.

V. B. Carlisle vs. J. T. Barnes.

Fifth Ward Justice Court, Parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Fifth Ward Justice Court of the parish of St. Tammany, La., bearing date the 1st day of October, 1915, I will proceed to sell at the front door of the office of B. B. Mizell, Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Ward, of this parish and state, near Sun, La., between legal sale hours, on

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1915,

to the last and highest bidder, the following described immovable property, to-wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of ground situated in the parish of St. Tammany, La., together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and described as being 28 acres of land, more or less, in section 47, township 5 south, range 13 east, Greensburg District of Louisiana, said 28 acres more or less is bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Mrs. Bridges, east by lands now or heretofore owned by S. D. Bulloch, west by the lands of W. H. Kahl, being the same property acquired by J. T. Barnes by purchase from S. D. Bulloch by act of sale dated August 11, 1908, recorded in Book 50, folio 495, of the official conveyance records of St. Tammany parish, La.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with benefit of appraisal.

J. B. GRANTHAM, Constable Fifth Ward.

SUCCESSION SALE.

Succession of Lois A. Cook.

No. 2147.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

By virtue of an order of sale from the honorable aforesaid court to me directed, bearing date October 1, 1915, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the front door of the courthouse in the town of Covington, La., between legal sale hours, on

Saturday, November 6, 1915,

the following describe d property, to-wit:

Real Estate—Northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section fifteen and the east half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section ten, containing one hundred and sixty acres, all in township six south of range thirteen east; less one hundred and fourteen acres sold to twelve different purchasers as per sales registered in the following books of Conveyances of St. Tammany parish La.: 45 folio 131; X folios 358 and 370; 40 folios 432 and 504; 45 folio 223; 46 folio 187; 52 folio 583; 52 folio 584; 56 folio 538, leaving 46 acres unsold.

Personal Property—One iron bed; one dresser; one commode; one center table; one oil heater; fifteen yards of flannel; one rocking chair; two cane seat chairs; one oak stove; fifteen yards of matting; one ice box; twenty-five chickens; four hogs; three ducks.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to pay debts.

T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

W. B. Lancaster vs. Mrs. A. O. Levy.

No. 2413. Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale from the honorable aforesaid court to me directed, bearing date of September 18, 1915, I will proceed to sell to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the town of Covington, La., on

Saturday, November 6, 1915,

between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain piece or portion of land together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways, privileges, servitudes, advantages and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appurtenant, situated in the town of Mandeville, parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, in square bounded by Madison, Girod and Monroe streets and Marigny Avenue, designated as sq. 17, beginning at a distance of 167 feet from Madison street, said piece or portion of ground measures thence towards Monroe street 83 feet front on Girod street and has a depth of 167 feet from Madison street, said piece or portion of ground measures thence towards Monroe street eighty-three feet front on Girod street, and has a depth of 190 feet between equal and parallel lines, being a portion of the same property acquired by this vendor by purchase from Mrs. Kate Johnson, divorced wife of Geo. A. Thomas, and by second marriage wife of J. J. Hughes, as per act recorded in C. O. B. 57, folio 322.

Terms of Sale—Cash, to meet the matured notes upon which the seizure was made, and on terms of credit to correspond with other unmatured notes.

T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Jos. B. Lancaster.

No. 508.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale from the honorable aforesaid court and to me directed, bearing date of August 12th, 1915, I will proceed to sell to the last and highest bidder, at the front door of the courthouse in the town of Covington, La., on

Saturday, November 13, 1915

between legal sale hours, the following described property, to-wit:

25 volumes American and English Encyclopedia of Law, less volumes 11 and 14.

8 volumes Rapalloje and Macks Digest of Railway Law.

Terms of Sale—Cash, with the benefit of appraisal.

T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

SUCCESSION SALE.

Succession of Mary Ellen Welsh Porter.

No. 2406.

Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

By virtue of an order of court from the honorable aforesaid court and to me directed bearing date of October 7, 1915, I will proceed to sell on the premises in the town of Sibley, La., between legal sale hours to the last and highest bidder, on

Saturday, November 13, 1915,

the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land lying and being situated, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, in St. Tammany parish, La., in section nine township nine south, range fourteen east, St. Helena Meridian, three acres, more or less, and lying and being included in a larger tract of land of six acres, bounded on the north by lands of E. C. Dubourg, east by lands of the Salmen Brick and Lumber Co., south by Bayou Bonfouca and west by the lands of Mrs. Alice Collins.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.

A CLOGGED SYSTEM NEEDS ATTENTION.

Are you bilious, dizzy and listless? Dr. King's New Life Pills taken at once cures constipation and starts the bowels moving naturally and easily. Neglect of a clogged system often leads to most serious complications. Poisonous matter and a body poorly functioning need immediate attention. If you wish to wake up tomorrow morning happy in mind and entirely satisfied start your treatment tonight. 25c a bottle.

Ordinance No. 250.

An ordinance prohibiting prostitution, maintenance of houses of prostitution, prohibiting women and girls from frequenting barrooms and drinking therein, and providing a penalty therefor, and repealing an ordinance adopted by the town council of the town of Covington, La., on October 6th, 1914, relative to what was known as the Restricted District.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the town council of the town of Covington, Louisiana, in legal session convened, that it shall be unlawful for any prostitute, or any woman or girl notoriously abandoned to lewdness to occupy, inhabit, sleep or live in any house, room or closet situated in the corporate limits of the town of Covington, La.

Section 2. Be it further ordained, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, whether as agent or owner, to rent, lease or hire any house, building or room to any woman or girl notoriously abandoned to lewdness, or for immoral purposes.

Section 3. Be it further ordained, That it shall be unlawful for any woman or girl to frequent any barroom and drink therein.

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Section 4. Be it further ordained, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to conduct any house of public entertainment or public resort, or open to the public, in which lewd dancing is permitted, or lewd pictures are accessible to view, or to establish or carry on a house of prostitution or assignation within the corporate limits of the town of Covington, La.

Section 5. Be it further ordained, That whenever a house situated within the corporate limits of the town of Covington, La., becomes dangerous to the public morals from the manner in which it is conducted, the Mayor may, upon such facts coming to his knowledge, order the occupants of such houses, building or room, to remove therefrom within a delay of five days by service of notice on such occupant in person or by posting the notice on the door of such house, building or room, to move therefrom within a delay of five days, and upon such occupants failing to do so, they shall be punished as provided in Section seven of this ordinance.

Section 6. Be it further ordained, That in the event that the occupants of the house, building or room referred to in section five of this ordinance do not remove therefrom after the infliction of the penalty provided for in section seven, the Mayor is authorized to close the same and to place a policeman, or other officer, at the door to warn away all parties who shall undertake to enter.

Section 7. Be it further ordained, That any person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon trial and conviction thereof, be punished by fine not less than \$25.00 or more than \$50.00, or by imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the Mayor, for each and every offense.

Section 8. Be it further ordained, That each day any person or persons shall continue to violate the provisions of this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

Section 9. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall become effective and be in full force on and after the first day of December, 1915.

Adopted October 5, 1915. PAUL J. LACROIX, Mayor. L. A. FERRELAND, Secretary.

The Northwestern Dental Co.

When you go to New Orleans to get your dental work done, be sure to call at the Northwestern Dental Co., No. 912 Canal street. You will find the finest and best equipped dental office in the South, under the management of Dr. L. A. Brewster. Moderate prices; first-class work is the motto. Everything strictly first-class, and ten year guarantee on all work.

Open Sunday from 9 to 4; evenings until 8 p. m. NORTHWESTERN DENTAL CO., 912 Canal Street, New Orleans.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

Bids for the maintenance of approximately 175 miles of public highways, bridges, culverts, etc., in St. Tammany parish for a period of 3 years, will be received by the police jury at its next regular meeting to be held on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

Bidders are requested to furnish estimates in the alternative, as to work being done with tools and machinery of their own, or tools and machinery supplied by the police jury.

For specifications see road supervisor, Covington, La.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. In the event of acceptance of any bid, good and solvent bond will be required of the contractor.

E. D. KENTZEL, Secretary.

To S. E. Loeb:

Whereas the undersigned has purchased at tax collector's sale for the taxes of the year 1914, on June 26, 1915, the following described property, to-wit: Lot 6 square 20, SE. Division of Abita Springs, in the 10th ward, as per deed executed by T. E. Brewster, tax collector for the parish of St. Tammany, La.

Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that I have caused the said deed to be registered in Conveyance Book No. 65, page 426, of the official records of St. Tammany parish, La.

oc23-4t. A. PEYRET.

NEW ORLEANS

and return via

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Good going every SATURDAY or SUNDAY, returning on following MONDAY

Fare for the round trip: From Covington ..... \$3.54 From Abita Springs ..... \$3.51 From Mandeville ..... \$3.16 For further particulars, call on agent or write M. J. McMahon, G. P. A., New Orleans.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned and prohibited from cutting, burning, deadening, carrying or loading away, or otherwise injuring or destroying any trees, timber or wood growing or lying upon the lands of the undersigned. They are also prohibited from fishing, hunting or trapping with dog or terca or trespassing in any way on lands belonging to the undersigned.

may 23 A. W. CLEMENTS.

No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVERS. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will subside. It acts on the Bowel better than Colomel and does not grip or sicken. 25c

Sanitation On Farm a Matter Of Importance to the Farmer

A Bulletin from the State Department of Agriculture, by Prof. Dalrymple That Every Farmer Should Read

(By W. H. Dalrymple, Veterinarian)

The study of animal physiology, which treats of the normal functions of the animal body in health, teaches almost intuitively, the necessity of practicing sanitation, or, to use a more comprehensive term, perhaps hygiene.

A good hygienist has said that, if we had a perfect knowledge of the laws of life, and could practically apply this knowledge in a perfect system of hygienic rules, disease would be impossible. This, however, is a condition which we, in this generation, can hardly expect to reach, although, as time goes on, great advances are being made in this direction.

One of the most comprehensive and beautiful definitions of hygiene that I know of, is that of one of the founders of modern hygiene, Edmund Alexander Paris. After defining it as the art of preserving health, he says, "It aims at rendering life more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, death more remote."

The term hygiene takes its name from the mythological goddess of health, Hygieia, who was said to be the daughter of Aesculapius, who appears in Homer as the "blameless physician" of human origin, and in later legends became the god of the healing art.

Sanitation, derived from the Latin Sanctus, meaning health, is also sometimes used in a comprehensive but not to the same extent, I think, as the former term. Or, in other words, we seem more accustomed to the use of the term sanitation to refer mainly to conditions which involve bacterial life and its destruction, rather than to include every agency which has to do with the perfect health of the animal, in every form, both as to the prevention of disease, and the eradication of those conditions which are responsible for its existence.

In all words of hygiene, one of the very first topics considered is water, and the following points naturally arise in dealing with the supply of this important element, although I can merely mention them in passing: (1) The quantity of water required for health and sick animals; (2) The collection, storage and distribution of water; (3) The quality of drinking water; (4) Its purification; (5) The effect of an insufficient or impure supply; and (6) The chemical examination of water for hygienic purposes.

A word or two, here, on the classification of waters may be of interest. One classification gives as wholesome and very palatable, spring water and deep well water; while although wholesome, upland spring water may be only moderately palatable. Again, stored rain water may be moderately palatable, and yet be classed as suspicious. Surface water from cultivated land, while palatable may be suspicious; and river water to which sewage has gained access, and shallow well water, may be quite palatable, and yet be dangerous.

Hygienically speaking, the classification would be about as follows: 1. Pure and wholesome water; 2. Useable; 3. Suspicious; 4. Impure.

It is said that a well drains an extent of ground represented by an inverted cone, the radius of which is at least four times its depth, sometimes more, as when the drain on the well is considerable.

Needless to say, the amount of organic matter in water that is often given animals to drink is frequently very high. It is only necessary to stir the farm yard, or in many cases, to walk about in the mud, to see how much organic matter is often floating about in the air.

There can be no question, however, that the full enjoyment of health, an unlimited and pure supply of water is essential; and although the effects of a bad supply may not always produce positively prejudicial effects that can be seen, yet it must be a means of jeopardizing the health of animals, by lowering the tone of the system, and rendering them more susceptible to certain dangerous bacterial diseases when such are present.

Air is another important topic usually discussed in connection with hygiene, and is generally referred to with regard to its impurities, as well as pure air as applied to adequate ventilation, although we in the South on account of climatic conditions, usually have a sufficiency of ventilation in buildings occupied by our live stock. On the other hand, I believe the subject of shelter, both from the hot sun in summer, and from the cold, wet weather during our winter seasons, would bear more consideration than we have been wont to give to it. The 3-wire fence, which we still too often see as the only means of shelter provided in the pasture or on the range, is hardly sufficient to break the solar rays during our hot summers, or prevent radiation of heat from the bodies of our out-of-door stock during the inclement weather of some of our winters.

The impurities of air are generally divided into organic, inorganic, and gaseous. To the first of these belong the different forms of microscopic life, such as the bacteria and their spores, some of which are, of course, disease-producing in the animal.

Inorganic substances, in finely divided form, do not, so far as we know, produce any ill effects in animals as they do in some people occupied in certain trades; but gaseous impurities must, to some extent at least, when in considerable volume. Carbon dioxide, for example, which is a gas, is sometimes used as an index of the amount of organic matter present in the air of buildings; and to keep the amount as low as possible, or as near that present in the external air as can be.

Some of the untoward results of a badly-fitting collar are, galls, congestion of the brain from pressure on the jugular veins preventing the free return of blood from that important organ, and partial suffocation from excessive pressure on the windpipe.

A collar to fit well, and allow the most perfect freedom to the animal, should have an even bearing on the shoulders; deep enough below to avoid pressure on the windpipe and bloodvessels of the neck; without pinching from side to side; and the harness should be applied so that the trace will not be attached too near the point of the shoulder.

The proper fitting of the bit, also, is a point of great importance, although often neglected, or overlooked, on the farm. It is sometimes the case that it is so carelessly placed on the animal's mouth as to wound the angles of the lips so severely as to interfere with the acts of prehension and mastication. I have seen animals with their mouths so lacerated and enlarged at the angles that they had to sink their faces up to the eyes in the watering trough before they could create enough suction to be able to drink. This condition is generally brought about through the use of small-caliber tight bits placed on the bridle that are many sizes too small, and abuse generally.

The chief points of fitting a bit are that it fit the mouth, and be neither too wide nor too narrow, the bar, or mouth-piece, resting about the width of two fingers above, or behind, the corner teeth.

When speaking of sanitation, in a general way, however, one's thoughts usually incline to revert to infection and disinfection only, or the means employed to control or eradicate some contagious disease to which our farm animals may be susceptible, and which, in reality, is one of the most important phases of the general subject of hygiene.

To the lay mind, and my reference here is to those who have not had the opportunity to make a special study of the subject, the term infection may have, and I believe often does have, a vague sort of meaning; but to the sanitarian, it refers to the infinitesimally small forms of life which are responsible for the occurrence of any different infectious animal diseases, which, in some instances, require the highest powers of the microscope to see; and in others, are so minute that no power has yet been produced that enables them to be seen—the virus, or infection of hog cholera being in this latter class. If we could only see these germs by the unaided eye their effect might be more impressive, and their destruction more readily brought about; but it is their very minuteness that renders this task so difficult of accomplishment.

The term disinfection, on the other hand, means the destruction of these disease-poisons, or living, disease-producing organisms.

In order to be able to apply the process of disinfection intelligently, however, we should know something (1) about the nature of the disease-producing agent or germ; (2) about the method by which it is spread; and (3) we should become familiar with the effect produced on it by the action of the disinfectant used for its destruction.

A disinfectant may be said to be an agent, either chemical or physical, which destroys the specific germs of a disease. Its destructive action may be required for the eggs of some of the larger parasites, or for the bacillus of charbon, or anthrax, which is such a troublesome malady in some of the Gulf States. In either case, however, the principle involved is the same, although the selection of the particular disinfectant depends to an extent on the nature of the virus it is intended to destroy.

There are disease germs which offer little opposition to the action of disinfectants, while others are most obstinate. The disinfecting agent for the one is unsuitable for the other, so that some selection is necessary, and this selection is based upon experimental investigation.

The strength of a disinfectant is of the greatest importance, because sufficient may be added to a diseased fluid or substance that will merely control or prevent the growth of some of the organisms, and yet insufficient to kill them. Hence, disinfection that does not kill is of no use.

Again, it is sometimes believed that where disease poisons are associated with putrefying organic matter, or those emitting foul-smelling gases, the mere destruction of the latter ensures the death of the former. But this is not the case; an agent which disguises foul odors may not be a disinfectant, although many disinfectants, like carbolic acid for example, are also deodorants.

One of the most prominent authorities on the subject has made the statement, that "the most powerful disinfectant is of no use in unskilled hands, for disinfection to be effective, must be complete and thorough."

It is of no use disinfecting the walls of a stable, for instance, and leaving the mangers untouched, nor of thoroughly disinfecting the stable and omitting to destroy the bedding and litter; while disinfecting the mangers within, and neglecting to do the outside, can only lead to disappointment. Disinfection to be thorough, must be carried out under expert supervision, by one who knows where danger lurks, where to look for it and brings that skilled and special knowledge to bear, which can only be attained by an intimate acquaintance with disease, and a knowledge of the habits of animals.

This is why disinfection in the hands of most laymen is as incomplete as it is perfunctory, for the reason that the word thoroughness is not properly understood.

The extent to which disinfection is carried out mainly depends upon the character of the disease. Take the case of hog-cholera, for example, which is a highly infectious form of specific fever in the hog; it is known that the virus or poison is liberally distributed by means of the bowel discharges, and where animals are at liberty to roam, the infected area may not only be extensive, but the discharges, may be the means of scattering the poison over substances and material that are not generally regarded as having much to do with the disease. It would naturally suggest, therefore, that the entire ground to which the hogs have

had access should be disinfected; the collection of excrement; the filling in and disinfection of wallows, the entire destruction of manure piles and food which may have been in contact; the disinfection of the lower parts of trees, awnings, posts, fences, wagons, and all other articles, which hogs might commonly come in contact, treating each and all of these as if they were as infective as the diseased hog itself. Such disinfection might be classed as thorough, and should leave the place, after sufficient time has elapsed, as secure as before infection. But it is difficult to get stockowners, generally, to realize the necessity for carrying out such a system, which, although simple in itself, depends for its effectiveness on attention to detail.

It is very hard, for example, for the layman to grasp the fact that hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of disease germs might very comfortably occupy the eye of a needle; while, according to his views, a splash here and there, with a white-wash brush is sufficient to meet the situation. It is here that disinfection usually fails; it is seldom thorough.

Again, in order to be able to disinfect thoroughly, it is not only necessary that the nature and character of the disease should be known, but it is essential also, that the resisting power of the germ be destroyed, and its environment should be known.

For instance, a tuberculous animal is not likely to infect the ground over which it walks; whereas, one with foot and mouth disease will most likely do so. It may not be necessary to destroy food that has been in contact with an animal suffering from anthrax, or charbon, but if not done in the case of foot and mouth disease it will most probably cause the disease to spread, because the discharges from the mouth are infective in the case of the latter disease, but are not, as a rule, in the case of charbon.

Again, while the blood of an animal destroyed for tuberculous might be left on the ground with little risk of harm following, yet, if the blood is so left in a case of charbon it will surely spread the infection, because the germs are in the case of foot and mouth disease, in the blood of the animal victim, while not so in the case of the tuberculous one.

Further, there are some diseases of live stock caused by germs that require two individuals, or hosts, in order to perpetuate themselves. I refer here to tick fever as a good example, or to malaria and yellow fever, in the case of human beings. From careful observation and investigation, it has been found much more effective, in the end, to destroy one of the hosts which the germ requires for its existence, than to continue treating cases of the disease, and allowing this obligatory host to remain. Reference here is made to the cattle tick, in the case of tick fever, and to the special mosquito, in the case of malaria and yellow fever; for by destroying these smaller creatures, which are secondary hosts, the life-cycle of the germ is interfered with, and it perishes. Disinfection in this case is not applied directly to the germ, but to the larger parasite which harbors it.

There are many ways in which disinfectants may be used; some in the form of gas, such as sulphurous acid gas made by burning sulphur, chlorine gas, etc. Experience teaches however, that it is difficult to destroy disease-producing germs in buildings by aerial disinfection only, because it is almost an impossibility to hermetically seal the building, and without this, fumigation is of little use. Still, there are no objection to fumigating, as a part of the programme of disinfection; but by itself it is not to be relied upon.

Other methods are by the use of chemical agents, of which there are quite a number. Of these I may mention bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate), carbolic acid, or some of the other coal-tar derivatives that are on the market, caustic lime, chloride of lime, etc. And while any, or all, of these may be effective, the main point is that they be used in sufficient strength to destroy the disease organisms, some of which are much more resistant than others, particularly in the spore stage.

One of the most resistant of these is the spore of anthrax or charbon, equal to that of boiling water for a period of ten minutes, or so; and when carbolic acid is used, it will require a 5 per cent strength to be of any service in the destruction of this same spore. It is doubtful, this (Continued on page 6.)

Nervous?

Mrs. Walter Vinces, of Pleasant Hill, N. C., writes: "For three summers, I suffered from nervousness, dreadful pains in my back and sides, and weak sinking spells. Three bottles of Cardui, the woman's tonic, relieved me entirely. I feel like another person, now."

TAKE

Cardui

The Woman's Tonic

For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping to relieve women's unnecessary pains and building weak women up to health and strength. It will do the same for you, if given a fair trial. So, don't wait, but "take Cardui today, for its use cannot harm you, and should surely do you good."

E-22