2,000 Sections Black Loam, Clay Sub-Soil Prairie in NORTH DAKOTA.

FOR SALE at the following LOW PRICES: **$4.50 $4.75 $5.00 $5.50 $6.00 $6.50 $7.00 $7.50 $8.00 $8.50 $9.00 $9.50 $10.00**

Dakota Gold Mines

IMMENSE VALUE OF FARMS.

Census Bulletin Details the Values of Lands, Buildings and Crops and Products.

Washington, June 6.—The farms of North Dakota June 1, 1900, according to a census bulletin issued today, numbered 45,332, valued at $198,780,700, of which 13 per cent represents the value of buildings and 87 per cent the land and improvements other than buildings.

The value of farm implements and machinery was $14,055,560 and live stock farm property $255,266,751.

The total value of farm products for 1890 was $64,252,494, of which amount 16 per cent represents the value of the animal products and 84 per cent the crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms.

The total value of farm products for 1899 is approximately three times that for 1889, partly due to a more detailed enumeration in 1900.

Homestead Act.

Buy 160 Acres of us and we will locate you Free on the adjoining Homestead.

TERMS:

$2.00 an Acre Cash, Balance in Five Annual Payments,

AT SIX PER CENT.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES

FREE LIVERY.

RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED TO PURCHASER.

Crop 1902.

The growth of grain is surprising notwithstanding that the weather keeps cool and the dry days of the past week have greatly added to the advancement of the crops.

Specimens of growing grain are seen to be of unusual length with fine heads. Wheat in all parts of the country looks well and gives indications of making an old fashioned yield. This is the condition in this county at the present time, and reports from other counties in the Missouri slope are of the same tenor. The recuperative qualities and the strength of the famous North Dakota soil will be seen to the greatest advantage this year unless indications fail.—*Bismarck Daily Tribune*, Bismarck, North Dakota, June 27th, 1902.

VALUE OF A FARM.

Business enterprises are valued now-a-days upon the basis of earning capacity. Railroad stocks are sold upon this basis and the farm will be sold on that basis. Government bonds yielding two per cent interest command a premium today because they are considered a safe investment. Yet a good farm is a surer investment than a government bond. To equal this, land must yield but $2.00 per acre upon a $100 per acre basis.—*The Palladium*, Bismarck, North Dakota, June 27th, 1902.

A Shortage of Farm Lands

The statistician in the department of agriculture estimates that in 1931 the population of the United States will be 180,000,000, and it is a conservative estimate. To supply the requirements of this number of people will necessitate the production of 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,250,000,000 bushels of oats, 3,450,000,000 bushels of corn, and 100,000,000 tons of hay. If we produce this immense quantity of food products for man and beast, under our present system, we must bring under cultivation 150,000,000 acres more land than we now cultivate, and it is estimated that we have only 108,000,000 acres of new land available for farming purposes.—*From the "Homeseekers Monthly."*

Burleigh County Crops.

Farmer Wallace: I have been through the county pretty thoroughly the past few days. Wheat harvest is well along. The grain is fine, straw heavy and tall, and heads numerous and well filled. I believe yield of wheat will be 20 bushels to the acre or more. I have seen the time I would have said 25 bushels as an average, but experience has made me conservative. The quality of the grain promises to be fine.

Oats will average 60 bushels to the acre through the county. There are some fields that will go 80 bushels, just as there are some fields of wheat that will go 30 and 35 bushels. The oats will be No. 1 in quality. Early flax has filled well, and promises a good yield. Corn is doing finely. In some fields, the kernels are taking on the gloss that comes with ripeness. There is a good yield of potatoes, and vegetables have yielded well. Altogether it is an excellent crop and the farmer folks feel grateful and happy.

We have gathered some fine samples for the Burleigh county grain display for the St. Louis exposition. Jim Marshall has gathered some samples for the Hackney-Boynton people that I never saw excelled on the Missouri slope, or anywhere for that matter.—*Bismarck Tribune*, Aug. 6th.

Prices Advancing Rapidly.

Buy a SECTION.

Will Double in Value Soon.

HACKNEY-BOYNTON LAND CO.,

Germania Life Building, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue

NO. DAK. DISSECTED

Prominent Physical Divisions That Comprise the Big State's Varied Aspect.

Specialties That Have Advertised the Country and Made It a Certain Winner.

Much has been said throughout this edition about North Dakota, and several advertisements set forth its advantages and special appeals to the land hungry. Moreover, the state and its various regions, its resources and its prospects, have been so well advertised in various ways for years that but a few general remarks are required here.

North Dakota is such a large state, and stretches across so many different topographical systems, that it cannot be described in general terms. Travel around the world and it would not be possible to find a more marked difference than that between the flat surfaced, black soiled Red River valley and the cut, burned and washed, red and gray and green country of the bad lands, the Terres Mauvaises of the French. It would be hard to find a greater contrast than that between the billiard board prairies of the extreme eastern part of the state and those singular buttes or isolated peaks of the western part, which often rise like the mesas of Arizona to a very considerable height above a comparatively level country.

Some of the different sections of the state that are referred to by general geography and topography rather than by artificial divisions are the famous Red River valley, the more thickly settled half of which lies in North Dakota (the other half being in Minnesota).

The "Jim" river country in the middle-southern part of the state. The Missouri slope, along the eastern watershed of the Missouri.

The Big Bend country, in Oliver, Mercer and Morton counties, on the west side of the Missouri.

The Bad Lands, midway between the Missouri and the Montana line.

The Sentinel Butte country, near the line.

The Mouse River country, in the northern middle part of the state.

The Coteaux, between the Red and James rivers.

The "Washburn" country, above Bismarck on the east side of the Missouri.

The stock countries west of the Missouri generally and the western part of the state lying north of the Big Muddy.

Agriculture is successful throughout the whole eastern half of the state and in certain fertile tracts west of the river. North Dakota is, next to Minnesota, the greatest wheat raising state in the union. It has recently made a record as a flax growing state. Hundreds of new farms in this state have been paid for with a single crop of flax.

The western part of the state is famous for its great cattle ranges and the fine beef animals that are fattened on them.

King Corn is making his way into North Dakota nad diversified farming is invading the land.

The state is now enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and in the Red River valley the lands are high, comparatively.

Farther west good land may be had "dirt cheap," and in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the good agricultural regions homesteads may be had, as well as west of the Missouri.

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

Interview With Mr. Felthous

A representative of The Journal caled upon the Minnesota Farm Land company and interviewed President J. A. Felthous, who in substance said as follows: "This company started up in business Nov. 1, 1901, and from its inception we have done a business which simply went clear beyond and above our most sanguine expectations, having sold about 250,000 acres of land up to this time. At no time has the land business been better than now. The crops this year are simply a continuation of the marvelous returns the lands in the northwest have made for the last few years. Instead of the people from Iowa and southern Minnesota only coming, as hertofore, they are coming from Illinois, Indiana and over into Ohio. Wherever the lands have risen high in value, the people have become acquainted through the medium of the northwestern press that good land was to be had cheap. Whenever a party left an eastern home and bought land out here, and in a year or two reported a rise of from 50 to 100 per cent in the value of his farm, it simply stimulated his old neighbors to come out west and 'get into the game.' It is a fact that now when a section is beginning to be settled it takes but four or five years until all that section is under cultivation and beautiful homes dot every quarter or half section. Years ago when this northwest was public domain, raises in value came slowly, but now four or five years, with so many settlers coming into the country, transforms a plain or wilderness into fields teeming with activity and satisfied husbandmen. Our Minnesota lands—about 400,000 acres—are in the famous Park Region country of Minnesota, famed for its mixed timber, farming and grazing lands, where Iowa and Illinois crops of all kinds grow and tame grasses of every kind and nature flourish wherever sown. Good water is here in abundnace. Drouths and hot winds are not known here. Railroads intersect these lands east and west and north and south, and several new ones are being built this year. Taxes are light. There is plenty of wood (the hard coal famine has no terrors for this section) and most every quarter-section has enough timber for building purposes. Such grand natural meadows there are here! It is also known as the home of the clover, being called the 'land of the big red clover.' How is this: $6 to $8 land fifty miles from Duluth, 125 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis and fifty miles from the big iron mines. The shops of the Northern Pacific system at Brainerd in the center of these lands. A half million dollar wood pulp mill at Grand Rapids, another one not quite as large at Cloquet, a third at Little Falls and an $800,000 one to be erected at Brainerd. This 'neck of the woods' that kept the whole of Uncle Sam's country in 'taters' last year. Here is where the poor man can come and get a home and become affluent and the speculator increases his richness many times.

"Over in North Dakota, west of the Missouri river, this company owns about 400,000 acres of the finest grazing and farming land in the northwest, where the cattle and sheep graze upon the bunch, blue and buffalo grasses, the most nutritious in the world, both summer and winter, and become as fat and sleek as though fed on corn. In the last two years the cattle and sheep industry has given way somewhat to farming. Wonderful crops of flax and all kinds of grain are commencing to be raised here. This section of the country is blessed by reason of having a lignite stratum of coal underlying it, frequently cropping out on the sides of the hills, and being mined in most places by simply uncovering the ground. Running water is quite plentiful and there are numerous springs. Water can be had at from ten to thirty-five feet in depth. The average rainfall is 17.78 inches for the growing season from April 1 to Aug. 1. The lay of the ground, as a rule, is level to undulating. The Northern Pacific traverses these lands from east to west, and at this time a corps of Northern Pacific surveyors are running a line southwest from Mandan through these lands. It has been a source of great wonderment to people who raise cattle on $50 and $100 land to find that out here people raise as fine cattle and sheep as they do east on land costing from $2.50 to $5. People who came here a few years ago with but little are now wealthy. The evidences of thrift are noticeable in all the towns along the Northern Pacific lines west of Bismarck. The deposits of the First National bank at Dickinson (a division point on the Northern Pacific of 3,000 inhabitants, from which we show our lands), would do credit to some of the banks in our cities. All we can say to the people who are looking to the northwest for investment or homes is to come out and verify these statements with their own eyes."

MINNESOTA LAND AND IRON CO.

George L. Treat and John S. Cowen are at the head of Minnesota Land and Loan company, with headquarters at Alexandria, Minn. They do a splendid loan business and control 200,000 acres of choice land.

George L. Treat is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin. He was born at Janesville Nov. 14, 1859, and is 43 years old; moved to Alexandria, Minn., in 1880, where he has lived since except for a short time. He studied law with Knute Nelson, United States senator, attended law school at Michigan university, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and became a partner of Senator Nelson. He was Mr. Nelson's law partner when the latter was elected governor in 1892.

For five years Mr. Treat was in partnership with General H. Jenkins of Alexandria, the firm name being Jenkins & Treat. He abandoned the practice of law in 1898 on account of ill health, but opened an office again in 1901, taking up the real estate business. The present partnership was formed in 1902 in February.

John S. Cowen was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa. He came to Alexandria in 1888, engaging in the business of buying and selling imported horses. Mr. Cowen established a real estate business in Alexandria in 1898, which grew to be the largest in the county. A partnership was formed with George L. Treat in 1902, under the firm name of the Minnesota Land and Loan company. He is thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of the soil and desirability of location of all parts of Douglas and adjoining counties. Mr. Cowen is married and has five children.

The firm have the largest list of improved farms and unimproved lands situated in Douglas and the adjoining counties of any firm in the county.

References: First National bank, Douglas County bank, Farmers' National bank, Hon. Knute Nelson, Hon. Fred von Baumback, United States collector internal revenue; N. E. Nelson, register of deeds, all of Alexandria, Minn.

The firm has lands in Douglas, Todd, Pope, Grant and Otter Tail counties for sale but make a specialty of Douglas county. They will send a fine sectional map of Douglas county and lists of lands on receipt of postal card.

"Soo Line Home Visitors' Excursions." Round-Trip Rates from Minneapolis.

Detroit, Mich.	$15.00
Cleveland, Ohio	16.75
Buffalo, N. Y.	17.50
Toronto, Ont.	23.90

Tickets on sale October 2, 3, 4 and 5th. Get particulars at Ticket Office, 119 South Third Street.

Washington, D. C., Without Change via Burlington Route.

On Saturday, Oct. 4, through sleepers will be run in connection with the vestibule limited train, leaving Minneapolis at 7:50 p. m. and arriving at Washington Monday at 1:15 p. m.

Fare for the round trip $23.90.

Enquire at City Ticket Office, 414 Nicollet avenue.

Do you want a roof that will never leak? See W. S. Nott Co. Tel. 376.

THE FUEL QUESTION

Fuel is a matter that every settler should think of when settling in a country. In the western prairies every cord of wood and every ton of coal must be shipped from long distances and purchased at high prices, while in this country the settler has all the good fuel he can burn which costs him only the labor of cutting.

There is a plentiful sprinkling of fine hardwood throughout the country, the demand for which is steadily increasing both for lumber and for fuel for the western prairie farmers.

The lumbering companies require the help of a great number of men and teams every winter for which they pay high wages. This gives the settler an opportunity to put in the time of himself and his teams at a time of year when he would be idle in a prairie country.

The soil is varied in character; clay loam, clay-sand-loam, clay-sand, sand-loam, but the most wonderful condition about the country is, that below the top soil, whatever it may be, there is a subsoil of clay that retains the moisture and prevents the land from leaching. One thing is almost universal, which is, that there is from eight inches to as many feet of black vegetable mould on the top of all the land. There is some marsh or swamp lands that look tough, but the lay of the land is such that they will all be drained by opening up the channels and will prove to be the richest of all for agricultural purposes.

This country is the paradise of hunters. There are deer, moose, fox and all kinds of feathered game in great abundance, and the myriad of lakes teem with fish.

Several lines of road are being built through the country for the purpose of tapping the forest wealth of the north, and new towns are springing up at various points where opportunities are numerous for those who wish to engage in business.

H. L. WINTERER

One of the most prosperous, successful and reliable land men in North Dakota is H. L. Winterer, who makes a specialty of the fine farming lands in Foster county with headquarters at Leeds. Mr. Winterer has been a resident of North Dakota for five years, going there from Le Sueur, Minn. He was one of the first of the really young business men to conceive the great future and resources of North Dakota land and especially of Foster county. Mr. Winterer is a business man of enviable integrity and has located many settlers and homeseekers, to their complete satisfaction, on Foster county farms.

He has built up a lucrative land business and is a firm believer in North Dakota's great future.

Said Mr. Winterer to a Journal man: "It certainly should appeal to every farmer as a good investment when he can buy farms cheap and any amount of them, that will raise twenty bushels of flax per acre. Flax was never below $1.25 per bushel last year.

"This one crop will more than pay for the land itself. Corn, wheat, barley, rye and all the cereals grow in the same abundance. Why should an intelligent farmer pay $125 an acre for a farm in older states and barely make a living when he can purchase rich soil here for $6 to $20 per acre. Stock here, too, will make their own living on the prairie all winter without extra feeding."

Mr. Winterer thinks that North Dakota is the garden spot of the world and especially for the farmer of small capital. North Dakota has never experienced such great prosperity as in 1901 and 1902 and its future, as the richest state in the northwest, is all ready made.

Farmers wishing to procure a home while land is cheap should not overlook some of Mr. Winterer's choice bargains.

New York and Return

Via the "Soo Line" $31.40. Tickets on sale at this very low rate Oct. 2 to 5. Get particulars at the ticket office, 119 S Third street.

BAILEY & CASLER

L. H. Bailey and W. A. Casler, located at Bemidji, Beltrami county, are probably the two best known land men in the extreme northern section of Minnesota. Both men have had years of experience in dealing in land and they now control a quarter of a million of acres in northern Hubbard, Beltrami and Itasca counties, the most beautiful section of Minnesota.

Mr. Bailey was formerly from South Dakota, where he was register of the government land office at Pierre. He has been in the land business at Bemidji for the past five years. Mr. Casler is a New Yorker and came to the northwest in 1880 where he has since been engaged in the land and timber business. He is considered one of the best judges of timber and farming land in Minnesota.

This territory was once covered by the ancient lake Agassiz, upon the bed of which was deposited a thick layer of clay; during and after the glacial period, clay and sand, called till, was deposited upon the clay subsoil and later, as the water and ice receded, a covering from eight inches to as many feet in depth was formed of black vegetable mould.

With such a formation as this that will hold the water up toward the surface and prevent the leaching of the soil it is not to be wondered at that there are no failures of crops and that everything that is planted grows and produces magnificent crops. There are no rocky or stony portions of the country worth mentioning, nor are there more than half a dozen small tracts that could be called light and sandy.

Many of those who are madly rushing to the western prairies will see the day when they wish themselves back in a country where there is plenty of rain, cheap fuel and good water.

H. H. STEELE

H. H. Steele is one of the principal business men of Leeds, N. D. He is a man of wide business ability in both Minnesota and Dakota and is well known throughout the northwest. He was in the Aberdeen National bank from 1889 to 1896, assistant cashier for Bank of Oakes, 1896 and 1897. Mr. Steele was admitted to the bar in 1900 and became associated with H. N. Peck in the Security company of Minneapolis. Mr. Steele located at Leeds in the real estate and loan business two years ago. He organized the Farmers' bank of Leeds and later was instrumental in changing it to the First National Bank of Leeds, of which bank he is now a director.

Mr. Steele has sold 100 farms in the last two years and makes a specialty of buying land at snap prices for cash and selling it out on time. He has on hand a very desirable list of rich farm lands in Benson county and other sections.

Benson county is situated in the lake region of North Dakota and has for many years enjoyed a splendid prosperity. Lands there, too, are cheap; the climate is unexcelled and the crops are always good.

The winter season in this locality is one of the most healthful, the atmosphere being of a dry nature and the air light and clear. Men and beasts do not suffer from the cold as in a damp, heavy atmosphere, and residents who have been in the state for years agree that they do not feel the cold as much when the mercury registers 10 below zero, as they used to in their former eastern and southern homes when the thermometer stood some 20 to 30 degrees higher. It is a well-known fact that the snowfall is not heavier than in northern Iowa.

There was raised in Benson county, in 1901, 2,000,000 bushels of flax, worth $2,700,000, which was one-twelfth of all flax raised in the United States. This fact conveys some idea of the resourcefulness of Benson county.

You can save time and money by advertising in the Journal's want columns. Let a Journal want ad find a house, board or rooms for you; it will save time, energy and money. The cost is very small and the results are prompt and satisfactory.

How We Got Things

Pearsons' Weekly.

Before Watts, the Bristol workman, dreamt the dream which has since become historical, the making of shot was a slow, laborious, and, consequently, costly process. Watts himself was a shotmaker, and he knew. He had first to take great bars of lead and pound them out into sheets of a thickness nearly equal to the diameter of the shots he desired to make. He then had to cut these sheets into little cubes, place the cubes in a revolving barrel, and roll the barrel round and round until, by the constant friction, the edges wore off from the little cubes and they became spheroids.

Watts had often racked his brain trying to discover some better and less costly scheme, but in vain. Finally, after spending an evening with some boon companions at an ale house, he went home and to bed. He soon fell into a profound slumber, but the stimulants he had imbibed apparently disagreed with him, for his sleep was disturbed by unwelcome dreams. He imagined he was out again with the "boys," and that, as they were stumbling homeward in the dark, it began to rain shot. Beautiful globules of lead, polished and shining, fell in a torrent, and compelled him and his bibulous companions to drag their heavy limbs to a place of shelter.

Nightmare Gave Us the Sewing-Machine Needle.

In the morning when Watts arose, he remembered his dream. He turned it over in his mind all day, and wondered what shape molten lead would assume in falling through the air. These thoughts tormented him so persistently that at last, to set his mind at rest, he carried a ladleful of molten lead to the top of the tower of the Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe, and dropped it into the moat below. Descending, he took from the bottom of the shallow pool several handfuls of the most perfect shot he had ever seen. His fortune was made, for he had conceived the idea of the shottower, which ever since has been the only means employed in the manufacture of the little missiles so important in sport.

Even more weirdly romantic is the story of the invention of the sewing machine—or, rather, to be strictly exact, of the needle which made the machine a working possibility. The unhappy inventor had practically beggared himself before he discovered where the eye of the needle of a sewing machine should be placed. Naturally, in constructing his experimental working models, he followed the plan adopted for the ordinary needle, and drilled the eye in the heel. Never for an instant did it occur to him that it should be placed near the point, and, although he expended thousands of pounds and years of labor, he would probably have failed altogether in realizing his ideal if he had not one evening, after a boisome and disappointing day in his workshop, visited a variety theater. Here he heard a song sung, very popular in its day, entitled "The King of the Cannibal Islands." On returning to his home he was haunted by the refrain. His unfinished model also troubled him. Small wonder, therefore, that on retiring to rest he dreamt that he was building a sewing machine for the king of the Cannibal Islands. Also he was perplexed about the position of the needle's eye, just as in his actual waking experience. He tried, and tried, but the machine would not sew. At length the king got wild, and gave the inventor twenty-four hours in which to complete his work. If the machine were not finished by then, death was to be the penalty.

He failed, and as a result was ordered out for execution. As he walked between a file of soldiers he noticed that they carried spears that were pierced near the points, and instantly, like a flash, came to him the solution of the problem. While he was begging for an extension of time he awoke. It was 4 o'clock on a bitter cold winter's morning, but he jumped out of bed, flew to his workshop clad only in his nightshirt, and by 9 o'clock the first needle that had ever been forged with eye eye at the point was lying before him. After that the rest was easy.

A Laundress Who Will Make £50,000

There is a woman in North London who owes, not fortune alone, but life itself, to a dream. The story was related to the writer one day recently by a well-known patent agent. The latter was sitting in his office, when a poorly-clad woman called and requested an interview. On its being granted, she explained that she had a sick husband dependent upon the few shillings weekly she was able to earn by laundry work. She had, she said, frequently noticed that a certain machine used in collar ironing ironed each of the rollers caused by six or seven collars beginning, but that, owing to the strain upon the rollers caused by six oh seven collars being passed through at a time, there was a great falling off towards the end. This defect she set herself to rectify, but all her efforts were in vain, until one night after watching by the bedside of her sick husband until she was tired out, she saw, as in a vision, an entirely novel and perfected collar ironer turning out innumerable collars, each perfect in glaze, color and smoothness.

She noted, too, that no matter whether one or a dozen were passed between the rollers at once, the results were equally satisfactory, and after some study of the mechanism—still, of course, in her dream—she discovered the reason why. That discovery has been taken up by a syndicate of capitalists, and shortly a new collar ironer is to be placed upon the market which is expected to revolutionize that particular branch of the steam laundry business.

How We Got the Revolver.

Meanwhile its originator has been made happy by the payment of £1,000 in a lump sum, with the promise of a substantial royalty on each one of the new machines. "And," remarked in conclusion the relater of the story, "if I know anything of laundry machinery, she ought to be—and probably will be—worth £50,000 in a few years time. Yet, such was her poverty, that she was on the point of committing suicide in despair when the news of her good fortune arrived."

One of the most remarkable little museums on earth is that which is hidden away in the rotunda at Woolwich. It is a museum, not of flint arrow-heads or stone clubs, but of guns and pistols, mortars, cannons, carronades and other similar comparatively modern death-dealing contrivances. One of the most curious exhibits, and one which invariably attracts the notice and rivets the attention of the casual visitor, is a curious eight-chambered matchlock revolver, dating from somewhere about the year 1586.

Really an English Invention.

Concerning this weapon, the attendant has a curious tale to tell. It appears that it was kept originally—prior to the inauguration of the Rotunda museum—in a private room at the Royal arsenal. Thither came one day a Yankee stranger, who explained that he had dreamt that there existed there a pistol with a revolving breech, and had journeyed all the way from America in order to verify the truth or otherwise of his vision.

At that time the collection of old firearms in the possession of the government was very carelessly kept. They were stored in boxes in an old lumber-room, which was seldom opened. There was no catalogue. And, as a matter of fact, the aged pensioner, who was supposed to look after them, had no idea that any weapon of the kind was among them. The American, however, was permitted to make a thorough search, and eventually it was unearthed, rusty and covered with dust, from the very bottom of one of the oldest chests. The stranger, who gave his name as Captain Colt of the United States army went away apparently highly gratified, after handsomely rewarding the attendant. A few months later the first "Colt," as the earlier revolvers were called, was placed upon the markets of the world, and within the next year or so were being sold everywhere by thousands.

The well-known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body and improve the blood and complexion.

Defective Page