The Poor Man's Chance

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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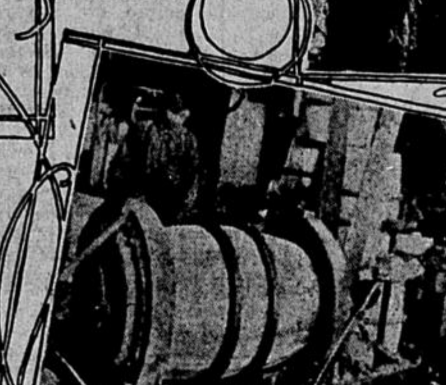
CANADIANS CUT TREES ABOUT 12 FEET FROM THE GROUND


BARRELS ARE MADE FROM TALL STUMPS

MILLIONS OF TONS OF STRAW IN PAPER IN THE CRUDE—ARE BURNED EVERY YEAR

IF there was a gold mine in your back yard or on your farm you'd hustle to work it, wouldn't you? You wouldn't eat, or sleep, or drink until your spade had begun to toss up earth. You'd work like ten men, and you'd dream of the work nights. And why? Because you're after gold—the yellow metal. If it was in a cruder and less romantic form you wouldn't work so hard, and that is why—today—there is a "gold mine" not so very far off from every hustling, brainy, ambitious young man in the United States."

These were the words of John D. Rockefeller, recently spoken on the subject of "opportunities." And he finished with, "The times of our greatest gold and silver discoveries, of our Yukons and our Californias, are gone, but the times of our more valuable 'discoveries'—discoveries of gold in other forms—have just dawned. Fortunes are easier made today than yesterday."

Mr. Rockefeller, who has devoted a long life to successfully grasping "golden mines of opportunity," gave no specific directions as to just where a few mines might be found, but he hit the nail squarely on the head just the same. The modern fortune-hunter does not carry a six-shooter at his belt and a diploma for accuracy in its use notched in the butt of it. He dislikes bloodshed, loves good dinners, goes to theatres and, as frequently as not, owns an automobile. Perhaps he strikes a "mine" in the midst of a crowded street, or he hits upon it while listening to a Sunday sermon in church. It was there, while bowed in prayer, that one of the most valuable keys to wireless telegraphy came to its inventor.

Last year the country saved about forty million dollars in the utilization of what, up until a few years ago, was known as "waste," and of all the fields which Mr. Rockefeller might name there is probably none which offers greater opportunities at the present time to men of very small as well as large capital, than this. The utilization of wastes is not an entirely new idea. It has attracted a great deal of attention during the past six years, especially, and its "wonders" have been exploited many times—the wonders, for instance, of coal tar by-products, of ink made from the rusty hoops of old barrels, of silk ties made of the limbs of trees, and of the remarkable utilization of everything from hoof to tail in our slaughter-houses. It has been estimated that a hundred million dollars could be saved, or made, each year by utilization of wastes instead of forty million, and that such a department would within a few years be as valuable as the Department of Agriculture, which has worked a revolution in the farming methods of the nation. This department would be of value not only to the large manufacturers and producers, who are the sole "waste product" utilizers of today, but would open mines of profit to thousands of merchants, wholesale men, small dealers and manufacturers, and would open up, as well, new fields for either small or large capital. It would show wholesale dealers how the thousands of bushels of fruit which spoil on their hands each season could be made to pay the wages of their working forces; how the great dry goods merchant could add a good percentage to his profits by "utilizing" in various ways, and it would show where new by-product business could be started and carried on at a profit in every city. It is pointed out that practically the only "utilization of waste" business with which the mass of people are acquainted, and in which they take part, is that of old paper and old rags!

In the employ of the Canadian government, the writer spent a part of last year in a study of the situation between the north shore of Lake Superior and the Pacific coast. The history of the States has taught Canada that the conservation of the "surface wealth" of a country is a tremendously important matter, and the government is making great efforts to profit by our mistakes. In spite of these efforts, millions of dollars are being thrown away each year in western Canada—millions of dollars which American capital and American brains could save.

It may seem a little exaggerated when I say that a hundred fortunes could be made today in Canadian sawdust. What Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota were in the lumbering world three or four decades ago, immense areas of Canada are today. For hundreds of miles east and west of the Superior shore the sawmill is the life of almost every town settlement. Mountains of sawdust lay everywhere. Sawdust is a nuisance, is carted away at large expense, is a white elephant on the lumbermakers' hands. If a man should appear to any one of the lumber manufacturers tomorrow and say, "I will contract to take all of your sawdust for ten years," the owner would be delighted to give it to him for hauling it away. There are not only thousands, but millions of tons of it. The mills do not burn it in their furnaces, as many American manufacturers are now doing, because they have more wood trimmings than they can use.

How can this sawdust be used? Easily enough, and profitably enough, too. A method has now been found whereby sawdust is easily and cheaply moulded into briquettes as hard as wood itself, and capable of producing a heat as powerful as that of coal. By mixing sawdust with glue-water and soluble glass, and hydraulically pressing it, a beautiful artificial wood is made, which in France is called bois durci, and which possesses a beauty of appearance found only in ebony, rosewood and mahogany.

Today the "paper question" is one of national importance. It has been pointed out a hundred times that the newspaper, magazine and popular novel reader is responsible for the going of our forests at a rate which will leave us pretty nearly treeless a few years from now. And meanwhile, because of what we can class as nothing less than ignorance, the people of this country and Canada are coolly destroying an enormous paper supply each year. For straw, after a brief process, is paper. Last year I personally saw thousands of tons of straw burned by farmers on the Canadian prairies. Twenty million tons were burned between Winnipeg and the coast! The value of those stacks, in paper, would be tremendous, and the figure would be doubled by those which are burned in our own western states. Scattered evenly over the grain fields the burned straw would not be a total loss, as it would be of some assistance to the soil; but burned as it is, in huge stacks, or "winrows," it does more injury than good to the soil.

In the United States there are hundreds of ways in which money is made in the utilization of wastes—most of them thus far being in the hands of moneyed men, like millionaire manufacturers, packers, steel producers, and so on. The "poor man's opportunities" have not yet been taken advantage of. Today, for instance, there is scarcely a city of any size in the United States where a man with from two to five thousand dollars at his command could not set up a by-product factory in waste fruit that would pay him large dividends on his money. What a large wholesale fruit merchant has carted away from his back door as "waste" would pay the salaries of his employees if turned into vinegar, flavors and "oils," and each of these by-products would be up to the highest standard of the pure food regulations, for decay in fruit is a chemically harmless change.

In another way there are opportunities for small capital in the sheep-raising districts of the United States and Canada. Not many years ago gold "wash" was a waste; today it yields a treasure. It has been found now that when a sheep is washed the dirty water which has cleansed the wool is of considerable value, and that it will yield a "wool fat" fifteen per cent as great as the wool on the sheep. From this fat five valuable products are secured, used as the bases for ointments, cosmetics and fibre lubricants.

In only a very few cities of the world is garbage made of value today. What the "wastes" of the American housewife may be made to yield in cash has recently been demonstrated by Paul Bruet, a German, in London. Bruet says that he started on $1,200. He began burning garbage in large vertical cylinders, surrounded by steam jackets, and evaporated the seventy-five per cent of water in the garbage. The fatty substances were dissolved, and as a result of the process he produced a fertilizer which is worth fifteen dollars a ton. So successful were his first operations that he started a small company on a capital of $10,000, and last year this $10,000 investment made a profit of $16,000!

In many places throughout the United States, and especially in the Canadian northwest, there are splendid opportunities for the wide-awake American to make money in the establishment of a new kind of twine-making factories. Farmers are now using a hemp or jute twine for binding their grain, at the enormous cost of from $120 to $180 per ton. It is now found that an excellent twine can be made from ordinary marsh grass and from the common "wire grass" which grows abundantly over millions of acres of western country.

Along the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico millions of tons of seaweed are cast up by the waves. It is often four and five feet in depth, and in France, where some of it is now being used, it is found that it will gather best where large stones are placed within tide-mark on sandy shores. In this country there is as yet little thought of putting seaweed to use, and yet it is one of the richest and most productive of all "wastes." One ton will produce eight pounds of iodine, large quantities of chloride of potassium, four to ten gallons of volatile oil, three or four gallons of naptha, and 250 to 400 pounds of sulphate of ammonia. Only about 70 per cent of the total mass is actual waste, and the remaining 30 per cent in each ton is worth between $25 and $40. The highest value is reached when it is turned in gelose, or vegetable isinglass.

Science, the wizard of the century, touches with his fairy wand the black, viscid coal-tar from the gas retorts, and from the 140 pounds of gas-tar in a ton of coal science today makes aniline dyes numbering over 2,000 distinct shades. Of medicines, antiseptics, hypnotics and fever-allaying preparations it furnishes quinine, antipyrine, atropine, morphine, exalgine, somnal, salol, chloralamide, hypnol, and a host of others. It furnishes perfumes—heliotropine, clove, queen of the meadows, cinnamon, bitter almonds, vanillin, camphor, wintergreen and thymol. It has given to the world bellite and picrite, two powerful explosives. It supplies more than 20 flavoring extracts; is the housekeepers' ally, with benzine and naptha, the insecticides; supplies the farmer with ammonial fertilizers, and has given to the photographer his two developers, hydroquinone and likonogen. It yields paraffin, creosote and pitch; material for artificial paving; saccharin, a substance 300 times sweeter than sugar. It gives us lampblack, material for red inks, lubricating oils, varnish, rosin, almost our entire supply of ammonia, and other things whose names would fill a page.

Not many years ago, when a "beef" was killed 40 per cent of the animal was waste. Today nothing is lost "but its dying breath."

It is true, as Mr. Rockefeller says, that today "there is a 'gold mine' not so very far from every hustling, brainy, ambitious young man in the United States"—and many of these "mines" may be found in the utilizing of "wastes."

The Essential Scrap.

Judge—Can't you and your husband live happily without fighting?

Mrs. Casey—No, yer anner; not happily.

"Swell Thing" at Eton

Scholar Resented Imputation that the Truth Was a Thing Unknown There.

Since the establishment of the Anglo-French entente, all things English are the rage in France, writes Anna Bowman Dodd in the Century; and it is a fad of the aristocracy to send their boys to English schools. One gathers from the conversation given below that the idea of "perfidious Albion" is not held by the rising generation in France; and the testimony of the royal lad concerning the atmosphere of his school constitutes a recommendation than which nothing could be better.

Very amusing, I remember, was the conversation held between a young Etonian, just returned to the bosom of his family, after the expiration of his "term" at school, and two ladies en visite and Monsieur l'abbe.

The ladies questioned the lad as to what course of studies were pursued

"It is not a college, it is a school,"

"It is not a college, it is a school," severely replied the boy.

"And you learn—" again inquired the callers.

"Oh, we have the usual things." Then he added, with brightening eyes: "And the sports—they are splendid! We play football and cricket and—"

Monsieur l'abbe had been moving uneasily in his armchair. Now he burst forth:

"But sport is not a lesson! Ces Anglais! That is all they know. Sport!"

"They teach us everything!" replied the young Etonian, indignantly. "There are many lessons—arithmetic, Geography, history—"

"English history! La belle affaire! There is no truth in history written by Englishmen!" cried the abbe, doubly irritated at the lad's enthusiasm and at the ladies' amusement.

The boy here turned to his mother, his eyes sparkling with indignation.

"O, maman! It is not so! In England they are very severe for the truth! Why, at Eton it is very chic to tell the truth at all times."

Even Monsieur l'abbe's sense of humor was too strong to withhold his laughter from the chorus that rang out at the lad's naive, discriminating remark.

Home for British Women.

There is to be a home for aged British women in the United States and it is expected that half a million dollars will be subscribed for it by leading women of this country. Mrs. James Bryce, wife of the British ambassador, is the honorary vice president of the organization that is planning the home, the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, for which incorporation papers were taken out in New York last week.

Easy.

"It is hard," says Col. Henry Watterson, "to lose the savings of a lifetime."

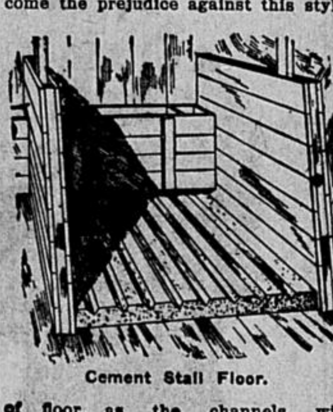
"We know people who [illegible] it without half trying."

DAIRY

DRY CONCRETE FLOOR STALL

Method Shown in Illustration Will Overcome Prejudice Against This Style of Gutter.

The method of constructing concrete floors for barn stalls which is shown in the illustration will overcome the prejudice against this style


Cement Stall Floor.

of floor, as the channels will carry the water to the gutter easily and quickly, thus keeping the bedding perfectly dry at all times.

The floor is laid in the usual manner, with a proper slant toward the gutter. When finishing the top of the concrete, a straightedge is laid from gutter to manger and with the point of a trowel, grooves or channels are cut the entire length. These should be three inches apart and not over half an inch deep, says a writer in the Popular Mechanics. With such a depth there will be no danger that a sharp-shod animal might wrench a limb by catching the shoe-calks in the grooves when turning around. This floor will give the animals greater comfort and save much labor in grooming them.

GOOSE ROBBED COWS OF MILK

New Jersey Farmer Discovers Through Services of Detectives That Geese Were Thieves.

A New Jersey farmer recently discovered that his cows were being robbed of their milk at night. He hired a detective to watch for the thieves. Although he could discover no thieves during the first two nights, the cows came home in the morning minus their milk, as usual. Finally it was discovered that a flock of geese from a neighboring farm were in the

Arresting a Goose.

habit of running with the cows at night, and when the animals lay down the geese helped themselves to their milk. The farmer had the geese impounded and the owner had to get them back through the court.

Pasteurized Cream for Butter.

During recent years the pasteurization of cream for butter making seems to be gaining favor in our best creameries. In fact, this practice has become almost a necessity in those localities where cream of all kinds is gathered from various sources. The butter maker has come to realize that if he is to have control over his finished product, so that he shall have some assurance of the constant and uniform quality of the output, he must resort to means by which he can eliminate the variable factors in his cream, namely, those undesirable bacteria and disagreeable flavors which will develop later on and make their presence manifest in the finished article. By heating the cream from 170 degrees to 180 degrees F. and cooling it at once, nearly all of the bacteria are destroyed and many of the objectionable odors are driven off.

Cost of Feeding Calves.

Connecticut Station Bulletin No. 63 contains general information on raising calves, and reports the actual cost of feeding five heifers from birth until two years old. The average cost of the feed the first year was $28.24, and for the second year $27.25. The labor, interest and other items would make the total cost about $71 for the two heifers, from which should be deducted $5 for the value of the manure. The cost of the feed was rated as follows: New milk, $2 per 100 pounds; skim milk, 25 cents per 100 pounds; hay, $12; silage, $4, and grain, $30 per ton.

Fertilizer Saved.

If the cows are stabled at night, much fertilizer is saved that would otherwise be dropped in the pasture and disintegrate by wind, rain and sun, lose its strength and be lost.

A Good Combination.

There is no better combination, perhaps, than the dairy cow and the hog. Not only do they bring in good profits, but they take little fertility from the farm.

Feeding Heifers.

When heifers have reached an age when they will thrive without milk, they should have the best hay that the farm affords, and some form of succulent food such as ensilage or roots. Oats are the best grain food to use as a party ration in feeding young heifers from the time they are taken from the skim-milk ration until they are to be bred. There is no other grain food superior to ground oats for developing the organs of maternity of young breeding animals, or to promote their breeding qualities.

PROFIT IN DAIRY FARMING

Has Many Advantages as It Brings Quick Returns, but Success at It Requires Knowledge.

BY R. B. BUCKHAM.

For the enterprising farmer who sets about it in the right way, choosing the best stock and employing the best methods of feeding, there is plenty of profit in milk, as is being successfully proven, the country over, daily.

Dairying has many excellent advantages in its favor. It brings quick returns, with no long waits until the close of the season, as is the case with the growing and marketing of crops. Then, too, there are no such hazards to be encountered. Let the season be fickle or late, let frosts come and destructive storms rage, let insects destroy and crops fail to mature as they should, yet the milk farmer is not seriously affected, his daily return coming in as usual.

All winter long he has employment for his time, and the seasons as they come and go do not interfere with his source of income. He is more secure than many of his brethren and is usually found to display all the signs of material prosperity.

Yes, there is money to be made in dairy farming, but success at it requires knowledge and skill. It is no mere machine work which anyone can superintend. One must know how to go about it. And when he does, it is sure to pay.

MILK COOLER OF CONCRETE

One Shown in Illustration Is Easily Constructed and Will Repay Cost in One Season.

The illustration shows a milk cooler that is very easily constructed by anyone and will repay its cost many times over in a season's use. A box form is constructed of the size you wish the outside of the cooler to be; the inside is made in the same manner only about eight inches smaller so as to allow for a four-inch wall to the tank or cooler on all sides, says the Farm Press. The concrete is mixed, one part Portland cement and five parts of sand and gravel, and the bot-

A Concrete Milk Cooler.

tom of cooler laid first; this may be three and one-half or four inches thick, as you desire; the box form for the inside is then set upon this floor or bottom at an equal distance from the outside form on all four sides, and the concrete for the walls placed and tamped down. At one end the wall is slightly lower in center to provide for an overflow, as shown. The tank should be high enough so that when filled with water it will be within two or three inches of the top of milk can, and as the water is constantly changing, the milk can be cooled in the shortest possible time; it may also be built slightly larger to allow for ice to be packed around the milk cans, when it is desired to hasten the cooling process.

Sour Cream.

It has been a generally accepted theory among butter makers that sour cream made the best butter. This idea is reversed by the investigations, which bring forth the conclusion that butter made from sweet cream does not contain the elements that go to make fishy flavor.

In all the experimental butter made in the last three years there has been no trace of any fishy flavor in that made from pasteurized sweet cream churned without the addition of a starter. In butter made from pasteurized cream with starter added, but without any subsequent ripening, there has been no fishy flavor, with one or two exceptions. On the other hand, many lots of experimental butter made from well-ripened cream developed marked fishiness.

Theory of Breeding.

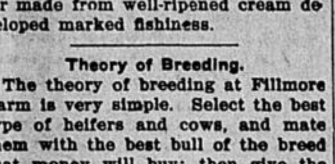
The theory of breeding at Fillmore Farm is very simple. Select the best type of heifers and cows, and mate them with the best bull of the breed that money will buy; then give the offspring the fullest opportunity to develop in size and vigor, says the Baltimore American. This simple plan has resulted very satisfactorily up to this time, and some of the young stock now coming forward, seem certain to still further emphasize the value of these simple ideas.

Dairy Feeding.

It pays to fuss a little with the cows, and they relish a little change in diet, with some dainties added, as well as we do.

Don't forget that a few beets, turnips or cabbage mixed with the regular rations of the dairy herd these wintry days, will do much toward taking the place of the juicy grazing animals relished so much in summer, when they filled the milk-pail to overflowing.

DAIRY NOTES



Dairying makes it possible for the farmer to do business on a cash basis.

No cow that gives less than 5,000 lbs. of milk in a year, ought to be tolerated.

As an efficient money making machine the Holstein has no superiors and few equals.

The model stall, if properly constructed, will prevent the cows from getting stable soiled.

Sweet cream, especially if thin or at a low temperature, will cause endless trouble in churning.

The advantages of dairying as a business are not alone measured by the income per cow per year.

Heavy producing cows should be watered twice daily and not be obliged to drink out in a cold winter wind.

The cow's manger should be easily cleaned.

Use the milk cans and pans for no other use than to hold milk.

Sour cream will make better butter and more butter, and will churn more easily than sweet or partially soured cream.

Dairying is carried on on many farms in a slipshod manner, and then fault is found because the profit is lacking.

The silo is almost indispensable to the really up-to-date dairy, but silage is the best form in which to feed corn to sheep or to beef cattle.

A MINISTER SPEAKS.

His Statement Should Convince the Most Skeptical.

Kidney sufferers should take fresh courage in reading the statement of Rev. Marion S. Foreman of Greenfield, Ind., given below. He speaks for the benefit of suffering humanity. Says he: "I had kidney trouble in a bad form and was unable to get relief until I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

They did such good work that I strongly recommend them. I hope my testimonial will prove of benefit to other kidney sufferers."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

UNGALLANT.

Bloom—I'm glad I met your wife. She seemed to take a fancy to me.

Gloom—Did she? I wish you'd met her sooner.

FRENCH BEAN COFFEE, 1 CENT A POUND

It will grow in your own garden. Ripening here in Wisconsin in 90 days. Splendid health coffee and costing to grow about one cent a pound. A great rarity; a healthful drink.

Send us today 15 cents in stamps and we will mail you package above coffee seed with full directions and our mammoth seed and plant catalog free. Or send us 31 cents and we add 10 packages elegant flower and unsurpassable vegetable seeds, sufficient to grow bushels of vegetables and flowers. Or make your remittance 40 cents and we add to all of above 10 packages of wonderful farm seed specialties and novelties. John A. Salzer Seed Co., 182 S. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

His Aspiration.

Richard, aged 12, Warburton, aged 14, and Gordon, aged 10, were discussing what they would do with a million dollars.

Richard said: "I would buy a motor boat."

Warburton said: "I would spend my million for music and theater tickets."

Gordon, the 10-year-old, sniffed at them derisively. "Humph!" said he, "I'd buy an automobile, and spend the rest in fines!"—Harper's Bazar.

Resinol Ointment Is Used in Every Country of the World as the Best Remedy for Itching Piles.

I was terribly annoyed with Itching Piles for twenty-five years. I found such great relief with the first application of Resinol Ointment that in future I would not think of being without it. An occasional application is all that is necessary.
Christopher Holmes, Brookline, Mass.

The Easier Way.

"Your wife and you seem to get along so beautifully together. Don't you ever have any differences of opinion?"

"Oh, yes, every day, but I don't let her find it out."

What Was He?

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband is a paranoiac.

Mrs. Doyle—Why didn't you marry an American?

Sore Throat is no trifling ailment. It will sometimes carry infection to the entire system through the food you eat. Hamlins Wizard Oil cures Sore Throat.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Many a man who swears at a big monopoly is nourishing a little one.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

A mind content both crown and kingdom is.—Robert Greene.

Garfield Tea has brought good health to thousands! Unequaled for constipation.

Some women are good to look at, but bad to be tied to.

EVIDENTLY HAD HIS DOUBTS

Olfactory Evidence Offered Up by Serious Minded Old-Time Circuit Rider.

A typical old-time "circuit rider" died recently in Alabama—a man whose godly, unselfish life will long be remembered. Many were the eccentricities of this rugged old man, and many anecdotes are current among the Methodist ministers of the state concerning him. He was noted for two things—his denunciation of sin in no uncertain tones, and the familiarity with which he addressed the Lord in prayer.

On one occasion he had been preaching in a log meeting house in the piny woods of north Alabama. There were several young fellows on hand who had been celebrating by patronizing a still hard by. After a long, fiery sermon, the preacher made a call for mourners, and soon the rude altar was filled mostly by the afore-mentioned young fellows. The old man looked them over for a moment, and with keen intuition felt that it was perhaps a "lark" on the boys' part, but he knelt to pray.

"O Lord," he began, "here's a crowd of young fellows kneeling round your altar. They've been cussin' and swearin' and drinkin' and spendin' their time in riotous livin', but they've come up here seemingly penitent. They look like penitents, Lord, and I hope they are. They weep like penitents, Lord, and I hope you'll forgive 'em if they are; but, O Lord, I declare they don't smell like penitents!"—Youth's Companion.

Take This to Heart.

Some men work harder trying to get out of doing a thing than it would take them to do it.—Exchange.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES
one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. *Refuse substitutes.* For Free trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Scoundrel's Last Refuge.

Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.—Johnson.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe.

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses $1.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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Makers Peoria, Ill.

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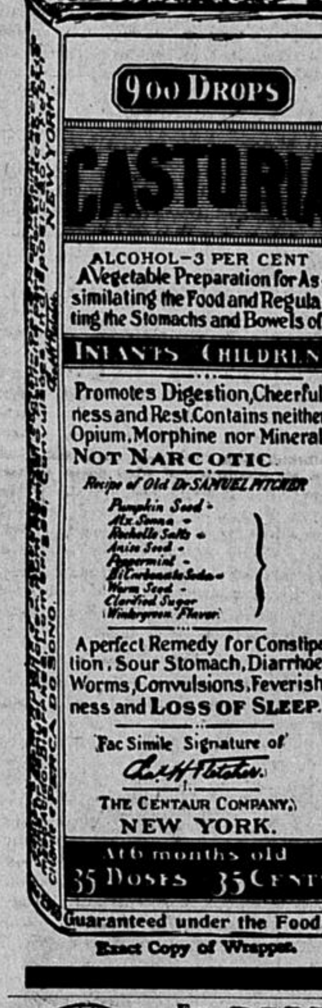

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
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In Use For Over Thirty Years
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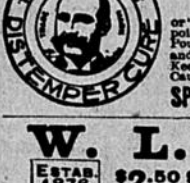
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



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Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

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It will more than earn its cost while you are paying for it.

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