

THE FARMING WORLD

A USEFUL IMPLEMENT.

For Pulverizing the Soil No Other Tool is More Effective Than the Rejected Drag.

Of the many tools introduced for pulverizing the soil, none is cheaper and less used than the drag. Some farmers term it "block," "leveler" or "level-smasher." Its use can begin with a two or three-horse size, immediately after breaking when it levels the land, so that the disk harrow can do most thorough work, and this same form



HOMEMADE ONE-HORSE DRAG.

does admirably, preceding grain planters of all types. But it is the one-horse style, used immediately after the cultivator in growing crops, where the necessity of work proves it one of the most profitable tools.

In early cultivation it gently hills the plants, doing away with an enormous amount of hand-hoe work, and leaves the surface in its natural level condition, insuring uniformity of depth of future cultivations. During dry periods it is invaluable; all other tools loosen the surface, while the block, on previously well-fined land, packs and jars the earth to the depth cultivated, retarding evaporation without injuring root disruption. A one-horse drag, similar to that shown in the above cut, can be made by anyone at very small cost. It may be modified or improved to suit one's fancy.—Orange Judd Farmer.

TALK ABOUT GINSENG.

Proper Time to Set is Either in February or October or in February or March.

Young ginseng is very tender, but with age it becomes more hardy and with a little care and knowledge of its habits may be transplanted with safety. It should be set in the fall; September or October are considered the best months. It can also be set in the spring with good results during February and March. Some prefer growing it in a thicket or the edge of woods, but I think it is much better to grow it out in the open field and provide an artificial shade. It cannot stand the direct rays of the sun, and will not grow unless shaded. A very convenient shade is made by setting nine-foot posts 2 1/2 feet deep in the ground. Nail heavy strips or rails to top of posts and then cover with brush.

The soil should be rich and loose to insure rapid growth. The plot of ground should be north or northeast; the latter being the most preferable. It will not grow to advantage on south or west land. In the winter the soil in this section but never found a wild plant growing in land with that exposure. To insure good drainage, choose a plot of ground that is a little rolling, and then dig a ditch around it from 12 to 18 inches deep and about the same in width. This will carry off the water and make a sure protection against moles. Beds for planting should be about four feet wide and any convenient length.

A coat of leaves and leaf mold is necessary as a protection during winter. It is estimated that on one acre 150,000 plants can be set. Ginseng usually comes up in May and blooms usually in June and July. By September there will be a cluster of bright red berries, each containing one to three seeds. As soon as the seeds are fully ripe the top buds are set in the fall; the year's bud forms in the spring, but is dormant until the coming spring.—Elmer Clark, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Seedless Fruit Production.
The experts in the fruit department of the department of agriculture at Washington have been very successful during the past season with their experiments in producing seedless and seedless fruits. The dread of appendicitis from swallowing fruit seeds is stimulating the innovation very much. The success of the seedless varieties of California is well known. Seedless plums from the same state were put on the market for the first time this year. They were of a large size, a deep blue color and delicious in flavor and quality. A seedless prune is produced among the next season's novelties, as are also seedless watermelons, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries and blackberries.

Manufacturing a Creamery.
The total cost of running a creamery and marketing the product, including interest on the investment and provision for a sinking fund, ought not to exceed three and a half cents for every pound of butter made. Under favorable conditions this cost ought to be reduced to three or even as low as one and a half cent. The smallest practical creamery cannot be operated for less than four or five dollars per day. It becomes evident, then, that the daily produce should be over 150 pounds as a safe minimum. Consequently no creamery should be put into operation unless having control, or promise, of about 300 cows.—Oscar Bri, University of Illinois.

Weeds Along Roadside.
Some states that have laws that require the removal or destruction of weeds by the roadside are insisting on strict enforcement of the law. It is a question whether the farmer or the overseer of the highways or road commissioners should do the work of weed destruction. In some states railroads are compelled by law to destroy all dangerous weeds under penalty. Roadside are a pregnant source for distributing weed nuisances on farmers' fields.

WATER AFFECTS BUTTER.

Valuable Information Contained in a Recent Bulletin from the Iowa Experiment Station.

All well water, whether it be from shallow wells or deep wells, contains bacteria. Water from shallow wells is polluted with impurities to a greater degree than water from deep wells. The conditions which surround shallow wells do not guarantee a creamy pure water at different seasons of the year. Filthy surface water is all the time seeping in from the sides, especially during the wet season. In the spring of the year, or at any time during the different seasons when heavy rains are frequent, shallow, open or bored wells act as a receptacle for inflowing, nasty surface water containing a great deal of organic matter, and where organic matter is present germs of different species are always sure to be present.

Besides being a receptacle for such inflowing water, shallow wells serve in the capacity of traps for a number of animals, such as rats, mice, rabbits, skunks, minks and squirrels. The presence of one or more of these dead animals in an open well is sure to result in water strongly impregnated with undesirable odors and a multitude of undesirable and putrefactive organisms, which, when distributed through butter, will produce no good results. If every open well was drained and searched for such dead animals, very few would be searched in vain.

The writer has seen water used which was impregnated with impurities and bad odors to such an extent that it imparted directly to the butter the same undesirable odor and taste. The very fact that water from certain wells has a clean appearance and pure taste does not necessarily indicate that it is free from undesirable germs. Deeply drilled wells are much the best for supplying creameries with water. They cannot in any possible way serve as a trap for small animals as can the open wells. Germs do not enter the soil so deep as to cause water to be polluted with them, so the number of germs deep well water contains largely come from the atmosphere after exposure to it or to unclean receptacles. Prof. Pammel found shallow wells containing as high as 18,000 germs per cubic centimeter. Deep well water he rarely found to contain more than 400 germs per cubic centimeter.

BIG MONEY IN ANGORAS.

Massachusetts Farmer Claims That They Are the Best-Paying of All Farm Stock.

I am a farmer in a small way compared with western ideas. We keep cows for butter making, hens, geese, turkeys, sheep, and last, but not least, Angoras. I have a rocky hill pasture of more than 100 acres, bushes of all kinds, including birch. For years we have mowed the bushes, but seldom till now, but now that the Angoras has come, the bushes have to stand back. They are the best paying of all stock enumerated by us, and they have come to stay. It is bushes



STONE FENCE FOR GOATS.

with them, and for a relish grass; they are always fat, ready for the butcher, and no better meat do we have on our table. No sickness, none killed by dogs; they come to their house every night without help. The most care we have is in dipping them twice a year. The kids are hardy. We have saved one for every doe that kids. Most of them kid in January; they are out every day except when rainy.

Our fence is stone wall (see cut), two wires; posts are on pasture side. That is our way for cattle. For Angoras and sheep sticks are driven in the wall and nailed on post or stake; top of that are put small poles and brush; if no wall then woven wire is best. We sell the kids for six dollars, the does, eight dollars, and supply the neighbors who have none with meat. Our cattle and Angoras go together in pasture. With us there is more real gain in one Angora than two sheep. The does often kill the sheep. Forty cents a pound is about the price for unwashed fleece; ours average about three pounds. The kids carry their fleeces till the next year in April.—John B. Jenkins, in Rural New Yorker.

This Cow is Eccentric.

That eccentricity is not confined to human beings is shown by a cow on a farm near Norristown, Pa. The bovine is 12 years old, but no one has ever been able to induce her to drink water from a bucket, trough or brook, although many attempts have been made to have her do so. Nothing less than a stream of water pumped from a cistern for her individual use answers her vanity. Indulgence on the part of her caretaker has fastened her in the habit beyond all hope of cure. The cow always grasps the spout of the pump in her mouth after a good stream flows. Then very little water escapes while she is drinking. The cow is of mixed breed, with short-horn Jersey predominating, and Fred Edmunds, who is in charge of the farm, is at loss to know to what particular strain of ancestry she owes the aristocratic notion about allying thirst.

Keeping Tomatoes in Lime.

A Missonian reports having tried the method of keeping tomatoes in lime, with varying success. Each tomato was wrapped in paper and placed in shallow boxes—one layer between two layers of lime to each box. The tomatoes kept best thus stored in a loft where the temperature was about 60 degrees. The tomatoes should be gathered in October and be dry when packed. A small green one will keep as well as any, but is liable to be wilted when it ripens. Our friend says he has kept tomatoes in this way until March and April. He prefers a green tomato gathered just before it smooths to turn. Any tough, smooth-skinned tomato will keep if handled carefully, wrapped in paper and packed in lime or ashes. The ashes seem to do fully as well as lime.

EFFECT OF BAD ROADS.

It is Felt Not Only by Farmers, But by Merchants and Railroad Companies as Well.

Many people look upon the road question as one which affects mainly, if not wholly, the people of the rural districts. This is a mistaken idea. Road conditions seriously affect the people of all towns depending on trade with the rural population. Bad roads hinder and depress local trade by making it almost impossible for the farmers to get to town sometimes for weeks at a stretch. This depression in turn affects the wholesale trade. Local dealers reduce their orders, are slow in making remittances and have to ask for extensions of credit.

The business of the railways is also seriously affected. The farmers must haul their produce to the shipping points at times when the roads are in fairly good condition. This causes congestion of traffic at times, and partial suspension at other times. As a result of this, the railway companies must have a great many more cars and engines than would be needed if the traffic were regular and uninterrupted by impassable roads.

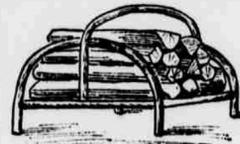
The road question has an important influence on our national finances in much the same way as it affects railroad interests. It is well known that a large amount of ready money is needed in the fall of the year for "the movement of the crops." This always causes more or less stringency in the money market. Good roads would make it possible for the farmers to market their crops more at leisure, would greatly extend the time during which their surplus would be carried to market, and would relieve these periods of stringency on the money market, which really have a depressing effect on the business of the whole country.

It can thus be seen that the effect of bad roads is far-reaching, affecting directly or indirectly the people of the towns and cities as well as those of the rural districts. The road question is, therefore, a national as well as a local question. As such it is a proper subject for consideration in the halls of congress, and it is at last receiving the serious consideration it deserves. Just what action will be taken cannot, of course, be forecast with certainty, but all indications point to the enactment of a national aid law—the Brownlow bill, or some similar measure. Much, of course, depends on the popular demand. If the people who are most vitally interested in road improvement remain silent, congress will be slow to act. On the other hand, if the farmers, business men, manufacturers and railroad men express their wishes plainly and strongly, congress may be spurred to prompt action.

GREAT CONVENIENCE.

Combined Wood Box and Carrier Which Can Be Put Together by Any Bright Boy.

A great convenience is a combined wood box and wood carrier, such as is shown in the cut. Any ingenious boy can make one from green sticks with the bark left on, by boring holes for the in-



WOOD BOX AND CARRIER.

sertion of ends where practicable, and elsewhere using round-headed screws. Such a carrier can be filled with wood at the pile, carried to the stove, and allowed to set beside it until the wood is used.—Farm Journal.

A Pound of Farm Seeds.

Number of farm seeds in a pound varies greatly with even the leading farm crops. Red top 603,000, reed canary grass 600,000, smooth-stalked meadow grass 2,400,000, rough-stalked meadow grass 3,000,000, sheep's fescue 680,000, various-leaved fescue 400,000, creeping fescue 600, awnless brome grass 137,000, perennial ryegrass 335,500, Italian ryegrass 3,000,000, sheep's fescue 680,000, meadow fescue 318,200, meadow oat grass 159,000, yellow oat grass 2,045,000, velvet grass 1,304,000, timothy 1,170,500, meadow foxtail 907,000, vernal grass 924,000, created dog's tail 1,127,000; alkali clover 707,000, sainfoin 22,500, reed clover 279,000, white clover 740,000, common kidney vetch 154,000, alfalfa or lucern 209,500, trefoil 328,600, bird's foot trefoil 375,000, official goat's rue 62,000.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Willows for Windbreaks.

In telling how to windbreaks, a writer says: "Take poles of the willow of any length that may be desired. Bury these in the ground some six inches below the surface. This can be done by laying them in the bottom of a furrow plowed out to the depth desired. Before laying them thus, cut a hole in the pole wherever a tree is wanted. Let the poles lap a little at the ends. When put in place the earth should be put back in place again, and if firmed somewhat, so much the better. In a short time the shoots will appear above the surface of the ground. Cultivation should be given along the sides of these for a couple of years, thus forming a dust blanket, which will help to keep in the moisture, and which will also keep down the weeds."—Shaw's Farmer.

Keeping Vegetables for Winter.

To enjoy wholesome and palatable vegetables during the winter months proper care is essential in gathering and storing. A good plan of storing is greatly needed. Sink a barrel, box or cask two-thirds its depth into the ground, heap the earth around the projecting part with a slope on all sides, place the vegetables in, cover the top with a firm, and when winter comes throw an arm load of straw over them. If the bottom is out of the barrel so much the better. Vegetables will keep in this way as fresh as when taken from the ground. Celery should stand nearly perpendicular, celery and earth alternating. Freedom from frost, ease of access, and especially freedom from rot, and freshness, are the advantages of this plan.—E. L. Morris, in Epitome.

Where Dressmakers Are Angels.

Chinese tailors are not designers; they can copy, and if one is patient and long-suffering, after many trials succeed in giving a good fit. (The usual tailor likes to give but one trial, and that is when the garment is finished.) He finds no fault when told it must be taken apart and done over; his invariable reply, when shown where the fault lies and asked to change, is: "Can do." Even after repeated mistakes it does not dawn upon his mind that it would be well to haste only before trying on. The machine stitching is taken out, and he begins his work over and over again. His unvarying patience and courtesy make you feel ashamed to complain of your own weariness of fitting—Alice Hamilton Rich, in Woman's Home Companion.

Birthplace of Wild Geese.

Wild geese, it is said, breed in the interior of Alaska and eastward to the Hudson bay country. It is estimated that fully 1,000,000 of these birds return from the south every spring to pass over Canada on their way to their place of birth to reproduce their kind. One-tenth of their number is annually slaughtered for the use of the Hudson Bay officials at the various Hudson Bay Company's forts, and by the Montagnais Indians of the Labrador peninsula, and American sportsmen are mainly responsible for the destruction that keeps down the natural increase of the species to about its normal size.—Chicago Chronicle.

Animal Gluttons.

Most people, if asked what animal eats the most, would probably say the lion or tiger. This is quite a mistake. Thirty to 40 pounds of flesh will satisfy a lion which, as an average specimen weighs over 450 pounds, by no means extravagant. A bear has much more capacity than a lion and can make away with a small pig at a meal, say half a hundredweight of meat. Wolves are among the hungriest of the larger carnivores. A wolf will starve for a fortnight, and then eat a third of his own weight at a single meal.—London Daily Mail.

Profits in Lobsters.

The live lobster imports from the Canadian maritime provinces are rapidly increasing in value. They promise for this fiscal year to constitute at least a sixth of all the goods shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the American market. Coming in duty free and sold at a high price on account of the scarcity of the domestic article, they offer a profitable return on the investment.—N. Y. Sun.

A Good Character.

"Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?" said the judge. "Yes, my lord," replied the witness. "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts and—"

"Where did you learn that?"

"I copied it from his tombstone, my lord."—Harlem Life.

Doesn't Have to Fear.

"In the spring," quoted the man who was reading, "young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Why not a young woman's fancy?"

"Blest if I know," replied his friend, "unless the poet was of the opinion that a young woman's fancy is there all the time."—Puck.

Matched.

"Do you wear eyeglasses because you think you look better with them?" asked Miss Pert.

"I wear them because I know I look better with them," answered the short-sighted man, sadly.—Harlem Life.

A Physician's Statement.

Yorktown, Ark., Jan. 11.—Leland Williamson, M. D., one of the cleverest physicians, has made a statement, endorsing Dodd's Kidney Pills and saying that he uses them in his daily practice in preference to any other kidney medicine. His statement has created a profound sensation as it is considered unusual for a physician to publicly endorse anything in the shape of a patent medicine. Dr. Williamson says: "After twenty years' practice in a sickly and malarious country, I have come to the conclusion that it is always best to use the remedy that will relieve and cure my patients without any harm to them. I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills with uniform success in the various forms of Kidney Disease, Pain in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Diabetes and all kindred diseases; I always prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases, and can testify from my own experience that the kidneys to their normal state and thereby relieve the blood of accumulated poisons, producing prompt and effective cures."

His Model.

Critic—I must congratulate you on the willow you have left; leaves the impression of having been drawn from life. Author—He was. I may say to you that he is an exact portrait of myself as my wife depicts me in our hours of ease.—Town and Country.

THE MARKETS.

CATTLE—Native Steers	2 1/2 to 3 1/2	12 1/2
COTTON—Middling	12 1/2	12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1	1 1/2	1 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 3	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 4	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 5	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 6	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 7	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 8	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 9	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 10	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 11	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 12	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 13	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 14	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 15	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 16	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 17	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 18	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 19	1 1/4	1 1/4
WHEAT—No. 20	1 1/4	1 1/4

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1795.

His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme age to the use of Pe-ru-na."

Born before the United States was formed.

Saw 22 Presidents elected. Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.

Veteran of four wars. Stood a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na.

Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.

Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago.

Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 1, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Roque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

In the Olden Times. Nebuchadnezzar was eating grapes. Pretty near the small boy living in the house next door, says the toddler, wonder any lawn mower was seen coming up the walk.

Mrs. Nebuchadnezzar," he said, with confidence, "my father sent me over to see if you would lend him your husband for a while, to trim up our front lawn."—Sopwell's Journal.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn. No named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that it is quite a novelty in the home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 137 bu., Ohio 169 bu., Tenn. 98 bu., and in Mich. 23 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

120 bu. Headless Barley per acre. 310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A. 80 bu. Salzer's Speltz and Marston Wheat. 1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre. 14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay. 60,000 lbs. Victoria Hay for sheep—per A. 100,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy, fodder, per A. 100,000 lbs. New such yields you can have. Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., Co. Crose, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

"That last speaker," said the first guest of the banquet, "quite a little bit of 'Yes,' replied the other. 'I thought his delivery rather slow, though.' 'That a natural,' he began life as a messenger boy."

The New York Central Lines have decided to put on just one winter service for the World's Fair and train of the most improved pattern are now being built for this purpose. The train will be called the "Louisiana Purchase Limited."

Good qualities, like good steel knives, grow dark of age unless they are used.—Chicago Journal.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth Avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says:

"You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Don's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Don's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

DO YOU COUGH?

IN THE DEPTHS OF KEMP'S BALSAM

It Cures Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in its early stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. It is a simple, safe and effective remedy. Write for it at once. One Price Illustrated Catalogue now ready. Write for it at once.

THE UNION METALLIC BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

NEW SEED FEATURES

PURE AND PURE SEED DIRECT FROM GROWER TO BUYER AT WHOLE.

WE NEVER SELL THROUGH DEALERS. A new name, new goods and new methods, backed by a life's experience in the seed business, see our Catalogue before buying. It contains matter of interest to every patron. One Price Illustrated Catalogue now ready. Write for it at once.

ST. LOUIS SEED CO. Successors to Retail Department of PLANT SEED CO. 614 N. Fourth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PATENTS

4-page book free. Send 10c in stamps to J. H. Watson, 1111 N. Washington St., St. Louis, Mo.

This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States."

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little ailments which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea."

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these afflictions. It has been my standby for many years, and I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States."

"When epidemics of influenza first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease."

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that in gripe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for the gripe and found it to be just the thing."

In a letter dated January 31, 1903, Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Millions Use

CASCARETS. Surprising, isn't it, that within three years our sales are over TEN MILLION boxes a year? That proves merit. Cascarets do good for so many others, that we urge you to try just a 10c box. Don't put it off! Do it to-day.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

When you ask for Cascarets, don't let the dealer substitute something else. There is nothing else as good as Cascarets, and if you are not pleased we pay your money back. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Best for the Bowels