AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

EFFECT OF SALT UPON FRUIT TREES.

Salt is rarely used as a fertilizer for apple, pear or plum trees. It may not be useful and as far as is known it will probably be useless, but it is not probable that it will be injurious. To wash the stems of the trees with salt brine has been found to remove moss and scale lice from the bark and greatly improve the appearance of the tree.—*New York Times.*

THE BEST "SHEEP DIP."

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that about a week after sheep shearing the lambs should be "dipped" in some solution for the destruction of the ticks which by that time will have left the short-clipped old sheep and taken refuge in the longer wool of the lambs. The best sheep dip is crude carbolic acid mixed with soap and water. In "dipping" care should be taken to keep the lamb's ears, eyes and nose out of the preparation.

ASPHALT OR TAR WALKS.

In making asphalt walks and pavements the foundation is of course broken stone, and over this is a layer of coarse, clean gravel. The melted asphalt while hot is poured and spread over the gravel in sufficient quantities to fill all the interstices, the finishing coat being composed of clean, fine sand, all cemented together, with the asphalt compressed by passing a heavy iron roller over it. Coal tar has been used for making garden and other walks, but the preparations of sand or gravel used will vary according to the size of the grains of gravel or sand used. All that is required is to have each grain of sand or gravel thinly coated with the tar, and then all compacted with the heavy roller. Tar walks, however, have not proved satisfactory, for they get soft during hot weather in summer and emit the strong and disagreeable tar odor.—*New York Sun.*

WASHES FOR FENCES AND BUILDINGS.

A good wash may be made from one peck of lime and a half pound each of sulphate of zinc and common salt. Slake the lime first, then add the other, and thin with water until it spreads easily. Stir often, and if it gets too thick reduce or make new. It is a hard wash, and adheres well, not rubbing off on the clothing of those who chance to touch it. If kept well mixed it will not scale, unless the wood is so wet when it is applied that it does not strike in, or it has been reduced until all the zinc is gone. Crude petroleum is said to be a better wash, and some like it much better because it has not the glaring white color which the other has. They are about equal in value as preservatives of the wood, with perhaps the weight of evidence in favor of the petroleum, but this may be due to the ease of applying a larger amount, which fills the pores of wood. The petroleum cannot be easily obtained in small towns.—*Boston Cultivator.*

TURNIPS AS MANURE.

Upon a light, sandy soil we know of no better crop to grow for the purpose of plowing under as a green manure than the common white or flat turnip. The seed is cheap and easily put in, four or five pounds per acre, sown broadcast, being a liberal allowance, and much less if sown in drills. It will grow upon soil where clover will not, and it is very sure to germinate upon any land, and it is not killed by either wet or dry weather. Compared with clover in value, seven and a half tons of turnips might be grown where three tons of clover hay could not, and the turnips would have in round numbers 105 pounds of nitrogen to 118 in the clover, 171 pounds of phosphoric acid to 103 in the clover, and forty-eight pounds of potash to thirty and one-half in the clover. Or in other words the turnips are very nearly one-half as valuable as the clover, pound for pound, for manurial purposes, and they may be sown at any season from March to August, and plowed under at any stage of growth, or not plowed under at all, but allowed to remain until they freeze and rot in the field, by which process they enrich it nearly, but not quite, as much as when plowed in.—*Courier-Journal.*

INSECT ENEMIES OF CLOVER.

The Ohio Experiment Station describes three new insects that are doing much damage to clover and clover hay. The clover root borer is a small brownish black, minutely spotted beetle, not one-tenth of an inch long. The eggs are laid in the spring in the crown of the plant. The larvæ burrow downward through the larger roots. Their injuries are sometimes very serious, and the only remedy is frequent rotation, not allowing the clover crop to stand until it becomes the breeding place for this insect. Another, the clover seed midge, is a small maggot that lives in the clover head at the expense of the seed. Fields that are infested may be distinguished by the heads being green and dwarfed, instead of red, at blossoming time. The clover should be mowed as soon as the midge is discovered, and before any of the seed has matured. A worm has been found which infests clover hay in the barn and stack. It makes a net around the dried stems and leaves and feeds upon them. These worms will be most troublesome where old hay is left over from year to year, so that they have a breeding place. Clear out the mows every spring, and do not stack new mows or stacks on old foundations of hay. Hay which is infested with these worms should be burned.—*New York Independent.*

A COVERED BARNYARD.

With a view of inducing farmers to change former wasteful methods of handling manure, Director I. P. Roberts, of the Cornell Station, N. Y., gives in bulletin No. 27 a plan and specifications for a cheap and easily constructed covered yard. The area of barnyard to be covered is 24x48 feet. Long posts eight inches in diameter at the butt are set in the ground two feet deep and six feet apart. Upon these are spiked 2x4 scantlings about four feet apart for nailing girts, and a plate 2x6 is nailed on the top of the posts, which have previously been sawed off to a line after the girts have been spiked to them. Round poles flattened at the ends, or 2x6 joists doubled, spiked to the heads of the posts, will tie the building together.

Ten feet will be quite high enough for the story, and one story will suffice if no straw is to be stored above except that which is placed there to exclude the cold. A few poles laid on the crossties which bind the building together will sustain the weight of the straw, while the straw will exclude the cold and absorb the moisture better than a matched ceiling. On the inside of the posts which have been set in the ground cheap boards may be nailed horizontally, and the space between these and the outside vertical boarding may be filled with straw, thus making a dry and comfortable wall. The roof should be steep and can be made of any material that will shed water. When the posts set in the ground decay they may be sawed off and supported by placing flat stones under them. Such a building will be inexpensive, reasonably durable and serve as a place for depositing manures, sheltering animals, etc. Another plan suggested is the addition of a "lean-to" to an existing stable. Into this covered receptacle the manure can be thrown and preserved until it is loaded on a wagon outside of it through doors arranged for the purpose. Where no additional shelter is required for the stock, and the only object is a better preservation of the manure from waste when it is not hauled directly from the stable to the field where it is to be used, the latter construction seems to be one that should come into very general use.—*New York World.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Alfalfa and peas are a sure and profitable hog ration.

Keep the cultivator in the corn till you are obliged to go into the hay.

Burning strawberry plants after fruit picking may destroy the crown borer.

It is said corn roasted on the cob and fed to roosters will keep their combs bright.

Fumigate the granaries with sulphur burned in an iron pot before putting in new grain.

When the threshing is done save the chaff and cleaning for the poultry during the winter.

Always make the poultry nests and roosts easily moveable. It will help in cleaning up.

Plant more sweet corn for a late supply. It is not too far in the season yet for planting.

While you are caring for hay and grain, keep up the stirring of the corn ground all the same.

Supplying a good dust bath is one of the most economical plans of getting rid of lice on the fowls.

When the young chickens are feathering rapidly they need good feeding to keep in good condition.

At your meetings is a good time and place to discuss farm topics and compare progress among the members.

The next day it rains get the grain bags out. Mend those that need it and mark your name on all of them.

The market for broilers begins about the middle of January and the best prices are generally obtained in April or May.

Chickens can be hatched in an incubator and be raised in a brooder during the winter at a less cost than with hens.

It is nearly always best with poultry that have a free range to feed whole grain rather than soft feed during the summer.

Whenever the comb changes color the fowl should be examined for disease and as a rule be sparated from the rest of the poultry.

It is important to give laying hens good attention. While they can be given a full range, they should be given a light ration daily.

In the fall is a good time to make a start in the poultry business. Build the house and make the necessary arrangements in good season.

It is observed that the sheep thrive best on short, sweet herbage like blue grass, though they will "put up" on almost any grass which grows on dry, rolling land.

If you wish young raspberry canes to grow from those set out last spring or last fall pull off all the blossoms or berries on any old wood that may have been left.

The summer season is very trying on hogs that are confined in pens with no shade. Corn should be fed very sparingly at this season, or omitted altogether. Keep the trough full of fresh water.

In order to lessen the number of insects next season make it a point to rake up all the fallen fruits, as they will make excellent food for the pigs if cooked. It is in the fallen apples, peaches and pears that many of the insects are bred.

The birds which have suffered most from the English sparrow, and those we miss the most from our lawns, parks and fields, are the robin, blue-bird, wren, song sparrow, chipping sparrow, yellow-bird, oriole, and catbird. The sparrow not only drives away and sometimes kills the adult bird, but destroys the nests and throws out the eggs and young.

A quarter of a century ago the blackberry was a persistent weed and the greater the efforts made to destroy it the more tenaciously it seemed to attempt to remain and spread, no insect enemies attacking it, but now that it is cultivated as a crop the insects are giving the fruit-growers extra work in order to prevent the blackberry from being destroyed.

J. H. Hale, who has wide experience with strawberries, obtains the greatest possible yield of fine fruit by the narrowing system, and not from hills or from the wide or matted-row system. The matted row does well when a quantity of new plants are wanted in addition to the fruit, but they can not be kept clear of weeds and grass without great labor.

Jackson Dawson is reported as having said before a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that epigæa repens (the well-known trailing arbutus or Mayflower) can be grown successfully if nice clumps are selected and grown in a frame or green house one season. It does best in a northern aspect, or will do well if planted on the edge of rhododendron beds.

The length of time a cow should go dry depends upon the breed and the animal, so that no definite rule can be given. It is hardly possible to dry off some cows, but all should be given a period of rest before calving, when it can be affected. Four weeks may be regarded as long enough for any cow to go dry; a longer period than this interferes seriously with the profit to be attained from her.

The Demand for Wild Animals.

W. W. Conklin, Superintendent of the New York Central Park and a life-long dealer in wild animals, is now in Denver. He talked freely to a reporter in regard to animals.

"The demand for animals," he said, "is larger now than it has been for years. This is true both of Europe and America. This state of the market is due to the severe weather that was experienced last winter. There was a lack of proper preparation for keeping the animals. Fully one-half of those in every garden were thus killed off. Another reason for this extraordinary demand is the establishment of many new zoological gardens in America. Among the new ones are Manhattan Beach, a like resort at Springfield, Mo., one in Philadelphia and the additions to the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens. All these combine with the loss of last winter in making an unusual demand for wild stock."

"Is there ever a failure in the source of supply of any of these animals?"

"Yes, indeed. For instance, it is now impossible to secure any of the fine black-maned lions of Southern Africa. They are a finer species than their Northern brethren, but they cannot now be procured. They have all been either extinguished or driven further into the interior. The North African lions are more easily secured, but are not so valuable. They have short manes and hence do not have such a prepossessing and fine appearance as the black-maned species."

"How many lions are there in America now, to the best of your knowledge?"

"Not more than 100, and there is not one of the black-maned species. A like difficulty is experienced in the matter of elephants. The African elephants are larger than those from other parts, but they cannot now be secured. This is owing to the recent war of England with the Mahdi. All the native stations have been destroyed, and until the line of communication is again established there will be no more receipts of African elephants. There are now but three of these in America. Again, the English Government has stopped the exportation of India elephants from the main land. They wish to preserve them for military purposes. The only elephants received now are those from Ceylon. They are tuskless and are not so large as the African species. The European dealers will no doubt soon get the stations in Africa re-established. A good African elephant is worth $3000 in New York. An African lion will sell for $1000 in the same market. Indian tigers are easily procured, as they are not wanted in the country. Most of our tigers, however, were secured as cubs and raised in captivity. Tigers all go to London before shipment to any other place."—*Denver Republican.*

How to Make Gas.

To make coal gas is very easy. Most school-boys know how to do it at a few minutes' notice. Here is the process which I tried a hundred times or more before I was ten years old:

Get a little bit of bituminous coal—as much as the size of a walnut will answer. Pound it small, almost into dust, with a hammer or cobblestone. Take an ordinary tobacco pipe (one with a long stem is preferable), and fill it with the pounded coal, pressing it pretty closely with your thumb—I should have said nearly fill it. On the top press down some tough clay, reduced to the consistency of putty by being tempered with a little water. Then insert the pipe, filled with coal and closely covered with the tenacious clay, carefully between the bars of the grate, so that the clay on the top of the bowl may not be disturbed. In a minute or two the heat of the fire evolves carburetted hydrogen gas from the coal in the pipe.

If the covering be compact and complete the gas flows out of the long stem of the pipe, which projects out of the fire, and you can immediately see and smell it.

The smell is that of escaped gas—which is so unpleasant and unwholesome when perceived and swallowed in a room—and the appearance is that of a thick smoke. Then apply a lighted match to this vapor, which, being inflammable, instantly is all aflame—burning brightly until all the coal in the bowl of the pipe has parted with its gas. When this is done there is an end of the flame.

Take the pipe out of the fire, remove the clay cover of the bowl, and the residuum remaining therein is coke!

Now, this is the distiliation of gas from coal, which lights our houses and streets—only at the gas works the vapor is submitted to processes which purify it, thereby producing a clearer and brighter light when burning. What is left after making the gas has a commercial value. —*New York Recorder.*

Affixing the Great Seal.

The Secretary of State has no right to affix the Great Seal of the United States to any paper without a "warrant" from the President authorizing him to do so. This warrant is always filed with the document so sealed, and reads as follows:

I authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Great Seal of the United States to be affixed to [whatever the document may be] dated this day, and signed by me, and for so doing this shall be his warrant. President of the United States.

The Great Seal is affixed to nothing but treaties, proclammations, commissions, pardons and passports. The old seal, which had been in use since the foundation of the Government, was worn out and replaced by a new one in the early part of 1886. It is a curious act that the old one which was used so long, was imperfect and never did answer to the description set down in the statutes. Although using the seal is supposed to be a solemn affair, and the penalty for its improper use is so tremendous, it is left in charge of a clerk, just like any other piece of furniture, and it is doubtful if the Secretary sees it twice a year. During the early days of the Government it was guarded with much vigilance, as its appearance upon any document was known to give that document the force of law, but now the people look to the newspapers and not to a picee of parchment for their information.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A Strange Well.

On the farm of Colonel W. B. Worsham, at Henrietta, Texas, there is a remarkable well. It usually contains about eight feet of water, but when the wind blows from the north the well goes dry, and remains so until a change of wind, when the water again flows in and resumes its normal height. This strange phenomenon has been observed for several months.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

SECRET OF FRENCH COOKING.

The great secret of French cooking is a knowledge of the variety of food to be had, plenty of time to prepare the food, and a slow fire. American cooks are in so much of a hurry that, when they prepare a meal, they imagine that what is necessary is plenty of fuel and a roaring hot fire. With meats this simply bakes or incinerates the fibres, instead of permitting the juices to perform their proper functions. And this "hurry up" system is what is slowly perhaps, but surely, making of us a race of dyspeptics.—*Boston Cultivator.*

SAVING CABBAGE FROM WORMS.

A lady told us last week how she saved cabbage from being destroyed by worms. Early in the morning when the dew was on the plant she sifted a little flour over them. Twice during the year was all that she found necessary. The moth that lays the eggs in the plant would fly around over the plants but not light on them, and she had no trouble from worms and raised fine cabbages. She used a common hand sifter and turned the crank just enough to let a little flour sift over the cabbage plants. It is a simple, inexpensive remedy and is worth trying; and as the lady who told us of the experiment is our mother, of course we know it worked like a charm in one instance at least.—*Marysville (Mo.) Democrat.*

AS TO MILDEW.

Very few persons seem to know there is a perfectly easy and simple way to remove mildew stains from cotton or linen goods. Most housekeepers use buttermilk, lemon juices, chloride of lime and similar articles, placing the discolored fabrics in the sun or on the grass plot. Such agencies, however, are of little value, and are likely to succeed only when the stains are recent and not at all dark.

Mildew may be completely removed without injuring the fabric, which will be all the whiter and clearer for the process. To one pint of soft soap add half a pint of water and a teacupful of common salt. Beat this together until thoroughly mixed, then rub and squeeze the compound into the fibers of the cloth, and spead upon the goods any that remains. Place the article on the grass in the sun, and with a sprinkler keep it quite damp, until all traces of mildew have disappeared. Do not water too freely, as this would wash the preparation out of the fabric before it could remove the stains.

In very obstinate cases it may be necessary to take up the article, wash it, and make a second application. While it is better to apply the bleaching preparation at once, it has been found efficacious in stains of long standing, even when the article has been washed repeatedly.—*The Ledger.*

WARM WEATHER SOUPS.

Soups for warm weather, says Mrs. E. R. Parker in the *Courier-Journal*, should be of the lightest and most delicate varieties, as the rich, heavy kinds are heating and unwholsome in warm weather.

Asparagus Soup—Take several bunches of asparagus, cut away the hard stalks and boil the heads. Drain and put in cold water; pour through a colander and put in a sauce-pan, with two pints of soup stock, and let boil. Add the water in which the asparagus was boiled. Season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of sugar.

Cauliflower Soup—Fry half an onion in a little butter; when brown add a tablespoonful of minced raw lemon and a quart of soup stock. Boil a small head of cauliflower in salt and water for twenty-five minutes; strain the contents of the frying-pan into a sauce-pan. Drain the cauliflower, rub it through a sieve, let boil up, set on the back of the stove. Season; add tablespoonful of butter and flour mixed together; stir and take up.

Gumbo Soup—Cut up two small chickens, two slices of ham, and one onion. Flour them and fry in butter. When brown, fill up the pan with boiling water, stir and pour in a soup-kettle with a gallon of boiling water. Have three pints of tender okra cut in thin slices, add to the soup, and boil one hour and a half. Season with a pinch of cayenne and a little salt.

Pea Soup—Cut two slices of ham in small squares with an onion, and fry in butter until brown; cut up one turnip and a stalk of celery, add to the ham and stir fifteen minutes; put in a kettle with three quarts of boiling water, with a quart of shelled peas; add a bunch of sweet herbs, with pepper and salt; strain.

Lima Bean Soup—Shell a quart of young, tender beans and put in a sauce pan, boil slowly for forty minutes, drain and strain; put a pint of milk on to boil; add the beans with a stock; rub a tablespoonful of butter and flour together, stir in the soup; let boil up, and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, with salt and pepper.

Normandy Soup—Put a knuckle of veal in a soup kettle with two white onions and four quarts of cold water; let simmer slowly two hours; add three slices of light bread, and let boil one hour longer; take up the bone and strain the soup; rub two tablespoons of flour and butter each together; stir in the boiling soup; season with salt and pepper and serve.

Tomato Soup—Put a quart of stewed tomatoes in a sauce pan with a sprig of parsley, one small onion and a quart of water; let stew fifteen minutes, and press through a fine sieve; return the tomatoes to the sauce pan, with a quart of soup stock, and put on the fire; rub a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour together, stir into the boiling soup, add a pinch of soda, a teaspoonful of sugar, with salt and pepper to taste.

Out of Sorts

Describes a feeling peculiar to persons of dyspeptic tendency, or caused by change of climate, season or life. The stomach is out of order, the head aches or does not feel right

The Nerves

seems strained to their utmost, the mind is confused and irritable. This condition finds an excellent corrective in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its regulating and toning powers, soon restores harmony to the system, and gives strength of mind, nerves and body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Biggest Depot in the World.

Contemporaneous with the reconstruction of Broadway, New York City, is the erection on that ancient Indian trail and modern highway of civilization the largest and finest railroad depot in the world. It will occupy the west side of Broadway between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets, and will extend back across Seventh avenue to Eighth avenue, being 400 feet frontage on Broadway and 1300 feet deep, and so arranged as not to obstruct any thoroughfare, as the floor of the depot will be twenty feet above the street. On Broadway the building will be seven stories high for office accommodation. This gigantic depot is intended to accommodate the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, which is about to build an eight-track bridge across the Hudson. Recent circulations show that 750 passenger trains will cross the river by the bridge at Seventy-first street during twenty-four hours, which is more than thirty trains an hour. The New Jersey promoters of the scheme will unite with the New York corporation, and as the needed $1,000,000 in cash has been provided the actual work of construction will begin in the fall. The four blocks in question are mainly occupied by cheap structures of a past era.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Colds Catching.

"Don't come near me, I have a cold." If cold, are not "catching," as folk say, how has this come to be a form of expression familiar in so many households? Dr. Richardson propounds this problem, but he frankly confesses that he is unable to solve the question. Sometimes he has been inclined to think that colds in a house spread by a kind of sympathy. Against this, however, as against ordinary contagion, there is the argument that all affected may be at the time under one and the same influence. So it stands now in respect to influenza. One day Dr. Richardson is called to a house to find several persons suffering with this disease, and the history supplied is that one of sufferers having contracted the affection many miles away, where it was prevailing, brought it home with him. He then goes to another house to find a large establishment with every member of it free from the affection except one, who has never been exposed, who has never even left the house, and who alone is suffering severely. Unfortunatly, this expert in pathology is driven to conclude with the questions: "Where lies the truth? What is coincidence, and what is cause in relation to the phenomenon?" *London News.*

Odd Classifications.

A lady entered a railway station in England with a turtle, and the railway porter went to headquarters to ascertain how much fare he must collect for the turtle. On returning he announced to the lady the company's classification of animals for charges: "Cats is dogs and rabbits is dogs, but this ere tortus is a hinsect, and we make no charge for hinsects." The lady was no doubt quite satisfied to have her pet declared a hinsect seeing that "hinsects" were not subject to any charge for passage. This amusing railroad classification is recalled by an item of news in our Week's Index concerning two French acronauts who were detained at the Barge Office in this city until the immigrant inspector could decide whether ballooning was an art or a trade. After consulting his authorities the inspector decided that the aeronauts were professors, and could not therefore be barred out under the contract labor law. The inspector's decision is about as near the truth as was that of the railway man.—*New York Witness.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Propr's., Toledo, O.

A WESTERN farmer has raised by irrigation 400 bushels of potatoes per acre.

The Convenience of Solid Trains.

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via any other first-class line.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

That "all gone" or faint feeling so prevalent with our best female population, quickly succumbs to the wonderful powers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It never fails.

ALL ABOUT East Tennessee's FINE CLIMATE and GREAT RESOURCES in KNOXVILLE SENTINEL; daily 1 mo. 50c.; weekly 1 year, $1; samples 5c.

Confirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago has been more than confirmed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the California Fig Syrup Company.

Lydia Pinkham's warning to mothers should be heeded by all, and "Guide to Health and Etiquette" heeded by every Mother and Daughter in the civilized world.

As she enters

womanhood, every young girl needs the wisest care. Troubles beginning then may make her whole life miserable.

But the troubles that are to be feared have a positive remedy. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription builds up and strengthens the system, and regulates and promotes every proper function. It's a generous, supporting tonic, and a quieting, soothing nervine—a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage, free from alcohol and injurious drugs. It corrects and cures, safely and surely, all those delicate derangements, weaknesses, and diseases peculiar to the sex.

A remedy that *does* cure is one that can be *guaranteed*. That's what the proprietors of "Favorite Prescription" think. If it doesn't give satisfaction, in every case for which it's recommended, they'll refund the money. No other medicine for women is sold on such terms.

Decide for yourself whether something else sold by the dealer, is likely to be "just as good" for you to buy.

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have ... in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. for more than forty years I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cts., by mail, 5 bottles, Express paid, $1. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, Spasms, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHEA, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Colic, Flatulency, Painting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

50c. Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the **Liver, Stomach or Bowels.**

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

Nothing Else Will Do It.

We have volumes of evidence to prove that S. S. S. is the only permanent cure for contagious Blood Taint.

I suffered for five years with the worst form of blood poison, during which time I was attended by the best physicians I could find, and tried numbers of proprietary medicines without any beneficial results. I continued to grow worse all this time, until my whole system was destroyed by the vile disease, my tongue and throat having great holes caused by it. I then commenced taking Swift's Specific (S.S.S.), and in a few months I was entirely cured, and to this great medicine do I attribute my recovery. This was over two years ago, and I have had no return or any effects of the disease since, and my skin is to-day as smooth as anybody's.—William Sowers, Covington, O.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S.S.S. Is as near infallible as it is possible for a medicine to be in the cure of Blood poison.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed, Cleanses the Head, Heals the Sores and Cures

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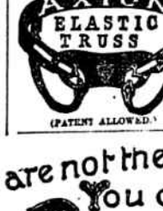

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