IN ALABAMA

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE AND PLENTY—OWN A FARM AND BE INDEPENDENT.

We Have a Tract of the Finest Land in Southern Alabama to Be Sold in 40 to 160 Acre Tracts—Cash or Easy Payments—Located in Washington County — Most Healthful Spot in the South.

No cold weather, no coal to buy, less clothing, and, in fact, living is one-half the cost as in the north. A man with very little capital can own a forty-acre tract and become independent in a few short years, by raising vegetables and fruits for the northern and eastern markets. We have the best shipping facilities, both by water and rail, making our lands the best garden spot in the country. This section offers more advantages for the wage-earner or the man with a small capital than any spot on this green earth. This land will yield larger profits than you can realize out of northern land worth $150 per acre. The land is a rich sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and grows peaches, pears, grapes, figs and all kinds of small fruits and vegetables in great abundance. Also Irish potatoes, sweet and Irish potatoes and cotton. This location is famous for its salubrious climate and curative powers. Plenty of creeks and pure spring drinking water. We are erecting a hotel, church, schoolhouse and store building in our new town.

FIGDALE, ALABAMA.

The Company's excursion will leave Chicago on May 15th. Very low rate for the round trip, furnishing a delightful excursion to the south. No expense to the purchaser.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

Write for full particulars and illustrated booklet. Address

TOMBIGBEE VALLEY LAND CO., Dept. D, Suite 829-831 110 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Branch Office: Suite 610 City Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Mobile, Ala.

DON'T FORGET

A large 2-oz. package Red Cross Ball Blue, only 5 cents. The Ross Company, South Bend, Ind.

Oh, no, Alonzo, celery is not raised in a cellar, but the price is sometimes raised by the seller.

Garfield Tea is Nature's remedy for liver and kidney diseases.

He Was In, But Not Dead.

The following story is told of an Eastport (Maine) lad of seven. His father was a high Mason, and happened to have in his possession the key to the Masonic tomb. The undertaker, wishing to borrow this, drove up to the house one morning on his hearse. Seeing the boy outside, he asked: "Is your father in?"

"Yes," replied the boy in a frightened tone, "but he ain't dead."

Danish Treatment of Aged Poor.

There is no stigma attached to the fact that one or one's relative is an inmate in a home for the aged in Denmark. None are admitted except those who have led decent, sober lives, and this gives the inmates an acknowledged standing which is a great source of gratification to the honest poor.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

RENAL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Co. Toronto, Ont.

Appalling Prospect.

A prolix preacher took for his text one Sunday the whole chapter in Revelation about the seven churches in Asia. After he had dealt laboriously for half an hour on three of them, a small boy in the rear of the congregation drew a long sigh and whispered to his mother in a stage prompter's voice, "Gee! Four more!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

"When offered something else instead of

Kemp's Balsam

stop and consider: "Am I sure to get something as good as this best cough cure?

If not sure, what good reason is there for for taking chances in a matter that may have a direct bearing on my own or my family's health?"

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

TWENTY-FIVE BUSHELS OF WHEAT TO THE ACRE

FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Means a productive capacity in dollars of over $16 per acre.

This on land which has cost the farmer nothing but the price of tilling it, tells its own story.

The Canadian Government gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land.

Lands adjoining can be purchased at from $8 to $10 per acre from railroad and other corporations.

Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada.

For pamphlet "Twentieth Century Canada" and all information apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to following authorized Canadian Government Agents—M. V. McInnes, Ravenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan; or E. A. Laurier, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

(Mention this paper.)

Big Interest On Your Money

All profits paid in dividends. Others have made one hundred per cent. in same business. Insure income for life and valuable legacy for family. Real estate security. Oldest investment company for protection of investors. Especially liberal proposition to bankers. Write at once. I. L. and D. Co., Dept. A, 728 Security Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

GARDEN AND FARM

GRAFTS FOR FRUIT TREES.

How the Various Kinds Are Performed and the Best Time to Do the Work.

Grafting is the art of bringing together the parts of two plants that they will unite. Usually a portion of the last year's growth of one plant, with a length of four or five inches, called a scion, is united with another plant, called the stock, either on the root, at the collar, or on the trunk or branches. Grafting may be employed for several purposes: (1) To reproduce non-seed-bearing varieties, or those that do not come true from seed; (2) to increase the vigor or hardiness of weak and tender sorts; (3) to bring slow-bearing kinds into earlier fruitfulness; (4) to change varieties.

Grafting is generally performed at the beginning of the season's growth. At that time dormant buds can be produced, and although the union would take place more quickly after the sap

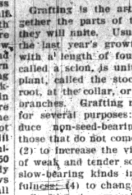


Fig. 1. Root Whip Graft; 1, root; 2, graft; 3, stock; 4, union.

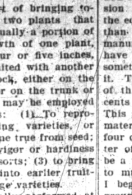


Fig. 2. Root Veneer graft; 1, stock; 2, scion; 3, complete union.

becomes thickened, the chance of failure will be greater at that time, owing to the evaporation from the leaves. The method employed depends to some extent upon the size and kind of tree upon which it is to be used.

The form commonly used upon small trees is known as the whip or tongue graft. It is especially adapted for root-grafting. Fig. 1. The stock (1) is cut off at an angle, and a shaving of the bark and wood is removed from the lower side of the end; a tongue is then cut near the end. The scion is prepared by cutting off the lower end so that the exposed surface will be about one inch long. (2) In the middle of this a tongue is cut. The tongues on the stock and scion are then fitted together so that the inner bark on one side of the scion will be in contact with that on the same side of the stock. The graft should then be bound firmly together. (3) This may be done either with waxed twine, paper or cloth. These are prepared by dipping the string or cloth in melted grafting wax, and, in the case of paper, by applying the wax with a brush. The twine answers for root grafts, but the paper or cloth should be used where the grafts are above ground, unless grafting wax is used with the twine. For stem-grafting this method succeeds best where the stocks are from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter. The scion should be about three inches long, with a bud near the end, as in Figs. 1, 2.

When used for root grafts the scions should be five inches in length and the root about four inches. From a good seedling, two stocks for root grafts can be obtained. These grafts are made during the winter, and are then tied in bundles and packed in sand in a cool cellar. By spring a perfect union will have formed, and a callous will appear at the lower end of the root from which rootlets will soon appear after the root graft has been planted.

Although not in common use, a form known as veneer grafting has much merit for small stocks, either for root or stem-grafting. It is shown in Fig. 2, the parts being the same as in the illustration of whip-grafting. Its merit comes from the fact that cambium surface only is exposed, which makes it possible for a more perfect union to take place than when the pith is exposed, as in tongue-grafting. Greater care is required, however, to bring the parts into the close contact which must be secured in order to attain success.

BURN UP THE TRASH.

Piles of Brush Are Breeding Places for All Kinds of Troublesome Pests.

While nearly every person understands the importance of cleaning up and burning all brush about the premises it is the one particular job most neglected. Many orchardists will spend valuable time hauling out the brush from pruning and then let it lie from one season to another a most fertile breeding place for all kinds of vermin and insect pests. The cellars where apples have been stored, sheds where packing was done last fall and all old boxes, barrels or baskets used in handling the crop furnish crevices where the larvae and pupae of codling moth may winter in safety. All these traps and hiding places of the worms should be renovated, fumigated or disinfected before the time for development of the flying moths which is almost at hand. The codling moth emerges and begins its work of depositing eggs on the young apple a few days after the petals fall and any date before that time the work of eradicating all hiding places is in order.—Denver Field and Farm.

Sure to Be Disappointed.

The orchardist who figures the "possible" net profit from one tree," and then multiplies that sum by the number of trees in the orchard, is usually storing up disappointment. Orchards, like chickens, seldom hatch a crop exactly "according to rule."

MULCHING TREES.

Use of Stable Manure to Increase the Productiveness of Apple Trees.

In a recent issue of the Farmers' Review I mentioned the matter of mulching apple trees newly set on a hillside, writes a Floyd county (Ia.) farmer. The editor calls attention to the fact that I did not mention the material, but suggests that I probably meant horse manure. It was quite natural that I should omit the mention of the material, though that omission was unintentional. We live in the edge of a small city, and not more than half a mile from all the stable manure we can possibly use. We can have it for simply drawing it, and sometimes we are even helped to load it. There are cases where the owner's of this horse manure have paid ten cents a load to have it hauled away. This applies to plenty of fine stable manure. If, however, we were out four or five miles from town the matter of mulching or cultivating would be a very different one. I seldom fail to mulch my orchards every season. I begin in the fall as soon as the ground is frozen a few inches deep and put on the mulch throughout the winter and till the ground begins to thaw in the spring. I have done very little cultivating since the severe lessons taught me in the winter of 1894-5. Now I aim only to keep the ground free from grass for about a yard around each trunk.

When I find a tree heavily set with fruit I try to cover the ground thoroughly under such trees, and the richer the material used in this mulching the better. I never saw an apple tree make too much growth either the year it bore heavily or the next. As long as our trees are grown on tender roots I hold to grass rather than the bare soil. I think this better than the constant and laborious task of cultivation.

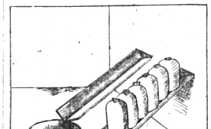
I also wish to say that while manure a foot deep around the trees may be all right, a half foot of horse manure will do. It is not always easy to get enough horse manure to mulch a foot deep.

GRAIN SMUT TREATMENT.

Method of a Dakota Farmer in Handling the Seed Which Has Been Treated.

J. H. Wilkinson, in the Dakota Farmer, gives the following method of handling wheat when treated for a smut:

"I have seen wheat treated for smut by sprinkling and shoveling on a barn floor; by dipping with a perforated scoop in a trough; by filling a barrel with wheat, then pouring on the mixture, and after soaking letting the water



ARRANGEMENT OF TROUGHS AND TUBS.

off through a vent, then emptying the wheat out and drying it; also by using the wagon tank method; but the quickest, safest and most successful method is as follows: Take two boards 16 feet long and one foot wide and make two troughs eight feet long. Cut a kerosene barrel in halves to make two tubs. Set these tubs on the granary floor nearly eight feet from a wall (see illustration) and nail one end of trough to wall about six inches above top of tub. Put a concave, six-inch board under each trough to strengthen it and carry off leak. Use gunny sacks and dip one bushel at a time; letting grain remain in mixture about two minutes. Six sacks can be set in each trough, and will quickly drain so as to set on floor. In this manner I have dipped grain early in the morning and sowed in an ordinary seeder after dinner without removing grain from sacks to dry. I have always made the solution stronger than recommended."

ROOTS FOR DAIRY COWS.

Experiments at Nebraska University Prove That They Should Be More Largely Used.

Such experience as I have on this subject has been mostly in the way of experimenting. We have fed at this station several years roots and also silage says A. L. Haecker, Dairy Husbandman at University of Nebraska. In an experiment to test the value of roots of sugar beets as compared with silage we found the latter gave about the same results, and could be produced for about one-half the cost of the beets. However, I find some animals do not care much for silage and greatly prefer the beets or mangles. Such animals will invariably do better if fed on beets. I am a firm believer in the use of succulent feeds, not only for dairy cattle, but also for fattening stock and sheep. When fed to fat stock, roots should not be given in large quantities, and small rations will greatly assist digestion and keep the animal in a healthy condition. I so arrange it each year that I have in the root cellar several tons of sugar beets, or mangles, and to certain members of the herd these are fed in preference to the silage. I have fed turnips and find them much inferior to sugar beets, being too watery, and they are not relished by the stock. Have also tried rutabagas, but have not had very much experience with these roots. I find no root raised in this country that is so relished by live stock as sugar beets. There is no doubt, is due to so much saccharine substance.

On the whole, I believe we should advocate the growing of more root crops. Great improvements could be made if more were fed, and there is no doubt but that the tendency will be to increase this ration.

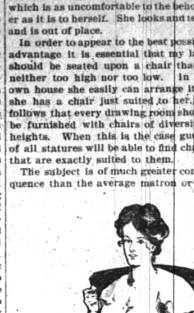
HOW TO USE A CHAIR.

Very Few Women Seat Themselves Gracefully—A Few Pertinent Points Thereon.

The little woman looks odd in a high chair. With her feet dangling and her back ill-fitting, she has a misfit look which is as uncomfortable to the beholder as it is to herself. She looks and feels and is out of place.

In order to appear to the best possible advantage it is essential that my lady should be seated upon a chair that is neither too high nor too low. In her own house she easily can arrange it so she has a chair just suited to her. It follows that every dining room should be furnished with chairs of diversified heights. When this is the case guests of all statures will be able to find chairs that are exactly suited to them.

The subject is of much greater consequence than the average matron or so-



AN EASY POSTURE.

ciety belle has considered it—that is, if she has considered it at all. But once awakened to its importance she will devote to it some time and attention that she will find to be by no means misspent.

The resourceful woman can do much toward acquiring the desired accomplishment. So far the comprehensive correspondence school genius has not added the study to his curriculum, but in most large cities there are exclusive finishing schools where they give you lessons in sitting down. They divide the lessons into four parts: First, entering the room; second, the greeting; third, the selection of a chair; and, fourth, the being seated.

In the fourth class there are many things to be grasped. The first is that you must not lean forward, when you sit down. It looks awkward. Don't sit with the body inclined forward. It gives one a look as though one were about to start.

Don't sit with one foot doubled in under your chair; and, of course, don't sit on your feet. Place your feet in front of you, not extended too far, and don't spread them too far apart. Let them rest easily upon the carpet.

When you sit down, don't loll; don't lean way back; don't cross your feet, and don't look too uncomfortable. Rest comfortably, but don't be too comfortable. Moderation in this matter is as important as moderation in anything else.

THE COURTEOUS PERSON.

Even Reproof Need Not Be Given Rudely—About Various Points of Etiquette.

There is never an excuse for rudeness; a perfectly well-bred person is never rude. If occasion demands, and reproof must be given, it need not be given rudely; rather with a dignity that makes it all the more effective.

To be curious about other people's affairs is to be rude; to intrude when one is not quite sure that a conversation is private, is to be rude; to make direct personal allusions is rude; to turn remarks into a personal application is rude. In short, anything that in any way seems in the least calculated to make others uncomfortable is absolute rudeness, for which there is no excuse.

A very rude thing is to interrupt with a contradiction or correction, either of pronunciation or of statement; in the first the person may be purposely misleading with some ulterior object, with which one has no concern. If this is not the case, it is better to take the opportunity to call attention in an aside, rather than before others.

To correct is to confuse. If it is in the matter of pronunciation, remember that different localities have different pronunciations of the same word, and yours might sound quite as bad, even worse, in such localities.

Some very well-informed people have peculiar ways of pronouncing simple words; the close "u" of the Virginian is an example. This can by no means be considered incorrect; it is habit and the custom; therefore, it is rude to notice it in a fault-finding or corrective drive at it.

Also, in the matter of pronouncing words that are a little out of the ordinary: it is never so much the accent on the right syllable that is to be noted as that the word itself is correctly applied. Many learn from reading, and yet may not have opportunities of hearing such words pronounced as they should be. It is not the place of the listener to correct, unless requested, and then only in the polite spirit.

THE PLAY UNIFORM.

It Adds Very Much to the Comfort to Have Overall Like One Here Described.

Holland is used for this overall, which will be found a very useful style for outing wear, as it is easily washed and ironed. It is tucked at the top, both front and back, the tucks being shorter at the sides than in the center. The tucks are divided in series of fours by pointed straps of red and holland-colored embroidery. The lower edge is turned up with a hem one inch wide. The sleeves are gathered into straight wristbands, which, like the small turn-over collar, are edged with embroidery.

Leghorn hat trimmed with cream silk spotted with red.

Materials required: 3 yards holland 28 inches wide, 2 yards embroidery.

WHEN MY LADY MOTORS.

A Summer Material for the Coat Is an Olive Tweed with Hair Line of Black.

The chief point worthy of note at the moment with regard to auto modes seems to be the waning of the popularity of leather for coats, the general conclusion being that it is too reminiscent of the chauffeur. Apart from this, there is also the question of the way in which it shows the dirt, and, although it is, of course, quite possible to have such a coat cleaned, this is an extensive and expensive business.

As a lining, however, leather is more to be desired than cloth or silk, and in this capacity it is much used. Under such circumstances it is possible to employ the most delicate tones, and champagne, pale blue and the palest green, are among the shades most frequently employed.

The outer part of the coats thus lined is tweed, either rather colored or a mixture, and is the mixtures green is the predominant color.

The particular tone in favor just now is an olive shade, and an ideal coat is of tweed, in which this predominates. It has collar and revers faced with plain cloth to match, and a band of the same drawing in the fullness at the back. The lining is a much paler shade of green leather, with a suggestion of spring about it. This olive green tweed with a black check in it is quite the most desirable of all the tweeds of the moment, and a very superior motoring suit is made of it, trimmed lightly with black kid. The suit is double-breasted, and instead of the ordinary roll-over collar, the collar is simulated in the kid stitched flat on to the coat, and decorated at the rounded corners with three little kid-covered buttons. The cuffs follow the same idea, making the garment particularly suitable for slip-

NO NONSENSE ABOUT IT.

ping in and out of a big coat, as there is nothing to cause inconvenient rucking.

In the instances where the coats are themselves made of leather, the newest idea is Danish leather, a sheep-skin used on the rough suede side, and differing very little save in name, from ordinary leather. The real distinction, however, lies in the fact that it is prepared in a new way, which makes it lighter, more supple and more comfortable to wear than anything else of the kind.

One novel mackintosh seen the other day was entirely box pleated, both the sleeves and the coat itself, and, of course, delightfully roomy for putting on over another coat. The waterproof coats looked charming, with the relief of facings of colored cloth generally green, on collar and cuffs. There is a peculiar shade of red that is very successfully used in this way.

BELGIUM'S ART REGNANT.

Growing Industries Fail to Stamp Out the Work of Poet and Painter.

No country is more frankly industrial than Belgium. Within a few decades the meadows of Brabrant, the leafy copses of Hainaut, and the valleys of the Meuse and the Sambre have been seamed and scarred by hundreds of collieries and iron foundries, writes Carlistap Brinton, in "A Sculptor of the Laborer," in Century. Everything, it would appear, has conspired to annihilate art and the sense of beauty, yet both have survived and have even taken on new and significant phases. The novels of Camille Lemonnier, the verse of Verhaeren and the gentle mysticism of the Maeterlinck have all flowered on this somber battlefield of industry. In painting Laermans and De Braekeleer reveal a penetrating mastery, while the sculpture of Meunier embodies a dolorous and tender appeal.

It is not despite, but because of, existing conditions that such results have been achieved. The art of Belgium is uncompromisingly social. It has never been and never can be a mere matter of play or prettiness. Nowhere is the social function of art more clearly understood; nowhere is its expression more robust or more concrete. Around Charles de Groux, the apostle of the poor, the painter of the forlorn and famished, gathered a group of men whose creed was actuality, whose passion was not vapid, languid loveliness, but a truth that could enlist the deepest human emotions and aspirations. The extreme accent of the movement did not, however, manifest itself in painting or in letters. It was voiced in the vigorous yet restrained art of Constantin Meunier.

Not to Be Deceived.

Boys, business men of your town know you better than your parents. There eyes are on you when you are least aware. You may slip away from your mother, you may dupe and deceive your best friends; you may elude the watchful eye of your teacher, you may trifle with the confidence of your Sunday school superintendent, but you can't fool the business men in your town when they have a position to be filled.—Kansas City Journal.

Grill the He's.

There is one way the women get revenge on the men. When they want a fried chicken they always wring the young rooster's neck and save the pullets.

MADE A POOR ADVERTISEMENT.

Thin Man's "Butting in" Disconcerting to Hotelkeeper.

Under the proprietorship of L. S. Drew the old American house at Burlington, was one of the most popular hotels in Vermont and it was the scene of many a humorous episode.

One night after supper Mr. Drew was welcoming a new arrival in the office, when an extremely corpulent guest came out of the dining room. Pointing to the fat man Mr. Drew said: "You see how well we feed our guests. Just look at that man!"

It chanced that a permanent resident of the hotel overheard the remark. This man was extremely thin—just the opposite of the guest referred to by Mr. Drew.

The thin boarder at once spoke up, saying: "Yes, that fat man has been here three days. I have been here thirty years. Look at me!"—Boston Herald.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

With an income of $10,000 per annum a man ought to be a philanthropist.

Consider the lowly postage stamp, Alonzo, and learn the secret of success. It sticks to one thing until it gets there.

Garfield Tea, the herb laxative, is mild, effective, health-giving—a faultless preparation. It cures constipation.

The best banks are in heaven; but the receiving tellers are likely to be in some back alleys here.

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating feet. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Trial package, FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Probably one thing that makes life harder is our habit of labeling a thing "Trouble" at the first glance when a second glance would show that it isn't.

USE THE FAMOUS

Red Cross Ball Blue. Large 2-oz. package 5 cents. The Ross Company, South Bend, Ind.

To dream of fruit out of season is a sign that you will have a quarrel without reason.

Garfield Tea purifies the blood. Garfield Tea cures sick headache.

Tapering off a bad habit is often only the whittling of the kindling for a new start.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Gratitude is a strange thing—you never find it where it should be found, but in cases where there is seemingly little or nothing to be grateful for, it abounds.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

No Gales in Rome.

Gales are very rare in Rome and never blow with extreme violence. The most striking peculiarity of the Roman climate is the absence of high winds. The air is pure and clear owing to the almost complete absence of smoke even in the winter months.

Legacy Leads to Death.

A legacy of £10 caused the death of Thomas Archer, a night watchman at Fleetwood. He was found dead in bed on Saturday, after a drinking bout, which he began on receiving the money.—London Mail.

WAS WEAK AND DIZZY

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored the Patient to Perfect Health And Strength.

Mrs. Mary Gagner, of No. 576 South Summer street, Holyoke, Mass., has passed through an experience which proves that some of the greatest blessings of life may lie within easy reach and yet be found only by mere chance. A few years ago while she was employed in the mills she was suddenly seized with dizziness and great weakness. "I was so weak at times," she says, "that I could hardly stand, and my head became so dizzy that it seemed as if the floor was moving around.

"My condition at last became so bad that I was obliged to give up work in the mills, and later still I became so feebly that I could not even attend to me household duties. After the slightest exertion I had to lie down and rest until I regained control of myself.

"A friend who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People urged me to try them. I bought a box and began to take them. The benefit was so positive and so quickly evident that I continued to use the pills until I had taken altogether six boxes. By that time I was entirely cured, and for two years I have had no return of my trouble. I am now in the best of health and able to attend to all my duties. I am glad to acknowledge the benefit I received and I hope that my statement may be the means of inducing others who may suffer in this way to try this wonderful medicine."

The secret of the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of debility, such as Mrs. Gagner's lies in the fact that they make new blood, and every organ and even every tiny nerve in the body feels the stir of a new tide of strength.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Doctor Brigham Says

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womankind is not because it is a stimulant, not because it is a palliative but simply because it is the most wonderful female tonic and restructor ever discovered to act directly upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvelous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in very severe cases of female troubles.

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for female trouble some time ago, and my youngest daughter has used it for a few male weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength.

"I feel advisedly it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it hearty indorsement."

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