ABLE TO DO HER WORK

After Long Suffering Mrs. Siefert Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Pottsville, Pa.—"I suffered with female trouble for four or five years and was very irregular. I was not fit to do my work at times and took medicine from a doctor and got no benefit. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the newspapers and took it and got all right. I gained twenty pounds or more and am now able to do my work. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—Mrs. SALLIE SIEFERT, 313 W. Fourth Street, Pottsville, Pa.

The everyday life of many housewives is a continual struggle with weakness and pain. There is nothing more wearing than the ceaseless round of household duties and they become doubly hard when some female trouble makes every bone and muscle ache, and nerves all on edge.

If you are one of these women do not suffer for four or five years as Mrs. Siefert did, but profit by her experience and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HOW DOCTORS TREAT COLDS AND THE FLU

First Step in Treatment Is a Brisk Purgative With Calotabs, the Purified and Refined Calomel Tablets that are Nausealess, Safe and Sure.

Doctors have found by experience that no medicine for colds and influenza can be depended upon for full effectiveness until the liver is made thoroughly active. That is why the first step in the treatment is the new, nausealess colomel tablets called Calotabs which are free from the sickening and weakening effects of the old style calomel. Doctors also point out the fact that an active liver may go a long way towards preventing influenza and is one of the most important factors in enabling the patient to successfully withstand an attack and ward off pneumonia.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure or work. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified, and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Druggists sell Calotabs only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you do not find them delightful.—(Adv.)



Vaseline
Reg U S.Pat Off
Carbolated
An antiseptic dressing for cuts, sores, etc.—A necessity where there are children.
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (CONSOLIDATED)
State Street New York

Usual Proceedings.

"Do you know how to dance?"

"No, but I am taking steps to learn."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Taking Garfield Tea keeps the system clean, the blood pure and the general health good. Buy from your druggist.—Adv.

An evildoer is one who believes in doing others before they attempt to do him.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night upon retiring will prevent and relieve tired, watery eyes, and eye strain.—Adv.

There's one peculiarity about women—the more a man knows about them the more he has to learn.

Feel All Worn Out?

Has a cold, grip, or other infectious disease sapped your strength? Do you suffer backache, lack ambition, feel dull and depressed? Look to your kidneys! Physicians agree that kidney trouble often results from infectious disease. Too often the kidneys are neglected because the sufferer doesn't realize they have broken down under the strain of filtering disease-created poisons from the blood. If your back is bad, your kidneys act irregularly, and you feel all run down, use *Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's* have helped thousands. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Maryland Case



James B. Lytle, rural mail carrier, Baker St., Berlin, Md., says: "I was afflicted with a dull ache across my back, which continued until I could hardly rest. My back directly over my kidneys became terribly sore and painful and I felt my kidneys were in pretty bad shape. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they quickly relieved the misery."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

KREMOLA MAKES THE SKIN BEAUTIFUL. Many wonders for a bad complexion. Dealers or mail, $1.25. Dr. C. H. Berry Co., 2075 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

OFFICER TELLS OF BALLOON TRIP

Naval Officers Lost to the World for Twenty-Nine Days.

ARE FOUND BY AN INDIAN

Wandered Four Days in the Dense Woods and Were on Verge of Death When Rescued—Thrilling Story of Trip Told by an Officer.

Mattice, Ont.—The three American naval officers, Lieuts. Hinton, Farrell and Kloor, who abandoned their wrecked balloon near Moose Factory on the shore of James bay on Dec. 14, arrived safely here. The following story of the balloon trip of the airmen was told by Lieut. Stephen Farrell:

Lieut. Farrell's story of the flight and wanderings of the trio begins with the morning hours in Rockaway naval air station on December 13 and goes on through the flight, the landing, and up to the meeting with the Indian at Moose Factory who saved their lives.

"It was just an ordinary balloon hop," Farrell began. "It was for training. Hinton told me after we left that the gas in the balloon was ten days old, stale and impure.

"Hinton called me up at about twenty minutes to 12 (December 13) and told me I could come on flight if I wanted to. No special orders are needed. We just got permission from Commander Cummings of the post and Executive Officer Douglas.

"I am senior officer of the three, but Kloor was in command of the flight, as he is a balloon officer and I am a gunnery officer. I have been in aviation for three years and have flown in every kind of aircraft. We left at 1 p. m.

Left With Four Pigeons.

"We had four pigeons; we let the first one go with a message for the Brooklyn navy yard.

"Hinton and Kloor had heavy underwear and uniforms under their flying suits. I had only the underwear and the flying suit. I had a grip with my uniform and some other things in it. We had eight sandwiches and two thermos bottles of hot coffee. None of the underwear was electrically heated.

"We expected to land next morning in upper New York state. We had no maps or charts except a railroad map of the Canadian Quebec Central line, which I bought. We had three chances to land before we did. We did stop once at Wells, N. Y.

"We made fast to a tree near a light. It was in a window of a farmhouse. A man came along and we asked him where we were. He told us, but he could not say what big town we were near.

Kloor Game to Go On.

"We cast loose and went up again. It rained and blew during the night. We could have landed at Ottawa at 11 p. m. We saw the lights of a big city. But Kloor is just a kid and he was enthusiastic about a long flight. We all agreed that we ought to do a decent flight. There had been rain from Wells on.

"The wind was north by west. That night it blew hard and rained. There was no sign of civilization. But we thought it would be all right in the morning. At daylight we saw only forests. The rain had calmed down. There were low clouds and fog.

"The rain stopped at 8 a. m. (December 14). We ate all our food during the night. We had two packages of cigarettes and one box of matches, but you cannot smoke in a hydrogen balloon. We realized we were in bad that morning."

At 11 a. m. the sun came out and heated up the gas in the balloon; that makes the gas expand and sends the balloon up.

"We were fighting to keep in the air. All we saw was trees, lakes, and snow. It was about 1:30 p. m. that we saw a shack in the woods. At least we thought it was a shack. We were in doubt about this until we heard a dog bark.

"I took bearings with the compass on the shack and the place where the dog barked. We decided to land. We were in low clouds about 1,000 feet high. The wind was north by west, the sun had been heating up our bag and we began to go up. We reached 6,500 feet. It takes a long time to go from that height.

Make a Bad Landing.

"The clouds were below us and above us. We got down about two o'clock. It was a bad landing and we were pretty badly shaken up. We were not hurt or thrown out, but the basket was smashed against the ground.

"The balloon caught between the trees. We had taken the pigeons into the basket to protect them from the landing. Usually they ride in a cage tied outside of the basket. The weather was clear and nearly freezing.

"All three of us stepped out of the basket in our flying clothes. I took the grip. We were soaking wet. Kloor took the pigeon cage. We started off at a terrific pace to get where the dog barked. We did not stop to inspect the balloon. From the bearings I took in the balloon we figured the dog to be south by east from us.

Start on Long Trek.

"We started through the forest on that line. I carried my grip for one day. We went on until dark and made a fire. I smoked two cigarettes while we rested; so did Kloor. Hinton did not smoke.

"We did not eat that day; we carried the pigeons until the next day. There was some snow on the ground, so we got a lot of pine brush to lie on and I picked a lot of rotten wood with my penknife. We had no firearms—only the knife and the box of matches.

"Hinton went on a little to find a stream. While he was gone he laid off his flying suit to make better headway and he could not find it on his way back.

"That night I slept next to Hinton. He was next to the fire. I was on the outside. Kloor lay off to one side and slept. We got on fine together in the forest. Hinton and I didn't sleep. We got up at daylight.

They Eat First Pigeon.

"We ate a pigeon that morning, December 15. We cleaned a pigeon and cooked it. We divided it in three parts, a couple of mouthfuls apiece. We drank water out of moose tracks and holes in the ground. That is what probably made me sick the next day. We started off, I carrying my grip.

"We came to a creek that day (the Indians call this stream the Nescohaga). Hinton was leading and kept moving too far to the west.

"I proposed to him to go southeast. In 30 minutes we got to the creek, which was not frozen over, so we had to follow the bank. We camped again in good shape. I, for one, was not very hungry, but we were cold when we stopped walking.

"We had made a fire and rested at noon, but we did not eat in order to conserve food. We argued about where we were. I figured it somewhere in the woods in Canada, but wasn't sure.

How They Were Garbed.

"At that time I was still in my flying suit, Hinton in uniform and Kloor in uniform and flying suit. We all wore flying boots. My grip kept getting foul of trees, so I threw it away at ten o'clock, but took care to put it in a tree. Before that I got my good English shoes out of the grip and put them on and threw away my flying boots, which were pretty near gone.

"I did not make more than four miles the first day nor more than seven or eight the second day. Our night camp was on the creek. We did not eat. During the day we all nibbled a bit of a kind of moss we found growing around.

"We were not cheerful. We began to dread that this dog barking proposition was a kind of phoney. There were so many noises. I figure now it was a wolf barking. We saw a lot of wolf tracks.

Youngest Flyer Prays.

"Kloor told us he had been praying—not out loud, but just to himself. I'm not much on religion; I didn't pray. No more than I made a proposition they should dine off me.

"Hinton and I discussed our course while Kloor was praying. We had to admit we were in a pretty serious jam and felt pretty blue. But when we quit we had a hunch that the third day was going to be lucky.

"We ate the second pigeon and killed the other one the morning of the third day—December 16. Kloor put the dead pigeon in his pocket. We did this to do away with the cage.

"During the night Hinton and Kloor got their feet in the fire. Now their flying shoes were burned and they had to throw them away and walk in uniform boots. My shoes were in the best shape.

Hikers Growing Weak.

"We were all growing weak and fell a lot in holes and over trees. Hinton was very weak. I felt like vomiting. Hinton was nauseated, his stomach was very bad, but our heads were as clear as they are right now.

"If we had had a definite object we could have gone fifty or a hundred miles without so much distress. We saw so much of the same sort of woods that it appeared we were not going anywhere. But we were not going in circles because we were steered by the compass zigzagging through the wood. That counted against us.

"I began to lag behind pretty much and Hinton suggested that I take off my flying suit. I did, and walked in my underclothing the rest of the trip.

"Hinton wrapped my suit around him as a sort of blanket. Just before noon I had a nasty fall over a tree trunk into a hole three feet deep. I was bruised and scratched but I got up alone.

Hunch Fails to Help Out.

"We didn't eat at noon and made fire and warmed up and started off again all together. We were pretty blue when we camped the third night. Our hunch about the third being the lucky day flivvered.

"Hinton said, 'Let's write some letters and put them in our pockets,' but I said, 'No, we'll have plenty of time to do that.'

"Hinton could hardly hold his head up. It was very cold and it sure was our worst night. We slept again with Hinton near the fire and me on the outside. I had the flying suit on, but it was too cold to lie still, and I would get up often.

"When I did Hinton did too, and we would both sit near the fire for a while. Kloor slept fine, almost in the fire. He kept getting his feet in the fire and we would have to pull them out.

"Next morning we kidded the kid—that's what we called Kloor—and told him he had been hogging the fire. Hinton had the matches, because he knows how to light a fire. We were careful with the matches. We would go stiff when it took Hinton two matches to get the fire going.

Trio in Bad Shape.

"Kloor had lots of pep after his night's sleep and Hinton was in bad shape. I was a bit better off than Hinton, but not much. We started off without food along the bank of the creek. I had a hunch that night might have frozen up the creek and I left them to go down and try it out."

The distance covered that afternoon was not more than three miles. Next day (Thursday) almost the same story was repeated at nightfall, their distance from the "hypothetical" village being still as undetermined as when they made their landing.

Friday proved to be the lucky day. In the morning Tom Marks, a Cree Indian trapper, who was inspecting his traps on the outskirts of the settlement of Moose Factory, an island in the bottom of James bay, noticed tracks which he judged to have been made by three white men. His curiosity getting the better of the native Indian timidity in the presence of the unusual, Marks followed up the tracks until early in the afternoon he came upon the three balloonists.

Kloor's Story of Trip.

"The first days out were the worst," said Lieutenant Kloor, describing their experiences. "We had practiced walking with snowshoes at Moose Factory while we were there and thought we were experts with them, but after going a day on the trail changed our minds. It was quite stormy, too, and the first week we were out we encountered three severe blizzards.

"On Sunday a week ago it became so bad we were compelled to retrace our steps for more than a mile. We also found that the dogs we had with us were inadequate for the load we were carrying and had to send back for more. The weather, however, was not very cold. We had lots of moose meat to eat and I think we are all feeling fine."

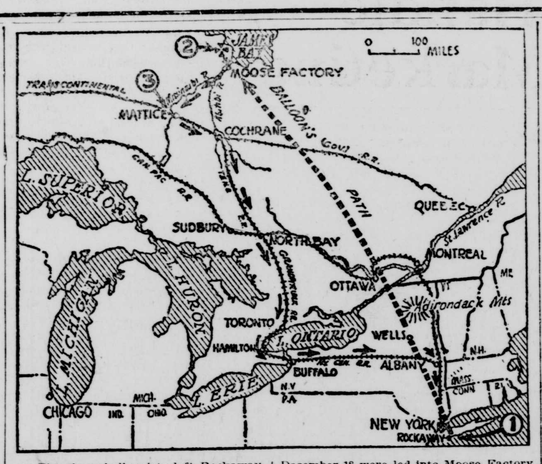
"What scientific values to be derived from your trip?" was asked.

"The main scientific fact demonstrated," replied Kloor, "is that a balloon of 35,000 cubic feet capacity can remain in the air for more than twelve hours. We were in the air for twenty-five hours and could have remained there longer. Further than that I think nothing ought to be said until we report to our superiors."

Dogs Hail the Arrival.

Kloor, a blue-eyed, ruddy young fellow who looked to be in the pink of condition, was the first to arrive. He came whirling around the bend of the Missanaibi into the town, riding on the dog sled, with Sam Sainsbury, Toronto explorer, who had gone to meet him.

"I feel fine. We're all all right. All I ask is that I get to a fire," he said.



1—The three balloonists left Rockaway, N. Y., about noon on December 13. A storm caught them, night came down, and they were driven far to the north.

2—After drifting all night and the next morning, the three descended on the shores of James bay, in the wilds of Canada. They had made the 800 mile trip in a little over twenty-four hours, and during this time they had seen but little, except the storm clouds below them. They wandered four days in the woods, and on December 18 were led into Moose Factory by an Indian, when they were on the verge of death. They left there December 28 for the 200-mile trip to the railroad at Mattice.

3—On January 11 the three, with their guides, reached Mattice, on the transcontinental railroad. They had come 200 miles through woods and snow. This trip ordinarily takes eleven days or more. They were lost to the world for 29 days in all.

CURE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

High blood pressure can be overcome in most cases by exercise, says the Canadian Life. This cause of the many rejections in life insurance is not usually a permanent disorder. It can be cured by exercising, gently at first, and increasing up to a reasonable amount. Clients who have been rejected on this account should be advised to take up some moderate form of exercise, and in the course of a few months they may be acceptable.

POSTCRIPTS

The first bicycle driven by pedals was made in Paris in 1866.

Ecuador takes its name from the fact that it is situated on the equator.

In Africa there is a lack of locomotives which is felt just as acutely as is being experienced in the remainder of the world and for the purposes of a light railway, cars are being drawn along the tracks by road tractors which move along on a road built beside the tracks.

BURMESE FOND OF FLOWERS.

Who would suspect that in the tropics, in sun-drenched Burma itself, there are acres of gardens given over to nothing else but the cultivation of roses! All through the hot weather, in Lower Burma, they flourish; not till the rains break are they beaten to earth and almost washed away. The Burmese are very fond of flowers; no Burmese house is without them; they are lavished on the pagodas, and women decorate their hair with them.

DAIRY

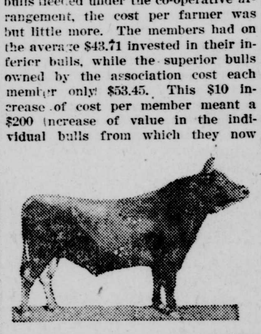
WORK OF BULL ASSOCIATION

Missouri Organization Doubled in Membership in Two Years Because of Its Usefulness.

Two years ago the United States Department of Agriculture and co-operating agencies organized a bull association in Webster county, Mo., with 31 members. Now there are twice that many members, due to the success and usefulness of the association.

Before the association was formed there were 18 bulls owned by the men who afterwards joined it. Upon the formation of the organization the number of bulls was reduced by two-thirds, because after the members had been arranged into blocks, it was found that six bulls were enough. These were much finer animals, however. Judging them by their money value, the new ones were three or four times as good as the ones they replaced, since the average investment per bull was $75 before organization, and $276 after.

Yet, owing to the smaller number of bulls needed under the co-operative arrangement, the cost per farmer was but little more. The members had on the average $43.71 invested in their inferior bulls, while the superior bulls owned by the association cost each member only $53.45. This $10 increase of cost per member meant a $200 increase of value in the individual bulls from which they now



Jersey Bull—A Sire Is "More Than Half the Herd."

have service—one thing which accounts for the doubling of the membership of the association after running two years. The value of the calf crop will probably show a very much greater increase.

FARMERS MIXING OWN FEEDS

Dairymen Dissatisfied With Commercial Materials Are Turning to Co-operative Buying.

"Farmers are almost universally dissatisfied with mixed commercial feeds and are depending more on mixing their own rations," says Henry McGough, chairman of the dairy committee of the Illinois Agricultural association. He adds: "They are all interested in the co-operative buying of mill feeds such as bran, cottonseed meal and gluten and at times when there is a shortage in roughages in the purchase of alfalfa hay."

Commercial mixed feeds ought to give more satisfactory results because the manufacturers with their improved machinery for mixing, large capital and ability to purchase feeds and grains in large quantities should be able to supply a satisfactory feed at a reasonable price. Oat hulls, weed seeds, chaff and cheap molasses do not make a nourishing or satisfactory feed and their extensive use by some mixers has brought these disparaging remarks from Mr. McGough.

SUCCESS IN DAIRY FARMING

Carelessness in Breeding and Calf-Raising Is Sure to Result Disastrously to Herd.

Success in dairy farming depends to a great extent upon the careful rearing of the calves. Carelessness in breeding and calf raising is bound to result disastrously to a herd, or at least keep it at a standstill, as far as improvement is concerned. Without raising calves from which to replace discarded animals it is almost impossible to raise the average production of the herd. Purchasing cows for this purpose is a very unsatisfactory method. Cows placed on the market are almost certain to be of very ordinary grade, since a good cow whose value as a milk producer is known is not offered for sale at market price. Therefore, the dairy farmer should take every precaution in handling the young calves which are to be placed in the herd.

PRODUCTION OF DAIRY COW

Animal May Be Considered Profitable if She Yields 6,000 Pounds of Milk Each Year.

A cow may be considered profitable if she produces 6,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds of butterfat per year. A good dairy cow should produce 8,000 pounds or more of milk or 400 pounds or more of butterfat.

BEST TYPE OF DAIRY COW

Must Be Capable of Producing Large Quantity of Milk and Butterfat Economically.

A dairy cow is one of distinct dairy type and dairy breed capable of producing a large quantity of milk and butterfat economically or at a profit, and to produce calves regularly as good or better than herself.

Cause of Ropy Milk.

Ropy milk is due to bacteria which get into the milk from outside sources and it is not always easy to locate the source.

Sell Products Near Home.

The more farm products are sold near home the less the demand on our overburdened transportation system.

Liberal Feeder Succeeds.

The liberal feeder is usually the successful farmer.

Live Stock News

TIME TO PURCHASE FEEDERS

No Hard and Fast Rule for Farmer to Go By—Cattle Are Higher in Spring Than in Fall.

Sim Baxter's right leg was in temporary retirement under a layer of arnica-soaked bandages. He regarded the injured member with a glint of rueful humor and spake thus to a neighbor who had dropped in for a chat with the cheerful invalid.

"Bert, tell me somethin'. How can a feller tell when a mean white mule named Anarchy is goin' to kick? I mean, how can he tell in time to do him any good?"

"Human knowledge goes no further than to say that a white mule is always goin' to kick. Is that the answer? Then let me ask you a question: How do you know whether to buy your 'feeder' steers in the fall or in the spring? Do you make anything by feeding them in the winter, and will you make more if you let the other feller feed 'em through? They cost more in the spring than in the fall. Is there any way to be certain?"

Sim admitted that the thing was past his comprehension and confessed that he sometimes did the thing one way and sometimes the other, but that he never knew just how he was coming out.

In reality, as to the time to buy stockers or feeders, there is no hard and fast rule. The usual time is in the fall when they must leave the grazing areas and go where feeds have been harvested or stored for cattle feeding. However, with a falling market, which no one can foretell with any degree of certainty, the cattle may not be worth enough more in the spring to pay for the winter feeding. Yet they have been kept largely on feed for which there is no other market.

Consequently, what Sim and his neighbor should know is how much it costs to keep stockers through the winter on various rations, how they lose or gain weight, and how they gain through the summer as a result of the way they have been wintered. Being in a better position to carry on feeding experiments to answer these questions than the cattlemen, the bureau of animal industry, co-operating with the West Virginia experiment station, conducted a series of feeding tests in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. The experiments began December 22, 1914, and covered a period of four years, the results being now



Turning Steers Into Beef.

published in department bulletin 870.

In brief, 30 yearling steers were selected each year and divided into three lots of ten steers each. When the lots were carefully equalized, the average weight of the animals was 633 pounds each. The steers were on winter rations an average of 130 days, and on pasture an average of 158 days each year.

The tests proved that an average daily ration of 19.8 pounds of silage, five pounds of mixed hay, and 2.5 pounds of wheat straw during the winter would maintain these steers without loss of weight.

An average daily ration of 23.1 pounds of corn silage, 4.9 pounds of wheat straw and one pound of cottonseed meal would give each steer an average gain of 62 pounds.

A daily ration of 11.9 pounds of mixed hay and 4.1 pounds of wheat straw fed throughout the winter will not keep the animal in good condition. This ration was responsible for a loss of 35 pounds per steer. Corn silage gave better results than dry roughage alone, and the steers that had silage as a part of their winter ration made greater total gains than those fed on hay and straw.

The cost of feed averaged throughout the four years was as follows:

Corn silage	$ 6.00
Mixed hay	18.00
Rye hay	18.00
Soy-bean hay	17.00
Wheat straw	7.00
Cottonseed meal	50.00

The bulletin records feeding tests that will be extremely valuable to the farmers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and the adjacent states, and for them it does much to answer the question that puzzled Sim and his friends. The bulletin may be had on application to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Porker and Runt.

A plump little pig is a porker, but a puny pig is a runt.

Be Careful of Colt's Mouth.

A colt's mouth may be spoiled by severe bits, by a too tight adjustment of the reins of the bitting harness, by tight check reins, by unnecessary jerking and lugging on the lines, or by a poor driver.

Clover as an Egg Producer.

Clover is as much an egg producer among hens as it is a producer of milk among cows. It is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter. Having a high nutritive ratio, it is equal to barley, and almost as high as wheat.

Grove's
is the Genuine and Only
Laxative
Bromo Quinine
tablets

The first and original Cold and Grip tablet, the merit of which is recognized by all civilized nations.

Be careful to avoid imitations.

Be sure its Bromo



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E. W. Grove

The genuine bears this signature
30c.

Bad Stomach
Sends Her to Bed for 10 Months
Eatonic Gets Her Up!

"Over a year ago," says Mrs. Dora Williams, "I took to bed and for 10 months did not think I would live Eatonic helped me so much I am now up and able to work. I recommend it highly for stomach trouble."

Eatonic helps people to get well by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases that put the stomach out of order. If you have indigestion sourness, heartburn, belching, food repeating, or other stomach distress take an Eatonic after each meal. Big box costs only a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL
CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1696. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation



Keep a Bottle Handy

Pain whether it comes from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, backache or sprain is usually most acute at night.

If you have a bottle of Yager's Liniment handy and use it you get quick relief. Price 35c.

The large bottle contains twice as much as the usual 50c bottle of liniment and lasts the average family for months. At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT
RELIEVES PAIN
GILBERT BROS. & CO., Baltimore, Md.

For the Blood— For the Liver— As a Tonic



Johnstown, Pa.—"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the help it has given me. I take it as a blood purifier and as a tonic to build me up when run-down, also for sluggish and inactive liver and it always gives quick relief. It builds up the entire system and is one of the best medicines I have ever found for a bad cold or deep-seated cough. 'Golden Medical Discovery' is an excellent family remedy and I am never without it in the home."—DAN'L A. MILLER, 167 Pine St.

KEEP HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR



In the house. Don't let colds become influenza, pneumonia or other serious ailments. Use the dependable home remedy that quickly relieves coughing, hoarseness, sore throat, etc.; contains nothing harmful.

30c at all druggists

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS RELIEVE RELIEF

Cuticura Soap
SHAVES
Without Mug
Cuticura Soap is the favorite for safety razor shaving.

Deep-Seated Coughs
develop serious complications if neglected. Use an old and time-tried remedy that has given satisfaction for more than fifty years
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