

## PAYS TO GROW IT

### Alfalfa is a Most Profitable Crop To Raise

(Continued from last week.)

#### Manures and Fertilizers.

"It is especially desirable that the soil be supplied with an abundance of lime. Alfalfa is a heavy feeder and will thrive on soils deficient in plant food. The Willamette Valley soils are somewhat deficient in lime, and therefore an application of 100 pounds per acre of land plaster should be made. Although alfalfa can obtain a supply of nitrogen from the air when the plants are well started, it is necessary that the plants obtain plenty of this element at the time of sowing. In order to start the young plants with a vigorous growth, the fertilizer which will best accomplish this is a good barnyard manure. The manure should be applied to the land at the time of growing the crop of the preceding year, at the manure then has time to decompose and become valuable, and the weed seeds contained in upon the seed before sowing. The manure have time to germinate and be destroyed before the alfalfa has started.

"If barnyard manure cannot be readily obtained there is a danger of the soil lacking the necessary elements of fertility, then field peas or vetch should be grown during the preceding season. These plants will add nitrogen and vegetable matter to the soil in the form needed by the young alfalfa plant.

"During the season of 1905 the writer seeded two pieces of ground to alfalfa. The soil on the first piece was very carefully prepared for the purpose. The other piece was intended for another crop and was cloudy and in bad condition for seeding to crop like alfalfa. A good catch, however, was obtained in both places, but owing to the dryness of the season the alfalfa soon began to fall on the first piece and by Fall the catch was very poor. The second piece during 1904 had raised vetch, and on this piece the young alfalfa plants remained green all summer and maintained a vigorous growth. It therefore seemed that the vetch had supplied something which the other soil lacked.

#### Seed and Seeding.

"Pure seed is essential. Only that which is bright, plump and green should be used. The seed resembles that of red clover. In purchasing alfalfa seed care should be taken that the seed intended for sowing should be free from dodder seed. Dodder is an orange yellow-colored vine which grows as a parasite upon alfalfa plants and looks like yellow string. It starts in the ground from a seed, and then hooks on to an alfalfa plant, shoots out a short distance and hooks onto another plant; and in this way, if left alone will soon cover a considerable area. If the alfalfa is cut above the dodder plant, then the dodder plant avails itself of the most of the plant food supply and will begin to grow rapidly, greatly injuring the growth of alfalfa. If a field should become badly infested with dodder, it should be plowed up and devoted to some other crop for a few years. Small infested patches can be removed by hand, or the patches can be cut and then burned over by scattering straw or hay over them and burning it. The dodder plant has no roots in the soil, and consequently can also be removed by cutting the alfalfa close to the ground.

"The proper way to avoid dodder is not to plant the seed. Dodder seed, is somewhat smaller than alfalfa seed, is more angular, and is not curved or bean-like in shape. An examination of the seed under a magnifying glass should be made in order to detect dodder seed, and then if new seed cannot be obtained, an attempt should be made to remove the dodder seed by running the seed over a sieve, the mesh of which will be large enough to catch the alfalfa seed, and allow the dodder seed to pass through.

#### Preparation of the Soil.

"An alfalfa field is practically permanent and will well repay the expense of carefully and thoroughly preparing the soil. Not being provided with creeping roots or stems alfalfa will not spread, as in the case with such grasses as Kentucky blue grass. The individual plants become larger each year by the increasing size of the crown, but bare spaces in the field will not be filled except as new seed may be sown. Young alfalfa is quite tender and is easily crowded aside, or choked out by weeds, or checked in its growth by lack of moisture or other unfavorable conditions.

"If a piece of sod land is to be converted into an alfalfa field, it should be plowed and planted with some cultivated crop for a year or two before in order to put the soil in good physical condition. In any event it is desirable that the preceding crop should be one which requires cultivation such as corn or roots. The soil should be somewhat compact for the seed, hence it is not wise to sow alfalfa on newly plowed ground. It is a good plan to plow the land in the Fall, allow it to remain fallow in the Winter; and in the Spring when the soil is in good condition to work, cut up the ground with a disc harrow and pulverize very finely. Then allow the land to fallow for a week or ten days so that the weed seeds on the surface of the soil will germinate. Then harrow thoroughly and sow twenty pounds of alfalfa seed, one hundred pounds of land plaster, and if the seed has not been treated with nitro cultures, put on one hundred and fifty pounds of inoculated soil per acre. Cover this with a light harrow. Permit no stock to graze the alfalfa the first year. Run a mower over the ground several times during the summer so as to subside the weeds; and at the same time keep the alfalfa clipped close to the ground. In this way, strong, well rotted plants will be secured.

"In Western Oregon it is important that the seed be either treated with nitro cultures, or inoculated soil used so as to introduce the necessary bacteria to enable the plant to utilize atmospheric nitrogen.

"Alfalfa likes a fine, but solid seedbed, hence spring plowing is not usually advisable. Occasionally a soil may be too acid for the alfalfa bacteria. This may be corrected by putting on one-half ton of freshly slacked lime, or one ton of wood ashes per acre. Soils which are well drained, however, are not usually sour as the such ground."

harrowing to mix the seed loosely with the surface soil. The ground on which alfalfa is planted should be finely pulverized and then rendered somewhat compact by rolling, and then the immediate surface soil should be loosened by means of a light harrow or weeder, and the alfalfa seed thus covered. After the ground has been well cultivated and prepared it should be allowed to lie fallow for about ten days to two weeks so that the weed seeds will germinate. It should be then harrowed for the purpose of destroying the weeds, and then the alfalfa seed should be sown. "From 20 to 25 pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. Care should be taken that the seed is not put in too deep. If planted more than three inches deep there is danger that the germinating plant will not be able to reach the surface. One-half inch to two inches below the surface are about the extremes. The seed may be sown broadcast, using some kind of a mechanical sower to distribute it evenly. If sown by a drill it should be drilled in both ways across the field.

#### Early Treatment.

"The growth of weeds should be checked early, and as soon as the weeds are large enough should be clipped slightly by the cutting bar of a mowing machine. If the clipping is not too heavy it can be left on the field, otherwise it should be removed by forking and without raking, in order not to disturb the young plants. This destruction of weeds in the young growth is very important, and in addition frequent cutting is helpful in establishing the young plants.

"Alfalfa should be cut every time it begins to blossom, whether the growth is short or tall. If left until fully blossomed the quality of the product is reduced, and the plants are injured and subsequent crops are smaller.

#### Established Fields.

"The chief value of alfalfa is as a green forage or soiling crop. After the field is well established three or four cuttings may be secured in a season. It is not safe pasture for cattle or sheep, as it is likely to cause bloat. When the animals are given all they will eat the fodder should be allowed to wilt before it is fed. Alfalfa is one of the most palatable of fodders and animals which naturally have a greedy appetite will injure themselves with it if allowed to do so. Such animals should be fed sparingly until they become used to the diet, allowing plenty of exercise. As high as 50 pounds of green forage per cow per day have been used at some of the Stations, and no cases of bloating have been observed where the forage was allowed to wilt before it was fed.

"It is not advisable to pasture alfalfa at any time. The younger plants are not strong enough to stand long continued pasturing, and much tramping is injurious to crowns of the roots at any time.

#### Alfalfa as a Hay Crop.

"Alfalfa where desired for forage or hay should be cut when budded or just before full bloom, as it contains the most nutriment at this time and it is better for the subsequent crops to cut it before it is in full bloom. The value of the hay depends much on the method used in curing it. The preparation of hay from alfalfa is essentially the same as from any of the grasses, being modified somewhat by its succulent nature. After cutting it should be allowed to lie in the swath only long enough to become well wilted, when it should be raked into windrows, where it may be left for a few hours before putting into cocks. The hay should be allowed to remain in the cocks until cured, which usually requires three or four days. It should then be hauled to the barn without further handling.

"If the weather is unfavorable hay caps should be used, as water penetrates alfalfa very readily. These caps are pieces of cheap sheeting into the corners of which light weights are fastened. In Wisconsin such caps are used very successfully, and the results certainly justify the expense and trouble. Alfalfa hay is worth almost as much pound for pound as bran, and certainly such hay justifies any reasonable cost connected with saving it in good shape.

"The Oregon Experiment Station has successfully raised alfalfa at Corvallis, and Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Station, furnishes the following short statement on the proper method of culture: "If the land has been farmed for a number of years it is a good plan to plow under, in the Fall, ten or fifteen loads of stable manure per acre, eight or ten inches deep. Allow the land to remain fallow during the Winter. In the Spring when the soil is in good condition to work, cut up the ground with a disc harrow and pulverize very finely. Then allow the land to fallow for a week or ten days so that the weed seeds on the surface of the soil will germinate. Then harrow thoroughly and sow twenty pounds of alfalfa seed, one hundred pounds of land plaster, and if the seed has not been treated with nitro cultures, put on one hundred and fifty pounds of inoculated soil per acre. Cover this with a light harrow. Permit no stock to graze the alfalfa the first year. Run a mower over the ground several times during the summer so as to subside the weeds; and at the same time keep the alfalfa clipped close to the ground. In this way, strong, well rotted plants will be secured."

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# Constipated An's life.



MR. and MRS. WILBERT THOMPSON,  
801 Main St., Peoria, Ill.  
MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CURED HIM.

## LET US GIVE YOU A 50c. BOTTLE.

This Coupon is good for a 50c. Bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic.

Fill out this coupon and send to the Lightning Medicine Co., 157 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill., and you will receive a full size, 50c. bottle of Mull's Grape Tonic.

I have never taken Mull's Grape Tonic, but if you will supply me with a 50c. bottle free, I will take it as directed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

GIVE FULL ADDRESS AND WRITE PLAINLY.

**HOWELL & JONES, Reliable Druggists.**

Wilbert Thompson never knew a well day until last June—he had been constipated all his life—many doctors treated him, but all failed to even help him—his health failed rapidly and on January 21, 1903, Mrs. Thompson asked us to suggest a treatment for her husband—We thought the case too serious and recommended that a specialist be consulted—but he also failed to help the patient—NOW HE IS WELL.

## Mull's Grape Tonic Cured Him

Mrs. Thompson first wrote us as follows: "My husband, aged 23, suffers from sharp pains in his stomach and sometimes thinks it is his heart. Let me know by return mail what causes the pain, if you can. Mr. Thompson has been treated by several doctors, but they have given him up. We promptly advised that a first-class medicine be purchased. We quote: "We want to sell Mull's Grape Tonic, because we know it will cure constipation, but 50c. a bottle is no object to us when a human life is at stake, and if your husband's case is as serious as you state, we suggest you consult a reliable specialist, not the advertising kind, promptly." At the same time, knowing that Mull's Grape Tonic could do no harm, we advised its use until a physician could be consulted. January 23 Mrs. Thompson wrote that a physician had been consulted. He diagnosed the case as being chronic constipation and dyspepsia. His treatment was followed faithfully, but there was no perceptible improvement in Mr. Thompson's health. Then he began taking Mull's Grape Tonic and on Sept. 3, 1903, we received the following letter from Mrs. Thompson:

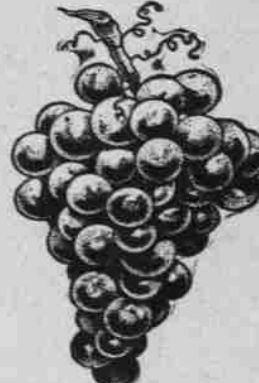
"You will remember that I wrote to you last January in regard to my husband's health. It is four months since he quit taking Mull's Grape Tonic for constipation, which he suffered from since birth. He took just 24 bottles of it and is perfectly cured. He is much stronger and has gained considerably in flesh. It cannot thank you enough for Mull's Grape Tonic. It cured him and his weight in gold. Just \$12 cured him and he has spent hundreds of dollars with doctors who did him no good. Now I want to state my case to you and expect your early reply. I also have constipation, have had for three years. Kindly let me know as I am sure it will cure me if you say it will, as it did all you claimed it would in my husband's case. I await an early reply."

Very respectfully yours, MRS. W. H. THOMPSON, 801 Main St., Peoria, Ill.

If you are afflicted with constipation or any of its kindred diseases we will buy a 50-cent bottle for you of your druggist and give it to you to try. If you are constipated we know it will cure you. Surely if we have such confidence in our remedy as to pay for a bottle of it that you may test for yourself its wonderful curative qualities, you should not refuse to accept our offer.

## Mull's Grape Tonic

is the only cure for constipation known. We do not recommend it for anything but Constipation and its allied diseases. It is our free gift to you. In accepting this free bottle you do not obligate yourself further than to take its contents. Mull's Grape Tonic is pleasant to take and one bottle will benefit you. We want you to try it and, therefore, if you will fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us to-day we will instruct your druggist to give you a 50-cent bottle and charge same to us.



#### REFER TO RECORD.

(Continued from page 1.)

1901. This county paid \$24,423.59, in state taxes while in 1904 this tax was almost double, \$41,037.50, having to be paid to the state. The following year, 1905, Clackamas county's state tax was \$34,337.50.

#### Should Be Continued.

For reasons that have been recited, the Republicans of Clackamas county feel that the ticket that has been nominated is deserving of the unanimous support of the members of the party as well as citizens, irrespective of party affiliation, who appreciate a business administration of public affairs. With the record that has been made in practically wiping out the county's enormous indebtedness and at the same time keeping the expenses of the county at a minimum, the Republicans are willing to submit their case to the jury, composed of the electors of the county, whose verdict that will be rendered June 4, will unquestionably be for a continuance of the satisfactory business administration of county affairs that has been established by the Republicans.

#### ARE ALL GOOD MEN.

(Continued from page 1.)

to coroner. Don't—let me beg of you—let any personal feeling swerve you from the path of duty.

We can easily elect every man on the ticket, and it is the duty of every Republican to see to it that this is done.

Stand by your colors, boys.

Yours for success,

E. C. HACKETT.

#### AN INTERESTING STATEMENT.

Huntley Bros. say they have at Last Discovered a Positive Cure for Indigestion.

"For years," said a member of the above drug firm, "we have been waiting for some one to discover a remedy that will really cure dyspepsia."

"We recently learned that a new remedy, Pepsikola Tablets, had been placed on the market, and on investigation we found that at last there is a remedy that will surely cure."

"We laid in a big supply because we knew that as soon as the people began to know about this remarkable remedy there would be a big demand for it and it is selling beyond our expectations."

"It is not often that a druggist sells a new remedy on a positive guarantee or unless cured of nervousness, dizzy spells, sour stomach, coated tongue, palpitation, and other symptoms of dyspepsia. Huntley Bros. will hand back your money cheerfully and without argument.

No one should hesitate on trying a 25-cent box of Pepsikola Tablets as they will not cost you a cent should they fail to relieve and cure the very worst case of indigestion and dyspepsia."

#### JOHN BITTNER GETS CONTRACT.

City Council Held a Busy Special Meeting.

At a special meeting of the City Council held last Friday night the contract for the improvement of John Quincy Adams street between Sixth and Seventh streets was awarded to John Bittner, he being the lowest bidder. The cost of this improvement by Mr. Bittner will be \$970.23. The other bids received were E. D. Olds, \$970.30 and J. W. Jones, \$1050. The bid of Mr. Jones, being irregular, no check accompanying his proposal, was not considered. The estimate of the City Engineer for this improvement was \$922.72.

A saloon license was granted Louis DePurdusin and a letter from W. H. Hurlburt, of the O. W. P. Ry. Company was read acknowledging the thanks

of the Council for a special car by the company the night Officer Hanlon was murdered.

An ordinance was introduced and read first time requiring the City Treasurer to file with the City Recorder, duplicate receipts for all money received by him excepting only money taken in for street and sewer improvements under the Bancroft act. The purpose of this arrangement is to establish a checking system by which the accounts of the two offices can be readily compared.

The street committee recommended the creation of a new sewer district in the vicinity of the Eastham school, the same to be a sub-division of Sewer District No. 2. The territory included in the proposed district consists of Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, blocks 38, 42 and 46; lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 of fractional block 46; block D, a strip 132 feet westerly along Seventh street off the northerly side of the public square between Harrison and Taylor streets; blocks 1, 8, 13 and 109 feet off the west side of blocks 4, 7, and 14 and 100 feet off the east side of blocks 2, 9, and 12 of Holmes Addition.

The matter of city printing was left with the finance committee with instructions to enter into a year's contract wherever the best terms can be had.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Furnished Every Week By the Clackamas Abstract Company.

The Clackamas Abstract & Trust Co. are owners of the only complete Abstract plant in Clackamas county. Prompt and reliable work on short notice, and all work guaranteed. Abstracts made, money loaned, mortgages foreclosed, trusts executed, estates settled and titles perfected.

T. F. Ryan to C. E. Ramsby, lot 7 blk 157, Oregon City; \$390.

C. A. Looney to Garfield Grange No. 217, half acre in sec. 26, 3-4 E. \$25.

Wm. Knight to Carlton & Rosekrans lot 5, blk 3, Canby; \$500.

E. C. Giltner to B. F. Giltner, blks 2, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59 and 60 in Minthorn; \$500.

O. Greenow to O. Boden 453. acres in Stone claim, 3-3 E. \$10.

D. Calkins to M. Weber, lots 3 and 4, blk 57, Oak Grove; \$700.

E. F. Noland to W. F. Cochran, lot 3 sec. 34, and east half of lot 1 sec. 33, 4-1 E. \$600.

Glaston Real Estate Association to J. M. Tracy, 2 acres in blk 24, Gladstone, \$620.

O. R. Mack to O. E. Ames, 1.46 acres in sec. 4, 4-1 E.; \$700.

J. C. Bollantz to C. E. Burns, Jr., lot 6 blk 4, and lot in blk 5, Green Point; \$200.

E. T. C. Stevens to E. A. Roots, NE of NW sec. 1, 2-3 E.; \$1,000.

C. D. Bradford to J. L. Hoyslin, part lot 18 blk 11 Milwaukee Park; \$1.

J. L. Joslin to C. D. Bradford, E. 50 feet of lots 13, 14 and 15, blk 11, Milwaukee Park; \$42.50.

C. B. Moores to B. W. Irwin et al., blk 46, Minthorn; \$450.

D. S. Livesey to E. Critterson, two and one-half acres 5-1, W.; \$200.

W. G. Welch to P. L. Welch 15 acres in sec. 10 and 11, 2-2 E.; \$1.

W. G. Welch to E. R. Capps, 25 ac. in sec. 10 and 11, 2-2 E.; \$1.

J. W. Loder to W. B. May blk 6 and part of 7 Mountain View Add.; \$1.

L. Herron to Bowman & Pinney, 82.84 acres in sec. 4, 2-1, W.; \$2,460.

E. A. Sperry to O. Hettman, SE of NW sec. 11, 2-2 E.; \$1,400.

J. L. Udell to L. Spencer 24 acres in Cl. 38, 4-2, E.; \$580.

C. R. Houghman to M. Henkes, 105 acres in 6-1 E.; \$337.

S. L. & I. L. O'Brien blk. 52, 67, 68, 81, and 82 Oak Grove; \$9438.

M. O'Brien to Roman Cath. Arch Bishop, same as last; \$10,000.

A. Heidman to F. Storm, 25 acres in section 4-3, E.; \$500.

E. Clevenger to James Ward lot 8, blk. 5 Sunset City Add; \$30.

W. W. May to G. E. Loder, lots 3 to 6, blk. 3, Ely Add; \$1.

W. Stubbe to A. Stubbe lot 10 blk 2 Estantada; \$1.

B. J. Wakefield to J. Chowning SE of SE of section 30, 1-5 E.; \$800.

T. D. Jones to J. Helm W half of NE NE of SW, NE of SE section 32, 3-3 E.; \$2000.

M. J. W. Pettitt to E. A. Mino, .90 acres in section 4, 3-3 E.; \$1500.

M. A. McGinnis to P. E. Lerwill W half of NW section 2, 4-2 E.; \$2600.

J. F. Clark, Atty at Law, President and Manager, Over Bank of Oregon City.

## FOR WOMEN ONLY.

There are good and substantial reasons why intelligent people and physicians as well, employ in plain English, without prescription for the cure of diseases and weakness peculiar to women.

In the first place, it is not a cure-all, serving only as a remedial for such ailments, but a specific for one class of diseases only—those peculiar weaknesses and maladies incident to women. Besides it is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for the cure of such maladies, all the ingredients of which have the endorsement of leading medical practitioners and writers, as being the very best known remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is advised. All this will be learned to the reader's full satisfaction by perusing a booklet of extracts compiled by Doctor Pierce from standard authorities in plain English, so that all who take it may know exactly what they are using.

A further reason for the unprecedented popularity of the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce for the special use of women, is to be found in the fact that it contains not a drop of alcohol—pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, being the basis for both extracting and preserving the medicinal principles extracted from such roots of native medicinal plants as are employed in its making up. The printed formula will appear without that it contains no narcotics or other harmful or habit-forming drugs, being entirely made up of glyceric extracts of native, American plants, of the efficacy in the cure of the diseases peculiar to women.

Now, in this connection, it is well to bear in mind, that, curious as it may seem, yet it is a fact that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the *only* medicine for the cure of women's peculiar weaknesses and maladies that does not contain alcohol, and that in *large quantities*. This fact can be easily proven; and yet it is a fact well known to all the best physicians that alcohol, even in small quantities, when long continued is very harmful and especially so to weak, invalid, nervous women. While the effect of spirituous wines and liquors, sold under various enticing names may at first be to exhilarate, brace-up and unduly support the system for a brief time, yet a reaction comes sooner or later and the patient is worse off than before. Besides, a craving for alcoholic stimulants has gradually fastened itself upon the poor, deluded, suffering woman—a malady generally more to be dreaded than the original affliction.

Furthermore, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has a record of cures extending over a period exceeding one-third of a century and embracing more genuine cases of full and complete recovery than any other medicine in its line can boast of. Thousands have been saved from the operating table and the surgeon's knife by the use of this marvellously efficacious specific for women's ailments. Other thousands have escaped the disagreeable ordeal of the doctor's questionings, and offensive examinations by taking this remedy and being cured in the privacy of their homes. It has cured thousands of bad, obstinate cases in which doctors had failed and in which cures were thought to be impossible.

What it has done for others it will no doubt, do for you, if similarly afflicted, and you give it a good, fair and faithful trial.

In favor of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being regarded as the best and the secret patent medicines of our time, is the

frank, candiding open, honest statement of its full composition, giving every ingredient in plain English, without fear of successful criticism and with confidence that the good sense of afflicted women will lead them to appreciate this honorable manner of confiding to them what they are taking into their stomachs when making use of this medicine.

If suffering from headache, headache, periodic headaches and other recurring pains at more or less regular intervals, disagreeable drains as if from pelvic catarrh, sickening sensations, dizziness at times, monthly headaches, irregularities, bearing down or sagging-down sensations in the lower abdomen or any of the many kindred distressful and painful symptoms which accompany female weaknesses, then you cannot find any remedy quite so perfectly adapted for the cure of your malady as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Bear in mind, it is not a secret nostrum, is not a patent medicine, to the use of which most intelligent people object because of the secrecy with which the formulae of such medicines are held, and which, no doubt, many times harmful in the long run, especially as all the world can obtain large quantities of alcohol and of times other objectionable ingredients. The only wise and safe course is to use only MEDICINES of known composition, and which, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, contain no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs.

The exact proportion of the several ingredients used in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as well as the working formula and peculiar processes, apparatus and appliances employed in their manufacture, are in the hands of the public, that Dr. Pierce's proprietary rights may not be infringed and trespassed upon by unprincipled imitators and those who may be piratically inclined.

For weak stomachs and the consequent indigestion or dyspepsia, and all other various diseases which result therefrom, no medicine can be better suited as a curative agent than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The Golden Seal root, Stone root, Mandrake root and Black Cherry bark, enter into its composition, as recommended by such eminent authorities as Dr. Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College; Prof. John A. Squire, author of the "Hahnemannian Repository"; Prof. John M. Scudder, late of Cincinnati; Dr. William Paine, author of Paine's "Anatomy of Medicine"; Prof. J. C. Kenyon, M. D., Medical Dept., University of N. Y.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., Professor of Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and many others, as remedies for indigestion and dyspepsia, torpid liver as well as bronchitis, throat and lung affections, as will be seen from reading a little booklet recently compiled by Dr. E. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., who will send the same on request, by postal card or letter, to any address, free. This little booklet tells of what Dr. Pierce's celebrated medicine are made, and gives the properties and uses of each and every ingredient entering into their composition, and also the mode of use, as above and receive it by return post.

Queen's root, or Silliglia, is an ingredient entering into the "Golden Seal Compound" highly recommended by several of the above mentioned authorities for the cure of chronic or lingering bronchitis, whooping-cough, pharyngitis, and all other lung affections, public speaker's sore throat attended with hoarseness, dry, rasping cough, and all other ailments of the throat. It is a specific in its curative action in all these affections, but in "Golden Seal Compound" it is blended in just the right proportion with that of Golden Seal root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark and Bloodroot, with which it is blended in just the right proportion. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. Thereby they avoid the disagreeable questioning from which most women shrink as well as the still more repulsive examinations which are generally unnecessary. All letters of consultation are regarded as strictly confidential. Address Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure bad, foul stomach and constipation and do help to cure nearly every disease of mankind. They regulate, tone up and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.