

## About the House.

### HINTS OF SPRING.

Everyone who loves the spring is now beginning to look anxiously forward to its coming. As yet nothing green has made its appearance, but many a flower lover can have a tiny bit of spring in her window garden long before the woods begin to don their brighter hues. As early as March the blossoms will burst forth on branches of plum, apple, cherry, peach, pear and lilac if given plenty of water in a warm, sunny window. Any time during this month, when small branches of these trees can be easily obtained, they should be put into jars always kept full of water. A window where the sun shines in all day is best, and the room needs to be kept warm. The buds will soon start, and sometimes in less than two weeks there will be dainty blossoms filling the room with fragrance. They are of course not as large as if grown out of doors, but they are sweet and pretty just the same.

A pretty bit of green seen recently was a sponge filled with a mass of seeds, all of which had sprouted and almost concealed it. A pretty low bowl was filled with water and a large sponge was placed in it. The sponge absorbed the water, and every day it was necessary to fill in more water in order to keep it thoroughly moist. A couple of handfuls of mixed bird seed had been scattered over and pressed into the sponge, which was then set in a warm sunny window. In a very short time the sponge was one pale green mass, very pretty to look upon and remaining one very much of the balmy spring days soon to come. Ferns and violets may be brought from the woods at this season if one knows where to look for them. They may be chopped out of the ground with considerable dirt in which they grew. If planted in boxes and left in a cool room until the earth is thawed out, they will reward one with their beautiful green and blossoms very soon after having warmth and sunlight. The best way, however, to have these in perfection is to plant some in a box in the fall and sink it into the earth. Then in the spring the whole box may be lifted out and taken to the house without further trouble. Many of the pretty little wild flowers will bloom much earlier for one in a window garden if brought in now, and some of them improve in size and beauty by such treatment.

### A WORD ABOUT STARCHING.

Flour starch can be used for coarse clothes and laundry starch for fine ones; but, all things considered, laundry starch is better for all clothes, not to mention its being the most economical. Flour starch turns sour very quickly if the clothes are left rolled up for any length of time before ironing, and this will cause them to turn yellow; and when this occurs the only remedy we know of is to put the clothes in the wash again, since neither airing nor perfume will render them tolerable.

Perhaps the best way to prepare laundry starch is to stir the necessary quantity of it in cold water until it is quite dissolved. Next add boiling water and stir incessantly until the opaque white of the mixture becomes semi-transparent, and the starch is almost as thick as jelly. Nearly every laundress has a way of her own for making starch, and is tenacious of her opinion as to what will make it iron without sticking. Wax, spermaceti, a bit of tallow candle, salt, soap, lard, and many other things of a similar nature are recommended, each of which has its own advantage; but the most simple, effectual and inexpensive addition to starch is kerosene, a dessertspoonful of which, if stirred in two quarts of starch directly after the boiling water is added, will prevent sticking, and be conducive to an elegant finish.

The gloss which distinguishes professional laundry work is obtained by various processes, most notable of which consists in coating the article repeatedly with thick boiling starch, ironing it as long as the material will absorb it, and then polishing with iron made particularly for the purpose. Now there is nothing to hinder the general housewife from treating collars, cuffs and shirt fronts in this way, for other garments usually require but little starch, and as to table and bed linen, it only needs just enough to make it smooth and glossy, stiffness not being desirable.

### SOME NICE DESSERTS.

Apple Dandies.—Pare five large, tart apples, remove cores and fill the cavities with quince or grape jelly. Cut five squares of bread, remove the crusts and place a filled apple on each piece of bread. Arrange on an earthen plate, sprinkle the apples thickly with powdered sugar and strew over them grated cocoanut. Cover closely and bake in a moderate oven till tender. Serve with whipped cream.

Jelly Crackers.—A dessert quickly made. Toast large square crackers, put a tablespoonful of jelly or jam on each one. Whip some cream, flavor it with vanilla, and pile it over the jelly. These are delicious.

Baked Indian Pudding.—One cupful of molasses and five tablespoonfuls of Indian meal to one quart of milk and piece of butter the size of an egg. If they are liked, add one cupful of cold milk as soon as it begins to cook. Bake in a moderate oven. Serve hot with butter or cream.

Date Rice.—Half a cupful of rice cooked in one pint of milk until tender. Add while hot half a cupful of dates chopped fine. Mix well and fill small moulds or cups. Serve cold with orange sauce made with one-egg and one-half cupful of sugar beaten together, pour one cupful of boiling water gradually over one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold wa-

ter, stir it well, then add the egg and sugar, half a cupful of orange juice, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Serve cold.

Fruit Jelly.—Make a plain lemon jelly, and just before it commences to harden stir into it a few figs chopped, a half cupful of stoned raisins, and some dates that have been stoned. Serve with macaroons.

### DOMESTIC HINTS.

Baked potatoes are more nutritious than those cooked in any other way. In many cases of dyspepsia great relief is found by a very hot bath quickly taken.

If a shirt bosom or any other article has been soiled in ironing lay it where the bright sunshine will fall directly on it.

Strange bed warmers are used by Chilean women. In cold weather, when in bed, they keep their feet warm by placing them on a dog.

Eggs are a meal in themselves. Every element necessary to the support of man is contained within the limits of an egg shell, in the best proportions and in the most palatable form. Plain boiled they are wholesome.

Have courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones. Do good to all that thou mayest keep thy friends and gain thine enemies. Count your resources, find out what you are not fit for, and give up wishing for it.

Like many other vegetables, leeks are better after the early winter frosts than before. Put them into boiling water and cook for at least twenty minutes, or till they are soft when tried with a fork. Drain, dish up, and pour some nice white melted butter or parsley over them.

Mince collops make an easily-prepared dinner, but they are easily spoiled in the cooking. The best way to prepare the mince is to put them in the stew-pan and brise them with the chopper until they turn brown. Then take them off the fire, and with a spoon separate the particles. Add one tablespoonful of corn flour, pepper and salt, and mix through the mince. Add a cupful of water, or better still, a little stock. Return to the fire, and simmer gently for 20 minutes, and just before dishing add a small teaspoonful of Yorkshire relish. Toast crisply a slice of thin bread cut into discs. Serve the mince in a corner dish surrounded with discs of toast.

### GOLD IN HIS BRAIN.

#### Precious Metal Used To Supplant Bone Tissue.

William Carnahan, a patient at the Allegheny, Penn., General Hospital, is attracting the attention of the medical profession because of a wonderful operation he has just passed through. The operation consisted of placing a layer of gold between the membranes covering his brain. It is intended to supplant a large section of bone that was trephined away in the hope of curing him of epileptic fits. He is on a fair way to recovery from both the operation and fits.

Carnahan is a railroad employe and lives at 155 Ellsworth street, Allegheny. Shortly over a year ago Carnahan was badly injured in a railroad accident. His skull was fractured and his life was despaired of. The splintered bones were removed and he apparently recovered. Shortly after this he began to take epileptic fits. Every known remedy was tried to cure him of them. He was a patient at the West Penn. Hospital, but got no relief. He went East and was under the care of the leading physicians and surgeons there, with no better results.

Some months ago he was admitted to the Allegheny General Hospital, operated upon by Drs. R. L. McGrew and C. H. Voight again. His skull was trephined a time after this, but only physicians that the absence of such a large quantity of bone exerted an influence that had a bad effect upon the brain. There was also considerable difficulty in healing the wound properly, due to the fact that the membranes, the dura mater and pia mater adhered together.

Drs. Voight and McGrew decided upon a novel method to cure this. Carnahan was taken to the operating room. An incision was made into the brain and the outer membrane lifted up. The part of the operation was extremely delicate. A heavy layer of gold was then placed over the dura mater. It was laid in sections with the finest of gold leaf. The outer membrane was then placed over and the ends where the incision was made stitched together. This was followed by closing the outer wound. The operation was a trying one to the patient. It required several hours to complete it. It was performed several days ago. Carnahan is now able to sit up. He has not had an attack of the fits since, and apparently does not experience any ill effects from the loss of valuable metal upon his thinking organs.

### PARIS'S EXECUTIONER.

Deibler, the "Monsieur de Paris," has resumed his post as executioner, if reports are to be credited. Formerly France had a head cutter for every department, but of late years, until his recent resignation, Deibler filled the office for the entire country, having 400 executions to his credit. He used to be something of a dandy, but more recently avoids publicity as much as possible.

A Bachelor at a banquet in Newcastle gave the following toast—"The women and coal of Durham county! Oh! how desolate would be the fireside without them."

Whatever a man honestly believes to be his duty claims his uncompromising and unflinching allegiance; and every time he disobeys the call of duty he falls a step lower in the scale of character.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### LICE ON LIVE STOCK.

In fall, winter and spring, cattle, if not properly cared for and fed well, are apt to get lice. However, this parasite is not nearly so common as in former years, and it is hoped that all breeders take better care of their cattle than to allow them to become infested with them. But it is always well enough to be on guard against this trouble, and an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. Cattle lice breed rapidly. A single infested animal, if neglected, will, before spring, become literally alive, and by close contact in the stable and yard is almost certain to spread the parasites to the whole herd. These parasites are, therefore, more apt to give trouble during the winter. Lice irritate the skin; when animals are found rubbing they should be examined at once. If lice are found, separate the infested animals. Search about the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns, around the eyes and nostrils and along the back. Separate the hair and expose the skin. If lice are present they can generally be detected. A fine-toothed comb could be used searching. Infested animals are generally restless. When badly infested they lose flesh and the coat is staring. Bare places from rubbing appear on the neck and shoulders. It would be well to examine animals when they are put into winter quarters and not wait for pronounced cases before adopting remedial measures.

The authorized remedies for lice naturally divide themselves into four classes, viz., powders, unguents, liquids and fumes. The powders usually employed are pyrethrum, ashes or rood dust. The unguents, mercurial ointment and a mixture of kerosene and lard. The liquids are decoctions of tobacco, staves-acre, the seeds of the common larkspur, decoction of carbolic acid soap or kerosene emulsion. The fumes are burning tobacco, sulphur, or pyrethrum. Pyrethrum or Persian insect powder should be blown into the hair by means of a small pair of hand bellows until it is well filled. Ashes could be applied in the same way or sifted over the animal and rubbed in with the hand. Dry, fine road dust can be used, and like ashes, properly applied, will expel the parasites. This seems to be nature's remedy, as animals will throw dirt over themselves when they have access to it. The unguents should be applied to the neck, nostrils, base of horns, upon the neck and shoulders and along the back. The decoctions are not practical remedies during the winter, unless the animals are kept in a warm room during treatment. The liquid remedies are prohibited, the best and should be resorted to when possible, especially in bad cases. The animals should be wet with the solution. Care should be taken that the solution is not too strong, and keep it out of the animal's eyes.

### PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

In preparing ground for the garden carefully consider the condition of the soil and the needs of the plant.

Fertility is plant food and the soil must contain nitrogen, potash, phosphate, humus, and moisture in liberal quantities to fully supply the needs of the plant.

Good barnyard manure, worked into the soil, and wood ashes applied as a top dressing will supply these needs.

Not only must the soil contain these food elements, but they must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated in the soil to become available as plant food. Therefore, let the ground be heavily manured and every square inch, for a foot in depth, well pulverized.

The surface should be smooth and even and if soil is very loose and light roll the ground to make it firm and compact.

Moisture is the chief element in both plant and fruit, and is hardest to supply at the time and in the manner needed.

A deep, rich, pulverized soil retains a reservoir for this surplus moisture, until required by the plant in forming new roots, leaves and fruits.

Compensation is the law of the soil. Feed and cultivate if you would have large products.

A plant is a huge feeder and a hard drinker.

Every little fine rootlet is a constant sucker, severely taxing even the best prepared soil for its sustenance, while in poorly prepared soil it literally starves to death.

It has an animal nature, requiring food and drink as we do. It is almost human in its appreciation of good care or neglect. Treat plants and animals humanely and they will humanize you.

A fruit plant with roots exposed to sun and wind will die as soon as a fish out of water.

When received keep cool and moist until set in the ground. In setting trim ends of roots and broken parts, spread roots fine in their natural position, and press fine moist dirt firmly about them.

With strawberries have the dirt just even with crown of plant. No roots exposed and no dirt over top of plant.

The product of every plant should be worth a dollar. In setting it out, be careful as you would in saving dollars.

Cultivate, hoe or rake around plants immediately after setting and every few days thereafter throughout the season.

### HOW TO SIGN A DEED.

The employment of the farmer is such that he must necessarily have to do with real estate or land. His possession or control is the first requisite of him who would turn his attention to the time-honored calling of tilling the soil. It will undoubtedly, then, be

readily admitted that it is of prime importance that he should be conversant with the usual and customary methods of signing the deed, the instrument by which this sine qua non of his vocation is to be conveyed to or from him. "How shall I sign my name to the instrument?" This is invariably the question which more than any other is asked of the lawyer who is engaged in drafting deeds and leases. Women, strange to say, in spite of their natural sense of intuition and quick perception, are most liable to err in affixing the signature, probably, however, because, especially in the case of married women, the problem becomes a more difficult one with them. Thus, married women almost without exception sign their names with the prefix "Mrs." and the Christian name of the husband, as, "Mrs. John Smith."

The proper method of signing the deed, however, is as follows: If the grantor's full name should be John Carver Smith, he should sign as John C. Smith, any less would be error, anything more is commonly regarded as redundancy. So Mary Scott Jones, upon becoming the wife of John Carver Smith, should sign as Mary J. Smith. By keeping these few suggestions in mind, one will avoid the unpleasant uncertainty attendant upon signing the deed, and avoid all probability of error which might result in the disagreeable necessity of redrafting the conveyance anew.

### POULTRY NOTES.

Where poultry is kept in large numbers about 100 to the acre is enough. No fowl will fatten rapidly if lice are present, and this is an important matter to look after.

Young green rye may be cut and fed in winter, but should be used only moderately, it causes bowel difficulties. Get your hens fat, and thereby secure quick sales and high price, as the fat fowl will sell even in an overstocked market.

Very few people become rich by the sale of poultry and eggs, but many a comfort is purchased with the product of the poultry yard that would not be enjoyed otherwise. Egg and chicken money does not come in large sums, but it comes between meals, as it were, and when it is most needed.

If you have not a warm house for your fowls make them one at once. A straw or manure packing will give warmth and comfort; a glass window on the south side will give light and cheer, and that is all a hen wants with a variety of food.

The best laying hens will generally be off in the symmetry of the breed she belongs to. They are usually long-bodied, full behind and comparatively to the usefulness. They also sacrifice color to fastness. Black ones becoming the color of a rusty stovepipe, the white ones becoming dingy and dirty, and parti-colored ones losing the fine markings that pertain to their blood and lineage.

The following will effectually cure fowls of the bad habit of feather eating: Take a piece of wire of the thickness of an ordinary hairpin, bind it round the top portion of the bill near the end, sufficiently tight as not to allow it to slip off. This will not prevent the bird from eating or drinking, but will prevent its closing its bill so tightly to draw feathers, and the bad habit is soon forgotten.

Not one-half of the young chicks hatched on the farms are raised, and strange to say, while farmers will allow a large number of hens to sit and bring off good hatches, they find at the end of the year that the chicks hatched out in the spring are gone, yet they are unable to account for the loss. Now, the fact is that the family cat gets her share, as do hawks and rats, or the loss by drowning in wet weather, or at the drinking-troughs, from getting their bodies wet and chilled, may be safely given as causes, also. The use of proper appliances, such as small coops and runs, safely drinking-troughs and protection from the storms, would save a large number.

Horse manure may be made an important factor in winter poultry raising. Where it is practicable it is very desirable to have several hatches in the cold months, giving early broilers and older fowls. The nests of sitting hens may be kept comfortable in the cold-weather by a foundation and liberal banking of manure. When the little chicks come they should have an apartment partitioned off from the rest, a few feet square, to allow them a little in the same manner as a mushroom bed, the tender little feet will keep warm, and they can scratch and dust to their hearts' content.

### COUNTRIES WITHOUT CLOCKS.

Primitive Way of Telling the Time in Some Countries.

Liberia, in Africa, has neither clock nor timepiece of any sort. The reckoning of time is made entirely by the movement and position of the sun, which rises at 6 a. m., and sets at 6 p. m., almost to the minute, the year round, and at noon is vertically overhead. The islanders of the South Pacific have no clocks, but make a curious time-marker from their own. They take the kernels wash and string them on to the rib of a palm leaf. The first, or top, kernels are of the same size and substance, and each will burn a certain number of minutes and then set fire to pieces of black cloth at regular intervals along the string to mark the divisions of time. Among the natives of Singar, in the Malay Archipelago, another peculiar device is used. Two bottles are placed neck and neck and sand is put into the other, which pours it when the bottles are every half-hour, is a line near by also on which are hung twelve rods, marked with notches from one to twelve. A regularly-appointed keeper attends to the bottles and rods, and sounds the hour upon a gong.

### SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

"Papa, don't say must to me; it makes me feel won't all over." Johnnie Chaffie—Come, Mamie, let me play Adam and Eve. Mamie—How will we play it? You tempt me with an apple and I'll eat it.

Teacher—What is that letter? Pupils—I don't know. Teacher—What is it that makes honey? Small boy (son of a manufacturer)—Glucose.

Mother—What's the matter, my dear? Why are you crying? Harry (between sobs)—I left my m'lassees candy on that chair, and the deacon's a-sitting on it.

"I hate to bother you, pop; but really I'd like to know—" Well, fish don't get drowned before they've learned to swim?"

Robbie (the day after Christmas)—Papa, is it really true that sheep and goats have four stomachs? Papa—Yes, my son. Robbie—Gracious me! And do they all ache at once?

Fond parent—Don't you know better, Bobbie, than to leave your chewing gum on a chair, where people will sit down on it? Bobby—It's all right, father; I've got another piece.

An astute little boy was asked the other day what was meant by "sins of omission," and he responded, without any pause or hesitation, "the sins we have forgotten to commit."

Mamma (explaining spiritual truths to her little boy)—Tommy, when you die, you leave your body behind; only your soul goes to heaven. Tommy—Well, mamma, what will I button my pants to?

Willie—Mamma, what does "blood" relations mean? Mamma—It means near relations, Willie. Willie (after a thoughtful pause)—Then, mamma, you and papa must be the bloodiest relations I've got.

"And now, little children," said the Sunlay-school superintendent, "if you are good children, some day you may wear a golden crown." "Paw's got one on his tooth now," chirped the smallest and newest boy.

"Pop," said Johnnie, "why is it called a gymnasium?" "Why? Why? because that's its name—'Yes, I know that,'" said Johnnie, "but why didn't they call it a Tomnasium or a Bohnasium, eh?"

Brother—Were you good at the party? Sister—Yes, Mother—You didn't ask twice for anything at the table? Sister—No, I didn't. I asked once, and they didn't hear me, so I helped myself.

The Teacher—What a woman's husband dies, Patsie, what is she called? Patsie—A widder. The Teacher—And when a man's wife dies, what do we call him? Patsie (after some thought)—A widout-her, mum!

Mamma—How cruel, Eleanor, to hurt the poor little worm! Eleanor—But he looked so lonesome, mamma, and I just cut him in two so's he'd have company, and the two of him wiggled off together just ever so happy.

Aunt Dorothy had just finished her preparations to do a bicycle ride, and appeared at the door arrayed in bloomers. "Oh, auntie!" exclaimed Jerry, who was playing in the garden, "are you going to be my uncle?"

A mother trying to get her little daughter of 8 years old to go to sleep one night, said, "Dora, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying," she replied, "but you haven't shut your eyes." "Well, I can't help it; day comes unbuttoned."

A little girl, aged 9, called her father to her bedside the other evening. "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask you advice." "Well, my dear, what is it about?" "What do you think it will be best to give me for a birthday present?"

Sweet little Meg came into her Sunday-school class one morning, her eyes filled with tears, and looking up into her teacher's face, said, "Our dog's dead, and I guess the angels were scared when they saw him coming up the path, for he's awfully cross to strangers."

"There is too much system in this school business," growled Tommy, "just because I snickered a little the monitor turned me over to the teacher, the teacher turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to paw." "Was that all?" "No, paw turned me over his knee."

A little girl going to church with her mother one Sunday saw some men working on the street car tracks. "See these men breaking the Sabbath," said her mother, thinking to suggest a moral lesson. The little girl watched her mother's face and said: "And can't God mend it?"

### ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

There are few sights more fitted to convey an idea of power than a steam locomotive just starting or arriving; the whistling and roaring of the steam, the throbbing in the smoke-pipe, the tremor of the ground, lead the mind to expect a proportional effect, as from some animate monster. An electric locomotive, in a similar situation, is an embodiment of apathy and harmlessness in its appearance. There is neither throb nor roar, no steam to scald the wayside passer, nor cinders, sooty smoke to blind the eyes, choke the breath or stain the immaculate linen. In action, however, the electric machine, still comparatively quiet in its movements, often rolls along with a tigerish parr, or a hum as of a vast swarm of angry bees, with now and then a lurid flash—wield evidence of the mysterious power, invisible as the wind, that lurks in the miles of wire coiled round the magnets and armatures of the huge electric motors concealed in the dark interior of the massive frame.

### JUST SHREW D JUDGMENT.

She—I went to a fortune teller today, just for a lark, and she told me a lot of things. He—Yes, some of them hit it pretty closely, but I hope you don't think there is anything supernatural about their powers. They just use shrewd judgment; that is all. That may be true, dear. She told me I was married to a man who fell far short of what I deserved.

### PEARLS OF TRUTH.

To rejoice in the prospect of either is to partake or it—Hasten slowly, and, with heart, put your work twent on the anvil.—Boileau.

If you want to be wise about yourself, about what you like, what you ought to say to you, what you ought to think of you—Chaffie.

Not an heir but a monument of which the appointed heir be done again, or the one struck on the cold iron.

The drunkard's children the world mentally and weak. In one lunatic as some three hundred idiots found to be the children parents.—Dr. J. B. Hollis.

All quarrels, mischief, instruction arise from unkind and in match speech the errors, out of which they ever take the most damage.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

A man's time, when we like a cultivated field, acres produce more of the richest soil, when weeds and brambles.—H.

It is by the union of a man with a virtuous partner, otherwise, than may some steps towards that when there shall be no complaining in our streets, where shall be full, affluence of stores.—John Bright.

The secret of success is to deny yourself. If you get the whiphand of is the best educator. If you can control yourself, you're an educated man; out this all other education to nothing.—Miss Oliph.

That country is rich in the greatest number of happy human beings; the best who, having perfect of his own life to the widest helpful influence and by means of other political economy; the political economy found interest being but the which once brought Policy of Angels and Economy of Heaven.—

### RHEUMATISM.

Eighteen Months try!—Had the Best Found What He Wanted Kidney Pills.

Goderich, Mar. 15 (Great Britain) here just Mr. A. Alexander J. Sharpe has been an extreme Rheumatism. His correspondent is as follows:—

"For eighteen months of Rheumatism of a whole of that kind, I mean to cure it. I have in Canada and to this with faith and

"I got tired at last, disappointment nearly disease." But one friend who convinced me that I could be cured by the recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used two boxes to effect a perfect cure who knows it."

In Asia the average inhabitants per square mile 15; in America,

POULTRY NOTES. Tender, painful and painless removed hours. Putnam's Patent acts magically. vined.

Charles Dorr, of S. wonderful memory. I batim almost any pl it once.

CATAREX CANAL With LOCAL APPLICATION reach the seat of the blood or constitutional cure if you must take it. Catarrh Cure is taken directly on the blood. Halls Catarrh Cure is in this country for years. It is prescribed by physicians, acting direct. The perfect cure of gonorrhoea, stricture, and other ailments in curing Catarrh is free.

F. J. CHENEY, Sole by druggists, price.

GENERAL BOOTS "General" Boots have had so her veins, judging pack up and I without thinking

COMPON MILLS (Can.) and Mills For sale by all Druggists and every "General" Boots have had so her veins, judging pack up and I without thinking

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