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Handsome Fur Scarf

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you post paid a large beautifully-colored Picture 16x20 inches, name "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to all who write. We also give a 50c. Certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are full worth to finished in colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 36 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bowers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for $3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is $5.00, and they fully equal in appearance any $10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furnies were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 901 Toronto.

$3.95 BUYS THIS REGULAR $10.00 ERMINE TRIMMED FUR SCARF

Send no money. Just mail to us your name and address, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send you this new 1904 style fur scarf by express. You can examine it, try it on, and if you don't consider it the most wonderful value for the money, send the fur scarf us and we would cost from $10.00 to $15.00 at any exclusive furrier, all you have to do is to refuse it and the agent will return it at our expense. This stylish fur scarf is a new up-to-date fur garment and will be worn by stylish dressers everywhere. It is 50 inches long, 5 inches wide and is made of fine black imported Coney Fur, trimmed with beautiful snow white imitation ermine, a striking contrast to the black fur. It is lined throughout with fine quality parchment and finished with a long black silk cord ornament with balls of black and white fur. The long fronts hang very gracefully, and each end terminates in a cluster of three long full furred tails, as shown in the illustration. This handsome fur combines all the warmth of the storm collar with the style of the boa, as it can be either turned up to protect the ears or worn flat on the shoulders. You could not buy this fur scarf wholesale for as little as we ask, and your dealer would think he was selling it cheap at double our price. This is a rare chance for any lady who desires a warm, stylish fur for the winter, or for any gentleman who wishes to give a lady a useful and very acceptable present. Address: JOHNSTON & Co., Dept. 1757 Toronto.

32 FUR CAPERINES FREE

These Caperines cost us $3.50 and we sold them at a major for $5.00. They are made of fine quality, jet black Alaska Seal, with 5-in. storm collar, Fur Boa ends and 10-in. elegantly paddled sleeves lined and bordered with 6 long Fur tails. Only one dozen left, hundreds of these elegant Caperines have only 32 and as we will clear them out at once we have decided to give them away absolutely free for selling only 1 doz. of our large beautifully colored Pictures, 16x20 inches, named, "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record" and "Rock of Ages," at 25c. each (every purchaser gets a Certificate free). These Pictures are all hand-somely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them. They sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Caperine for the winter. Remember, there are only 32, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. Home Supply Co., Dept. 1757 Toronto.

$8.00 FUR SCARF Only $3.48 SEND NO MONEY

Just mail us your name and address, also name of your nearest Express Office and we will send you this stylish Ladies' Fur Scarf made of beautiful, black Coney Fur, silk mounted and lined throughout with beautiful lustrous satin, as well as their good wearing qualities. This magnificent Fur Scarf is 4 to 6 inches wide (fur on both sides), is ornamented with real fur tails as shown in the illustration, and is

OVER 6 FEET IN LENGTH

The long graceful ends giving the popular stole effect so very stylish this season. Remember you run no risk whatever. We send the Scarf to your nearest express office where you can examine it carefully, try it on, and if you don't think the greatest bargain in fur you ever saw, such a Fur Scarf as we sold at from $6.00 to $8.00 in any exclusive furriers, refuse it and the express agent will return it to us without one cent of expense to you. If you are perfectly satisfied that it is all we claim it to be, pay the express agent $3.48 and express charges (about 50c.), and you will have one of the most stylish Furs out this season and will have saved double its cost in buying from us. Every lady who wishes to take advantage of this chance should order immediately as we cannot guarantee to fill any orders at this Special Price after our present stock runs out. Address JOHNSTON & Co., Dept. 1756 TORONTO.

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIDGETOWN.

Bridgetown, N. S., Dec. 8—The first sleigh bells of the season were heard in our streets on November 28. Since then we have had a beautiful snow storm and now the streets are in an excellent condition.

The merchants are preparing for Christmas trade and many stores are looking beautiful with new Christmas goods.

A new drug store will be opened next week. The proprietor, W. A. Warren, late of Sackville, purchased the store lately occupied by Mr. Havey and has made considerable improvements.

A concert will be given Thursday evening, December 17, in aid of the Baptist church fund. Some excellent talent new to Bridgetown, will take part. Mrs. W. A. Warren, Mr. and Miss Butchio, formerly of St. John.

Buler & Peters have done a rushing business in their barrel manufactory department, having sold more than 20,000 apple barrels and the supply has not been equal to the demand. The firm have shipped to Halifax 350,000 drum staves and five large orders in for their winter trade.

The town has two large vinegar factories which have been kept busy. Mr. Graves has pressed 90,000 gallons of cider and the Annapolis Valley Vinegar Company about 85,000 gallons. With large quantities at both factories still to be pressed the output will exceed 200,000 gallons.

AMHERST.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 9—(Special)—At 4 o'clock this afternoon as D. Hopper, an employe of Rhodes, Curry & Co. car works, was opening the valve of the blow-off behind one of the large mill boilers, the pipe to which the valve was attached became loosened and flying out hit Mr. Hopper on both arms, the hot water from the boiler scalding him severely about the body and legs.

Mrs. Theodore Roberts, whose husband died about three weeks ago, died this morning after a brief illness. She leaves an infant three months old. She was a daughter of John Frame, Point de Bute, and had only been married about a year.

SYDNEY.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 9—(Special)—Stmr. Toronto, Capt. Foley, from Montreal and Quebec for Leith (Scotland) with a cargo of deals and cattle, arrived in port this morning for bunker coal. The Toronto was the last vessel to come down the St. Lawrence this season.

A movement is on foot looking to the establishment of a shoe factory in Sydney, and local business men are being asked for assistance in the way of capitalizing a company for this purpose.

St. John Business College.

Great preparations are being made for next year's work. The latest and most up-to-date system of actual business practice is being added to the already most excellent course of study. A system that gives practice in the most modern features of office practice, including duplicating and triplicating of invoices, shipping bills, etc., the keeping of department ledgers, and the most up-to-date methods of classifying and systematizing.

The year now closing has been the most successful in the thirty-six years of history of the college and the prospects are that next year will be still better.

The poplar is the most rapidly-growing of British trees, and the yew the slowest.

UNITED STATES MUST LOWER TARIFF BARS

Or Canada Will Raise Hers, John Charlton Tells Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Chamberlain's Scheme Would Not Benefit the Dominion Nearly So Much as Reciprocity With the Americans, Says the Canadian M. P.

Boston, Dec. 10—An address on the subject of "Reciprocity with Canada" was delivered before the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon by John Charlton, M. P., of Canada.

The tenor of Mr. Charlton's address was that the United States must grant more liberal tariff provisions, or Canadian tariff rates would be eventually advanced. Mr. Charlton said that the states of the American union had enjoyed absolute free trade with each other since the constitution was adopted. Great diversity of climate and productions existed in the United States, but no thought of protecting the interests of one section against those of the other sections had ever for one moment been entertained. Canada, he said, was a vast country, with the strongest geographical, natural and ethnic affinities to the United States, and the same conditions that applied to free trade between the states would make a free trade between the States and Canadian provinces equally desirable. Absolute free trade between the two countries could not yet be attained, but the nearer it could be approached the better. At the present moment two great fiscal questions were engaging the attention of the Canadian people. These were reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies. Loyalty to the empire and a feeling of soreness towards the United States for alleged unfair treatment on tariff arrangements predisposed the Canadian people to look with favor on the preferential trade arrangement outlined by Mr. Chamberlain.

A close investigation of the matter would, however, demonstrate that reciprocity of trade with the United States would offer vastly greater advantages to Canada than the British preference that Mr. Chamberlain proposes, and the consideration of the question would be one where sentiment would be opposed to interest. The removal of American duties from Canadian products, so long as those duties were retained against the similar products of other countries, meant American preference to Canada, and the removal of duties upon Canadian natural products would give a far greater degree of preference than Mr. Chamberlain proposed. It was not to be understood that reciprocity meant the removal of duties upon all articles. It would necessarily be confined mainly to natural products. Last year Canada gave to the United States a free list of $69,485,000, which included manufactures to the value of $23,000,000. The United States free list to Canada was practically nil. Since 1895 the American tariff has been more than double that of Canada. The exports of the United States in 1902 to Canada were $36,814,000 in excess of the exports of that country to Mexico, the Central American states, and all of South America.

The balance of trade against Canada and in favor of the United States last year was $73,564,000, and our adverse trade balances in favor of the United States since 1873 amount to over $500,000,000. At present Canada is buying $2 worth in the United States for every dollar of sales in that country. This state of affairs will have to be changed either by more liberal tariff provisions on the part of the United States, or by a sharp advance in Canadian tariff rates.

In conclusion, Mr. Charlton said: "Canada will choose between British preferential trade and reciprocity. It is time, in her own interests, for the United States to manifest a spirit of fairness and generosity towards Canada, and the more generous this manifestation of spirit is the more satisfactory to the United States will be the result. The critical hour is at hand when Canada will have arrived at the parting of the ways, and will decide whether she shall cultivate intimate and natural relations with the United States, or whether she shall put up her tariff wall against that country, and become a component part of a great imperial trade federation. The United States can decide that the latter shall be the case by maintaining its present tariff policy."

THE BOSTON "GOO GOOS"

Endorse a Pictou Man, But Oppose the Re-election of Two New Brunswickers.

The good government association has issued a statement giving the record of the various aldermanic candidates in that city, and either endorsing or refusing to endorse Henry S. Clark, forty-five years old, a native of St. John, who went to Boston in 1878 and has been in the council the last two years. Since going to Boston he has been in business as a carpenter, and is now in partnership with his brother, E. A. Clark, under the firm name of H. S. & E. A. Clark, with a shop at the corner of Sixth and F streets, and an office at 429 Broadway, South Boston.

The association also decline to endorse Joseph I. Stewart, a New Brunswicker, fifty-six years old, who went to Boston when he was twenty years of age. In 1885 he went into the real estate business, developing first a tract of land in Ashmont, and afterwards a larger tract in Dorchester, known as the Gleason and Foster estates. He was elected to the house of representatives for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899. He was elected to the board of aldermen for 1901. In 1902 he ran for street commissioner, but was defeated in caucus. He was again elected to the board of aldermen for 1903.

John A. Campbell is heartily endorsed, as follows:—

"He received our indorsement at the primaries, and we recommend his election. He is fifty years of age, and was born in Pictou (N. S.) Since 1873 he has been employed by the Warren Steamship Company, being now chief clerk at the dock at East Boston and Charlestown. He has been on the ward committee, on the city committee, and on the state committee for a number of years. He was a member of the common council for 1889 and 1890. He has never held or run for other public or party office."

The permanent staff of the house of commons number sixty-six. Their salaries total $42,000 a year.

A faultless fit for every figure.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

No matter what shape a man may be; normal, too stout or too thin—too tall or too short—there's a perfect fit for him in Stanfield's.

It's made for men of every size and weight,—made to fit the unusual figures, as well as the average man.

And Stanfield's Underwear holds its shape. Every garment tested and unconditionally guaranteed to be absolutely unshrinkable.

All good dealers sell Stanfields.

HOW TO GROW SHEEP AT A PROFIT.

That there is room in Canada for an immense development of the sheep-raising industry will readily be admitted. In this country we are almost entirely free from the ravages of those diseases which interfere so seriously with the profits of the sheep grower in some other lands. Then, too, we grow in abundance nearly all the foods best suited for feeding sheep. We have excellent pastures in summer, and with rape and turnips there is no lack of succulent food for fall and winter. Where clover hay and pea straw are not available, some other suitable roughage can usually be found. Oats and bran are everywhere convenient grain feeds, while peas and beans may also be provided in many localities. Unfortunately, too, we have in nearly all parts of Canada an abundance of weeds, which may partially be kept in check by maintaining large flocks of sheep. It is said that 25 per cent. of our common weeds are readily eaten by sheep, and consequently we find, as a general rule, that a sheep farm is a clean farm.

Sheep breeders, like all other live stock growers, should start out with some definite aim in view. In Canada this will doubtless be the production of mutton for the home and foreign markets, with wool-growing merely as a side line. The breed chosen should be one adapted to the purpose in view, as well as one for which the farmer has a liking. In addition to this, it must be a breed suited to the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in the locality. As a general rule the heavier breeds do best on somewhat low lying or level land, while the lighter breeds prefer upland or even mountainous country. These characteristics are largely due to the nature of the soil in the district where each breed originated, as has been shown by Mr. Primrose McConnell in his excellent work on Agricultural Geology. If a purebred flock is to be kept, the farmer should choose a popular breed or one gaining in popularity, in order to be reasonably sure of a demand for his stock. Whether the flock be purebred or grade, a knowledge of the anatomy of the sheep, and of the methods of treating common disorders of sheep will prove of decided value to the owner.

In starting a flock only healthy, robust ewes should be selected, and all of them should be of the same type. They should be mated with a first-class ram of similar type, and one of the same breed as the ewe flock, unless the farmer is crossing for some special purpose and does not intend to retain the progeny for breeding. Each year the ewes should be carefully weeded out, only the best being retained; too many Canadian farmers in the past have followed exactly the opposite course, allowing buyers to pick out the best specimens and retaining only the cull females for breeding. By following the system of culling closely, a high degree of uniformity will in a few years be established in the flock. Every farmer knows that the presence of a few culls in a lot of animals always proves an obstacle to a sale at a remunerative price; therefore great pains should be taken to have the flock of uniformly good quality.

Good, comfortable, roomy sheds or stables for the cold and stormy weather are necessary. These need not be expensive, but should be well ventilated, free from drafts, and situated on dry ground. A large open yard, apart from that occupied by other animals, should be attached to their houses in every case, to allow exercise. Too much confinement in overwarm, ill-ventilated or drafty stables is fatal to success with sheep. On the other hand, comfortable quarters, regular and liberal feeding, plenty of pure water and a sufficiency of salt will go far to ensure their successful wintering and a strong crop of lambs in the spring. Very careful attention must be given at lambing time, but at other seasons comparatively little time need be spent in looking after the flock. Indeed, sheep require less costly buildings and equipment, and less labor in caring for them than almost any other class of live stock.

Unfortunately there are two causes which tend to demoralize the sheep-raising industry in Canada, viz., the wholesale adulteration of many lines of imported woollen goods and the ravages of dogs and wolves. The former renders wool-growing unprofitable, and the latter prevents the farmer from growing mutton sheep in many districts which are otherwise well suited to the business. That legislation is needed to protect the sheep breeder from these evils can scarcely be doubted.

OIL FOR THE BODY

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be—young or old.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

THE MISSING LINK.

Why Are Not Our Farmers More Extensive Stock Raisers?

W. W. Hubbard Discusses Matter of Interest in View of the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst Next Week.

New Brunswick has for years been an extensive importer of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and pork products, dairy products and even poultry, and yet she has one of the best areas for the breeding and feeding of domestic live stock on the continent, and she has an industrious and intelligent population.

Why should this anomaly exist? Why should we find agents of the Laing Packing Company, of Montreal; of the Matthews Packing Company, of Hull and Peterboro; of Fearman & Company, of Hamilton, and several other firms making large sales of all kinds of meats, lard and butter, and see Kane & McGrath and other meat dealers bringing in from Ontario two to four carloads of cattle and dressed beef each fortnight and making contracts for 3,000 mutton carcasses at one time for winter delivery, while at the same time our farmers are selling hay for less than $6 per ton, thousands of bushels of grain at low prices, and with very large pasture areas going unutilized?

This picture is one of fact that any inquirer can verify for himself. It is also a question of political economy that should receive some attention from all loyal sons of the province.

No one gainsays that a prosperous agriculture is an essential to the highest prosperity of a country, and can anyone who looks into the facts of the case be satisfied with the results that we are today obtaining from New Brunswick's soil?

Wherein is the trouble, and where lies the cure? These are not questions that can be answered off hand, but they are surely of sufficient importance to merit a discussion.

Several reasons may be urged as to why our people do not engage in the highest form of agriculture, viz., live stock husbandry.

1. New Brunswick was primarily and is still a lumber country.

2. Our early population was not from an agricultural source.

3. Our best agricultural land has been practically self-sustaining and has not required live stock to maintain its fertility.

4. Our immigrants, with very few exceptions, have not been skilled stockmen.

5. Our people along our rivers and coasts have largely supplemented their farm earnings by returns from either forest or fisheries.

If we except a few limited districts and a few isolated farmers we have nowhere today an intelligent system of stock husbandry. The result is enormous imports of live stock and their produces, and, with the exception of a few hundred tons of cheese and a small quantity of creamery butter, absolutely no exports.

These statements are not written in a pessimistic spirit, but with a desire to draw attention to our agricultural position.

What then is the reason? Is it not that our people do not inherit nor cultivate any love for live stock nor appreciate the care which is essential to their best development?

Is not the man who loves live stock "the missing link" between our natural resources and the supply of beef, mutton, pork, dairy products and poultry which the home and foreign markets require?

Is it not our duty as intelligent citizens to lend every possible effort to increase the live stock on New Brunswick farms, and to create an interest in their breeding, feeding and care?

W. W. HUBBARD.

St. John (N. B.), Dec. 9.

HOW TO FEED SWINE.

Rations That Will Give the Best Results, as Tried by Government Experimental Stations.

Hogs that are closely confined and highly fed require a corrective of some kind to maintain the digestive system in a normal condition of health, and the fatter the pig the greater the necessity, says Live Stock Commissioner F. W. Hodson. When the digestive organs become clogged with fat their ability to digest and assimilate is weakened. When a hog is running at large he does not root up the pasture from pure love of exercise, nor does he do it because of innate cussedness. He roots to obtain something for which his system craves. It is this craving that causes a confined pig to gnaw and tear at the trough and sides of the pen; and hogs have been known to tear apart brick walls in order to get at the mortar. The cause of this unnatural craving is not well understood. It may be due in part to a lack of ash in the food; for, as has already been stated, a hog may be getting all the grain he can eat and yet be partially starved, because certain requirements of the system are insufficiently supplied. It has been attributed by some to the presence of intestinal worms, and by others to some form of indigestion. Whatever may be the part played in the animal economy by these substances one thing is clear that, when they are supplied, hogs are healthier, eat better, thrive better and consequently pay better.

Charcoal is probably one of the best correctives; and, when it can be readily obtained, it will pay to keep a supply in some place where the hogs can get at it whenever they like. The following preparation is that used by Theodore Louis, one of the most successful hog feeders in the United States, and should be an excellent tonic:—

"Take six bushels of corncob charcoal, or three bushels of common charcoal, eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slacked lime, one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal well down, with shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle over the whole mass, and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into the self-feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of their contents at pleasure."

The charcoal furnishes the required mineral matter which may have been lacking in the food, and is also an excellent corrective for digestive troubles, while the copperas is a valuable tonic and stomachic. If the charcoal is at all hard to get, its place is taken almost as well by soda or earth rich in humus. It is questionable, indeed, if there is anything better than soda or vegetable mold taken from the woodlot. If a small quantity be thrown into each pen daily it is astonishing to see how much of it the hogs will consume; and the improved health and thrift of the animals will be a revelation to the feeder that has never before tried it.

Ground bone, wood ashes, soft coal, old mortar, rotten wood, etc., are also among the substances used and recommended for this purpose.

Prof. Henry reports some interesting experiments to test the value of bone meal and hard wood ashes, when given as a supplement to an exclusive corn ration. None of the pigs showed an entirely satisfactory growth, but the difference in favor of those getting bone meal or ashes was very marked. The pigs fed exclusively on corn were most plainly dwarfed. When slaughtered the several lots showed no difference in the proportion of fat or lean, nor was there any difference in the size of character of the various internal organs. The bones, however, where a most interesting study. The table given below shows clearly the more economical gains and the greater strength of bones in the case of the animals furnished with ashes or bone meal. It is quite evident that cornmeal, salt and water do not supply all the elements essential to building a normal framework of bone and muscle.

Result with pigs living on cornmeal with or without bone meal and hard wood ashes in addition—Wisconsin Station.

	When bone was fed.	When ashes were fed.	When neither was fed.
Cornmeal required to produce 100 lbs. of gain, lbs.	487	491	629
Average breaking strength of thigh bones, lbs.	680	581	301
Average ash in thigh bone, grams	160	150	107

Pianos AND Organs.

Special Inducements to Out-of-town Customers.

BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.

Our regular $300.00 new Upright Piano for the remarkably low price of

$195.00 CASH.

Special price on the instalment plan. This is our Style 1 Layton Bros., largest size Cabinet Grand, with latest improvements, including third pedal, full swing front music desk, Boston roll fall, carved panels, full tri-chord, iron frame, overstrung bass, patent check repeating action.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Our Regular $80.00 New Organ for $56.00.

Solid Walnut case, high back with mirror, 9 stops, knee swells and grand organ.

Used Pianos and Organs from $25.00 to $295.00

Instruments shipped on approval to any point in Canada, on trial for 10 days, and if not satisfactory can be returned at our expense.

Write us for full particulars and complete list of instruments in stock.

LAYTON BROS.,

144 Peel Street, MONTREAL

A Baby Every Five Minutes.

We fail to understand why the members of the New York Board of Education should have been thrown into "a state of consternation," as a daily paper had it, by the assertion in a report made to them by a physician that the average rate of increase in the number of babies in Manhattan had grown from five to eleven an hour, or to one baby every five minutes. This is only a new and somewhat novel way of stating a truth with which almost everybody is familiar, namely, that we are living in strenuous times, and that New York is a great, a growing, and a mightily progressive city. Last year, according to this same authority, who seems to speak with excellent knowledge, about fifty-five thousand new babies were reported in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and while the statistics for this year will not be ready until next January, this doctor found, so he says, that during the first three months of this year there had been an increase of six babies to the hour.—Leslie's Weekly.

Mrs. Barnes. "Did the paid expert at the trial prove anything?"

Mr. Barnes—"Oh, yes; he proved his ability to earn his fee. I guess that was all he attempted to do."

With the Symptoms Below

You Should Get My Book.

If you don't feel right,
If you need more strength,
If you lack ambition,
If you can't do things like you used to,
If your nerve—your courage—is leaving you,
If your confidence in yourself is less,
If you lack vigor or vitality,
If something is eating away your constitution,

Try Dr. Shoop's Restorative

A Month At My Risk.

Not a penny if it fails.

It is a two-cent stamp investment for you.

With me it is a risk of $5.50, the price of six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative, I will ask the druggist near you to let you use the Restorative a month on trial. He will not complain for I will tell him to bill thecost to me if it fails in your case.

You send me no money.

You take no risk.

Just take the Restorative a month, then decide for yourself.

If you say to the druggist, "It did not help me," that believes you of all expense. But you won't say that.

You will be glad to say, like thousands have said and are saying, "It is the greatest remedy I ever used."

James Knowles,
Wrote me. Wilmington, Delaware.

"Eight years disease held me on my back. Oct. 12th, 1902. Water flowed out through my fingers through a thousands breaks in the skin. The doctor from dropsy caused the skin to break everywhere. Physicians pronounced my case hopeless. The I learned of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After two bottles I began to feel better. The swelling began to subside. Fifteen bottles completely cured me. I am not been so well since, coming into my hands, as a direct and overruling providence, of that great God in whom I believe and place my trust. My physicians were astonished. My pen is ever ready to urge the use of Dr. Shoop's Restorative."

Physicians "shake their heads" when called to a case like Mr. Knowles.

S. A. Jones,
Wrote me. Anvil, Ohio.

"I was suffering with nervous debility, biliousness and run down constitution. Now permit me to tell you what I think of your Restorative. In my judgment it is worth its weight in gold. It has restored my health and I now feel as when I was in my 'teens going to school, although I am now past my 66th birthday. I shall always keep a bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative in the house, as it has been worth many times the cost to me.

You may use this letter in any way you wish, for I feel it my duty to tell those similarly situated what it has done for me. May the blessings of the all-wise Creator always be with you."

J. N. Renfroe,
Wrote me. 46 Granger Sa., Atlanta, Ga.

"New York specialists pumped my stomach, called it Acid Catarrh of the Stomach. Treated me two years and failed.

"I got six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative at the Jacob Pharmacy, Atlanta. It was to cost me nothing if it failed. After four bottles, then came the change. After six bottles I was eating most anything I desired. I am well now. Dyspepsia Nervousness gone. Use my letter privately or publicly, for I feel that this is as little as I can do to show my gratitude for the results you have brought in my case."

Mr. Renfroe used my Restorative because I took the risk. I make this same offer to you, just to get a trial. I take all the risk to show my faith, I know what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can and will do if you try it. Send today for the book you need and the name of a druggist near you who will give you six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month on trial. Too much cannot be learned about how to keep well.

Write now while you have it in mind.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 11, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia
Book 2 on the Heart
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for Men (sealed)
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At druggists.