

# NEW CURE FOR INSANITY.

## SOME REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS WITH HYPNOTISM.

Its Use in a Paris Hospital Reveals a Wonderful Power in the Mysterious Agent—How Two Lunatics Were Hypnotized and Cured of the Terrible Affliction.

The conclusion, recently, of some remarkable experiments made at the Charenton and Charity hospitals, Paris, if followed by the results that have thus far attended them, will mean a complete revolution in the treatment of insanity and will prove one of the most beneficial and startling discoveries science has ever made in its treatment of human afflictions. Insanity has been the most difficult malady with which scientists have had to deal, for the double reason that it is, or has been, impossible to control the actions of an insane person to the extent of giving him suitable treatment, and also that the cause of the mental unbalance could not be determined. That a man imagined his brain was a boiling caldron of molten metal, or that he saw visions of the most distracting character before him constantly, might be understood as the hallucination that produced his insanity, but heretofore it has been impossible to explain the cause of the hallucination. Once that could be arrived at physicians felt they would then be on the right road to a discovery that would enable them to relieve the patient. To discover this has been the efforts of the professors at Charenton, and starting upon an hypothesis that their later investigations have shown to be correct, they have finally solved the question that has puzzled humanity since the days of the Pharaohs.

### TWO MINDS IN EVERY HUMAN BEING.

There is one great proposition the Charenton scientists have proved during these investigations—they have demonstrated the existence of two minds in every human being, and have shown that there is an active and a latent thinking power which they have respectively named the conscious and the subconscious mind. The idea is by no means a new one, but the proof of it has never been given until within a few weeks. That the subconscious mind is a storehouse in which all the information an individual acquires in the course of his life is held, has been considered heretofore, but without any foundation in fact.

The theory is now shown to be a correct one and the existence of this second mind, which is kept in its passive condition by the great activity of the other mind, is an established truth. In some people the subconscious mind is more susceptible to the conscious mind than in others, and in cases where this greater susceptibility exists more brilliant results are obtained. The person possessing it is more alert to the affairs of the world.

Incidentally, in these experiments the power of mind reading and the so-called marvels of spiritualism have been more or less proved, but not established in the manner the practitioners of these arts would care to have. The clairvoyant state, according to the Charenton authorities, enables an active mind to read the subconscious mind of another person, and gather from its fragments of the information it contains, which are repeated as insights into the past, to the no small amazement of the person whose they concern.

### POWER OF HYPNOTISM.

The method of proving this was a very simple one after the scientists had discovered that the subconscious mind could also be reached through hypnotism. With this fact to start upon, several persons were hypnotized and their subconscious minds carefully read. In those instances the person under hypnotic influence showed an acquaintance with subjects that were entirely unknown to the conscious mind of the subject. When that influence was removed the patients were submitted to clairvoyants who were unacquainted with them or with their peculiarities. In some fifty instances the clairvoyants, while in the trance, described the same unusual attribute that had previously been detected by the scientists as having possession of the subconscious mind and being entirely unknown to the conscious mind of the person experimented upon.

Following this indisputable demonstration, the scientists realized they had in their possession a force that could be employed in dragging from the unwilling mind of the delirious patient the secret it guarded in its insular, and which it is unwilling to disclose had been the sole obstacle in the road of the mind's recovery. Before exerting this force the scientists satisfied themselves that hypnosis was merely a phase of sleep and they divided all possible phases of mental phenomena in three classes—sleep, insanity and trance. Each of these classes they again divided into normal, partial, hypnotic and ambulatory sleep, subdividing ambulatory sleep still further into auto and suggested. Insanity they divided into casual and primary. Trance was divided into cat-sleep, clairvoyance, spirital sight and altsleep.

### MADE PRACTICAL TESTS.

Having once established to their satisfaction this theory, the scientists proceeded to make experiments upon various patients. One of the most intractable inmates of the Charenton Hospital was a woman about 35 years old, who was possessed with a fixed idea that she was continually wading or swimming in a sea of blood. The experimenters determined to get her under hypnotic influence and thereby to discover, if possible, from the subconscious mind the real origin of the hallucination. For many weeks their efforts were frustrated by the impossibility of fixing the lunatic's gaze upon the eyes of the hypnotist.

At last it was decided to place the woman in a reclining chair in the center of a small room or closet lined with heavy black cloth and kept in utter darkness during the course of the experiment. A small crescent-shaped mirror was hung upon a pivot opposite her and was made to revolve rapidly by an electrical apparatus. The only ray of light permitted to enter was through a small aperture not much more than a pinhole in the opposite wall, by which a luminous pencil was projected upon the surface of the mirror as it made its swift revolutions. For some time the patient

# ABOUT THE HOUSE.

## A Hint About Mending Dresses.

"Oh, dear, isn't that too bad!" exclaimed Nora, looking ruefully at the zigzag rent in her new gown. "I don't know what the fates can have against me, but it is absolutely impossible for me to go near a nail and not have something of the kind happen. And it is in such an ugly place, too, and will show no matter how neatly it is mended."

"Let me tell you how I mend my gowns," said Alice, laughing at Nora's contumacious, though she felt sorry for her mishap. "Take a good-sized bit of the material left over from making the gown and ravel out a number of threads. Use these threads to darn the place with, making the work as smooth as possible. After it is done dampen the spot and press it with a warm iron and it would be a keen eye indeed that would detect the spot."

"But I have no pieces left," complained Nora. "The dressmaker did not send any back, and I did not think to ask for them."

"Then use mending cotton such as you use for gloves, as close to the color as you can get it. Even darning cotton isn't bad if you can get it of the right shade. But, of all things, don't use silk to patch a rent of any kind, either in gowns or gloves. It is so glossy that it makes the tear unpleasantly conspicuous, and beside it cuts the material."

"I wonder why I never thought of all that before," said Nora.

## Making House-Cleaning Easier.

"It's time enough to cross the bridge when you come to it," said housekeeper No. 1 decidedly. "For my part I don't mind confessing that the whole subject of house cleaning is so disagreeable to me that I can't bear to think of it until it is forced on me."

"That is where I think you make a mistake," said housekeeper No. 2. "I always begin to prepare for it a month ahead and I find it helps me across the bridge wonderfully when I come to it."

"For instance, I see that the step ladder is in good repair, and will not have to go to the carpenter's the day we want to use it. Then I look over my supply of dust and house cloths, and make new ones if necessary and I lay in a supply of brooms, brushes and sand soap, and all other requisites, so that when the seige begins I am altogether ready for it. Then, too, although it can hardly be said to be a preparation for house cleaning proper, I go over all the summer undereclothing for the family, and put it in order, so that when I come to cleaning the closets I will not have to stop and sigh over the amount of work to be done in a rush at the commencement of the hot weather, and you know the first hot spell always does come when we are least prepared for it."

"Truly," laughed her friend, "you are one of the wise women, and I think I will pay you the compliment of crossing the bridge this year after your fashion."

## The Domestic's Bedroom.

Servants' bedrooms are not, as a rule, properly considered in otherwise luxurious households. Uncarpeted or cheerless, they are apt to have narrow cot beds, hard mattresses and uninviting looking furniture. Surely not only is the laborer worthy of his hire, but he or she should also be worthy of comfort, and particularly of a roomy bed, soft mattress, easy springs, and light, warm covering—all that would be conducive to healthful rest after a day of toil. It would seem to be only just that those who work the hardest should have the most comfortable couches; but what is given to them as a rule is a cot bed, a cheap mattress, cotton coverings—all that would be conducive to healthful rest after a day of toil. It would seem to be only just that those who work the hardest should have the most comfortable couches; but what is given to them as a rule is a cot bed, a cheap mattress, cotton coverings—all that would be conducive to healthful rest after a day of toil.

## Why a Person Should be Subject to the Will of Another in One State of Being, while in Another he is Utterly Independent of Outside Influence, has Puzzled Many Wise Brains, but this Theory of Consciousness and Subconsciousness Goes Far to Clear up the Apparent Mystery.

Thus, when a hypnotist puts the subject to sleep he simply draws upon the stores laid up in the mental receptacle provided for them, and uses them at his will. This may explain several things, the explanation of which cannot be doubted, but the reason of which has hitherto eluded research.

## Hypnotism in the Hands of Experts is No Doubt Proved to be a Valuable Remedial Agent, but it is no more a fit object for unadvised investigation and experiment than the various poisons of the pharmacopoeia would be in the hands of an amateur chemist.

The experiments at Charenton, therefore, should be hailed with satisfaction as a true and scientific attempt, well safeguarded and in the hands of competent people, to bring into use as cautiously and safely as may be some hidden powers of nature, pregnant, as all powers of nature are, with good and evil, with safety and danger.

## A Convert.

I had a long argument with Jinx this morning, said the controversial man, and I convinced him.

So he told me.

Ha! He acknowledged it to you, did he?

Yes. He said he'd rather be convinced than talked to death, any day.

## Not Up to the Standard.

Manager—Isn't Jenkins a tenor?

Agent—That's what he claims to be, but he isn't really more than a falsetto.

## The Car and Carina Contemplate a Long Tour after the Termination of their Mourning Period of Six Months.

Among the capitals visited will be Berlin, Vienna, and Paris.

Mrs. Watts—"Don't you ever do anything at all?" Weary Watkins—"Oh, yes, mum. Sometimes I doze time."

# THE FARM.

## Lime as a Fertilizer.

Many persons in whose good judgment and sense everyone has confidence insist that lime is not a plant food, and is therefore useless as a fertilizer. Now, a plant food is considered to be anything that being contained in plants to a large extent, may be applied to the soil to contribute to the supply of it for the crops. When we speak of then such an element of plant substance is applied to the soil the following crop is greatly helped, we can hardly agree with the opinion that it is not a food for plants, writes a correspondent. He says:

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. The ash of a plant is made up of these mineral elements, and by examining the ash we may discover what kinds and quantities of mineral matters the plants require. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But now much more must it be so, if such a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another, for lime, which exists in such a large proportion, to be anything but indispensable?

And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of hay one-eighth part is lime. In the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime. In the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the potash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 30 to 70 per cent. And there is still one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash and phosphoric acid, and reasonably these are supposed to be food for plants. Why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be considered.

The best farmed localities in the world are those where the soil contains a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that, lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestone and make lime and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. This is common experience. Now, lime is a very active chemical substance. This will be seen if one is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a larger quantity of gas will be evolved. In the soil there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on the soil that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants.

If we put some lime on a dead animal or any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matters thus decomposed then becoming good manure and useful food for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied, as it usually is in the fall, when the land is prepared for wheat and grass and clover seeding. But the chemist may take some sand or other mineral matter and mix with it and then add water, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash or the phosphates or magnesia or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now, this is a small part of the natural history of lime, as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we must realize its value to the farmer quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. And as this is the season when the land is in the best condition for the application of lime, as lime is most soluble in cold water and the wheat crop is most convenient for it, it is a question for all of us if it is not advisable to use it and gather the fruits of its good effect on the soil. The freshly burned lime only is used, and 20 to 40 bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air or a shower of rain, when it is easily spread quite evenly, so as just to whiten the surface, with a long handled shovel. But when the lime is thus used for the wheat it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

## Veterinary Notes.

Never, in breaking a colt, hitch him by the side of a slow-walking horse, unless you want to spoil the gait of the colt.

Many who would disagreeable it is to ride after a horse that, as soon as he breaks the trot, is almost stone still on a slow mope of a walk, and, after once forming this habit, it is impossible to change his gait or improve upon it.

In feeding live stock, it is the excess given above that which is required for maintenance which yields a profit to the feeder. Do not try how little you can keep the stock alive on, but rather how much you can get them to eat and thoroughly digest.

Many horses could do excellent service as roadsters or for the carriage or the farm were it not for the fact that they are used up, so to speak, in trying to make fast trotters of them, when so very few of them can be brought up to the desired mark.

For farm purposes weight is a very great consideration; especially when he can get it without dumplings, and combined with hardness and qualities of endurance, the farmer is getting the kind of horse that is fitted for handling the heavy work on the farm to the best advantage, and at the same time he is getting about him the kind of horse that are in demand for the trade.

There is no better feed for young pig than milk. After the litter is two weeks old the sow rarely gives all that they need and we can very often begin feeding to advantage sooner than that. If enough skim milk can be had, make an oatmeal porridge to add to it, adding also small quantities of linseed meal, which will keep the pigs looking sleeker than any other feed, besides greatly assisting their growth.

Gentleness, docility and speed are like precious pearls. As long as the pearl is in the shell at the bottom of the sea, the pearl is of no use to mankind and can excite

# POPULAR FRENCH PASTIME.

## HR. GLADSTONE.

## GISHMORE.

## CAMBETTA.

## CEZAR ALEXANDER III.

## LORD SALISBURY.

## M. THIERS.

## Going to Sleep.

"Order is Heaven's first law," and the truth is manifested even in the process of going to sleep. When a man drops off to sleep, his body does not do so all at once, so to speak. Some senses become dormant before others, and always in the same order. As he becomes drowsy the eyes close and the sense of seeing is at rest. It is quickly followed by the disappearance of the sense of taste. He next loses the sense of smell, and then, after a short interval, the tympanum becomes insensible to sound, or rather the nerves which run to the brain from it fail to arouse any sense of hearing. The last sense to leave is that of touch, and in some hypersensitive people it is hardly ever dormant. Even in their case, however, there is no discriminating power or sense of what touched them. This sense is also the first to return upon awakening. Then hearing follows suit, after that taste, and then the eye becomes able to flash impressions back to the brain. The sense of smell, oddly enough, though it is by no means the first to go, is the last to come back. The same gradual loss of power is observed in the muscles and sinews, as well as in the senses. Slumber begins at the feet and slowly spreads up the limbs and trunk until it reaches the brain, when unconsciousness is complete and the whole body is at rest. This is why sleep if impossible when the feet are cold.

## A Lightning Phonographer.

Business Man—Can you write short-hand?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

How many words a minute?

I never counted 'em; but the other day, when my wife found in my overcoat pocket a letter which she gave me to mail last fall, I took down every word she uttered as fast as she said them.

You'll do.

# THE EASTERN WAR.

## Figures Showing the Number of Dead, Wounded and Prisoners.

Mr. Matsui, of the Japanese Legation at Washington, has received advice from which he has compiled the following statement of the number killed, wounded and taken prisoners in the several battles of the Chinese-Japanese war:

July 24, 1894—Battle of Phung Do, Korea: Japanese, 3 wounded; Chinese prisoners, 83.

July 29—At Songwan: Japanese killed, 33; wounded, 60; Chinese, 200 killed.

September 16—At Ping Yang: Japanese, 162 killed, 439 wounded; Chinese, 2,000 killed, 511 prisoners.

September 19—At Hai Yang To, China: Japanese, 80 killed, 186 wounded (this was a naval fight); Chinese loss unknown.

October 24—At Chin Lien Cheng, and October 29, at Hawang Twang Cheng Japanese, 35 killed, 111 wounded; Chinese 300 killed, 10 prisoners.

November 6—At Kim Chow, and November 8, at Ta Lien Wang: Japanese, 16 killed, 50 wounded; Chinese, 400 killed.

November 22—At Port Arthur: Japanese, 40 killed, 270 wounded; Chinese, 1,500 killed, 355 prisoners.

November 25—At Sung Hwa Tsu: Japanese, 11 killed, 41 wounded; Chinese, 20 killed.

December 10—At Kim Ha Hwa Tsu: Japanese, 5 killed, 25 wounded; Chinese, 100 killed.

December 12—At Hey Mo Cheng Chen: Japanese, 11 killed and wounded; Chinese, 100 killed and wounded.

December 13—At Hai Cheng: Japanese, 5 killed and 6 wounded; Chinese, 40 killed.

December 19—At Hong Hwa Chai: Japanese, 52 killed, 357 wounded; Chinese, 100 killed.

January 10, 1895—At Hai Ping: Japanese killed and wounded, 50; Chinese, 200.

January 18—At Hai Cheng: Japanese, 4 killed, 49 wounded; Chinese, 50 killed.

February 1—At Wei Hai Wei: Japanese, 83 killed, 219 wounded; Chinese, 700 killed.

February 17—At Hai Mo Cheng: Japanese, casualties none; Chinese killed, 3.

February 24—At Ta Ping Shang: Japanese killed, 29, wounded 245; Chinese killed, 290.

February 28—At Sha Hwa Yuen: Japanese killed and wounded, 98; Chinese, no record.

March 4—At New Chwang: Japanese killed and wounded, 200; Chinese killed, 500.

March 9—At In Kow, no record of casualties.

The number of Chinese wounded is not known with accuracy.

## Rainy River Gold Fields.

A dispatch from Port Arthur says:— Things are booming in the gold way in the Rainy River District. Col. Ray has refused an offer of \$25,000 for one of his lot locations near the now celebrated Weigand Mine. A Philadelphia capitalist who is interested with Messrs. Wiley Bros. in the Lake Harold location has 30 men at work mining and building a gold mill of the latest pattern and most modern style at Lake Harold itself. The Ingersoll Drill Company have started a man in the district to sell mining, milling and drilling machinery. Up to date hundreds of locations have been acquired and purchased from the Crown, and literally thousands of veins have been located. These all carry gold from \$1,000 per ton. If this district were in South Africa or West Australia, 40,000 people would be here inside of ninety days; because it is in Algoma, Canada, there are not likely to be one-quarter that number notwithstanding the fact that there is plenty of water, cheap fuel and labor at less price than any other mining camp in the world. The only drawback is the want of railway communication. This, it is expected, will be overcome this season by the building of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway.

## A Truthful Boy.

Mrs. De Fud (in brio-a-brac shop)—You have a beautiful collection of antiques here.

New Boy—Yes'm we have 't the latest novelties.

## Grammar and so Forth.

Borrow—Would you say Have a cigar with me? or Smoke a cigar with me?

Wellup—Neither. Good morning.

## The Summit.

Speaking of drawing, remarked the artist, I reached the acme of the draughtsman's ambition to-day.

Ah, indeed?

Yes, I drew a check and it was honored.

# A Common Affliction.

## Permanently Cured by Taking AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

### A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noting any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

## Free from Eruptions.

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

## Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla.

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

## An Ingenious Watch Thief.

A rather ingenious thief, of which a Parisian watchmaker has been the victim, is worth describing in order that watchmakers may be put on their guard against similar attempts. The watchmaker in question has a shop in the Rue de la Rochefoucauld, near the Eglise de la Trinite. While he was out on business a stranger came in. The watchmaker's wife was behind the counter. The stranger pretended to be very angry, and told her that her husband had promised to repair his watch and let him have it back at a certain date, but had failed to do so. "There it is," said the man, pointing to a handsome gold chronometer. "I shall not leave it here any longer, but I shall take it somewhere else." With this, he took the watch and hurried out of the shop. When the watchmaker returned, his wife upbraided him for having kept the gentleman's watch so long. An explanation followed, however, and it became clear that the irate customer was simply a clever thief.

## HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. Williamson, Beaverton.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be coated with warm brim, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subside advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

Manufactured only at THOMAS HOLLOWAY'S DISPENSARY, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions. For Children and the aged they are invaluable.

In all Female Complaints are invaluable.

For sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glaucoma, Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it is a sure and safe Remedy.

It is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Scars, and Ulcers. It is famous for its effect in curing Rheumatism.

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