

FROM ALL OVER NEW BRUNSWICK

MONCTON.

Moncton, Dec. 6.—(Special)—The joint committee of the board of adjustment of the O. R. C. and B. of R. T. reassembled here this afternoon to grapple with the Pictou branch difficulty. Sessions of the committee were held this afternoon and evening, but a basis of settlement has not yet been reached.

Capt. J. E. Masters returned this afternoon from Brockton (Mass.) where he was attending the funeral of his brother, Harry B. Masters. Captain Masters says his brother's death was discovered to be due to a 2,000-voltage electric light wire coming in contact with a telephone wire, consequently it is said to be due to carelessness on the part of the electric light company.

An action for heavy damages will be brought against the company. Rev. I. M. Baird, assistant pastor of the Moncton First Baptist church, has declined the call extended to him by a couple of weeks ago by the Baptist church at Goldboro (N.S.).

Edward H. White, whose death at New Wood (Mass.) recently has been announced in the provincial press, was for many years a well-known citizen of Moncton. About eighteen or twenty years ago he was one of the leading grocers in the place. He first ran the old Europa Hotel which was located where the American stands today, and later was proprietor of the Queen by a widow, two years ago.

Two new baggage cars, turned out of the Rhodes Curry Company works at Amherst, have been received by the I. C. R. They are the first of an order of five cars. J. F. Elgett, manager for F. P. Reid & Co., left last night for Montreal.

The ladies' curling club, organized last year, will hold its first meeting of the season on Thursday afternoon. It is not unlikely that an effort will be made this winter to get on matches with St. John's lady curlers and any other ladies' clubs in the province.

Owen Cameron, I. C. R. freight claims agent, has returned from Halifax, where he was attending the funeral of his brother, the late Daniel Cameron, who was killed in Ontario last week.

Moncton, Dec. 7.—(Special)—John Crue, an old and well-known citizen, passed away this morning after a lengthy illness of more than a year. Deceased, who worked in the I. C. R. shops about twenty years, was a native of P. E. Island, and is survived by a widow, two daughters, Mrs. John Crawford, Mrs. William Gardner, of P. E. Island, and one son, Henry, employed in B. E. Smith's furniture store here. He was the highest respected among I. C. R. employes and citizens generally. He was seventy years old.

The school board tonight decided to introduce music teaching in the public schools. The board was unanimous in favor of the advisability of the movement, and expressed the opinion that the study is almost as essential as any other in school work. Miss Mary McCarthy was engaged for the first term of next year as an experiment.

A detachment of I. C. R. drivers was here this afternoon interviewing Manager Jonathan respecting minor matters affecting the run of some drivers.

Miss Alice Lee was granted six months leave of absence from the school staff at tonight's meeting of the school board. Miss Lee desires a rest.

CHIPMAN.

Chipman, Dec. 6.—Senator King is much improved since his recent illness and is able to be out.

Rev. Horace Coppins, of Middleton (N. S.), preached to a large audience in the Second Baptist church on Sunday night.

Roy Miller, son of Rev. E. T. Miller, former pastor of the Baptist church here, leaves today for Grand Village (N. S.), where his father is located.

Miss McMurray, of Miller Bros. music store, Moncton, is a guest at the Chipman House. Miss McMurray taught music here a few years ago and her many friends are giving her a hearty welcome.

Andrew Clark, of Caspeaux, died very suddenly on Tuesday. He went to the woods to cut some fire wood and not returning search was made for him. He was found lying in an unconscious state from a stroke of paralysis. He was quickly brought to the house, but never regained consciousness. Mr. Clark was about sixty-five years of age and leaves a widow and five children—Mrs. Isiah Clark, Mrs. Geo. Hasany, Mrs. Harry Clark, Mrs. Byron Still, all in Chipman and vicinity and an unmarried daughter in St. John. The funeral on Sunday morning was attended by Rev. Mr. Coppins.

The medical contest to take place on Jan. 20th in connection with the I. O. O. F., is creating quite an interest. Five bright young girls are competing for the medal contest collection and the one securing the most votes gets the medal. The ones competing are Gene Crandal, Cora Ward, Violet Wilson, Jean Clark and Laura Bishop.

Dr. J. H. King, M. P. P., of Cranbrook (B. C.), who has been home attending his father during his recent illness, left Monday for his home.

The Misses Darrach, of Chipman House, leave today for a short trip to St. John.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, Dec. 6.—(Special)—It is feared that some sheets of the supreme court law reports were destroyed by the fire in the J. & A. McMillan building here at St. John. The last number of Vol. 36 was about complete, and ready for the binder, and the type, copy, proofs and sheets are likely to have gone the way of other things in the building.

The following lots of crown land were sold at the crown lands office on Monday 6th: Deputy Surveyor General Fawcett. All improvements were to be paid for at time of sale or as soon after as the survey general determines. The upset price was \$1 per acre in addition to expense of survey—10 acres, west of Bathurst road, Little Bass River, to Henry White at \$1.75 per acre; 100 acres west side of Bathurst road, Little Bass River, to Henry White at \$1.50 per acre. Kent—Meadow Bank branch, Nabies River, to Francois McCall at \$2.05 per acre; 68 acres north side of Kouchibouguac River, to Joseph L. Gallant, applicant, at upset price; 68 acres north side of Kouchibouguac River, to Narcisse B. Leger, applicant, at upset

price; Madawaska—40 acres southwest from Baker Lake, John P. Carron, applicant, withdrawn.

Fredricton, N. B., Dec. 7.—(Special)—Advice received from England state that the Marquis of Donegal left exactly 427 lbs. to his heir. The Marquess of Donegal was formerly Miss Violet Twining, who lived for years in this city and went to school here.

John O'Brien has been appointed return officer for the newly incorporated town of St. George.

The Bay Shore Lumber Company, of Topsham (Me.), has been granted a license to do business in this province. Similar privilege is granted to the McAlpine Lumbering Company, of Halifax.

The New Brunswick School for the Deaf at Lancaster has been granted letters of incorporation. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Letters of incorporation have also been issued to the Woodstock Lumber Company, of Woodstock, New Brunswick county. The capital stock is \$75,000.

James A. Tutis & Son, Ltd., of St. John, has also been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

George T. Keyes, Charles W. Keyes, of East Pepperell (Mass.); Henry W. Keyes and Charles A. Hight, of Boston, and James Hesterville, of St. John, are seeking incorporation as "The Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd." The object is to acquire the real estate and business of the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd.

Tenders for lumber for refitting the Carleton wharf, Gloucester county, will be received by the department of public works up to Monday, the 12th inst. Tenders for rebuilding Munroe bridge, Nashua, will close on Dec. 27.

Alexander B. Carson, of Rexton; Richard O'Leary, of Hillsborough, and other residents of Kent, are seeking incorporation as the Richibucto & Rexton Telephone Company, Ltd. The capital stock is to be \$20,000.

ST. MARTINS.

St. Martins, Dec. 7.—Rev. C. W. Townend, who has been in the city attending a meeting of the Baptist Home Mission Board and Sabbath School Convention, returned home this week.

W. E. Skellan, who has been on a two weeks' trip to the United States, returned home on Saturday, having had a most enjoyable trip.

Hon. F. C. Whitehouse, of Brunswick (Me.), who is one of the chief members of the Bay Shore Lumbering Company, is spending a few days here. Mr. Whitehouse speaks in the highest terms of Canada and her resources.

Mrs. E. A. Titus went to the city on Monday. She is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Meak.

Mrs. Robert Connelly, of Great Salmon River, returned home on Tuesday from a visit to her daughter at Truro, and her son at Sassen.

J. S. Oltus, Robert Connelly and Councilor M. Kelly returned from the city on Tuesday.

Mrs. William Ellis, of Little Beach, fell and broke her ankle on Tuesday.

The members of the Union Club held their first meeting on Monday evening. They have expended quarters, having had up at considerable expense. Strangers visiting the town are sure of a hearty welcome.

NEWTON.

Newtown, Dec. 5.—Bert Godwin, of Apohaqui, spent Sunday here.

David Law, of Mines, has moved into the house owned by Mrs. McLaughlin, of Smith's Creek.

Several of the residents of this vicinity are talking of going west to engage in lumbering.

It is understood that the school on Jordan Mountain, that has been closed during the present term, will be reopened in the beginning of the next term if a suitable teacher can be secured.

KINTORE.

Kintore, Victoria County, Dec. 5.—Alex. T. Gordon, aged 28 years, died at his home at Upper Kintore on the 2nd inst., and his body was laid to rest in the churchyard on Sunday forenoon, the large attendance at the funeral and the many expressions of sorrow indicating how greatly he had been loved and respected.

The service was held in church and the hymns sung were "Nearer My God to Thee," "Asleep in Jesus and Hold Thou My Hand." The Rev. Mr. Pringle paid a most kindly tribute to the memory of the departed, and spoke consolingly to the sorrowing mother, Mrs. Gordon, who in a few years has been called upon to part with her husband, three sons and three daughters. The sorrowing brothers and mother has the deepest sympathy of the people in their present affliction.

A baby boy came to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Mavor on Nov. 27th.

CHATHAM.

Chatham, Dec. 6.—The monthly meeting of the town council was held last night.

Ald. McLaughlin's report recommended that the council's resolution in re pulp mill assessment be honored, and that the 1904 assessment be reduced to \$75,000; but the council could not recommend the allowing of five per cent. discount, as taxes had been tendered after the discount period had expired. That the Hanescon case was likely to be tried in St. John in February, and recommended that \$150 be placed with the mayor to pay witness fees in advance, as many would have to travel a long distance. That amount of 1903 taxes collected to Nov. 30 is \$29,000, and the default list \$5,668. That current account of Bank of Nova Scotia is overdrawn \$1,415, and maintenance account \$3,881. Bills amounting to \$721 were read and ordered paid.

Ald. Mather reported no fires during month, and work on fire alarm system being pushed, about one mile of wire being already been placed.

A resolution from the fire company, asking that one of the members, Wm. Loblan, who was injured at the Creighton fire, be paid \$15 from the firemen's relief fund, was read.

Police bills were submitted by A. G. Mor-

ris, who asked that \$18 be paid men for searching for the body of Matthew Lynch. Ald. Morris said it had been suggested by many that the town establish a market, and he thought it would be well for the town to build a market house, with an open house on the second story.

Ald. Snowball said a market house was a necessity, and thought the curling rink could be purchased for that purpose. This project was also favored by other members of the council, and Ald. Watt, Morris, MacLaughlin, Mather and Snowball were appointed a committee to report generally on the establishing of a market.

A trout, measuring fourteen inches, was caught in a small net opposite town on Monday.

Charles Robinson has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the curling club, in place of M. T. Hooker, who resigned.

Rev. Father Hawkins, parish priest at Edmund, who is recovering from a severe attack of diphtheria, has been obliged to suspend his clerical duties for a time, and has been advised by his physician to spend the winter in a warmer climate.

James Neilson, one of our oldest Scotchmen, was given a dinner at the Adams House last evening by Premier Tweedie.

Thos. G. Marone, R. A. of Toronto, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Hugh Marone. Smells are a failure so far, but tomocods are plentiful, and are selling at \$1.25 per barrel.

APPOHAQUI.

Apohaqui, Kings Co., Dec. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Patterson and little Flora visited at David Little's on their way to N. N. Gregg's Sander Mountain.

Mrs. Paddock, of Kingston (N.B.), spent Saturday at Mr. Little's. She has a very nice mother, Mrs. M. Perkins, who is with Mrs. Z. Parer for the winter.

James Brox, are very busy getting ready to launch the new house. Cooper, of David Long will lecture in the Hall on Monday next; a silver collection will be taken as a donation to the Rev. G. Swin, who has lately moved out of place.

Mrs. Dalohere has returned after an absence of several weeks.

Skating has been very good, but the snow last night has spoiled it for the present.

The people meet at Medley Memorial Hall, Thursday evening of each week to prepare Christmas greetings for the Church of Ascension.

The New Ideas Club meets at Mrs. Herbert Jones Wednesday evening next.

John Burgess has created a family monster in the village of Apohaqui.

H. Wamsmecker and J. Haslam captured two caribou and one moose last week. Mrs. Milton Dunn spent Sunday in Hampton.

GAGETOWN.

Gagetown, Dec. 5.—Wm. Cooper is entering his brother, Chas. Cooper, of Walls Wall, Washington Territory. Mr. Cooper, who has not been here for 18 years, has now retired from active business, having recently made an advantageous sale of his property.

The New Ideas Club meets at Mrs. Herbert Jones Wednesday evening next.

John Burgess has created a family monster in the village of Apohaqui.

H. Wamsmecker and J. Haslam captured two caribou and one moose last week. Mrs. Milton Dunn spent Sunday in Hampton.

NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 7.—(Special)—Fire was discovered at 6 o'clock this evening in the building owned and occupied by Mrs. Demore. The fire originated in the basement, where some wood had been placed too close to the furnace, and was soon under control. About \$200 damage was done, which is covered by insurance.

Smelting still continues poor; smelting worth eight cents per pound, and tomocods \$1.25 a barrel. These are the highest prices ever paid.

BEDFORD.

Bedford, Kings Co., N. B., Dec. 5.—The St. John river here froze over two days later than it did last year.

H. E. Laquis and W. H. Whelpley were the first to cross the ice here from Bedford to Little Landing on the opposite side. They crossed over on the 4th inst. when, while last year the ice was not fit to cross until the 16th of December.

Rev. H. Pierce held meeting in the F. B. meeting house on Sunday.

The deer season to know that the close season is over for on Saturday two deer came in the field of Hiram Laquis and played around until they were frightened by a passing team.

The school here will close in about three weeks.

There is a number of weeds that have been recently introduced into western Canada and which have proved to be exceedingly dangerous. Most of them were brought in by immigrants. Among them are tumbling mustard, hard-seed mustard and field pennycress or sinkweed. A few plants of each of these have been found in different parts of Ontario during the past season, and the east will know more of them in the future. The weeds are now gaining headway at a much more rapid rate than they did twenty-five years ago.

How can we account for this? The investigation of the seed division have shown that the seedsmen are to blame to a considerable extent, but there are many other means by which weeds are disseminated and which are worthy

of consideration. Any farmer who has land that is annually flooded by freshets knows the difficulty of keeping such land free from weeds. Transportation companies, particularly the railway companies, have much to do with the introduction of new weeds. Most of our noxious weeds are introduced from Europe. Their seeds are often brought in with material that is used for packing articles of commerce.

This packing material is scattered about on the ground and the weeds soon germinate. In three or four years the new weed may be found on a large number of farms. That is the way most of our weeds come to us.

The wind and animals of various kinds do much to spread weed seeds in a local way. Seeds of many weeds are provided with special facilities, some like small parachutes as in the dandelion and Canada thistle, by the aid of which the seeds are carried long distances by the wind.

Nature provided seeds of other weeds, such as hays, with the means of clinging to the wool of sheep or to other animals, in order to insure their distribution. In any case it is this seed that comes first; the weed comes follow.

The dairy division of the department of agriculture, Ottawa, has again this year entered a number of creameries in the Northwest Territories, so that farmers in districts remote from the coast may have a cash income from their cows until such time as they are able to market their milk for themselves. Considerable attention has

recently been devoted to developing new markets for the butter produced, and the results have been quite satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the price of butter in western Canada has been lower this year than last, the patrons of the Northwest Territories have received an average net price of 20.25 cents a pound for the butter manufactured from the cream supplied by them, more than a cent a pound than in 1903, and the highest price ever obtained for the season's output of the government creameries.

British Columbia has naturally been the chief market for territorial butter in the past, and still continues to take the bulk of the shipments. Freight rates and other expenses are so heavy that a satisfactory trade with Great Britain cannot be carried on at present, but a considerable export trade is being developed with Japan and other oriental countries. Before the Osaka exposition there was scarcely any Canadian butter sent to Japan, but in spite of the war some 20,000 pounds have been shipped to that country from the first ten months of this year. It was shown that in Canada the manufacture of margarine or "filled" cheese was absolutely prohibited under heavy penalties, and the conditions of manufacture were such that it was quite impossible for "fill" to happen without the fact coming to the notice of the authorities. The purity of the cheese was admitted, and the charge finally dismissed, when it was found that the Canadian creamery were proven by the report of the sample in question contained forty-three per cent of milk fat and no foreign fat whatsoever.

The case has attracted almost universal attention in Great Britain, and the triumphant vindication of the purity of Canadian dairy products will prove a great advertisement of our goods. It is, however, our dairy laws had been better our department's organization imperfect on either side of the Atlantic, the result might have been different.

Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

Experiment by Department of Agriculture Shows That They Thrive Best in Poor Soil and Adverse Conditions.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—All weeds are disseminated by means of their seeds, while a considerable number also multiply through the medium of underground root systems. Among the latter, we may mention grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle, bindweed, sheep sorrel, and some others. When a new weed is discovered, it is a good plan to examine into its habits of growth and means of reproduction and dissemination. A knowledge of these is more important to the farmer than the mere name of the weed.

Weeds that depend on reproduction upon their seed alone produce them in large numbers. A single plant of false flax will mature from twenty-five to thirty thousand seeds, and the latter, we have seen, have reason to doubt the vitality of the seed of corn or mangels that we buy, we need have no misgivings as to the vitality of those weed seeds. The seed does not germinate until it is in the soil, and though it sheds out on the field, it with difficulty induced to germinate at a time when it can be destroyed. Some of it can be eradicated to grow by stirring the surface soil directly after harvest, but most of it will not germinate until it gets ready. This nature provides for the perpetuation of the weed.

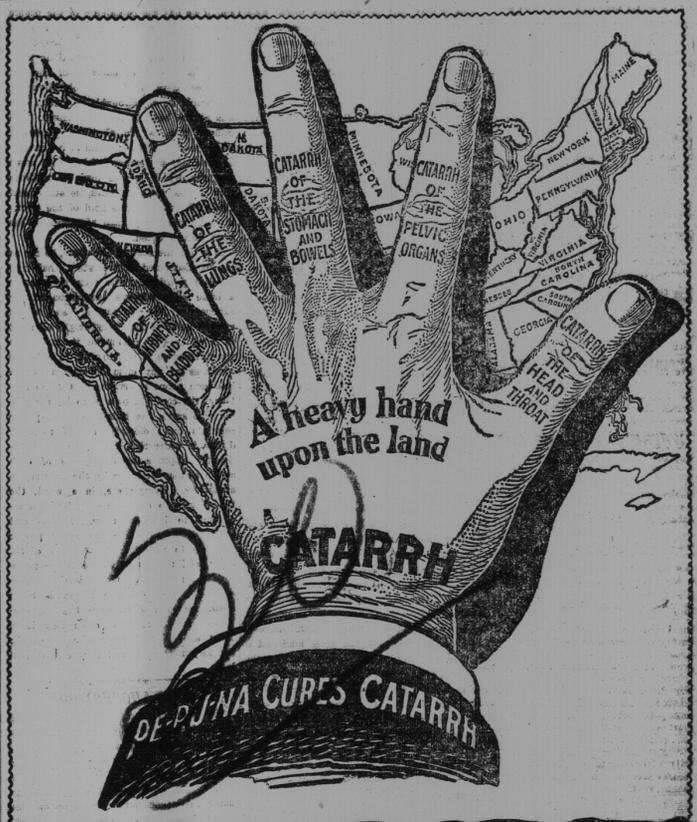
The seed laboratory at Ottawa 100 fresh seeds of wild mustard were planted in good soil in a box, and under the most favorable conditions only thirty-five plants came up. The box was then placed in the open air for a week with the thermometer below zero. When again put in the germinator, seventeen more of the seeds produced plants. The soil was then allowed to become thoroughly dry and again put out to freeze, after which twelve more of the hundred seeds germinated. This operation was repeated several times, until finally every seed demonstrated that the mother plant had not lived in vain.

As a rule the seeds of the more noxious weeds that grow from the seed alone retain their vitality for several years when embedded in the soil. It is highly important, then, to prevent the formation of seed, as is evident that many fields throughout Canada have now a sufficient stock of seeds to produce luxuriant crops of weeds for several years, but by adopting a suitable rotation it is possible to prevent most of the plants from these seeds coming to maturity.

All will agree that most districts have their full share of weeds. Like the poor they are always with us. How do we get them? Many farmers can doubtless remember when the Canada thistle was a new weed. Perennial sow-thistle, ribwort, ragweed, bindweed and some others are of more recent introduction. There are many more to come, and some of them are even more noxious than those that are now common. For instance, there is the devil's paint brush or orange hawkweed, which is already well distributed over the Eastern Townships of Quebec and part of New Brunswick. Where this weed has become established, land that was once worth \$20 an acre five years ago could not be sold for \$5 an acre today.

There is also a number of weeds that have been recently introduced into western Canada and which have proved to be exceedingly dangerous. Most of them were brought in by immigrants. Among them are tumbling mustard, hard-seed mustard and field pennycress or sinkweed. A few plants of each of these have been found in different parts of Ontario during the past season, and the east will know more of them in the future. The weeds are now gaining headway at a much more rapid rate than they did twenty-five years ago.

How can we account for this? The investigation of the seed division have shown that the seedsmen are to blame to a considerable extent, but there are many other means by which weeds are disseminated and which are worthy



Peruna is recommended by fifty members of Congress, by Governors, Consuls, Generals, Majors, Captains, Admirals, Eminent Physicians, Clergymen, many Hospitals and public institutions, and thousands upon thousands of those in the humbler walks of life.

Experiment by Department of Agriculture Shows That They Thrive Best in Poor Soil and Adverse Conditions. Ottawa, Nov. 24.—All weeds are disseminated by means of their seeds, while a considerable number also multiply through the medium of underground root systems. Among the latter, we may mention grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow-thistle, bindweed, sheep sorrel, and some others. When a new weed is discovered, it is a good plan to examine into its habits of growth and means of reproduction and dissemination. A knowledge of these is more important to the farmer than the mere name of the weed. Weeds that depend on reproduction upon their seed alone produce them in large numbers. A single plant of false flax will mature from twenty-five to thirty thousand seeds, and the latter, we have seen, have reason to doubt the vitality of the seed of corn or mangels that we buy, we need have no misgivings as to the vitality of those weed seeds. The seed does not germinate until it is in the soil, and though it sheds out on the field, it with difficulty induced to germinate at a time when it can be destroyed. Some of it can be eradicated to grow by stirring the surface soil directly after harvest, but most of it will not germinate until it gets ready. This nature provides for the perpetuation of the weed. The seed laboratory at Ottawa 100 fresh seeds of wild mustard were planted in good soil in a box, and under the most favorable conditions only thirty-five plants came up. The box was then placed in the open air for a week with the thermometer below zero. When again put in the germinator, seventeen more of the seeds produced plants. The soil was then allowed to become thoroughly dry and again put out to freeze, after which twelve more of the hundred seeds germinated. This operation was repeated several times, until finally every seed demonstrated that the mother plant had not lived in vain. As a rule the seeds of the more noxious weeds that grow from the seed alone retain their vitality for several years when embedded in the soil. It is highly important, then, to prevent the formation of seed, as is evident that many fields throughout Canada have now a sufficient stock of seeds to produce luxuriant crops of weeds for several years, but by adopting a suitable rotation it is possible to prevent most of the plants from these seeds coming to maturity. All will agree that most districts have their full share of weeds. Like the poor they are always with us. How do we get them? Many farmers can doubtless remember when the Canada thistle was a new weed. Perennial sow-thistle, ribwort, ragweed, bindweed and some others are of more recent introduction. There are many more to come, and some of them are even more noxious than those that are now common. For instance, there is the devil's paint brush or orange hawkweed, which is already well distributed over the Eastern Townships of Quebec and part of New Brunswick. Where this weed has become established, land that was once worth \$20 an acre five years ago could not be sold for \$5 an acre today. There is also a number of weeds that have been recently introduced into western Canada and which have proved to be exceedingly dangerous. Most of them were brought in by immigrants. Among them are tumbling mustard, hard-seed mustard and field pennycress or sinkweed. A few plants of each of these have been found in different parts of Ontario during the past season, and the east will know more of them in the future. The weeds are now gaining headway at a much more rapid rate than they did twenty-five years ago. How can we account for this? The investigation of the seed division have shown that the seedsmen are to blame to a considerable extent, but there are many other means by which weeds are disseminated and which are worthy

We Paid \$100,000 For Ligozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Ligozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years. There lies the great value of Ligozone in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—unpleasant, the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that the germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Test it, you will use it always, and we do, and as millions of others do you will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs. Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are extraordinary, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we push on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cures.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end forever. That is inevitable.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.