The Family.

Give.

See the rivers flowing
Downward to the sea,
Pouring all their treasures,
Bountiful and free;
Yet to help their giving,
Hidden springs arise;
Or, if need be, showers
Feed them from the skies.

Watch the princely flowers
Their rich fragrance spread,
Load the air with perfumes,
From their beauty shed;
Yet their lavish spending,
Leaves them not in dearth,
With fresh life replenished
By their mother earth!

Give thy heart's best treasures,
From fair Nature learn;
Give thy love and ask not,
Wait not a return!
And the more thou spendest
From thy little store,
With a double bounty,
God will give thee more.

A Happy Woman.

What spectacle more pleasing does the world afford than a happy woman contented in her sphere, ready at all times to benefit her little world by her exertions, and transforming the briers and thorns of life into roses of Paradise by the magic of her touch? There are those who are thus happy because they cannot help it—no misfortunes dampen their sweet smiles, and they diffuse a cheerful glow around them, as they pursue the even tenor of their way. They have the secret of the contentment whose value is above the philosopher's stone; for without seeking the basse exchange of gold, which may buy some sort of pleasure, they convert everything they touch into joy. What their condition is makes no difference. They may be rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the fickle world; but the sparkling fountain of happiness bubbles up in their hearts and makes them radiantly beautiful. Though they live in a log cabin, they make it shine with lustre that kings and queens may covet, and they make wealth a fountain of blessings to the children of poverty. Happy women are the highest types of humanity, and we cannot say how much we owe to them or the progress of the race.

How the Crickets Brought Good Fortune.

My friend Jacques went into a baker's shop one day to buy a little cake which he had fancied in passing. He intended it for a child whose appetite was gone, and who could be coaxed to eat only by amusing him. He thought that such a pretty loaf might tempt even the sick. While he waited for his change, a little boy six or eight years old, in poor, but perfectly clean clothes, entered the baker's shop. "Ma'am," said he to the baker's wife, "mother sent me for a loaf of bread." The woman climbed upon the counter (this happened in a country town,) took from the shelf of four-pound loaves the best one she could find, and put it into the arms of the little boy.

My friend Jacques then first observed the thin and thoughtful face of the little fellow. It contrasted strongly with the round, open countenance of the great loaf, of which he was taking the greatest care.

"Have you any money?" said the baker's wife.

The little boy's eyes grew sad.

"No, ma'am," said he, hugging the loaf closer to his thin blouse; "but mother told me to say that she would come and speak to you about it to-morrow."

"Run along," said the good woman; "carry your bread home, child."

"Thank you, ma'am," said the poor little fellow.

My friend Jacques came forward for his money. He had put his purchase into his pocket and was about to go when he found the child with the big loaf, whom he had supposed to be half way home, standing stock still behind him.

"What are you doing there?" said the baker's wife to the child whom she also had thought to be fairly off. "Don't you like the bread?"

"O yes, ma'am!" said the child.

"Well, then, carry it to your mother, my little friend. If you wait any longer, she will think you are playing by the way, and you will get a scolding."

The child did not seem to hear. Something else absorbed his attention.

The baker's wife went up to him, and gave him a friendly tap on the shoulder. "What are you thinking about?" said she.

"Ma'am," said the little boy, "What is that sings?"

"There is no singing," said she.

"Yes!" cried the little fellow. "Hear it!—Queek, queek, queek, queek!"

My friend and the woman both listened, but they could hear nothing, unless it was the song of the crickets, frequent guests in baker's houses.

"It is a little bird," said the dear little fellow, "or perhaps the bread sings when it bakes as apples do."

"No, indeed, little goosey!" said the baker's wife; "those are crickets. They sing in the bakehouse because we are lighting the oven, and they like to see the fire."

"Crickets!" said the child; are they really crickets?"

"Yes, to be sure," said she, good-humoredly. The child's face lighted up.

"Ma'am," said he, blushing at the boldness of his request, "I would like it very much if you would give me a cricket."

"A cricket!" said the baker's wife, smiling; "what in the world would you do with a cricket, my little friend? I would gladly give you all there are in the house to get rid of them, they run about so."

"O ma'am, give me one, only one, if you please!" said the child, clasping his little thin hands under the big loaf. "They say that crickets bring good luck into houses: and perhaps if we had one at home, mother, who has so much trouble, wouldn't cry any more."

"Why does your poor mamma cry?" said my friend, who could no longer help joining in the conversation.

"On account of her bills, sir," said the little fellow. "Father is dead, and mother works very hard, but she cannot pay them all."

My friend took the child, and with him the great loaf, into his arms, and I really believed he kissed them both. Meanwhile, the baker's wife, who did not dare to touch a cricket herself, had gone into the bakehouse. She made her husband catch four, and put them into a box with holes in the cover, so that they might breathe. She gave the box to the child, who went away perfectly happy.

When he had gone, the baker's wife and my friend gave each other a good squeeze of the hand. "Poor little fellow," said they, both together. Then she took down her account-book, [illegible] the page where the mother's charges were written, made a great dash all down the page and then wrote at the bottom, "Paid."

Meanwhile, my friend, to lose no time, had put up in paper all the money in his pockets, where fortunately he had quite a sum that day, and had begged the good wife to send it at once to the mother of the little cricket boy, with her bill receipted, and a note, in which he told her she had a son who would one day be her joy and pride.

They gave it to a baker's boy with long legs, and told him to make haste. The child, with his big loaf, his four crickets, and his little short legs, could not run very fast, so that when he reached home, he found his mother, for the first time in many weeks, with her eyes raised from her work, and a smile of peace and happiness upon her lips.

The boy believed that it was the arrival of his four little black things which had worked this miracle, and I do not believe he was mistaken. Without the crickets, and his good little heart, would this happy change have taken place in his mother's fortunes?—*From the French of P. J. Stahl.*

Rhubarb Pudding.

During the season of plant, rhubarb pies are common enough, but has it come to be known generally that puddings made of the material are quite equal, perhaps superior, to rhubarb pie? I think not, never having seen one at any other table than my own, frequently enough there, for we like them.

Supposing that no harm can come of publishing my mode of manufacture, I give it in its simplicity.

Select good, fair-sized rhubarb stocks; cut them into lengths, say eight inches long; remove all that is stringy of the bark, then lay out on the table a clean towel or any white cloth; place a cut of the plant at one end, and roll the cloth over it. Then add another stock, and make another roll. And continue until you have rolled up a dozen rhubarb stocks, each one separated from the other by a thickness of cloth. Tie the roll tightly, and boil briskly fifteen minutes in just water enough to cover.

Have ready a batch of dough, made up exactly as if for short, light biscuit. Roll out a large sheet of the dough, sprinkle it liberally with fine white sugar, and roll the dough over it. Proceed thus until the stocks are all rolled in, just as they were in the cloth. Then you require to have an extra coating of one thickness as an envelope, and place the roll in a wide-mouthed pudding-bag, which tie; place in a steamer, and steam away as vigorously as you will for an hour and a half.

The pudding is of course to be served hot, and may be eaten with any of the ordinary sauces.

Temperance.

From the Montreal Witness.

There's a Stone in the Path.

There's a stone in the path, intercepting the way;
And around it is death, and disease, and decay,
In its blood crimson'd glory it's still to be seen,
The foulin'd remnant of that which has been;
It emits a vile odor that poisons the air;—
It's the birth-place of sorrow—the home of despair—
The grave-yard of virtue;—where lone, and forlorn,
The wrecks of fair prospects lie scattered and torn.

To the wayfarer launch'd on the journey of life,
Its lures are seductive—its dangers are rife;
There's a charm that haunts it—a spell to decay,
The hope of the father, and fond mother's joy;
'Neath its mosses there lurks a reptilian brood,
At war with the spotless, the pure and the good;
Fair woman—the idol of savage and sage—
Is not even free from their pestilent rage.

There, Satan incarnate, presides o'er the clan,
And prostrate brute-nature debases the man—
There the sot and the harlot, and boy debauchee,
Exult o'er the fallen with merciless glee;
Alike, they are strangers to honor and shame,
The victims themselves, making others the same,
While sliding apace to the mad-house or grave,
And spurning the hand that would venture to save!

When God, in his wisdom, has pointed the way
To move the obstruction, shall man in dismay
Look silently on, and not dare to be free?
In a land where the law is the people's decree;
Forbid it high Heaven! That men shall be mum
While the stone in the path is the traffic in rum,
Its power must waver, and its prestige shall wither
By a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

To strike at the outworks were only like play,
At pruning the thistle, to make it decay—
To lop off the branches were useless and vain,
While the trunk of the upas is still to remain,
Renewing its strength from surrounding despair,
And its foul exhalations infecting the air,
Distributing ruin, disaster and bane,
A scourge and a blight over valley and plain.

Then brothers and sisters arouse to the work;
No longer in criminal apathy lurk;
The prospect's inspiring—the labour's divine,—
Neglect is a sin, and supineness a crime;
While the few still *conspire* to the many *combined*
The friends to the traffic are foes to mankind;
And though demons may thwart us the angels will smile,
As we root out the stone from Acadian soil.

Intemperance and Crime.

The following facts in regard to the intimate relation between intemperance and crime are vouched by reliable, and in most cases, official testimony. Of 1706 persons who were arrested by the police in Albany during three months, 1300, or more than three-fourths, were known to be of intemperate habits. Of 1124 convicts in the penitentiary of the same city, 1024, or 90 per cent., were notoriously intemperate. A gentleman who had visited most of the prisons in the United States, and had much personal conference with the prisoners, says he has not found more than twenty who did not acknowledge that they had been addicted to the use of strong drink. Of 158 convicts in the Connecticut State Prison, 136 or 85 per cent., were in the habit of using ardent spirits. An official visitation of the county jails in New York in 1856 showed that in forty-seven of them, at least three-fourths of the prisoners were by their own admission intemperate. In the judgment of the visitors, two-thirds of the remainder were really so, making eleven-twelfths of the whole. The conclusion from the examination of the Providence jail, the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and the Auburn prison in New York, was, that in each case, more than three-fourths of the inmates were intemperate.

In 1850 one out of every seven drunkards in the state of New York was convicted of crime, while only one out of every 661 sober men was guilty of a breach of the law. The 20,000 intemperate persons in the state committed more crimes, by above 208, than the 5,540,000 temperate persons.

In the ten counties of New York where crime most abounds there is one grog shop for every 240 inhabitants; whereas in the ten counties where the fewest crimes are committed there is one for every 396.

The Washingtonian movement for the reform of drunkards began in 1841. For several years before that date the average number of convicts in the state prison in Maine was 80; for several years after it was 60. The number of convicts diminished one-fourth while the population increased one-fourth. In Vermont the reduction was greater still. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania the average number of convicts for six years previous was 387, for the three years subsequent, 328, while the population increased nearly one-third.

Similar results have been observed in other countries. The closing of the public houses on the Sabbath in 1849 was followed by a reduction in the average arrests in Bristol, from 4063 for the three years preceding, to 2903 for the three years subsequent; and by a similar reduction in Manchester, from 3609 to 1950, or nearly 50 per cent.

The Maine law went into effect in that state in 1851. At the March term of the police court in Portland for the year seventeen indictments were found; at the corresponding term the following year but one indictment was found, and that proved to be a case of malicious prosecution. During the nine months preceding the operation of the law 279 persons were committed to the jail in Portland; during the nine months subsequent to its operation there were but 63 committed, besides liquor dealers.

These are convincing facts; would that they might also have a converting power.—*Am. Paper.*

Agriculture.

Clover and Clover Hay.

We are among those who think, says the editor of the *Germantown Telegraph*, that clover does not receive that consideration as a staple of the farm which it is entitled to; and we have endeavored from time to time to impress the fact upon our readers. The annexed statement was made at a late meeting of a farmer's society in New York:

"Botanists give the names of fifty-nine sorts of clover *(trifolium)* yet only four or five are cultivated, and as generally understood, only two—the white and red. A kind called yellow clover is a weed pest. Until lately, clover has not been highly esteemed by American farmers. It is now considered excellent for all stock by many who have tested its value thoroughly. It has been cultivated n iAmerica about a hundred years. As a renovator of worn-out soils, clover has no equal. As food for cows in a milk dairy, clover stands ten per cent, ahead of timothy. We may judge something of its value from Way's comparative analysis, showing the follywing results:

GREEN.	Water.	Fleshy Matter.	Fatty Matter.
Timothy	57.31	4.86	1.60
June Grass	67.14	3.41	36
Orchard Grass,	70.00	4.66	94
Red Clover,	81.01	4.27	69
White Clover	79.71	3.80	89
DRY.			
Timothy	11.38		3.56
June Grass	10.35		2.63
Orchard Grass	12.53		3.14
Red Clover	23.55		3.67
White Clover	18.76		4.38

It will be seen that timothy is best when green and clover when dry.

One of the reasons why farmers have not grown clover for winter forage to a greater extent, is that it is considered difficult to cure. Part of this difficulty is purely imaginary.—"The modes," says a writer upon the subject, "of curing clover hay widely differ in the same neighborhood. Some let it go to seed before cutting, then dry and turn it till many of the leaves and blossoms are shaken off, and lastly cart the dry and bulky clover sticks. Others cut it when the blossoms begin to show, fork it the same day into small cocks, and then let it stand several days, either with or without hay caps, till dry enough to cart. Latterly it has been found safe to cart it the same day, or as soon as wilted, being careful only to avoid artificial moisture, and to fill up the bent or mow within three or four days, or before it begins to sweat. Hay is improved by sweating and changing color, like tobacco. When it begins to sweat it should not be disturbed till the sweat is over. The moisture and steam will go to the top no matter what the height, and the the top is the only past in danger. A foot of straw on the top absosbs the moisture and saves the hay.

"One farmer cut 12 to 14 tons of mixed timothy and clover, and carted as fast as cut, without regard to weather. Straw was placed on the top to absorb the moisture. The straw rotted, but the hay turned out good. Another cut four or five acres of clover, raked and cocked it all in one day. Threatening rain caused its hurried cartage the following day. It occupied a bent and a half in the barn. The full bent came out bright and good except about 18 inches of the top. The half bent was partially injured by adding other fodder, and thus keeping the steam in. Another knew of 30 to 40 tons of hay being cut and carted the same day. The mow smoked, sweat and generated toadstools, but only the top was spoiled. The balance was sweet and good, the blossoms were unmanged, and the cattle lapped it down like meal."

Good Way to keep Smoked Hams.

Good hams, well cured and well preserved are very convenient to have in the house. They are wholesome food, and are always ready when other meats are absent, or when a hurried, impromptu solid meal is needed. In our travels this summer we have eaten ham in a good many places, at the hotels and elsewhere—some very poor, full of salt and smoke, and then fried to a crisp, and some very good, sweet and tender, fresh, and just cooked through. The best was met with at St. Johnsvill, N. Y., where we called after the usual dinner hour, and when just in a condition to enjoy a good repast quickly got up. We enquired the process of curing They were put in brine in the usual manner last Fall or Winter, and when just fairly salted through, were moderately smoked. They were now cut into slices all ready for the table, and then about half cooked.—The pieces were then packed closely into stoneware crocks, and the lard poured out over them. When there was not fat enough fried out to cover them, some melted lard was added. The crocks were covered and set away, and whenever ham is wanted, it is only necessary to take out a few pieces and finish the cooking, in less than five minutes—with no trouble or time wasted in hunting up and sharpening the knife and saw. We can testify that in the case referred to, the hams were as sweet and tender as could be desired. The method appears to be worthy of general adoption. We may add here that nine out of ten housekeepers cook ham *too much* to leave it either palatable or digestible. It has not a raw taste if barely heated through. By the above method of preserving, the salting and smoking need only be carried to just the desirable point to make them most palatable.—*American Agriculturist.*

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The Local Board are empowered to accept proposals without reference to Head Office.
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Nov 28

LOOK HERE!
J. B. FITCH'S
Golden Ointment.
CURES all diseases of the skin, and is not only a cure, but a preventative from taking any humor that is contagious by rubbing a little of the Ointment on the hands when exposed.
The world is becoming astonished at the healing properties this Ointment possesses for curing
BOILS, FELONS, CORNS, CHILBLAINS, PILES, BRUISES, BURNS, BLISTERS, &c.
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CHISWELLS
PECTORAL BALSAM
HAS been in use through Nova Scotia for twenty odd years, and in England for many years previous to its introduction here. Its sales have steadily increased from the beginning—a convincing proof of its efficacy and of the esteem in which it is held. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficulty in Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and other Pulmonary Complaints, it may safely be warranted. Read the following, suggesting the evil of delaying in a climate such as ours, to attend to Colds and Coughs:—The Census reports tells us that Consumption carried off, in 1860–61, one hundred and seven persons within the County of Halifax, and seven hundred and sixty-seven from the whole Province. The total number of deaths from all causes, during the same period, was 4679. Thus Consumption takes to itself the credit of having slain one-sixth of those who died during the year—more than any other disease can, except Diptheria. And how does Consumption arise? Whence does it spring? Why, in neglect of that cold you caught either when you went out in damp weather without a suitable protection for your feet, or when you came home from that social gathering and did not take care to wrap yourself up sufficiently, saying, "Oh, I'm young!" or "I'm hearty!" or, "There's no fear of me!" and a score of expressions of the same kind which heedlessness has coined and thoughtlessness keeps current. With just such exclamations you have exposed yourself carelessly, and "A slight cold that will go away in a day or two" has somehow hidden itself under your pillow, and taken possession of you whilst you slept. The "slight cold" developes into a pulmonary affection. A Cough begins to harrass you. The hectic flush comes and goes on your cheek. Soon friends bend over you in sorrow and say, "Consumption is here!" Your wisdom is to attend to that Cough at once! Don't wait too long! Use
Chiswells Pectoral Balsam
For the timely use of this well known remedy will cause the fiend to unfasten the fangs he seeks to bury deep in your most vital part—your lungs—and will effectually banish him.
Sold by George Johnson, Druggist, 148 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. General Agent for New Brunswick, T. B. Barker, Druggist, St. John.
Nov 6

Hams, Lard, Butter.
Just received at the London Tea Stores,—
500 lbs. choice P E Island Lard.
70 firkins good Cooking Butter,—9d. per lb.,
500 Sugar Cured Hams,—7 1-2 per lb
H. WETHERBY & CO.,
205 Barrington & 15 Brunswick street.
may 17

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Price Twenty-Five Cents per Bottle.
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DR. RADWAY & Co., of New York, respectfully notify their Agents and Dealers, that they have established a branch laboratory and warehouse, for the manufacture and sale of their remedies in the City of Montreal, C.E.
Address, DR. JOHN RADWAY & CO.,
220 St. Paul Street, Montreal, CE.

WONDERFUL CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
ITS THREE METHODS OF APPLICATION.
Either of which for the ailments and diseases prescribed, will afford immediate relief, and consequent cure.

RUBBING THE SPINE.
This method of application should be resorted to in all cases of SPINAL AFFECTIONS, OR WEAKNESS, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPASMS, SCIATICA, GOUT, Paralysis, Numbness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Difficulty of Passing Water, Pain in the Small of the Back, Cramps and Spasms, PAIN in the Hips, Back and Thighs, Weakness and Lameness in the Back or Legs.
And in all Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhœa, Weakening Discharges, Obstructions, Retention, Weakness, Prolapsis Uteri, Hysterics, Headache, &c., &c.
In these cases, the entire length of the Spine should be rubbed for 10 or 20 minutes, three times per day. In many instances the most severe and agonizing pains will cease during the process of the FIRST RUBBING. Its continued use a few times will cure the patient of the most aggravating and long standing diseases.
Persons suffering from either of the above named complaints, should not hesitate a moment to apply the Ready Relief, as directed. *It will surely cure.*
The Rubbing should be continued until a sense of heat and irritation or burning is experienced. If you succeed in securing this action on the skin and back, you may feel perfectly satisfied of a cure—it is a sure sign.

SECOND METHOD OF APPLICATION.
APPLIED EXTERNALLY.
By Rubbing the part or parts of the body where the disease or pain is seated, with the Ready Relief.
In ninety-five cases out of one hundred, the most severe pains will cease by one Rubbing with the Relief.
IN ATTACKS OF SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, INFLUENZA, THE RELIEF SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE THROAT AND CHEST. IN A FEW MOMENTS THE SOREness, IRRITATION AND INFLAMMATION WILL CEASE.
Let the Ready Relief be applied in this manner for the following complaints:
RHEUMATISM, TIC DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, EARACHE, INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS or KIDNEYS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, CRAMPS, BURNS, SCALDS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, MOSQUITO BITES, STINGS OF POISONOUS INSECTS, CHILBLAINS, DEAFNESS, SUN STROKE, APOPLEXY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ASTHMA, BALDNESS, SORENESS and PAINS IN THE LEGS, FEET, JOINTS, &c., LAMENESS, SWELLINGS of the KNEES, FEET, LEGS, &c., SORE EYES, and in all cases where there is pain or distress, the READY RELIEF, if applied over the part or parts, will afford immediate ease.
There is no other remedy, Liniment, or Pain-Killer in the world that will stop pain so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THIRD METHOD OF CURE.
TAKEN INTERNALLY.—One teaspoonful or more, if necessary, to a wineglass of water every hour until relief is afforded. One dose in most cases will prove sufficient.
DIARRHŒA, BILIOUS CHOLIC, LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS, SICK or NERVOUS HEADACHE, FOUL BREATH, HYSTERICS, WORMS, CHOLERA MORBUS, WIND CHOLIC, SPASMS, PURGING, HEARTBURN, FITS, SEA SICKNESS, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, VOMITING, SOUR STOMACH, HYSTERIA, CONVULSIONS, BAD DREAMS.

CANADA CHOLERA.
An immediate cure of this complaint is secured by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let those seized with it give it a trial. Use it as follows: Take a teaspoonful of RELIEF in a wine-glass of water, as a drink, every half hour. Two or three doses are generally sufficient. Also bathe the stomach and bowels with the RELIEF, and lay a piece of flannel soaked in RELIEF across the bowels. This will be found an effectual and speedy cure. In 1849 and '54, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cured the worst cases of Asiatic Cholera after all other remedial agents failed. It has cured thousands of Diarrhœa, Painful Discharges from the Bowels, Cholic, Cramps and Spasms by ONE dose.

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For all the purposes of a Liniment or Opodildoc, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, diluted with proof spirits, will make the best Liniment in the world. One pint of proof spirits, mixed with one bottle of Ready Relief, will give a superior liniment to any in use. This mixture is used by the most celebrated sporting gentlemen in Europe and America, in the treatment of Swellings, Galls, Sprains, Strains, Spavins, &c., on horses. Persons desirous of a good liniment, try it.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold by Druggists and Medicine venders everywhere. Price 25 Cents per bottle. In all cases, see that the fac simile signature of RADWAY & Co. is on the front and back of each label, and the letters R. R. R., RADWAY & Co., blown in the glass.
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THE GREAT SORE MEDICINE.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
THIS MEDICINE is for the radical cure of all kinds of Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of the Glands, Tubercles in the Lungs, Ulcers in the Womb, Sores in the head, in the Nose and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Pimples, Blotches, and, in fact, all kinds of Eruptive, Syphilic and Chronic Diseases, Bronchitis, Hacking Dry Coughs, &c.
Dose of this Remedy: two teaspoonfuls three times per day for an adult.
One bottle of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT possesses more of the active cure of disease than six bottles of the best approved Sarsaparillas in use.
There is no person, however, severely afflicted with Sores, or Eruptive Diseases, but will experience a great improvement in health by the use of this Remedy for six days. One bottle has cured many hopeless cases. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price One Dollar.
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And General Forwarding Agency
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