

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

CONDUCTED BY HORTENSE



Be very silent. Trust greatly in the Sacred Heart and not much in anything below it, least of all in friends. When the sun goes in they change color, but the Sacred Heart is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.—John Oliver Hobbes.

What Shakespeare Says About Work.

Do your work, Find notable cause to work. A careful man yields work. Leave no rubs or blotches in thy work. A while to work and after holiday. Bend to the working thy heart. Workmen, strive to do better. Make thy labor pleasure. To labor and effect one thing especially. 'Tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation. Labor shall refresh itself with hope.

Girls Who Have Faculty.

We need more girls to-day who have what they used to call "faculty" in the earlier days of our country. It was a compliment to a girl to say of her that she had "faculty." What was meant by that was that she was skilled in all the domestic arts and was competent to look after the ways of the household when she should have one. She could use her needle with the utmost skill, and could go into the kitchen and get up any kind of a meal. She was intelligent in every department of domestic work. No matter what a girl's position in life may be, she should have this information. So it is that we want more girls who have "faculty." It is of more importance than a knowledge of many other things on which girls are spending their time. A girl may have the advantages of the highest culture and at the same time be well versed in all the domestic arts. The happiness of a home often depends more on domestic than on any other kind of art. Now when we hear of girls who have "finished their education," when the fact is that they do not know the A B C of a good many things imperatively necessary to the complete education of a girl. A diploma from the kitchen and the sewing room would be a good one to hang beside a diploma from the college.

To try to make others comfortable is the only way to get right comfortable ourselves, and that comes partly of not being able to think so much about ourselves when we are helping other people. For ourselves will always do pretty well if we don't pay them too much attention.—George Macdonald.

Using Camphor.

The darkest stain on mirror or window pane can generally be routed with a flannel dipped in spirits of camphor. Rub until dry. Camphor, either in the lump or the liquid form, is hated by mosquitoes and will keep them off when all other methods fail. As a medicine, it is invaluable when used judiciously. If six or ten drops are taken on a lump of sugar when sneezing starts, a bad cold in the head can often be checked. This dose should not be repeated closer than an hour apart. It is important in taking camphor internally to be sure that it agrees with you; the mildest dose is harmful to certain people, and occasionally a person is found whom it throws into unconsciousness. If taken too steadily, even when there seems to be no injurious effect, it lowers the circulation and eventually weakens the heart. A few drops of liquid camphor will often stop nausea, while setting fire to the lumps and inhaling the fumes sometimes works a similar cure.

To Keep Light Dresses Clean.

Magnesia may be obtained either in powder or in square cakes and it is very effective in cleaning the laces and delicate fabrics. Sift or rub it on the parts to be cleaned, and lay them away in a box or drawer where they will be undisturbed for a day or two, and then shake them out. It is a very good plan to apply the magnesia in this way when putting away party dresses that have become slightly soiled. The magnesia absorbs the dust, and when you take the dresses out to wear them the next time, they will be fresh and dainty. The magnesia is also effective, when applied in the same way for removing grease spots.—Woman's Home Companion.

Home Made Brilliantine.

A little brilliantine is very good for the hair, making it glossy, and helping to keep it clean. The proper way to use it is to pour a few

drops into the palm of the hand, rub this on the brush, and then brush the hair lightly. A good brilliantine can be made with one teaspoonful each of castor oil and almond oil, four tablespoonfuls of rectified spirit, and a few drops of any strong scent, just to give a faint perfume, though the scent is not really necessary. Mix the oils and spirit very slowly, stirring all the time, and afterwards always shake the bottle well before using.

You Want to be Liked.

Don't always be saying to yourself "I don't intend to be made use of." Put yourself out a little sometimes to do a good turn for somebody else, and be sure that you do the little service, whatever it may be, willingly and with love in your heart.—Home Chat.

Some one of note recently said that "extravagance in dress" has reached a point where a hat should be called for reflection." I am afraid this good piece of advice will hardly be followed when fashions are so alluring, for women will never be economical as long as she has a looking-glass.—Catherine Talbot, in Woman's Life.

How to Fold a Skirt.

To fold a dress skirt properly for packing and so avoid the crease down the middle of the front breadth, fasten the skirt band in front. Lay the skirt on a table or other flat surface right side out, with the front breadth down. Smooth out all creases and lay folds flat. Then begin at the outer edge and roll toward the centre back until the two rolls meet. In this way the hang of the skirt is not injured, there are no wrinkles, and the front breadth is smooth and flat. If the skirt is too long for the trunk, fold it over near the top and place a roll of tissue paper under the fold.

A Girl's Voice.

"A low, sweet, voice is a woman's greatest charm."

Of course most of you girls have heard that old saying many times before this. But I am quite sure many of you forget it sometimes. Last night when I was riding home in the car three girls (evidently working girls) entered it. They were prettily and neatly dressed, for their clothes were of dark color and with simple lines. Each one of the girls had her hair dressed in a neat and becoming manner. Indeed they looked like well bred little ladies. But, oh, my!

Just as the first girl entered the car she slipped very slightly. And I assure you she uttered a scream that would lead you to believe she had met with a horrible catastrophe of some kind. She followed this by peals of laughter that I am sure could be heard in the next car. Her two companions joined her with shrieks of laughter that were anything but musical. Of course every man in the car was looking at them. It was quite apparent that this was exactly what these three young women desired; but I doubt very much if they would have cared to hear the silent comment upon them that each man was making in his heart.

Do try to remember, girls, how ill-bred it is to raise your voices in public so that the people about you can overhear your conversation.

Theodosia Garrison on Poets and the Poet's Ideal of Woman.

The following interview was accorded by Theodosia Garrison to the N. Y. American: Mrs. Garrison wore a white linen shirtwaist the other morning, shining from the iron, and a dark skirt. A most practical looking person, just plump enough, with blue eyes and light brown hair and a ready smile. She wore black suede slippers with black and red right up the front of each stocking and a panel of very thin lace. About her flat were so many evidences of comfort that the very first question I asked her was "Does poetry pay?" "Did ever a poet live on the proceeds of his song?" Mrs. Garrison countered. "People like to think of poets living in garrets and doing nothing but writing verses until their worth is discovered. As a matter of fact, poets have to have a side line—or perhaps poetry is their side line. It may have been different once, of course, before rents and the cost of living were so high."

"What is your side line, Mrs. Garrison?" I asked. "Oh, a husband," she replied. Then I asked her if money that came from poetry was a little different from selling soap—if she didn't spend it just on luxuries and pretty things. "No," she said, "money is always just money. I have known some people who said at first that they would be prostituted

ing their genius if they took money for their poetry or their literary efforts, but after a little they ran after the publishers, crying 'Pay, pay,' as insistently as any horse leach's daughter. For my part, I always watch for my royalties each month with the greatest interest."

"What do you write your poetry on, Mrs. Garrison," I asked, as I brought out a little scrap of paper on which I had scratched down several questions, "and how do you work?"

"Oh, on little pieces of paper like that, or any that is handy. And I write only when I want to. Sometimes a line will come in my mind and be there for days before I will have the impulse to fit another to it."

I asked Mrs. Garrison why there had always been more men poets than women poets. She laughed and said, "Oh, goodness, it sounds like a conundrum, doesn't it? I am sure I don't know. Maybe woman's getting her revenge, because I'm sure there are more women than men writing verse now."

"Do you think the suffragette type will ever make good poets?" "I don't see why not. Suffrage is making women think more independently. It will make them freer intellectually. I don't see why eventually it won't develop a real poetic spirit among women, epic as well as lyric."

"But women have never written epics," I objected. "Perhaps not, but they can and will. You are thinking of the Mrs. Hemans type of lady poet who took a guitar and sat in the garden. In some of Hallie Ermine Rives's early work there is a wonderful epic strain."

"What is the modern poet's ideal of woman, Mrs. Garrison?" "That was the Byronic ideal—melancholy and fragile; Moore's, a little livelier, Wordsworth's, who didn't disdain housework, and the Tennysonian, or Queen Victorian. What will be the next?"

"I think man's, and consequently the poet's, ideal will be more and more the mate and companion. She will walk by him and keep step with him."

"Then you think her beauty won't be sung so much? That the poet will praise more her mental qualities?"

"No, no; woman will always be prized and loved as possessing beauty. I think the ideal will be the Venus de Milo—the is wonderfully beautiful and perfect in form. But you could never imagine her doing a little or a mean thing."

Why there are no modern poets of the stature of those of other days, was the next question I put to Mrs. Garrison, and she met it by saying that there were. "In Bliss Carman I think there is as sweet and clear a strain as ever ran through any other poet's work." And then she named a half-dozen writers who she thought would leave work that would be as much read a hundred years from now as the "classics" will be.

A poet has to be dead to be properly appreciated. The poets that our text-books give such prominence to are to a great extent left undusted on the library shelf. They are more respected than loved."

The very last question I put to Mrs. Garrison was, "You are such a jolly person, why is there always that strain of sadness in your poetry?"

The laughter died out of her eyes. Then she said, "Well, anything beautiful is always sad—to me at least. Music is never entirely gay. There is something more poignant, more nearly universal in the undertone of pain that underlies all life, than there is in the laughter of life. The happiest thing in the world has a tinge of sadness in the recollection of it, because the fact that it is past and that you possess it no longer is a little sad in itself. But the pain and sadness of life, a remnant of protest—it seems to be I can always feel it as you here the 'cello in the harmony of the orchestra."

And that's Theodosia Garrison all over. She's gay and witty and effervescent on the surface, but you don't have to go very far before you reach strange depths of thought and feeling. Her eyes change as she talks—and the first thing you know you are not listening to a bright, practical woman—but a poet.—Maude H. Neal.

To Make a Lighera Look Like New.

A lighera hat that has become soiled and somewhat grimy from dust and perhaps a shower can be changed into the deep golden shade so fashionable just now. The trimming should be removed and the hat subjected to a thorough scrubbing of soap and water, adding a little ammonia. After thoroughly rinsing, the hat should be smoothed into shape for drying, and while still damp, be pressed with a hot iron. Lastly, yellow oil paint is mixed with gasoline and the hat painted over with the mixture. The straw will look like new again.

Household Hints.

Lamp chimneys should never be washed. Dampen a cloth in alcohol and rub them with it and it will clean and polish them.

To remove scratches on furniture, dip a woolen rag in boiled linseed oil and with it well rub the scratched article which should then be varnished with shellac dissolved in alcohol.

When making glue you will find that the addition of a little glycerine increases its adhesive quality and makes it more elastic. One part of glycerine to three parts of glue is the right proportion.

To clean neglected lacquered brass wash it gently in lukewarm water, rub with cloth dipped in equal parts of vinegar and lemon juice, and then polish with dry leather.

If the brush of the sweeper is dipped in kerosene about once a month it will be found that the lint and dust will come out in a mat, that the sweeping will raise no dust and that the rugs will look much fresher.

Any one who practices economy in cooking should always bear in mind that no amount of gas or heat will make anything cook faster than it does at the boiling point.

Sand or flour thrown over burning oil will extinguish the flames quickly.

When lace curtains are ready to be washed, baste a narrow strip of muslin along each outer edge and let it remain until the washing and drying process is completed and you will find your curtains are straight and do not sag.

When flatirons are not in use keep each one in a right-fitting woolen bag or old stocking top. This prevents them from becoming rusty or rough. Rub occasionally on a piece of cedar when ironing to keep the starch from sticking. The odor is agreeable, and it will not discolor the most delicate fabric.

New ironware should not be used for cooking unless it is first boiled. The addition of potato parings to the water is one of the best means of getting the new ware in proper condition.

One will often spoil a good cake by heating cold butter to mix with the sugar. The heating makes the butter oily, and the measurements are often wrong, says the Philadelphia Times.

Instead of melting the butter heat the mixing crock with warm water, wipe it dry and put in the butter. Heat the sugar and pour over the butter, then mix the two with a potato masher.

When clothing has become shiny at the elbows or shoulders rub gently with emery paper to raise the nap, then go over the spot with a warm-dye piece of silk.

How to Protect Furs From Moths During Summer Months.

When furs are not in constant use, as in the summer time, they should be kept in air tight cotton or heavy paper bags. Hang where they will not be forgotten. They should be examined weekly. Very handsome furs, especially long coats and rugs, should be sent to a professional packer who keeps them in cold storage. See that each piece is well tagged. There are women who fear to send their furs away lest they do not get the same pieces back again. This is unheard of with a reliable firm, but marking will settle all doubt.

If home storing is in order make a study of it. See that all furs are clean before putting away. If much soiled rub warm dry bran into more durable furs, while cornmeal or powdered magnesia may be applied to sable, ermine or chinchilla. When very dirty the meal can be mixed with gasoline. Brush carefully.

In cleaning furs do not be too vigorous. Hanging on a line and beating will usually result in torn skins. If any beating is needed it is better done on a flat surface. In brushing use a thick, not too stiff, brush, parting the hair evenly and getting at the pelt. To remove any cleaning meal a man's hatbrush is excellent.

Sun and air all furs for a week before packing. Comb carefully. Work with the nap of the fur, never across it. Be sure there are no moth eggs in the fur before beginning to pack. Small furs should be wrapped in newspapers—moths hate printer's ink—then be sewed up in a clean piece of linen or cotton and later put into a heavy paper bag, which is sealed across the top.

With this treatment many successful packers use neither camphor nor moth balls. These preventives should not go near the fire, as they discolor. The fearful may sprinkle them in top and bottom of paper bag as a precaution.

Each set of furs when wrapped should be returned to its own box, which is clearly marked to save trouble if hurried unpacking is necessary. Where one owns an old trunk or chest the various boxes can be stored and locked in it. This lessens the possibility of theft.

Fur rugs after careful cleaning should be wrapped first in several layers of newspaper, then covered with bags of brown muslin and an extra covering of heavy brown paper. Stow them on the floor of vacant room or where there will be as little crossing as possible.

Fur coats are packed on their hangers. It is a mistake to put them back in their boxes. Don't use a wool padded hanger. A stout wire or wooden one is best. After careful sunning and brushing button the front of the coat, then cover the entire garment with three layers of newspaper. Put the paper at top and bottom to shut out air. Next cover with a bag of dark muslin and one of heavy brown paper. These bags should be drawn very tight around the neck of the clothes hanger. Many have strips of paper

Surprise

is stamped on every cake of Surprise Soap. It's there so you can't be deceived. There is only one Surprise. See to it that your soap bears that word—

Surprise

A pure hard soap.



Charcoal as a Purifier.

Not enough attention is paid to the purifying effects of charcoal. It should be a household remedy, and will be found equally useful in kitchen, bathroom, garden and medicine chest.

In this day of germs and much talked of sanitation, no housekeeper should fail to have a dish of powdered charcoal on an upper shelf of her refrigerator. It absorbs unpleasant odors and keeps things sweet smelling. Change the charcoal every other day.

A little pulverized charcoal should be among the toilet articles. Oddly enough, it makes an excellent tooth powder to whiten the teeth and sweeten the breath. The teeth must be thoroughly rinsed until no trace of black remains.

Where one is troubled by dyspepsia nothing equals a charcoal tablet for quick relief. One is especially good to remove the taste of onions, cabbage, or other odoriferous food.

What is Worn in London

London, July 18, 1910.

The middle of July brings us within measurable distance of the holidays, even if they have not already begun for some fortunate people, and it is high time to think of designing and fashioning our bathing gowns, if we want to have something a little personal and out of the common. In no department of dress has there been such an amazing change for the better in the last decade among Englishwomen as in bathing gowns. Even after they grew out of the awful sacks of blue serge one can remember in the days of one's childhood, most bathers were quite content to trust to whatever kind of tunic and knickers they could hire with the machines. How anyone could ever reconcile herself to putting on a garment especially one next her skin—which had been worn by innumerable other people I could never understand; and this habit, once general, still exists, though I am glad to say the hirers of bathing-dresses diminish every year, thanks to the charming gowns of this kind which are to be found at very small cost in all our big drapery establishments. All the same, many women prefer a bathing dress with a somewhat more personal note than can be found on the ordinary purchased article; and it is for these that I am giving a description of a "wave-frock" or "sur-suit" this week. It is made of black alpaca and black silk spotted with white; the sides and back of the princess tunic are in black alpaca, opening over a simulated under-dress of the spotted silk, which shows all round the alpaca tunic and forms the upper part of the bodice and sleeves. The knickers are of black alpaca, and they, as well as the tunic, are bordered with narrow white braid. The same braid outlines the waistband, which stops short at either side of the front panel of spotted silk that opens up to the neck along the line of the black tunic and is fastened with white braid and buttons.

Black stockings and black canvas bathing-shoes should accompany this "sur-suit" this week. The head is so accustomed this year to the horrible toques and turbans which have entirely hidden the hair and covered the forehead down to the eyebrows, that we need not distress ourselves if we present the same appearance in our bathing-caps—but, of course, those who desire to look their best can always sew a fringe of "natural curling" hair inside the edge of the cap, though it has never occurred to them to thus adorn the hideous toques.

There is no better material for a bathing-dress than alpaca, as it is light, never gets water-logged, as serge does, and dries quickly; and alpaca is also excellent for water wear. There are other materials, too, among which stockinette is a favorite with many, but this is best used for an all-in-one swimming suit

as a tunic in stockinette is apt to cling when wet and impede a swimmer's progress. Of course, for real tiringly abandoned, and this is the reason why, as a rule, it is best one to make the bathing-suit on all-in-one lines; that is to say, the bodice and knickers joined together and band, so that the dress can be worn with it or without as desired. For and taking a daily swim in the early tunic to impede one's swim, and any swimming suit of stockinette is far the best wear. On the other hand, wading at low tide, and has a long walk out and back under the can certainly more comfortable with the ening in a bathing dress should take buttons, hooks and eyes being sometimes get hard or knotted when wet. For this reason running-strings should always be avoided as regards knickers; and this is an additional reason for the knickers and bodice forming one garment. The sleeves must be fashioned so as to leave the arms as free as possible; if there is anything that chafes the arm like a tight band or too close fitting a sleeve, the skin will resent it quickly and become red and angry with the irritation of the salt water.

Stockings and shoes should always match the color of the costume, unless, for instance, with a scarlet "sur-suit," when they may be permitted in black for the sake of picturesque and Mephistophelean contrast. The wrap to match the bathing-dress is also a last recognized as a wise necessity; but the wraps some women have are too luxurious and ornamental to be useful.

One does not want embroidered silk or a cashmere shawl of rare color and design round one's shoulders when one emerges from the waves, but something soft and woolly and absorbent, that will at once prevent the slightest feeling of chill. The striped Turkish towelling wraps are both pretty and useful, but I prefer to them the soft Pyrean wraps which can be had in lovely colors, and give a delicious sensation of downy warmth as soon as they are thrown round the shoulders. Bathing corsets are now greatly worn, and wisely too; for there are many women whose beautiful figures cannot do without a certain support. The bathing corset, however, is not by any means a formidable affair; it is usually made of silk or cotton webbing, with a few bones as are compatible with its purpose and no steels; it fastens in front with tape and buttons, and it often has shoulder straps, which help to keep it in place, as well as tape suspenders which are attached to ribbon loops at the top of the stockings.

placed on top for extra precaution. Lump camphor, tar balls, cedar shavings or other moth preventives can be slipped in top of the bag. One housekeeper packs her less expensive furs by putting them back in their own boxes and tucking layers of newspaper around them, the last layer soaked in turpentine. Moth balls are put on top of papers, and the lid is sealed with strips of paper.

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1910.

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