

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC AND Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of
the Last One Hundred Years.

It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nerve tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness,
Nervous Prostration,
Nervous Headache,
Sick Headache,
Female Weakness,
Nervous Chills,
Paralysis,
Nervous Paroxysms and
Nervous Choking,
Hot Flashes,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Mental Despondency,
Sleeplessness,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Nervousness of Females,
Nervousness of Old Age,
Neuralgia,
Pains in the Heart,
Pains in the Back,
Failing Health,
Broken Constitution,
Debility of Old Age,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
Heartburn and Sour Stomach,
Weight and Tenderness in Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Frightful Dreams,
Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears,
Weakness of Extremities and
Fainting,
Impure and Impoverished Blood,
Boils and Carbuncles,
Scrofula,
Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers,
Consumption of the Lungs,
Catarrh of the Lungs,
Bronchitis and Chronic Cough,
Liver Complaint,
Chronic Diarrhea,
Delicate and Scrofulous Children,
Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful
Nervine Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CHAWFORDSVILLE, IND., AUG. 20, '88.
To the Great South American Nervine Tonic,
DEAR GENTS:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing doing me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful powers to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.
J. A. HARRIS, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

CHAWFORDSVILLE, IND., JUNE 22, 1887.
My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.
JOHN T. MISH.

State of Indiana,
Montgomery County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public.

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nervine Tonic
Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the one and only one great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unaligned disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nervine Tonic.

HARRIS E. HALL, of Weymouth, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine Tonic. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors, with no relief. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

No remedy compares with South American Nervine as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy will at all compare with South American Nervine as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It never fails to cure Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance. Its powers to build up the whole system are wonderful in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the diseased. It is a great remedy to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon. If you do, you may neglect the only remedy which will restore you to health. South American Nervine is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use the great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weakness.

Large 16 ounce Bottle, \$1.00.
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

For sale by John Callard, London, and
all druggists in the Dominion.

FARM AND GARDEN

To Prevent Smut in Grain.

The farmer may use his ingenuity in regard to the treating of his wheat and oats, and use whatever conveniences he has at hand—anyway so that he accomplishes the desired result.

One way is to have a kettle in which to heat the water quite hot, say 165°.

Near this kettle place a barrel in which to treat the seed. Fill this barrel about one half full of hot water from the kettle and then by adding either hot or cold water, the temperature of the water in the barrel may be kept at the desired height. It will be found very convenient to have the barrel in which the seed is to be treated sunk into the ground so that the top is only a foot or so above the surface.

Into this barrel dip the seed, by placing about a bushel of seed into a coarse gunny sack and fasten this sack to one end of a long pole used as a lever hung across a notched post.

The seed should be kept moving all the time while in the hot water and by using the pole this is easily done.

Oats may be treated just before sowing. After taking them out of the barrel of hot water it is best to throw cold water over them to cool them off, and then let them stand in the water for two or three hours, after which they may be sown broadcast.

Wheat dries much more readily, so if spread out immediately after treating and left to dry a few hours, it can be sown broadcast or in a force feed drill.

We find it is well to be considerably swollen after their treatment it is well to regulate the drill to feed from one to two pecks more per acre than with dry seed.

It will be readily seen that this method is in the reach of every farmer.

At least one kettle, one barrel, one or two barrels and a coarse sack.

Two men in one day can treat enough oats to sow 20 acres or enough wheat to sow 40 acres.

One caution to be observed is that of using no bags or discharging seed that have been used for the untreated seed, unless they have first been scalded.

The water should be at 135° when the wheat or oats are put in. Allow the grain to remain in the water five minutes and keep the temperature above 130°. Keep the seed moving all the time it is in the barrel by means of the pole to insure thorough treatment of all the seed.

Aim to keep the temperature as nearly 134° as possible. When the seed is first put in the temperature of the water will fall rapidly, but by adding hot water it can be raised quickly to 134°.

So says Bulletin 87 of the Michigan State Agricultural College.

Rations for Dairy Cows.

The conclusions announced in a recent bulletin from the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station are as follows:

1. Keep only cows that respond to good feeding.
2. Feed liberally, but not to waste.
3. Select such feed stuffs as will supply a fair quantity of protein.
4. Raise and feed good oats and clover; use bran shorts and oil meal whenever needed and when obtainable at a reasonable price.

Many farmers feed their cows only a pittance above what they need for their maintenance; they fail to realize that their profits cannot begin until after this point has been reached. The more the cow will assimilate in excess of that required to maintain her body, the better, as this excess may be used directly for the production of milk. We therefore see that with right kind of cows, the more we feed, up to the limit of the capacity of each animal the better returns may be obtained, relatively as well as absolutely; hence an expensive ration is by no means necessarily an unprofitable one.

It has been said of dairy cows applies with equal force to all farm animals; it is the excess above what is required for maintenance that yields returns to the feeder.

When we remember that a cow as a rule is supposed to calve once in two years, and to do double work during all this time, the plea for liberal feeding will seem all the more reasonable.

Smut in Oats and Wheat.

A Michigan State Agricultural College bulletin announces the following conclusions:

1. The loss to Michigan this year in the oat crop alone caused by smut will exceed \$1,000,000, and this is a low estimate.
2. The smut of oats and the stinking smut of wheat are parasitic plants.

3. The spores of these smuts attach themselves to the kernels of oats or wheat and are sown with them.

4. The spores germinate at about the same time the seed germinates and in some way enter the young plant and live upon it until, finally, they appear on the surface.

5. Both of these smuts can be entirely prevented at a slight expense by the Jensen or hot water treatment.

6. The water should be about 135° when the seed is put in, and not allowed to fall below 120°. Remove the seed at the end of five minutes.

7. Profs. Jensen, Swingle, Kellerman, Arthur and others have found that "this treatment not only removes the smut from the crop, but improves the growth and increases the yield."

8. The increased yield is sufficient to pay for the labor and trouble of treatment several times over.

9. Do not conclude that you have no smut because you did not see it. In the case of oats the smut is mostly below the surface before harvest and the smutted stalks being shorter than the healthy ones are not observed.

10. What the farmers of Michigan term "low smut" wheat is a distinct species from the "high smut," but both are subject to the same treatment.

Fruitful Roadside.

The increased beauty and value of a farm with a noble avenue of fruit and nut-bearing trees, and the comfort afforded traveling and the home by protection from wind and sun are advantages the wise cannot overlook. Many a hundred-acre farm has half a mile or more of road front.

Think what a row or double row of such trees would add to it. There is much waste along highways of land that might yield annual returns in fruit or nuts, and some wood or timber, but is bare of trees, or worse still, filled with brush and weeds.

No man should have land (including the street) that he can well care for. Few trees are better adapted for street growth than the apple or cherry except for the temptation to stealing during fruitage.

No fewer than five native, hardy, nut-bearing trees offer themselves all over the country and in many cases need cost nothing but planting, or digging and setting. They are the chestnut, black walnut, hickory, shellbark hickory and beech. These trees would afford more than recreation for children in gathering and cracking the nuts; they give a nourishing and healthful addition to the family stores, and any surplus finds ready market at good prices.

Of these trees perhaps the chestnut in its improved forms gives quickest and most complete satisfaction. Its growth is rapid, its fruit popular, and borne early, the tree is hardy, easily transplanted and useful as timber for many purposes.

Beside chestnuts of foreign origin or improvement, the cultured and selected native is surely coming to the front, samples of the nuts superior to foreign growth both in size and flavor having been already produced. The black walnut is next in order for fruit, and of still worth more for timber, although it will not grow so rapidly on average soils. Planted in a hole of two feet diameter and as deep as wide, with a bushel of woods earth around the roots of each tree (or rotted chipmunk or leaves mixed in the soil will answer), provided the land is not wet. Manures must never be used except at a distance from the trunks. Rough, stony soil, unfit for cultivation, need not discourage the planter. Wisely set and mulched (even with stones if no other material is handy), the trees will take care of themselves.

Exercise Good for Cows.

The present tendency of dairymen to confine their cows to the stable the whole winter without any outdoor exercise is not wise. The common complaint, that we have just mentioned, of the increasing unhealthfulness of dairy cows cannot fail to be encouraged by this close confinement. Muscular exertion is indispensable to health. It tends to eliminate from the system the unoxidized protein the planter. Wisely set and mulched (even with stones if no other material is handy), the trees will take care of themselves.

There must be some exposure to cold to carry off the excess of heat produced by the consumption of food given liberally for the production of milk or flesh. No doubt food is saved by the protection of the cows from the cooling winds, but as a boiler may be heated by excessive heat of the fire under it, so the nervous system of the cow may be greatly injured by the same results in the animal. The result must be that the lungs are overtaxed and the blood is overheated, and the result of the two conditions will be lung fever, some kind of pneumonia or pleurisy, or the two combined, as pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis, resulting from the inflammatory condition. As a person can never enjoy robust health in a hot house, and when confined to a room, becomes weak and diseased, so any other animal kept in warm quarters the whole winter without exercise or cool fresh air must inevitably contract disease, and, being diseased, a cow giving milk yields a diseased and unwholesome product. There is a happy mean between all extremes, and between this hot house treatment of cows and their lodging on the cold ground behind a strawstack there is the comfortably-littered stable or stall at night and reasonable exercise in the fresh, brisk air, if it is kept at least a few hours daily in fine weather. The same is applicable to the modern fad of giving flat, stale and unprofitable warm water to the cows instead of the fresh, sparkling, cool draught from a well. The coolness of the water is refreshing, and this refreshment is simply the effect of the dissipation of excess of internal heat by the absorption into the blood of the cool water, as one knows who takes a moderate draught of ice water when the mercury is in the nineties and the blood is "boiling" in one's veins.

Manitoba Hogs.

This year has proved that Manitoba can produce hogs of good quality to good advantage, says the Winnipeg Commercial. There were those who claimed that for various reasons the country was not suited to raising hogs. Some based their argument upon the fact that this is not a corn country. They claimed that we would not compete with corn-fed pork, etc. Others said the winters were too cold for hogs, and that they could not be raised to advantage on that account. Now, all these are proved false. If we cannot grow corn to advantage, we can grow other stuff which will answer just about as well. The winters are cold, but not too cold to interfere with raising hogs. A good, warm pen is necessary, and when provided with this, the animals will do better, and consume less food, than if they were not provided with comfortable quarters. Barley, potatoes and roots will make excellent food.

This fall and winter a large number of Manitoba hogs have been marketed in Winnipeg, and they have averaged good quality. Now, these hogs have undoubtedly been fed principally on low grade wheat of the crop of 1891. There was a large quantity of low grade wheat from that crop, which it is known has been used for feed, and the greatly increased number of hogs marketed this winter have no doubt consumed a great portion of this wheat. What is not considered as valuable as most other grains for feeding animals, but it seems to make good pork.

The hogs marketed this season have averaged considerably heavier than in former years, as they have been fed longer, owing to the abundance of cheap grain. Quite a number, however, are not as fat as they should be, and it is a matter of some surprise that farmers did not feed better. From 50 to 100 pounds could be added to the weight of many of the hogs by a little more feeding, and it would pay much better than selling the grain. In some cases, the breed is also desirable. The average run of Manitoba hogs do not show sufficient care in breeding, as well as neglect in feeding to best advantage. This is a loss to the farmers. The breed could be improved to the advantage of farmers by producing a hog more economical to raise, while the marketing of hogs not fully fattened, in view of the cheapness of feed grains, is a direct loss, as the increased weight by proper fattening would represent a greater value than the cash price of the grain.

CULLED FROM THE OLD YEAR.

Lewis S. Butler, Burin, N.B., Rheumatism.

The W. W. Johnson, Sheffield, N. B., Lockjaw. Ty. McMullin, Chatham, Ont., Gout.

Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Walsh, Ont., Influenza.

James H. Bailey, Parkdale, Ont., Neuralgia.

C. C. Leque, Sydney, C. B., La Grippe.

In every case unolicited and authenticated. They attest to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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TELEPHONE NO. 871.

THE HORSEMAN.

The second period, or the period of Empiricism, extending from the downfall of the Roman Empire to the middle of the eighteenth century.

The development of veterinary science may be divided into four periods; the first extending from the earliest times to the downfall of the Roman Empire, during which time we find that the Greeks, Romans and Arabians had made quite extensive observations.

The third period, or the period of systematic study, extending from the middle of the eighteenth century, or the year 1762, when the first veterinary college was founded, to the middle of the present century, the time when the first discovery leading to a more correct knowledge of the cause of infectious and contagious diseases was made.

Nearly 100 years after the first veterinary college was founded, Pollender and Breall made a discovery which not only placed their names in the scientific firmament as stars of the first magnitude, but also inaugurated a new era in veterinary, as well as medical science, and caused a revolution as regards the etiology of disease. This was the discovery of the true cause of that terrible plague, anthrax. It is true that they did not at once establish the fact that the bacillus anthracis constituted the true and only cause of the disease. This was afterwards done by others, but they had taken the first steps, and thus stimulated the faculty of investigation in others.

In the middle of the eighteenth century a new era dawned. It was at this time that Claude Bernard founded the first veterinary school at Lyons, in France, and thus became the father of veterinary science. It was not long, however, until other veterinary schools were founded until at the present day, we find veterinary colleges in almost every civilized country on the globe. The first attempt to establish a veterinary school in America was made by George Dodd, in Boston, in 1835. It was, however, a dismal failure, as the people were not prepared for such training, and could not understand, or at least did not think it necessary to study veterinary science in order to treat animal diseases. The veterinary colleges of America, at present, are of recent origin, and we will discuss them later.

The fourth and last period, or the period of exact scientific research, is the present day. In the earlier times we find among the writers that paid any attention to animal diseases such men as Hippocrates; Xenophon, the celebrated Greek general and pupil of Socrates. Among the Romans we find such men as the statesman Marcus Porcius Cato, the poet Virgil, who described several diseases very accurately in his poems; Constantine, who not only took a lively interest in veterinary science, but caused a collection of veterinary works to be made, and really a great deal of our knowledge of veterinary science at that time has been derived from this collection. The third and fourth centuries, it seems, were productive of famous veterinarians, among which we find Hieronymus, of Libya, and Neophontus, in the third century; and in the fourth, among the many brilliant men, we may mention Aesyrtus, the chief veterinarian in the army of Constantine the Great. Later than the fourth century veterinary science seems to have been neglected; at least the collection of veterinary writings ordered to be made by Constantine contains nothing of importance by later authors. In fact, very little progress was made until about the time of Frederick II. when Jordanus Rufus published his work, De Medicina Equorum, in 1250. It has been thought by some that Frederick assisted in writing this book, although it was not published until after his death. This work is very highly spoken of by eminent authorities, and shows a more thorough knowledge than anything that followed it during the next four hundred years, and aside from one or two other publications of less merit, but very little was done. In fact, a veterinary science did not exist, and the practice of veterinary medicine had fallen into the hands of the most ignorant people.

To Prevent the Grip.

Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

CILLETTS PURE POWDERED LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A few ounces equal 25 pounds of Soda.

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"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he

Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumption's stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

Do you COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.

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Over 400 pairs to choose from.

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