LITERATURE.

Magazines.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE. (Century Company, New York. $4 a year.) The frontispiece of the April number presents the strong, plain and decidedly English face of Matthew Arnold, to accompany a biographical-critical study of Mr. Arnold's poetry and essays, by Mr. Andrew Lang.—The illustrated papers, as usual, cover a great deal of ground, and include the third of Mrs. Mitchell's papers on Sculpture, devoted to the age of Praxiteles; "Tunis and the Bey," by Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg; "Some American Tiles," a paper by Frank D. Millet, descriptive of processes and results at the Chalsea (Mass.) Tile Works; and a second paper by Richard Grant White, on "Opera in New York." But the most remarkable paper in the number, which will probably provoke discussion, is that of Mme. Ragozin on Russian Jews and Gentiles," the writer maintaining that the Jews, so far from being persecuted, don't get their deserts. A reply is to appear in the May Century. The remainder of the body articles are light, including a charming short story of New Mexico, "Ninita," by Thomas A. Jauvier; "Oddities of Southern Life," by Henry Watterson, etc. In fiction, "Through One Administration" and "A Modern Instance" still hold the leading place; and "Topics of the Times," and the other departments are well filled as usual.

ST. NICHOLAS. (The Century Company, N. Y. $2.50 a year.) The April number opens with a charming frontispiece picture of Rosina Emmet, illustrating a timely little poem by Mary Mapes Dodge. "Brigham, the Cave Dog," is the story of a clever dog that got lost in the Mammoth Cave, but found his way out after wandering 36 hours among its pitfalls. There are several good stories, and a bright comedy, "Lord Malapert and Moonshine Castle," which the children will find easy to learn and "put upon the boards." Eggleston's serial, "The Hoosier School-boy," and the "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," by Harry M. Kieffer, are brought, all too soon, to their conclusions, in stirring and spirited installments; and "Donald and Dorothy" have a grand good time in their "House Picnic." The illustrated "Northern Myth" stories are continued with the legend of "The Hoard of the Swarthy Elves."

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. (Littell & Co., Boston. $8 a year.) The numbers for March 18th and 25th contain:

The Relations of Religion to Asiatic States, and the King and His Successors, Fortnightly; English Players in Germany, 1600, Nineteenth Century; Romance in Business, and Juliet, Blackwood; Robert Southey and Caroline Bowles, Fraser; The Social State of the Hebrides Two Centuries Ago, Cornhill: Dutch Etiquette, Leisure Hour; Things that a Lady would like to know, Swindling as a Fine Art, and Servant Hunting, Saturday Review; Friends and Friends, and Wives in Training, Spectator; Three Unpublished Letters of Horace Walpole, Academy; with installments of "Robin," by Mrs. Parr, and "Lady Jane," by Mrs. Oliphant, with the usual amount of poetry.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. (Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. $3 a year.) The March number is largely devoted to reviews of books. "Martin's Abrace" is, perhaps, the most interesting of these notices, as it gives a biographical sketch of the poet, with so many quotations from his writings that it has the character of a collection of poems. "Lord Crawford and the House of Mar" is more historical in its tone, and in "the story of Elyne of Mar and the Countess Isabel" explains the cause of the abolishment of the ancient earldom. Besides these we have descriptions of four new novels; one by a new author, J. H. Shorthouse; the others by our old friends Henry James, Jr., Gerard and Blakmore.—"The Fixed Period" has really come to an end, and so has the pretty little story begun last month. "Western Wanderings" describes some pretty rough traveling from Deming, New Mexico, to New Orleans, and thence to St. Domingo and the other West India islands. The traveler seems to have been looking out for good positions for settlers. There is also a short address to John Bright, in verse, and an account of the meeting of Parliament.

THE JOURNAL OF BANKING LAW. (Dry Goods Bulletin Press, New York. $5 a year.) We are in receipt of the initial number of a new quarterly magazine of the above title, to be published quarterly, each number to contain 112 large, closely printed pages. The work is intended to give each quarter a full abstract of all the current decisions of U. S. and courts of all the states in reference to banking law and bank transactions, and must therefore, of course, be of the highest value to bankers and their customers. All communications addressed to Francis E. Fitch, publisher, 75 Fulton street, will receive prompt attention.

THE DELINEATOR. (The Butterick Publishing Co., New York and London. $1.50 a year.) The April number is received, and realizing the increasing demands of the vernal season, is unusually copious and elaborate in its descriptions and illustrations of the new styles.

OUR LITTLE ONES. (The Russell Publish. Co., Boston. $1.50 a year.) The April number seems to have caught its inspiration from the season, and as well in its pictures as in its stories and songs overflows with hilarity so natural to release from winter's imprisonment and the advent of outdoor freedom and enjoyment.

Any of the above publications may be seen at the bookstore of Osman & Hapeman, where single copies are for sale and subscriptions received.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles given away at E. Y. GRIGGS' Drug Store. (2)

Seek No Further.

It is said an old philosopher sought an honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It has at length found it in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all diseases of the blood, removes pimples, and acts promptly upon the liver and urinary organs. Only 50 cents a bottle, to be had at all drug stores. (c)

CALIFORNIA.

The City of the Angeles--A Region of Eternal Summer--Its Orange Groves and Palm Trees--The Wonderful Eucalyptus--The Cacti--Tehachapi Pass--The Mojave Desert.

At last we reached "The City of the Angeles"—after winging our flight through the Lost Paradise of the plains, the "Purgatori" of New Mexico and the "Inferno" of Arizona! The transformation, if I may so call it, was a glorious one to the pilgrim from the far east, who left that land of snow-clad and chilling blasts robed in its winter habiliments, to find here the balmiest of breezes, perfumed with the fragrance of orange groves and other tropical flowers; green fields and sunny landscapes stretching away in every direction, and trees, gorgeous with foliage and blossoms; while the songs of birds, so joyous to the ear of the weary traveler after his long journey over the dreary waste of plains and desert, as to lead him to suppose that he had just struck paradise! And he was not mistaken, for Los Angeles is the Californians paradise, the most delightful spot on the Pacific coast. Situated in a beautiful valley, in the midst of orange groves, the perfumes of whose blossoms, mingled with the fragrance of other tropical flowers, are wafted throughout its length and breadth by gentle winds from the mountains; bounded on one side by the San Gabriel range of the Sierra Nevadas, whose rugged sides and snow-capped peaks rise high towards the dome of blue; on the other hand, shaded from the piercing winds of the Pacific by a low range of hills, picturesque in their verdant loveliness, along whose sides and in the valleys between blooms the orange groves, in the midst of which may be seen the homes and ranches of some of the wealthy Californians.

The city of Los Angeles is what might be termed "an unpresuming town." The streets are broad—what there is of them—and cross each other at all angles. It has some fine business blocks and open magnificent business houses. The residental portion of the city is the most attractive; the yards, gardens and doorways, with their tropical flowers, plants and trees, are pleasing sights to the pilgrims from the regions of the east. But the most charming sight to the new comer is his or her first glimpse of an orange tree when in blossom! And what is more fragrant than an orange blossom? especially at eve when the dews of Heaven are falling and the air becomes heavy with its perfume. You who have never visited an orange grove, nor beheld the yellow beauties clustering among the branches, can form no conception of what it really is. To see the golden fruit swaying on the limbs or peeping out from amid the green leaves; the snow-white blossoms as a contrast to both affords a sight not only pleasing to the eye but touching to the heart. An orange tree in blossom is a gorgeous sight; and to some each blossom is transformed into a little cupid, plumed and armed, and holding high carnival in the tree top; while to others they are, by some misordained conditions of nature, transformed into little devils! It is said that many, both old and young, have fainted at the sight and perfume of this marital emblem; and in Los Angeles when a young man wants to have a lady faint in his arms, he takes her for a drive through the orange groves.

Next to orange trees and their blossoms, what surprises the visitor to Los Angeles and vicinity, is to see hedges of geraniums, some of them larger than apple trees, and growing wild! They need no care here, but in some places, and to a great extent, are considered a nuisance.

THE WOUDERFUL EUCALYPTUS,

or "blue gum" tree, a tree that banishes fever and malaria, is a conspicuous ornament in this region. You see it everywhere and at every turn towering upward tall and slim as a bean pole, or like our poplars, and is about as unornamentive a specimen as one can well imagine. It is a fast growing tree, and it is said that in five or six years it will attain a height of fifty feet. Its leaves are of a bluish tinge and have a peculiar odor, in which consists it chief virtue. In the process of growth it transmits by natural chemistry the malaria of the soil at its roots, and gives forth through its leaves aromatic exhalations. A tree that discharges such useful functions can hardly be looked upon as less than a friend to the human race. And so the eucalyptus is considered here.

In this part of California bananas grow luxuriantly, and of all vegetables the banana is the most productive and most easily raised. As there are many readers of the TRADER who have enjoyed the delicious substance of a banana without knowing what form it presents during the primary stages of its growth, a brief description may be interesting.

"The stem of the plant is not woody, but consists of the footstalks of the former leaves wrapped around each other, and it rises to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. The leaves are very large, of a round oval form, five or six feet in length, and beautifully green in color. The middle rib of the leaf is tough and strong, but the rest of its substance is thin and delicate, and easily torn by the wind alone, in a direction at right angles with the rib.

"The manner in which the fruit is developed is quite interesting. From the midst of the leaves, and at the top, appears a large, smooth, purple cone, hanging down gracefully at the end of a stalk. The flowers are all wrapped up in this cone, which consists of a large number of closely packed spathes. By and by the uppermost of these sheaths disengages itself from the rest, curls up, and discloses a row of three or four long blossoms, with the young fruit of each beginning to form.

"While this row of fruit is tender, the spathe remains hanging over it like a roof; but when the fruit has acquired some size and strength, the protecting shields drop off, and the next in order rises up, with a similar row of young fruit, over which it stands in the same watchful attitude till it also drops off to be succeeded by another. When one circle of fruit is completed, another is commenced below, and in due time another; while the common stem around which the fruit is disposed grows constantly longer, and the cone of spathes diminishes in size till it is all unfolded, and a monstrous bunch of bananas is finished, which seldom weighs less than twenty or thirty and sometimes as much as seventy or eighty pounds.

"After a plant has produced its bunch of fruit, the stem is either cut or is suffered to wither and fall on the spot. In the former case it is good fodder for cattle; in the latter it forms good manure for the young shoots which have been springing from the root, and which are soon ready to bear fruit in their turn. From these shoots or sprouts the plant is propagated."

In one particular Los Angeles is built terrace-like on the side of a hill, from the summit of which a most charming view of the surrounding country is had. To the right or south stretches a beautiful space of country, beyond which is Santa Manica, and in the dimly outlined distance the blue waters of the Pacific. On the left stretches the valley through which Andres Pico, general of Los Mejicanos, in '46, marched the army of defense to spend one long summer's day in a bloodless combat with the Pathfinder—John C. Fremont. And at a later day the same valiant Caballeros rode to redeem themselves in the hearts of their Senoras by that long to be remembered, disastrous attack on Kearney's Dragoons. Here in this valley is one of the oldest and most important of the old Missions of California, and located in the most lovely spot in the valley for comfort and convenience. In selecting sites for those monuments of the early struggle for Christianity—as some call them—it is very evident that the fathers were wise in their generation; for no matter where you go or where they are you will always find them located in just the right spot for convenience, comfort and health. I have written so much and pictured so many times in former letters the style, build and history of those old Missions that the readers of the TRADER must be well acquainted by this with their character and nature; and as the history of one is almost the history of all, and a description of one, with slight variations, a picture of all, I will not attempt one here.

Leaving Los Angeles in the early afternoon, our train skirts along the foot hills up the valley, through the orange groves and vineyards, and soon enters the great Mojave Desert, or great Cacti Forest, as it is sometimes called. Here is a tract of land averaging several hundred square miles, whose leading feature of interest is the innumerable species of Cacti, at least it is said that there are over one hundred and fifty different kinds. For miles and miles and hour after hour the train dashes on through this orchard of Cacti, and although interesting at first you soon tire of looking at them. Of the many species, the one which confronts you at almost every turn is the Sagnara. These specimens grow a straight, upright stalk to the height of fifty feet; a stiff mass of green pulp and frame work, with a most beautiful system of net work, resembling crocheting with spangled stars, and with prongs and coloring matter running through the entire length of the tree. Then there is the Tucca Cactus, another specie. This tree is unique and interesting to look at. It is composed of a trunk about half to three-quarters of a foot in diameter, with open, stumpy branches protruding from near the top, the end of which is round ball-like, gracefully beset with porcupine-like thorns. For years and perhaps centuries this Cacti has stood the hurricanes, tornadoes, sand storms and drouths of the desert, without any conceivable use, but science has at last discovered a use for it in the way of converting it into paper. It produces a fine quality of paper in almost every grade and suitable for any purpose. Thus we see there is "good in all things." But twenty years ago who would have thought there was any good in the Cactus; but man's industry and civilization is turning mountains into mole-hills and heaps of sand into the river to get at the filthy lucre that lies at the bottom.

Leaving the great Mojave desert, our train enters the wondrous

TEHACHAPI PASS,

or "Loop," so named from the fact that in circling the railroad crosses its own track to reach a high elevation of mountain. The Tehachapi Pass is one of the greatest pieces of railroad engineering in the world. It comprises a distance of about twenty miles, in which you have trestles, chasms, curves and tunnels, of the grandest, the wildest and the most wonderful construction of the works of nature and of man. There is a certain sensation over one during this short ride, and at times you are held spell-bound, as apparently the locomotive is playing tag with the tail end of the train, which seems to jump from mountain dome to pinnacle; from peak to peak; round curves and angles, and across deep ravines, with towering mountains on one side and precipitous gorges on the other. A half dozen or more tunnels are passed through, and as the train emerges from the longest and last, we are somewhat elevated, from which point a most imposing view of a wild tract of country is had. Looking from our car window, the eye peers over hill, dale, mountain peaks and ranges until lost in its own vision; and so vast in extent as to suggest that the whole of God's footstool was spread out before us.

As the shades of evening began to gather, we take a last, lingering look at the region of Tehachapi; and morning finds us skirting the foothills of the Pacific, through Oakland, across the Bay, and at noon we take dinner in the "Paris of America"—San Francisco.

J. D. H.

Western Texas.

The completion of the T. & P. to El Paso and the partial construction of several other railroads intersecting this great trans-continental, has opened and is opening up a large tract of country hitherto unknown to all except Indians, cow boys and a few surveyors and adventurous tourists.

Wild tales of desperate conflicts with roving bands of Indians, of Texas Rangers with the desperadoes from all parts of the Union, as well as from Mexico, who congregated on or near the border, and occasionally the glad tidings of ruffians butchering ruffians have been told from time to time, and rarely some ready writer would depict these stirring scenes for some local paper, which too often the northern press would accept as true indices of the state of society throughout the entire state.

So also would come tales of weary marches through "the staked plains," (by which was designated all of the country west of the 100th meridian;) of deserts rivaling in extent and danger to the traveler those of Africa; of a country wholly destitute of water, and of lands so sterile as to produce nothing but "Spanish dagger" or sage brush; and if perchance some hardy surveyor ventured the prediction that many miles of these lands would one day become cultivated and produce in abundance crops of golden wheat or snowy cotton, he was set down as either a visionary, or as one who having lands for sale was simply lying for the sake of gain. The cow boys knew that he was right, but were careful not to say so, because it was for their interest to have these lands remain unfenced and free as air, so that pasturage of their immense herds could be had and they could range at will over the millions of acres without paying tribute to any man.

Your correspondent, who, as you know, always aims to get as near to bottom *facts* as possible, has just returned from a somewhat extended excursion to Western Texas, going between 300 and 350 miles west of Dallas, making stoppages here and there and as carefully and thoroughly as time would permit and from the most reliable sources, obtaining, or at least seeking to obtain, the truth.

There is frequently found in this state a shrub closely resembling in size and shape the currant bush, and a small tree looking much like the peach tree, both bearing the name of mesquite (muskeet). All old Texans with whom I conversed on the subject agreed that, as a rule, "the mesquite never grows on poor soil." Bearing this in mind and looking also for other indices of good lands common to all sections, I kept careful watch of the country as we proceeded, as did also travelers in the same car from a half dozen other states, and while we saw from time to time rocky, hilly or sandy lands, especially in portions of Parker, Palo Pinto and Eastland counties, and some poor soil in all of the counties through which we passed, we also saw very much that was excellent, with mile after mile of mesquite stretching out as far as the eye could reach. The conclusion was forced upon us all that nowhere else in the United States is to be found so large and wide an extent of unoccupied fertile lands as can be seen to-day in Western Texas and we also thought that the settlement of this vast extent of territory must surely be rapid and permanent.

One very intelligent gentleman from Washington Territory was particularly enthusiastic and believing that California wheat and grapes would thrive and do excellently well here, stated to the writer that he should secure from five to ten thousand acres and make the attempt, giving his especial attention to grape culture, and I have no doubt of his success.

Of course I cannot go into detail as to all this country, but as something more than generalities is desirable, I will give you some facts obtained at Baird, where I spent considerable time and made careful observations.

The branch office of the Land Department of the T. & P. R. R. Co. is located at Baird, in charge of Col. E. M. Beckwith, a gentleman in every sense of the word, who takes pleasure in furnishing all comers with maps and descriptive circulars, as well as much reliable and valuable information. The Company has at this point a large and commodious "Immigrant's House" for the free use of immigrants, furnishing everything necessary except food and bedding for the families of immigrants when lands are being selected or dwellings erected.

There is also an experimental farm near Baird—one of several along the line of the road—where is demonstrated by actual experiment the fact that the land *is* fit for tillage, contrary to the opinion of stock men who "reckon it is right nice for stock but of no account for farming." The farm is in charge of Capt. D. Richardson, (who is also always at the service of land seekers and understands the country thoroughly,) and who has sown and planted several varieties of grain and seeds in two acre tracts and will note for publication actual results, whatever they may be. Those methods and implements that would be employed by intelligent farmers of moderate means, are the ones adopted here, so that the success of the company may not be considered phenominal, but only such as is within the reach of the class of farmers above referred to.

I went over this farm, rule in hand, in company with a farmer from Colorado and another from Nebraska, and the following are some of the measurements:

Nicaragua wheat stood from 12 to 15 inches high, one stalk was 29½ inches long; Mediterranean wheat, 15 inches high, one stalk 27½ inches long; red wheat, 14½ inches high, one stalk 23½ inches long; Texas rye, 17 inches high, one stalk 33 inches long; barley, 15 inches high, one stalk 28 inches long; and it should be noted that there had been nine head of stock pastured on this grain, say 12 acres, all winter, to keep it down and prevent it from heading too early.

The Land Department has since the first of December last had a meteorological record kept here, and the following figures I copied from their books:

Dec. 1881—	Lowest thermometer		32°
	Highest	"	70°
	Average	"	51°
Jan. 1882—	Lowest	"	14°
	Highest	"	72°
	Average	"	47°
Feb. 1882—	Lowest	"	31°
	Highest	"	75°
	Average	"	54.33°
Mar. (to 15th)—	Lowest	"	25°
	Highest	"	84°
	Average (15 days)		56.90°
Rainfall—	December		2.07 inches
"	January		2.26 "
"	February		3.38 "
"	March (½ mo.)		.48 "

I saw and learned much else worthy of note, as I thought, for instance the gathering and shipment of immense quantities of bones of buffaloes that have been killed for their hides; the erection at Sweetwater of large and extensive works for the reduction of gypsum which is there and elsewhere found in inexhaustible quantities; the herds of cattle and flocks of sheep which are now beginning to dot these beautiful prairies, and no little else that was of great interest to me, but I fear this letter is far too long and will close easily, thus—

H.

Demorest's Reliable Patterns, spring styles, just received at Osman & Hapeman's. Send for catalogue.

Banks.

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OF OTTAWA.
(Formerly City Bank of Eames, Allen & Co.)

L. H. EAMES ..... President
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Exchange on Chicago and New York
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OF OTTAWA.

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Taxes paid, loans negotiated and general real estate business transacted. I have several fine farms and business buildings for sale or trade on excellent terms in Goodland and vicinity. Iowa, Missouri and Kansas lands to Exchange for real estate in Newton, Benton and Jasper counties. aug27-tf

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GAS AND STEAM FITINGS.
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Also Manufacturer of Iron Cornice, Sheet Iron Doors and Blinds, Roofing, &c.
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Manufactures and sells all styles of
HARNESS, SADDLES
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And keeps in stock a full line of
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In fact everything usually found in a first-class harness shop, all of which he will sell at the
LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Give him a call when anything is wanted. ☞ He manufactures Collars, and guarantees that they will not prove injurious to horses wearing them.
Special Attention Paid to Repairing.
Ottawa, Ill., February 14, 1880.

Best, Cheapest, Most Elastic and Durable
HORSE COLLARS
Are made by the FOX RIVER HORSE COLLAR MF'G CO., Dayton, Ill. All the principal grades, including our Seamless Tecam Collar, always on hand, and any grade or pattern made to order on short notice. Send postal card for descriptive price list. For sale by all principal harness dealers.
Aug. 23, 1879. A. F. DUNAVAN, Secy.

FOX RIVER
MEAT MARKET,
Corner of Main and Columbus Sts.
Having leased the above well known stand, I will supply all demands for
CHOICE MEATS.
Roasts, Steaks, Stews, &c., from the very best stock the market affords. Also Smoked and Salt Meats, Lard, &c.
☞ Highest cash prices paid for stock of all kinds.
N. W. CUTLER.
Ottawa, Feb. 11, 1882.-3mos

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Near the Illinois River Bridge.

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Dressing, Matching, Ripping,
&c.; as well as fill bills of Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stairs. We solicit a call from those requiring anything in our line.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
THOMAS & HUGH COLWELL.
Ottawa, Ill., May 29th, 1880

NOTE, LETTER, AND BILL-HEADS printed in first-classstyle, by OSMAN & HAPEMAN'S FREE TRADER OFFICE

New Advertisements.

Read Proof of Wonderful Cures.

FREMONT, OHIO, Jan. 25th, 1881.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion, worth $1,000, which had a very bad spavin and was pronounced by four eminent veterinary surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had a magical effect, the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession. Yours truly,
JAMES A. WILSON,
Civil Engineer.

From the "Oneonta Press," N. Y.

ONEONTA, NEW YORK, Jan. 6th, 1881.
Early last summer Messrs. B. J. Kendall & Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., made a contract with the publishers of the *Press* for a half column advertisement for one year, setting forth the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. At the same time we secured from the firm a quantity of books, entitled Dr. Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which we are giving to advance-paying subscribers to the *Press* as a premium.
About the time the advertisement first appeared in this paper Mr. P. G. Schermerhorn, who resides near Colliers, had a spavined horse. He read the advertisement and concluded to test the efficacy of the remedy, although his friends laughed at his credulity. He bought a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and commenced using it on the horse in accordance with the directions, and he informed us this week that it effected such a complete cure that an expert horseman who examined the animal recently could find no trace of the spavin or the place where it had been located. Mr. Shermerhorn has since secured a copy of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases, which he prizes very highly and would be loth to part with at any price, provided he could not obtain another copy. So much for advertising reliable articles.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

WILTON, MINN., Jan. 11th, 1881.
B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy, I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt swenney very badly. I used your remedy as given in your book without unswelling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Your truly. GEO. MATHEWS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure
ON HUMAN FLESH.

WEST ENOSBURGH, VT., Feb. 15th, 1881.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents:—Several months ago I injured my knee joint, which caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has entirely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses, but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with.
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