



SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1875.

## EDITORIAL TRIALS.

We all think ourselves fitted to fill some sphere in life to perfection, but what that sphere may be, is the question with many. Some think their educational attainments, or natural abilities, sufficient to warrant a trial at theology, others medicine, law, or perhaps journalism; but it's only upon an experimental trial that one finds the niche on the wall just suited to his capacity. Frequently some very intelligent individual will make us a pleasant (?) call and suggest that we should publish our paper so and so. We must put this and that enterprise. If Mr. Brown has a new fence, or his wife a new bonnet, why it's nothing more than his just due that the editor should write it up, pay for composition in type print it, and be responsible for any and all errors. Even this is not enough; the editor must not be scrupulous in extending a few copies of the paper gratis, "just to send to my friends you know, they'll like to see it." Or perhaps another has been so extremely unfortunate as to lose a friend (possibly a perfect stranger to publisher or paper) and on account of the remorseless craving of death, the editor must endeavor to counteract that misfortune by publishing gratuities, all obituaries, prose or poetry, that may be thought necessary on the final disposal of the deceased. With all these trials, however, it caps the climax when some supposed friend walks into one's sanctum and gives the pleasing information that the life of the paper is mainly due to the publicity of their articles, which may have appeared at different intervals; indeed a person had told them that "the paper wouldn't amount to anything but for the pieces they had furnished it." Certainly such a bit of information is not of a nature to better an editor's feelings, or reflect upon the wisdom of the person uttering it.

"Next," snorted a barber who had just finished a customer. Two persons at once sprang from their seats—one a young man of the city and the other an elderly man from the country. The fast young man claimed that he should be served first, on the ground that "beauty goes before old age" saying that was the rule in that city. The old man told the barber to go ahead, as it would also be according to the rule of the country where he came from. "What rule is that?" inquired the younger, "To keep the hogs always ahead of us," was the reply.

The report of a wedding in Kentucky concludes in this wise: "The bride was far from being handsome, but her father threw in a span of horses and seven mules, and the bride-groom was satisfied."

When a foreigner finds that plague is a word of one syllable, andague, a part of the plague, is a word of two, he wishes that the plague might take one half of the English language and ague the other.

Mrs. Nilson has been ordered by her physician to a warmer climate; but Mr. Nilson says that if there is a warmer climate than the one he has lived in for some months back, he isn't aware of it.

A pretty good story is told of one of Gov. Tilden's staff. It is said that when he first presented himself in uniform to his wife and little daughter, the latter, after gazing at him in wonder for a few minutes, turned to her mother and exclaimed, "Why, ma, that's not a real soldier; it's pa!"

"Thriving in the outskirts" is the late designation for picking ladies' pockets.

Susie Liberty has thirteen lovers, and each of them exclaims, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Five youths instinctively felt at their upper lip when they cried "down in front" at a theatre in Cincinnati.

There ain't anything that will completely cure "jazziness" though a second wife has been known to "hurry some."

Jones didn't like to say that she had large feet, so he expressed himself to the effect that her "terminal facilities" were unequalled.

"It isn't long praying which counts with the Lord so much as giving four full quarts for every gallon," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

Papa, are you growing taller all the time?" "No, my child, why do you ask?" "Cause the top of your head is poking through your hair."

Order is heaven's first law, and it has never been repealed.

## STATE NEWS.

## BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

There has been 148,268,000 feet of logs put into the Manistee and its branches this season.

It is said it will take 15,000,000 of brick to build the new asylum at Pontiac.

## FARMING AND FRUIT INTERESTS.

The Saginaw Republican of April 8 says: "We have the word of an honest-looking granger for it that at a farm about ten miles from this city the peach trees are in full bloom. If this is true his peaches belong to a smarter variety than those in this vicinity."

The Saugatuck Commercial says that some of their "solid" men are preparing to set out large peach orchards the coming season.

## MEETINGS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The meeting of the Valley City driving park association will be held as follows: First week in June, Grand Haven; second week, Grand Rapids; third week, Jackson; fourth week, Saginaw; July 5, Detroit. Purses to the amount of \$60,000 will be offered.

## PERSONAL.

Monroe has been quite boastful of the numerous centenarians who have died within her borders during the last few months; but Genesee is entitled to the fairest laurels, for her old veterans, instead of dying, come to the front and vote. The Flint Citizen says that William Shanks, aged 103 years, voted at the township election of Monroe in that county.

Miss Mary L. Vincent, a former clerk in the Lapeer postoffice, has graduated as M. D. at the university, and gone to Chicago to practice with her brother.

Messrs. Ferry & Co. of Detroit have given several thousand dollars worth of seeds to the grasshopper sufferers.

Judge Brown rendered his first decision in the U. S. district court at Detroit last Saturday.

Miss Ruth Heppis, proprietress of the normal school, receives \$2,000 per annum.

Big Rapids has a new postmaster, C. D. Crandall.

## DISEASES.

The Grand Rapids Eagle of April 9 says: "About two weeks ago, while Mrs. Fred Kittle, in Tallmadge, Ottawa county, was cooking over the stove, a sudden gust of flame set her clothes on fire, and while her husband was attempting to extinguish the flames, the house also took fire, and he had to get her out of doors. In spite of all his efforts, her clothing was all burned off. In the meantime the house and all it contained was burned, the neighbors arriving too late to prevent. Mrs. Kittle died after seven days of great agony."

A Frenchman named Boreau, one of the fishermen on Saginaw bay, was drowned April 5. A number of the fishermen have been so foolish as to remain on the ice until it became dangerous.

Mrs. McLeod of Huron township, aged 160, died March 30. She was one of the earliest settlers of Port Austin.

Thomas Marshall, a gardener, was run over and killed, April 8, by a freight train at Saginaw City.

## CURIOSITIES.

The house of Willard Kelsey at Unionville, Tuscola county, was burned March 30, from a kettle of pitch on the stove boiling over and taking fire. In attempting to remove the pitch from the stove some of it was spilled on Mr. Kelsey's dress, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. Before they could be extinguished she was so badly burned that she is now in a critical situation.

A house owned by E. H. Stanton at Ionia was burned April 10, by some children kindling a fire in some leaves near the house. Loss, \$1,500.

At Schoolcraft, April 10, Mr. Fellow's saw and planing mill caught fire from the furnace and was burned.

Loss, \$5,000; insurance \$1,500.

A drill-house connected with Carrier & Co's salt block, Essington, burned on April 19. Loss, \$5,000; no insurance.

The McMahon dam two miles north-west of Ann Arbor broke away April 6. Loss, \$10,000.

There is a boy seven years old at Newport, Monroe county, who weighs 107 pounds.

## CRIMINAL.

Williams, the Corcoran postoffice embezzler, was tried in the United States district court April 8, and convicted. After the district attorney had made his statement, Williams' counsel arose and admitted the charges, and said he was satisfied he could not make much of a show for defense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, without leaving their seats. A request was made for delay sentence for a few days, which was granted.

A Swede was robbed in Big Rapids April 4 by a man who wanted to borrow ten cents, and who, when the Swede took out his wallet, snatched it and ran. The robber has been secured and is now in jail.

A colored chimney-sweep in Detroit has named his youngest son King Kalakaua.

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Made by John Post, Poet, by Sam'l H. Little.

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Thy smile to me were treasures rare.

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### PARK AND HOUSEHOLD.

Before buying paint test its quality by spreading a little upon the thumb nail; if it is full of specks it is evidence of it not being sufficiently ground and if it has a dead and watery look know that it is made of cheap material. Good paint when spread thin upon a smooth surface will have a fine lively appearance and be very adhesive.

How to prepare gummied paper cheaply and well: Take any quantity of clear, pure, dextine and mix it with boiling water until it assumes the consistency of ordinary mucilage. Apply thinly with a full-bodied evenly-made wide camel's hair brush. The paper should not be too thin or unsize. This preparation will dry quickly and adhere when slightly wet.

Dairying and cheese-making is commanding the attention of our farmers more and more every year, and will as the country becomes settled. All cannot raise corn, wheat, cotton or tobacco, we must have a diversity of products as of wants and the demand will regulate the supply sooner or later. There's money in it.

The teeth.—Decay of the teeth is really caused by their being dissolved by acids generated in the mouth by the decomposition of small particles of food. It is clear, therefore, that the only method of preventing this is to apply the breath immediately after every meal. Soan is the best substance to use on the breath though it is advisable, occasionally to use a rather rough powder to keep the teeth in brilliant polish.—N.Y. *Press*.

Herrity, for Cabbages Worms.—A correspondent states that buckwheat flour, sifted through a sieve in the evening of the morning when the dew is on, will effectively eradicate cabbage worms. Two applications (and often one) will do the work. He has succeeded in raising splendid cabbages while his neighbors who did not use the remedy have invariably failed. It is far preferable to heliotrope or any other article for the purpose, and has the advantage of being harmless.—*Exchange*.

Adulterated Cayenne Pepper.—The London *Times* gives the following result of an analysis of twenty-eight samples of cayenne pepper: Out of the above number only four were genuine. Out of twenty-four adulterated samples twenty-two contained mineral coloring matter. Red lead, often in large and poisonous quantities, was present in thirteen samples. Venetian red, red ochre, brick-dust, or some other analogous ferruginous earths were contained in seven samples. Cinnabar, vermilion, or sulphur of mercury was detected in one sample. Six samples consisted of ground rice, turmeric and cayenne colored with red lead or red ferruginous earth. Six contained salt, frequently combined with rice and red ferruginous earth of red lead. One of the samples was adulterated with a quantity of the husk of white mustard-seed. Two contained rice only.

on a leak in the barnyard! No collar binds with swelling fastness. The teaming pain of maguey seldom feels the piercing sting of the fork to lightness in the air and to start the warm temerity. No muck or loan or leaves reach it regularly to be mixed up so as to divide the richness of the heap and absorb and retain its evanescent virtues. Perhaps the rain pours down from the lofty leaves and washes away the best soluble salts of the yard. Perhaps, now, at rare intervals, a spasmodic effort is made to get rid of few loads of loan, but no systematic and persistent plan of action is adopted and so there is a waste in the barn and a waste under the barn. If you talk with such a farmer you may be sure he'll maintain that there's no profit in farming. He does not see the risks that might be stopped, or if he does they seem so small as to be quite unworthy of notice, while in the aggregate they are eating up his substance, and are the source of all his embarrassments. And ten chances to one he will tell you he wants capital. Can't farm it without capital. Can't adopt the improved methods of farming without capital. We are sometimes tempted to ask: Haven't you hands and feet, bone and sinew, and brains? And what are these but capital? What more did God give any man in the way of capital? They are more than money, for they can't be taken away. If you don't know how to use them, isn't it time to begin to learn? Grappling the handles of the plow, the hoe, or the ax? Your capital will soon begin to well up interest. Go to work with the capital you have. Stop the leaks about the place. Look after and cut off the sources of waste on the farm. Save something out of what you earn, be it more or less. If you can't make money on the capital you have, you couldn't probably make it if you had a million to work with. A man who doesn't know how to use bone and sinew and brains, wouldn't know how to use gold. If you let such predictive power lie idle, it would be the same with capital. The true way is to cultivate a little well rather than much indifferently well.

The seeds of many plants flowers and garden vegetables ought to be sown this month. Parishes carrots, peas and some others can hardly be planted too early after the land is dry enough to work. Beets will do as well a trifle later, and for a field crop of mangolds we think about the 10th of May is early enough. When land was laid down to grass last fall it is a good plan now to sow overseeded, and if the surface is dry and hard enough a roller will do it good. It pierces the seed into the soil and the roots of the grasses, that have been thrown a little by the frost.

We must take "time by the forelock," and keep up even with the spring's work so far as the weather will allow. Better drive a little ahead than be driven by the work itself.—*Massachusetts Farmer*.

### Feeding Cat Fodder.

It has been asserted by some farmers who have been accustomed to fatten meat cattle that the practice of feeding meat separately from hay, cornstarch and straw is just as satisfactory as to mingle the meal with cat fodder before feeding the stock. But numerous experiments conducted with care by intelligent farmers assure us that it will be more economical every way to eat the fodder, wet it and mingle the meal with it prior to feeding the mass to animals of any sort. The advantage will be more apparent when feeding meat cattle when slowly fed is given to horses or mules. If the feed can be steamed the advantage will be still greater. In addition to our own experience in regard to this subject some recent experiments are herewith reported by H. W. Stewart, of the *Livestock Journal*, who writes:

"During the last ten years I have made the following tests: Fed a cow that had not eaten anything for sixteen hours four quarts of fine corn meal, and killed her in fifteen minutes after it was eaten, and found none of this meal in the first stomach, but all in the fourth. Fed a steer under the same conditions four quarts of shelled corn and found it all in the fourth stomach. Again fed a three-year-old heifer four quarts of heavy oats, killed her immediately, and found the oats nearly all in the fourth stomach. Made the same test upon a cow with soft corn in the ear and found seven-eighths in the fourth stomach and the balance in the first. Fed four quarts of fine cornmeal mixed with six quarts of cut hay to a steer, killed in half an hour and found all in the first stomach. Fed, under same circumstances, six quarts of coarse bran and found most of it in the first stomach. Fed shelled corn mixed with twice its bulk of cut hay and found nearly all the corn in the rumen or paunch. Fed a seven-months-old calf two quarts of shelled corn, killed it and found about one-half in first stomach."

In order to understand more fully the reason why meal should be mingled with cat fodder before the cattle are fed, those who feed cattle should be made familiar with the physiological constitution of the animal we propose to feed. Ruminants, such as deer, cattle and sheep, have a composite stomach divided into four compartments, each one intended by nature for a special purpose. When grain, hay, or other coarse food is eaten by cattle it passes, after slight mastication, down the esophagus into the rumen, or first stomach. Here it lies and maturates in masses for a time, constantly in motion by the contracting and expanding peristaltic action of the coats of the stomach, which softens and prepares it for remastication and the further work of digestion. From thence the food passes into the second stomach or reticulum, where it is formed into balls or eggs, whence, by spasmodic action, the balls pass up the gullet into the mouth for remastication, after being properly masticated the coats are swallowed, and pass along the esophagus canal to the third stomach, or maw, where the food undergoes an important change by being triturated between the manifolds, grinding down the vegetable fiber and preparing it for the fourth, or true, digesting stomach. All these stomachs are certainly important in the digestive process of the ruminant. Food should, therefore, be given in such form that it may be digested to the first stomach, so that it may have the benefit of remastication. Nature has provided that only coarse grain, hay, and the like be mixed with this, all go to the first stomach; for when grain, whole or ground, is given alone, it goes to the fourth stomach without the preliminary preparation of the other stomachs. By this means, the fourth stomach will be so greatly overstuffed that it will not be able to perform its functions, and, besides endangering the health of the animal, a large percentage of food will be wasted.

But this is only an illustration of his general management. The woods grow up in dense masses in his corn and his potato patch, or stopping the crop, but if his advice is followed, the reply may be, "Oh, never mind, don't worry about that; they won't burn 'em away."

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And so every weed sticks away at the vital elements of the corn and potato in the soil, reducing the yield from a splendid crop to one of only ordinary extent. Every weed stands in place of a potato or a stalk of corn, ripening its seed for another crop next year, and so it goes. There is a waste, a leak in the potato field, a leak in the cornfield, a leak in the orchard. But there is the biggest kind

### A Remarkable Book.

In 1868 P. T. Barnum wrote his Autobiography for Sun & Co., the publishers in Hartford, Conn., for which they paid \$30,000. It made a book of 300 pages, was profusely illustrated, gave a particular account of Barnum's travels in all parts of the world, and included his celebrated lecture on "The Art of Money Getting." Horace Greeley pronounced the book "worth a hundred dollars." The publisher sold 60,000 copies of the book by subscription, at three dollars a half copy. In 1871, when Mr. Barnum visited his great traveling shows, he bought back the copyright and stereo type plates of his book for \$10,000, added an Appendix bringing the account of his life up to that date, printed an edition of 100,000 copies, sent them with his traveling shows, and sold the whole of them at cost, one dollar each. He has added an Appendix each year, which has now increased the volume to a thousand pages. It averages a sale of 100,000 copies each year. They are neatly bound in marble, gilt, and sold in all his traveling shows. His parrot emerges from his great show tents with his books under their wings, they look him coming from the chimney, history, to book in this country, even here, and he has a hundred thousand or so about in various editions of real life and valuable experiences.—*Brown's Courier*.

### Care of Table Knives.

Table knives should be thoroughly cleaned or polished at least once a day, and the best time, perhaps, is after dinner, as then the morning's work is finished, or should be, and more time may be given; and secondly, if circumstances have not allowed getting a second or second set these will be in good condition always when company comes.

The best material for scouring that I have found is soft brick, such as may be purchased at the stores, used with a damp rag and a little soap if the blades are in a bad condition. A small potato with one end cut off is good for this purpose, as it furnishes sufficient moisture and the juice assists in removing stains.

When the knives have got rusty by neglect rub the blades over thoroughly with sweet oil; allow this to remain as long as possible, a day or so at least, then rub the steel with finely powdered unslaked lime or pumice-stone. To keep them from rusting when not in daily use, dry them thoroughly and roll up in a flannel cloth and keep it in a dry place.—*Husband*.

Stewed Cheese.—Cheese is a very heavy, therefore a cheap, food; chemists tell us that it contains the greatest amount of muscle-making power of all food, and that the poorer it is the more of this it has; that skimmed-milk cheese has still more than any other. When well made it is considered very nutritious; notwithstanding all this, we opine that none but the healthy can well call this a healthy food; and for those who eat it we give our rule: Heat a teacup full of milk with two of cheese, and some bread crumbs; when melted stir in mustard, pepper and salt to taste; serve hot. Cheese sandwich is made by spreading the stewed cheese, when cold, thick on slices of bread.—*Husband*.

Trichozecus Thomas, of Thomas' orchestra, than whom there is no higher musical authority in the world, says there are no other cabinet or parlor organs equal to those made by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., and that musicians agree with him in this opinion.

A Night to the Working Man.—A man with a family, however poor he may be, owes it to his wife to care for his health and strength to the best of his ability. He has no right to allow the mother of his children to wear her out toiling with her needle to clothe her family. His duty is to buy the Wilson slat, the sewing machine, the best machine for family sewing and manufacturing purposes ever invented, and to obtain a reliable machine upon terms of monthly installments, that pay for it in six months. Instead of feeding the drudge, he will get thereby a machine capable of doing every variety of family work in the most beautiful manner; a machine that even a child can operate, and which will procure a permanent family blessing. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in the country, free of trans-portioned charge, if ordered through the company's branch house at 107 State street, Chicago. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more agents.

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625 to 650 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BOWEL,"

650 to 675 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE MOUTH,"

675 to 700 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE SKIN,"

700 to 725 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BLOOD,"

725 to 750 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BRAIN,"

750 to 775 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE LIVER,"

775 to 800 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BREAST,"

800 to 825 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE STOMACH,"

825 to 850 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BLADDER,"

850 to 875 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE PROSTATE,"

875 to 900 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BOWEL,"

900 to 925 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE MOUTH,"

925 to 950 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE SKIN,"

950 to 975 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BRAIN,"

975 to 1000 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE LIVER,"

1000 to 1025 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BREAST,"

1025 to 1050 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE STOMACH,"

1050 to 1075 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BLADDER,"

1075 to 1100 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE PROSTATE,"

1100 to 1125 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BOWEL,"

1125 to 1150 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE MOUTH,"

1150 to 1175 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE SKIN,"

1175 to 1200 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BRAIN,"

1200 to 1225 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE LIVER,"

1225 to 1250 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BREAST,"

1250 to 1275 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE STOMACH,"

1275 to 1300 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BLADDER,"

1300 to 1325 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE PROSTATE,"

1325 to 1350 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BOWEL,"

1350 to 1375 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE MOUTH,"

1375 to 1400 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE SKIN,"

1400 to 1425 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BRAIN,"

1425 to 1450 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE LIVER,"

1450 to 1475 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BREAST,"

1475 to 1500 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE STOMACH,"

1500 to 1525 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BLADDER,"

1525 to 1550 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE PROSTATE,"

1550 to 1575 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BOWEL,"

1575 to 1600 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE MOUTH,"

1600 to 1625 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE SKIN,"

1625 to 1650 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BRAIN,"

1650 to 1675 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE LIVER,"

1675 to 1700 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BREAST,"

1700 to 1725 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE STOMACH,"

1725 to 1750 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BLADDER,"

1750 to 1775 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE PROSTATE,"

1775 to 1800 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE BOWEL,"

1800 to 1825 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE MOUTH,"

1825 to 1850 PER DAY—Send for "CANCER OF THE SKIN,"