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LESSON III.—OCTOBER 16, 1910.

The Last Judgment.—Matt. 25: 31-46.

Commentary.—I. The judgment scene (vs. 31-33.) 31. Son of man—The title which Jesus applies to himself upward of forty times. It expresses the human side of his nature. Shall come in his glory—He had already come in humiliation, and the deepest humiliation and ignominy were yet to be endured; but at his second coming he would be honored, adored and worshipped as King of kings and Lord of lords. Holy angels—The word "holy" is not found in several of the best manuscripts and is omitted by the translators of many of the more recent versions. Jesus will be attended by a glorious angelic host when he comes as Judge, and not by a few humble followers, as in the days of his flesh. The throne of his glory—This throne is great and white (Rev. 20: 11), that is, immaculately pure in its government and decisions. "Throne of his glory." More than "glorious throne"; the throne peculiar to, manifesting, his glory. What and where it will be, we do not know.—Schaff. His sitting upon the throne denotes his authority. 32. All nations—Not the Jews only, but all individuals of all nations, will be assembled "before him." "Not only those who shall be alive at his coming, but all who have ever lived, are embraced within the scope of the Saviour's conception."—Morison. He shall separate—The separation will proceed upon the basis of moral character, and is made before the sentence is pronounced. As a shepherd divideth, etc.—A common scene is presented in illustration. The sheep is a symbol of affection, gentleness and obedience, while the goat stands for uncleanness and rebellion. Sheep and goats feed in the same pastures, but form two distinct groups. Two classes and only two are formed. All mankind fall into one class or the other. Every one is either righteous or wicked. 33. The sheep—Repeatedly in the scriptures the term "sheep" is applied to the godly. Right hand . . . left—At the right hand was the place of favor and honor, at the left, the place of condemnation and rejection. It was customary in the Sanhedrin to place acquitted prisoners on the right of the president, and those found guilty on the left. This distinction between right and left has come to have a most important signification in relation to the future state. One is not on the right hand by accident, nor by the arbitrary command of the Judge; he is there because he has definitely chosen to become fitted for that place. Because another has failed to make such choice and to seek such preparation, he finds himself placed with those on the left hand.

II. The righteous rewarded (vs. 34-40). 34. Then—Jesus passes on rapidly in his description of the judgment scene. Read Rev. 20: 11-15. The King—Jesus Christ is both King and Judge. Come—A most welcome word to the child of God. A word that is worth a lifetime of faithful endurance of toil, affliction and persecution to bear. It is an invitation to the enjoyment of all that constitutes heaven. Blessed of my father—They were approved by the Father. They had been blessed, they were then blessed, and they were to be forever blessed. Inherit the kingdom—They are to possess the kingdom by inheritance, because they have become the children of God. Prepared for you—The Father had planned a place of glory for his children to exercise power and authority; and htis plan was carried into execution before man's creation. It is no small comfort to the disciple of Christ to know that the Master has made the most blessed provisions for the faithful ones when they shall finish their earthly course. They shall be kingly there because they were kingly here.

35. an hungred—"Hungry."—R. V. meat—Food. took me in—Gave me shelter. 36. naked—Insufficiently clothed and protected. "There is a climax in this enumeration. The first three are recognized duties; the last three are voluntary acts of self-forgetting love."—Carr. Works of mercy and love are the testimonies in their favor, that the faith and the spirit of Christ have dwelt in their hearts. All they have done has been done in his name and for him.—Whedon. 37. righteous answer—Those who have done the good works enumerated were righteous in character. Their good deeds were the outflowing of the Christlike spirit which they possessed, and they were amazed to hear the Judge mention the good things they had done. when saw we—What they did was not in the endeavor to merit heaven, but was the acting out of a true love to Christ in dependence upon him.—Thompson. Jesus interprets a kindness, springing from love to God, shown to man in relieving his bodily or spiritual wants, as a kindness shown to himself. 40. least of these my brethren—Jesus recognizes as his kindred all, even the most obscure and lowly, who have his spirit and do his will. This expression includes also all whom we may help whether they are Christians or not. unto me—This passage emphasizes the degree of obligation we are under to do good to the bodies, as well as the souls, of our needy fellow men. The work, seemingly lowly, of aiding down-trodden humanity becomes highly exalted when we realize that Jesus says, "Ye have done it unto me." "This direct and personal service of Jesus tends to transfigure all our daily lives with the radiance of heaven."

III. The wicked punished (vs. 41-46). 41. depart from me—As Jesus' word, "come," is one of the most blessed that can be uttered, so his word, "depart," is one of the most dreadful. The command is for the wicked to be separated, not only from good people, but from the Judge himself; to be driven from light, from joy, from hope. ye cursed—They alone were responsible for their own condition. Their own choice had determined their destiny. They had brought the curse upon themselves. into everlasting fire—The punishment is not only terrible, but unending. It is suffering as terrible to the soul as literal fire is to the body. prepared for the devil and his angels—God prepared a kingdom for men, but a fire for the devil and his angels, who were the first to sin. The fire was not prepared for men, because ample and glorious provisions had been made for their salvation; yet for those who refuse divine mercy there is no place in the world to come but hell. 42. for—This word refers back to the word "depart." The "cursed" had neglected or refused to perform acts of mercy toward their suffering fellow men, thus showing that they were destitute of the spirit of Christ. "Only sins of omission are mentioned here; showing that the absence of good works, the destitution of love, or the dominion of selfishness, disqualifies man for blessedness, and is sufficient, even without positive crimes, to exclude him from heaven."—Schaff.

44. When we saw thee—They had been taken up so fully with pleasing themselves, and ministering to their own comfort, that they did not recognize the claims of God or humanity upon them. They were surprised to know that the Judge had been near them at any time and in need. They had not been looking for Jesus, and had no desire to please Him. They had seen plenty of needy people, but what was that to them 45. Verily—A word introducing an important statement . . . and nit not to me—You supposed you were refusing food to a hungry man, woman, or child; you thought it was simply a beggar that needed clothing; you reasoned that the sick might have been well, if they had cared for themselves; the prisoners might have been free if they had refrained from crime. You had no faith in me or love for me, as is evident from your neglect of these. What a revelation was that to the "cursed"! An eternity for regrets!

46. These shall go away—They go to the place and state for which they are fitted. The character which they choose for themselves becomes fixed. "Under irreversible natural law character tends to a final permanence, good or bad."—Joseph Cook. Everlasting punishment . . life eternal—"Eternal punishment . . eternal life."—R. V. The same Greek word is used to denote the duration of future punishment as to denote the duration of future rewards. The punishment is endless and remediless. "By dying in a settled opposition to God, they cast themselves into a necessity of continuing in an eternal aversion from Him."—Clarke.

Questions—Of what is the present lesson a description? Who is to be the judge? What separation is to be made? What illustration is used? Into how many classes are all nations to be divided? On what principle is the separation to be made? What reward is given to the righteous? Why did the righteous perform so many good works? What is one way of ministering unto Christ? What command is given to the wicked? What reason is assigned for that command? Describe the nature and duration of the punishment of the wicked.

Family Cured of Eczema
By Cuticura Remedies

"The Cuticura treatment has absolutely cured me and family of eczema which I, my wife and two-year-old child had for eight months. It started with small pimples on the head of my child which gradually broke out in sores, and it was not long before I and my wife got the same. Our heads were one mass of sores, we could not sleep and the itching was terrible. We suffered for eight months. We tried different kinds of ointments and medicine but it did us no good and soon it began to break out on our bodies until a friend who had the same trouble told me about Cuticura of which I used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, and I was surprised. After the first few days our heads began to heal and in two months we were absolutely cured of this terrible eczema."

(Signed) EUGENE POTTHOFF,
581 Ralph St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

No stronger evidence than this could be given of the success and economy of the Cuticura Remedies in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, of infants, children and adults. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for free 32-page Cuticura book on treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

The stranger. "A stranger, and ye took me in" (v. 35). A missionary, weary and heartsick, went to address a strange Sunday school in the country. While pondering what he should say to them he noticed in the corner a little girl, shabbily dressed and barefooted, her little sunburnt face buried in her hands, the tears trickling between her small brown fingers, sobbing as if her heart would break. Soon a little girl, apparently about eleven, went to her, and, removing her ragged sunbonnet, gently stroked her tangled hair and talked with her cheerily until her face brightened, her tears were dried, and only smiles wreathed the small, rosy mouth. The missionary went to them and said to the little comforter: "Is that your little sister, my dear?" "No, sir, I have no sister." "Oh, one of the neighbor's children?" asked the missionary. "A little schoolmate, perhaps?" "No, sir; she is a stranger. I do not know where she came from. I never saw her before." "Then how came you to be so kind to her, if you do not know her?" "Because she was a stranger, sir, and seemed all alone, and needed somebody to be kind to her." "Ah!" said the missionary to himself, "here is a text for me to preach from: 'Because she was a stranger, and seemed all alone, and needed somebody to be kind to her.'"

The sick. "Sick, and ye visited me" (v. 36). A bishop of the M. E. Church South, being on board a New Orleans steamer, saw, late one night, a man go stealthily to a state-room, and hastily open and shut the door, passing something in without entering. He suspected it was a case of yellow fever, and, after pressing the officers of the boat, was informed that it was a Catholic priest ill with that terrible disease. He insisted upon being admitted to his room. As the door was opened the sickening odor for a moment drove him back, but, entering, he found a miserable man at the point of death, who for twenty-four hours had not had so much as a cup of water ministered to him. But what was the bishop's surprise to find not a Catholic priest, but a well-known minister of his own denomination. He cared for him, and was the means, under God, of his restoration to health. He risked his life to save a sick stranger, but unexpectedly saved a friend. Some such glad surprise awaits all those to whom Jesus shall say at His coming, "I was sick, and ye visited me."

The smallest. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least . . . ye have done it unto me" (v. 40). "Which will you do? Please yourselves or strive to please Him? You must not wait for great opportunities; you might die before they come. It is not the greatness of the deed, but the singleness and devotion of the motive, that counts in the celestial reckoning. The lowest service rendered for His sake is higher than the mightiest struggle for mere self-advancement." This is part of a sermon that a young girl heard which changed her whole life. "For him," she whispered softly to herself, as the service ended, she declined an invitation to walk with one of her young companions, and instead gave her strong arm to the feeble grandmother and helped her home.

The settlement. "These . . . into everlasting punishment. the righteous into life eternal" (v. 46). The Judge will reward every man according to his works. There is a machine in mints which determines whether the coins are full weight. The specie is dropped into it and it throws all the lightweight coins in one place and the fullweight in another. What a lesson on judgment!

A. C. M.

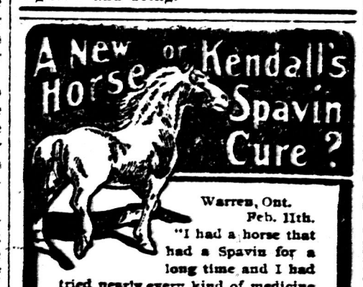
GOT THREE YEARS.

John Prodgers Shot Miss Franks, But Promised to be Good.

London, Ont., Despatch—A jury at the Fall Assizes this afternoon found John Prodgers "guilty of shooting with intent to kill, with a recommendation to mercy" in the case in which he was charged with shooting Elizabeth Franks on April 5. Mr. Justice Teetzel then passed sentence of three years in Kingston Penitentiary. The prisoner had been led to expect a more severe sentence and was visibly relived. "Thank you," he said. When the verdict of the jury, convicting him on three counts, was announced, Prodgers made a plea for the mercy of the court. He said: "I have changed to be a good man since this affair; I am sorry for what I have done, and I say before God that I will never take another drink of liquor as long as I live."

"I am glad to hear you make that pledge," said the Judge. "You will be a young man when you come from prison, and I hope you will redeem yourself; you have been the victim of bad company."

A critic is merely a man who demonstrates the difference between knowing how and doing.



Warren, Ont.
Feb. 11th.

"I had a horse that had a Spavin for a long time and I had tried nearly every kind of medicine when a neighbor told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it acted wonderfully."

M. ROSENTHAL.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is an untried experiment, but is the world's standard remedy for all Swellings, Soft Bunches and Lameness in horse and man.

Used the world over for 40 years.

Every farmer, stockman, expressman, livery proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. 56
Enosburg Falls, - Vermont.

FARM NEWS

Professor Coburn says the theory that a nurse crop will prevent the weeds choking the alfalfa is apparently, as a rule, not well founded. In his book he says that alfalfa should not be sown on foul land, and also proper disking and harrowing at near intervals for four to six weeks before sowing will disturb or kill far more weeds than any nurse crop. Besides, the oats or barley sown as a nurse will, when cut, leave weeds in good growth, or dormant and ready to spring up as fast or faster than the alfalfa. No nurse crop is ever used with fall sowing. When ground has been thoroughly prepared for the preceding crop, and then properly cared for and made ready for alfalfa by the preliminary weed destruction it will be found advisable to sow alfalfa alone, even in the spring.

Never move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to the place of milking or feeding. They should never be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking or unnecessary disturbance. The milking should be done quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Do not allow any unnecessary noise or delay. Begin milking at exactly the same hour in the morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

Build good hog houses before bad weather sets in. Houses in the end are cheaper than feed at present prices, and hogs will not do their best when compelled to sleep out of doors in bad weather. A good feeding floor pays well. Enough feed is wasted on the average farm by throwing it into the mud and slush to help pay the additional expense of housing.

Certified milk is that which is produced under the most sanitary conditions and certified by legal authorities. It will keep sweet for from one to three weeks. Ordinary milk will sour in two or three days.

There are not less than ten acres, in the town of Hammonton, N. J., devoted to the culture of dahlias. This industry has grown so extensive that an association has been formed of which the following are officers: William F. Basset, president; Charles A. Wood, vice-president, and Edward H. White, secretary and treasurer.

In experiments to ascertain the depth to cultivate corn ground, the Wisconsin Experiment station has found that cultivation three inches deep left the ground more moist below the cultivated layer than cultivation one and a half inches deep, and these results have in the main been confirmed by similar experiments at the Utah Station.

The reports from the cranberry crops of South Jersey show that there is a big yield this year, and the growers fear that the prices will be very low.

Cows require from one to eight ounces of salt per day. The more concentrates they receive, the more salt they require. It should be where they can have access to it every day. According to an experiment made at the Wisconsin Station, about two ounces per day is the average amount required for each cow.

The pear orchard will do best when allowed to grow up in sod. Slow and hardy growth in sod makes pear trees more resistant to disease. Blue-grass makes a good sod for the pear orchard.

Feed new corn fodder as soon as it will do to use. In the green state it has more feeding value than after it becomes riper.

Feed liberally at this season, so that the cows will hold up in milk through the fall and into the winter. If they are allowed to decrease in milk flow now, it will be difficult to increase the flow later.

BALFOUR ALARMED

Worried About Canada Over Not Getting a Preference.

Thinks the Dominion Will Grow Weary on the Subject.

London, Oct. 10.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, said he would not discuss colonial preference had the question been exactly where it was when he spoke in the House of Commons about eight weeks ago. "But it is not quite the same. In the first place—and this was the unfortunate aspect—every month that goes on in which we do nothing imperils the prospect of our being able to do anything. (Hear, hear.) I look forward with real misgiving to another colonial conference with the Government of the country in the same attitude of pig-headed obstinacy upon the aspect of fiscal reform. What occurred that is new is that a commission appointed by the Government, containing the most distinguished opponents of fiscal reform, has impartially investigated and carefully reported upon preference between the West Indies and Canada.

"It is impossible for the Government or anybody else, after this report, to say that some of the more fundamental arguments against colonial preference should be considered. They are bound now to hold, in the first place, that the preference given by Canada to other parts of the Empire is, or may be, of enormous importance. Secondly, that Canada cannot be asked indefinitely to give when the door is shut and banged in her face. Thirdly, to prevent Canada, with all her Imperial instincts, from finding her task hopeless and withdrawing the gift so long presented to the other parts of the Empire and so scornfully rejected by the greatest member of the Empire. That is a danger which is real, which cannot be ignored by students of Canadian opinion, and which can be prevented by one course only, that of doing to Canada as Canada has done to the rest of the Empire."

No man can lose what he never had.—Izaak Walton.

Afraid to Eat?

Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED. MONTREAL. 36

MICA AXLE GREASE

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer everywhere.

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Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The quality of the bulk of the cattle was common to medium, few good being on sale. A few of the best butchers' cattle sold at steady prices, the top being $5.75 for 15 choice heifers, 1000 lbs. each, sold by Maybee & Wilson.

Prices o nthe Toronto cattle market ranged from steady to 15c lower. Most of the good were steady, while the bulk of the common and medium sold 10c to 15c lower. It was a slow draggy market for everything that wasn't good.

Fat Cattle—Geo. Rowntree bought 48 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co.: Butchers, $5 to $5.75; steers, 950 to 1200 lbs., $5.10 to $5.60; cows, $3.35 to $4.75; canners, $2.25 to $2.35 and $3; bulls, $3.25 to $4.50.

Stockers and feeders—Good quality feeders, 950 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold readily at steady to firm prices. For prices see the many sales of both stockers and feeders given below. Prospects are for lower prices, especially for the light stockers and medium to common feeders. There are several loads left unsold at the close of the market.

Milkers and springers—There was a moderate supply of milkers and springers, which sold at strong prices, ranging from $43 to $80 each. We call attention to the sales of 26 milkers and springers by the firm of Dunn & Levack, which is a fair showing of the general trend of the market.

Veal Calves—Receipts of veal calves were light, only 121 for the two days. Prices ranged from $3.50 to $8 per cwt., and two or three extra choice reached $8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Deliveries of lambs were large, which caused prices to decline. Sheep, ewes, sold at $4.50 to $4.85; rams, at $3 to $3.50; lambs for the two days sold at $5.75 to $6 per cwt., or an average of $5.85.

Hogs—Hog prices are lower. Mr. Harris quotes selects fed and watered, at $8.50, and $8.15 to drovers, for hogs f.o.b. cars at country points.

The grain market was very dull today. Nothing came in, owing to the wet day. Hay is nominally unchanged at $14 to $17 for mixed, and at $17 to $19 for timothy. Straw is quoted at $16 for baled.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at $12 to $12.50.

Wheat, white	$ 0 87	$ 0 88
do., red	0 87	0 88
do., goose	0 83	0 85
Oats, new, bush.	0 27	0 30
Peas, bush.	0 76	0 78
Barley, bush.	0 54	0 60
Hay, timothy, ton	17 00	19 00
do., clover, ton	14 00	16 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	0 00
Alsike clover—		
Fancy, bush.	8 00	8 50
No. 1, bush.	7 50	8 00
No. 2, bush.	7 00	7 50
Dressed hogs	12 00	12 50
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 28
do., inferior	0 20	0 23
Eggs, dozen	0 29	0 32
Chickens, lb.	0 14	0 16
Ducks, spring, lb.	0 15	0 18
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 22
Fowl, lb.	0 10	0 12
Cabbage, dozen	0 25	0 50
Cauliflower, doz.	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, new, bag	0 55	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	12 00	12 00
do., forequarters	7 00	8 00
do., choice, carcase	10 00	10 50
do., medium, carcase	8 50	9 50
Mutton, prime, per cwt.	8 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	10 00	12 00
Lamb, cwt.	11 00	12 00

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts today were small, with prices steady.

Oranges, case	$ 4 50	$ 5 00
Lemons, case	4 00	5 00
Bananas, bunch	1 50	1 75
Peaches, basket	0 75	1 25
Pears, basket	0 50	0 75
Plums, basket	0 75	1 00
Apples, barrel	2 00	3 50
Watermelons, each	0 15	0 25
Grapes, basket	0 15	0 25
Canteloupes, crate	0 35	0 40
Potatoes, sweet, barrel	3 50	0 —
Tomatoes, basket	0 25	0 30
Peppers, green	0 25	0 40
Do., red	0 60	0 75
Egg plant, basket	0 20	0 25
Corn, dozen	0 06	0 08
Onions, yellow, bag	1 25	0 00
Cranberries, barrel	8 00	9 00

WOOL.

Quotations are as follows: Washed, Potatoes, 2 0to 21c, unwashed, fleece, 13c to 14c.

OTHER MARKETS.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6.—London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle steady at 13 1-8 to 14 3-4c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, unchanged, at 10 1-2 to 11c per pound.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—October 98 3-4c, December 96 7-8c, May $1.01 3-4.

Oats—October 33 3-4c, December 35c, May 38 3-4c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville.—At the weekly cheese board meeting to-day 1,631 colored and 960 white were offered; best offer, 11 1-16 cents. None sold.

Kingston.—At 11 1-16 cents nearly all the cheese offered at Frontenac board was sold. It totalled 672 boxes of white and 291 boxes of colored.

Belleville.—At the weekly cheese market held here to-day 2,355 white and 375 colored cheese were offered. Sales 740 at 11 1-4c and 1,325 at 11 3-16c.

MONTREAL.

Montreal—Steers steady at $5 to $5.75 for choice stock; cows, $4 to $5.40; bulls, $3 to $3.75.

Sheep—$3.50 to $4.25; lambs, $5.50 to $6.00.

Hogs—$9.25 to $9.50; sows, $8 to $8.25.

Calves—$5 to $12.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say general trade there holds a steady tone. There is an excellent movement of all kinds of freight and large shipments of heavy goods are being made in anticipation of the close of navigation. County trade is reported good and receipts of produce continue large.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say an excellent movement of goods is noted in all lines of trade. Sorting orders of seasonable lines are reported excellent and travellers out are meeting a good enquiry for winter goods. Many buyers held off until assured of satisfactory outcome to the harvest and now that the Western yield has turned out better than was estimated, retailers seem to have gained confidence.

Winnipeg reports say fall goods are moving well at retail and wholesalers report good sorting orders. At nearly all Western points bank clearings continue to show large increases. Collections are generally good.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a large volume of business continues to move in all lines of trade.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say fall trade is not up to the average. Collections are slow.

Hamilton reports say fall lines are now moving well. Orders for wholesale lines are also good, having shown considerable improvement during the past few weeks. Local factories are all busy and, taken altogether, the trade situation has a most encouraging outlook. Collections are fair to good.

TUMOR OF YEARS GROWTH

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winnipeg, Man.—"Eleven years ago I went to the Victoria Hospital, Montreal, suffering with a growth in the uterus. The doctors said it was a tumor, and could not be removed, as it would cause instant death. They found that other organs were affected and said I could not live more than six months in the condition I was in. After I came home I saw your advertisement in the paper and commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it constantly for two years, and still take it at times, and both my husband and myself claim that it was the means of saving my life. I highly recommend it to suffering women."—Mrs. ORILLA BRADLEY, 284 Johnson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy—tumor. If you have mysterious pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation, but try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills.