

WHY WASTE GOOD HOG FEED ON WORMS?

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER.

What are you raising, pigs or worms? I have seen pig after pig that gazed and gorged good feed every day for months grow thinner and thinner and at length go down paralyzed. When opened after death the animal proved to be harboring multitudes of long, wriggling round-worms called ascaris. These roundworms had literally robbed their hosts of the major part of the nutriment they received from their long-suffering and disgruntled owner.

When I ran the small intestines of these pigs through my fingers they felt like big, hard, hemp rope. Their walls were immensely thickened and internally were inflamed. In that state the lining mucous membranes simply could not perform their normal function of food nutrient absorption, and so those thief infested pigs suffered, starved, gave up the battle and succumbed.

The most successful swine feeders of to-day have found by experience that they cannot afford to board a single intestinal worm in their young pigs, and some of them have even thrown away the "pilling gun" with which they had been wont to shoot drug-filled capsules down the suffering pigs' gullets.

Thousands of pigs were killed by careless use of the pill gun. There is a little pocket or sac at the entrance to the gullet and if it is badly lacerated by the nozzle of the gun, or if by mistake the capsule with its irritating charge of drugs is deposited here, incurable gangrene results.

The best hog farmers find too that it is possible absolutely to prevent worms in pigs by prevention methods rather than expulsion or destruction by drugs. Here is the way in which this may be accomplished, and it is a plan I earnestly recommend for adoption on every farm where hogs are raised:

Just as a crop of corn can only be obtained by the planting of corn seed, so a crop of worms can only grow from worm seed (eggs) deposited by mature worms in the intestines of swine and voided by them to contaminate feed and water consumed by new litters of pigs. No seed, no crop. No worm eggs in feed or water, no worms in pigs.

One has to start at the source of worm infestation, at the sow that is bringing pigs into the world. Most adult swine harbor worms, yet show little sign of injury. The feces of the sow, then, will be likely to contain worm eggs, and those eggs therefore may be taken in by the pig when it nurses for the first time from teats that have been contaminated by filth. Knowing this, the sow at farrowing time is placed in a pen that has been scrubbed perfectly clean with a strong solution of concentrated lye and boiling

water and supplied with clean bedding. Before this the sow has been scrubbed with soap and warm water to free her of filth and dirt which may contain worm eggs or germs, such as those which cause canker-sore mouth or infection of the navel.

As soon as the pigs are delivered, and before they are allowed to nurse, the vagina of the sow is syringed out with blood-worm water colored light pink with permanganate of potash, and her hind parts and udder are cleansed with the same solution. On farms where canker disease (stomatitis) has been prevalent it is also well to souse the head of each pig over and over again in warm water containing one ounce of permanganate of potash per gallon.

When the pigs are nursing well and are strong on their feet, the sow and litter are loaded into a specially cleaned wagon box and hauled directly to a specially cleaned, disinfected and whitewashed colony house on grass not used by swine since it was seeded.

Then, for at least four months, the pigs are kept absolutely away from all houses, yards, pastures, wallowing places or other watering places used by adult swine. During this time they graze on a succession of green crops, preferably legumes, and in addition to the sow's milk are given access to mixed ground grains and meals, including linseed meal or tankage. They are also fed skim milk as soon as they care to take it.

This method of handling keeps them free from worm infestation and so well fed and healthy that they will grow large, strong and resistant against worms should they later become infested when taken to the feeding lots and houses.

Worms do not, as a rule, seriously affect pigs that have been developed in that way. Should worm invasion occur, however, the parasites may be expelled by fasting the pig for twenty-four hours and then giving it thirty drops of oil of chenopodium and one-half ounce of castor oil for each fifty pounds of body weight. Give them this in a dose syringe or from a bottle. The treatment may be repeated two weeks later, if necessary.

This oil of chenopodium and castor oil treatment can be given without causing fatalities. It is not only an effective way to rid pigs of roundworms but also expels lungworms and such adult kidney worms that happen to be free in the intestines, not to mention the deadly thorn-headed worm which attaches to the intestinal lining, sucking blood and making holes in the walls of the intestines that so often make them useless for sausage casings.

Pigs that escape roundworms also escape "thumps" and pneumonia, which, it has been found, are caused early in life by embryo ascaris being carried from the intestines into the lungs by the blood stream.

THE FIRST BIRTHDAY CANDLES

It was Tilly's birthday, and her mother had promised that she might have a birthday party and a birthday cake with "little lights all over it." This year Tilly was to have seven little lights on her cake, and her mother had promised to tell her why little people have candles on their birthday cakes.

So when Tilly's mother brought in the birthday cake, all lighted up with seven little candles, she gathered Tilly and her little guests around her, and told them a story something like this: "Once upon a time, when all the fields were woods, there was a little girl named Phoebe. She lived with her father and mother in a little house. Wherever she went, she had to go through the woods. But Phoebe was not afraid. One day Phoebe's mother sent her to her grandmother's house with a note.

"Follow the path and come right straight home," said Phoebe's mother. "Phoebe obeyed, but on the way home she grew tired and sat down to rest. Right then the Sandman happened by, and in a wink Phoebe was asleep. The Sandman kept her locked in Dreamland so long that when she awoke it was dark.

"Oh, oh, oh!" cried Phoebe. "Now I can't find the way home." "Follow the light and you will find the way," said a little Wood Fairy, who had been watching over her while she slept.

"What light?" asked Phoebe. "When she looked again, the Fairy was gone. But in a minute a light glowed out among the trees. Phoebe ran to it. A little candle was burning in an acorn cup. As she picked it up, she spied another light farther on ahead of her. She ran to it. Here she found another little candle burning in an acorn cup. And so Phoebe followed the candles that the Wood Fairy lighted for her, and she was soon home, carrying with her seven little candles in acorn cups.

"Phoebe's mother was very glad to see her little girl, for she was worried. Phoebe had always been home before dark. "Where did you get the candles?" asked Phoebe's mother. "Then Phoebe told her mother how the kind Wood Fairy had lighted them so that she might find the way home after the sun went to bed.

"Phoebe's mother was very happy. We shall have the candles of your birthday cake to-morrow. There are just seven of them—one for every

We Didn't Need to Borrow After All.

Husband has been to the bank to see about another loan to carry on his business. His name was good at the bank, and of course as we were business partners, I was to sign the note. I had been thinking things over and I asked Henry to wait a week before getting the loan. I took stock of a number of unnecessary possessions we owned which were not paying interest even on the money invested in them.

A small unused building brought \$125, machinery which had once been necessary on the farm, but in the present business could not be used, brought \$300 more. A hog, a sheep, some chickens, and a calf brought another \$100. By selling an extra team which was seldom used, it was possible to sell ten tons of hay. The team brought \$200, and the hay \$250, making a total of \$975. The loan we had expected to get was but \$500, and at 6 per cent. We had already twice as much tied up as we would have borrowed at the bank.

I wonder if the borrowing habit is not getting beyond a necessity with some of us. Better look around and see if there isn't something that can be turned into cash to be reinvested, before you sign that note at the bank. —Mrs. C. H. E.

If you wish to make a small sewing bag or serving apron in a hurry, run a ribbon tape through one hem of a man's handkerchief.

Ox-warble Grubs: Lumps or swellings on the backs of animals in spring are caused by grubs of the ox-warble fly. The treatment is to squeeze out the grubs by pressing the lumps between the thumb and finger. Or, place the mouth of a bottle over the small hole in the skin (there is a hole in the skin over each swelling) and press down. The grub will pop out into the bottle. All grubs should be killed. If they are left on the ground they will live and cause further trouble.



IN SWING WITH THE MODE.

The flare coat is the newest mode of the season, introduced in Paris and accepted with enthusiasm on this side of the water. A coat that speaks the very last word in smart swagger lines and material. It is necessary to have a wrap in which utility and appearance are combined, in these days of wide travel and of varied activities in social life. Fashioned of tweed in tones of tan and brown, the back is cut plain and falls in soft ripples from the shoulders. The collar is convertible and long revers fasten in single-breasted fashion with two bone buttons. Deep patch pockets have a tab trimming, and narrow cuffs finish the set-in sleeves. No. 1312 is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 bust requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch, or 2 3/4 yards 54-inch material, with 3 3/4 yards 36-inch lining material. Price 20 cents.

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We Dug Beauty for Our Lawn From the Woods.

I have often wondered why so many houses are left bare and shadeless in the country when there are trees free for the digging right at hand.

When William and I started with a newly purchased farm and a new house it was "bare as a bone." The original house on the place had burned, destroying all the trees planted around it.

We had no money to spare for any "tree agent" in those days. But one night when we were looking wistfully through a nursery catalogue Will suddenly exclaimed: "Why, Nell, half the trees they show in these beautiful pictures are just the kinds that grow all around here—only they give 'em Latin names! Here's oak and beech and maple and white pine and dogwood, and even white birch—they call it *Betula alba*! We're going to have plenty of trees around this house."

That spring, when the ground was thawed enough so we could plant, we got about a dozen trees from the woods and set them out. Three of the biggest died but the others are still alive, fine specimens now that our visitors often comment upon. We planted a few more in the fall, after the leaves were off, and they did equally well.—Mrs. N. E. S.

The Joyous Fern.

Against the open window stands a fern. It casts its lacy shadow On my books And often to its green retreat I turn And think of brooks.

The bright upspringing of its joyous green Is worth a garden plot Of summer bloom— Beauty's inevitable triumph seen, In any room! —Marion Steward.

Chicks should be gradually hardened to outside temperatures. Leaving the windows out of the house during the day, and gradually lowering the temperature, will help to increase the vigor of the flock. Chicks treated in this manner will not chill so easily as those used to a hot, poorly ventilated brooder.



He—"Grace says I'm a good looker." She—"I've noticed it—when there's something good to look at."

S.S. LESSON

April 25. The Story of Cain and Abel, Gen. 4: 1-8. Golden Text—Am I my brother's keeper?—Gen. 4: 9.

ANALYSIS.

- I. THE MURDER OF ABEL, 1-8.
- II. THE PUNISHMENT OF CAIN, 9-16.

INTRODUCTION.—The story falls into three parts: I. The Murder of Abel; II. The Punishment of Cain, and III, the Descendants of Cain. Here, as in the earlier chapters, Genesis shows its interest in the beginning of human life and history. Abel represents the beginnings of pastoral, or shepherd life, Cain that of agriculture. Their hostility and the crime of Cain shows the rapid development of evil among men, and their offerings point to the beginnings of religious worship. Cain is also the first builder of a city, and of his descendants one is said to have been "the father of such as dwell in tents," the wilderness nomads, one is the maker and player of musical instruments, and a third is "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," or as Moffatt renders it, "the smith who forged bronze and iron tools." The father of these three is Lamech who apparently used the weapon forged for him by his son the smith to avenge himself upon an enemy, and who celebrates his bloody victory in song, "the Sword Song of Lamech," v. 23. Some early conflict arising between shepherds and tillers of the soil, or some condition of conflict with its crimes of violence and bloodshed, seems to be reflected in this chapter.

- I. THE MURDER OF ABEL, 1-8.

The name Cain (v. 1), probably means one who forges tools, or weapon, that is a smith, as in the name Jubal Cain, or Jubal the smith. The sound of it in the Hebrew language is closely similar to that of a word meaning "to get," or "get possession." Hence, the saying of Eve, "I have gotten a man." The name Abel (v. 2), is probably connected with an old Assyrian word which means "son."

Of the fruit of the ground, v. 3, 4. The offerings should have been equally acceptable at God's altar had they represented worship. The reason for the rejection of Cain's offering is clearly indicated in v. 7, "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted?" Cain's life had not been right and his sacrifice was not a sincere act of worship. It was not a "sacrifice of righteousness" (Psalm 51:16-19). Compare Rom. 2:6-11. The idea sometimes expressed that Cain's offering was rejected because it was not an offering of blood has no foundation in the narrative. In Israel's religious laws of subsequent times both kinds of offerings are recognized, the fruits of the field and the firstlings of the flock and herd, Num. 18:1-20. Even Plato, the Greek philosopher, declares that "it would be strange if the gods looked at gifts and sacrifices and not to the soul." With that sentiment the Hebrew prophetic writers are in thorough agreement. Compare also Heb. 11:4.

Cain's anger seems to be rooted in jealousy. The acceptance of Abel's sacrifice is made apparent in some way, most likely by the prosperity which attends him and which is regarded as an evidence of God's favor. Cain is not so prosperous and he is envious. His envy ripens into murder. Cain's hatred is shown in v. 5. And Cain talked with Abel, v. 8. The Samaritans, of whom there are still some in Palestine, have preserved an ancient manuscript of the Pentateuch, written in the characters of the ancient Hebrew form of writing, which it is interesting to compare with the texts preserved by the Jews, from which our modern English translations are made. Here the reading of the Samaritan is, "and Cain said to his brother, Let us go into the field; and it came to pass," etc. This is probably the true original reading. The words, "let us go into the field," have been accidentally dropped in the ordinary Hebrew text. They are found in the Greek and Latin translations.

- II. THE PUNISHMENT OF CAIN, 9-16.

I know not, v. 9. Cain denies responsibility. The evil passion, which is represented as a wild beast couching at his door, has mastered him. He should have ruled over it (v. 7), but all time as the type of brutal selfishness, of inhuman disregard for the life or the wellbeing of his brother man. No follower of Jesus Christ can fail to recognize that he is, in a very real sense, his brother's keeper.

Thy brother's blood, v. 10. The same idea finds expression in other Old Testament passages, and was widespread among the Arabs and other ancient peoples, that blood spilled upon the ground cried out for vengeance, and that the land in which a crime was committed was held guilty until the penalty for it was paid. Ezek. 24:7, 8; Isa. 26:21; Job. 16:18; 31:38, 39; Compare Heb. 11:4 and 12:24.

A fugitive and a vagabond, v. 12. That is the murderer's heaviest penalty, that he is cut off from his fellow men. Even though he escapes death he is always a marked man. Cain claims that his punishment is greater than he can bear, but he utters no word of repentance or of sorrow for what he has done. He fears only to lose his own life which his crime has rendered forfeit. Just what the "mark" was which God put upon him, or, as better rendered, the "sign" which God gave him, we do not know. God's mercy is extended even to the murderer.

That Cain lived in a peopled world seems evident from vs. 14-17, and this fact proves to us that there is no attempt here on the part of the Biblical writer to give us a complete or connected history of early humanity. Typical scenes and figures are chosen to represent the beginnings of life and families, and communities of people, and the arts and modes of life of the ancient world, and to show the relation of all these to a just and merciful God, the unfolding of whose beneficent will and purpose is the theme of this and the following books.

DRY CLEANING I DO AT HOME

BY NELL B. NICHOLS.

I am a strong believer in the use of soap and water for cleaning clothes as well as necks. But there are some things you can't risk to a soap and water bath. So at least once a season I declare a half holiday from housework and dry-clean all the non-washables I can find in the family wardrobe.

In some ways dry cleaning is easier than washing. You don't have to worry about the clothes shrinking or the color fading. And, too, the ruffles, braids and ornaments come through as perkily as when you dipped them into their dry bath. I make an exception of pearl buttons. Some materials used in dry cleaning remove the lustre from the pearl. The gloss can be partly restored by polishing with sweet oil but it is really less bother to take the buttons off in the beginning. Another advantage of dry cleaning woollens is that moths and their eggs are killed by grease solvents.

I'm usually satisfied with my dry-cleaning results but I never expect impossibilities. I used to think gasoline and other cleaning agents could do anything. A few big disappointments taught me differently. They are merely grease solvents. Only the dirt held in fabrics by the grease can be removed in home dry cleaning. Fruit, chocolate, coffee and tea stains, for instance, are not affected by gasoline and similar substances.

Before I dip a single garment I dust it thoroughly by brushing. The garments need to be dry too. If there are any bad spots I mark them with an outline stitch, using a thread of a contrasting color.

I choose a sunny, windy day and the right kind of a cleaning fluid. I have used gasoline, benzene, carbon tetrachloride and various commercial preparations with success. The first two are inflammable. I use them with all the precautions which common "horse sense" demands. I use these solvents in a room without a fire and with the windows and doors open. If it isn't too cold I do the washing outdoors. The wet garments are rubbed very gently.

Brisk rubbing is dangerous. A neighbor of mine who was washing the gloves on her hands rubbed so violently that they caught fire and burned her hands and arms.

I like to use two large containers for the cleaning fluid. Dish pans answer well enough. Since many of the liquids evaporate so rapidly, I try to have everything ready—hangers, clothespins and brushes—before the cleaning proper begins. I also have a vessel with a cover on hand. If the garments are badly soiled I frequently soak them in the grease solvent for an hour or longer.

I have the best luck by dipping the entire garment. Partial dipping usually brings me trouble. It is the best plan to use a cleaning liquid which is purely solvent and quickly volatile, and remember to use plenty of it for both washing and rinsing. At least two rinses are needed.

When I am using gasoline that is soiled or not highly refined, I always strain it through cotton or chamolis. I especially like to use chamolis because it keeps out the water. If there is water in gasoline it lowers the volatility, and may leave water spots. It causes slow drying too, and sometimes makes the dye run. I buy the best grade of gasoline. Benzene is a little more expensive but I like to work with it as it evaporates so quickly.

Now for the washing proper. I immerse the garment in a pan containing an abundance of gasoline, benzene or carbon tetrachloride. If there are bad spots they are given special attention. Either a benzene soap is rubbed on them or they are brushed gently with soft bristles. The clothing is soaked up and down thoroughly. Then it is squeezed fairly dry and rinsed at least two times in generous amounts of the cleansing liquid. There is no gain made by trying to economize on the amount of fluid used. I never stop rinsing until the liquid looks perfectly clean after the clothes have been soaked up and down a few times.

After the rinsing I hang the garments outdoors in the sunshine and wind. If possible, I allow them to air several hours. Then they are pressed. The heat of the iron not only removes the wrinkles but it also helps, as does the airing, to destroy the odor of the cleanser. If the fabric scorches or becomes glossy easily, a piece of thin cloth is placed on top to keep the hot iron from resting directly on the garment.

As a rule, I find the liquids used for rinsing clean enough, after filtering through cotton, to use again in cleaning. There is a difference, however, in gasoline that has been used more than once. It is less volatile and is more of an oil than a cleanser. The badly soiled liquids are to be discarded. I never throw them on grass, as they burn it, or down the drain pipe, for the fumes might cause an explosion. If poured on sand they evaporate quickly.

Sometimes when there are only one or two grease spots on a garment I omit my rule against partial dipping. The spots are placed right side down on a piece of absorbent cotton and the cleansing fluid is applied with a "stampion." This is nothing more than a ball of cotton wrapped in thin cloth, which should be lintless.

There is always the problem of blood lines and streaks. These blemishes are clean areas surrounded by dirt.

They are caused by the rapid spreading of the gasoline. I find that the use of an abundance of absorbent cotton under the stain, which takes up the surplus cleansing liquid, eliminates the danger. I have used alcohol to remove stubborn grease spots; with it there is less likelihood of rings.

Whenever I fear that rings or streaks may have formed I erase the doubts by rinsing the garment quickly in gasoline.

There are many finely powdered clays on the market, such as French chalk and fuller's earth, that will absorb spots of grease. I use them occasionally and they never leave rings. The powder is applied and allowed to stand several hours. Then it is brushed off.

Cleaning liquids are hard on the hands. The rapid evaporation of volatile fluids always crack and roughen my skin. For this reason I wear rubber gloves when dry cleaning clothing. If they are not available, a good lotion or glycerine may be rubbed on the hands immediately after the cleaning is finished and before the hands are dipped in water.

Carbon tetrachloride and many commercial cleaners are non-inflammable and safe any place. I like to use them when it is too cold to work outdoors. Gasoline and benzene are safe too if the worker uses them outdoors or in rooms with open windows and doors.

Every person needs to appreciate—our children need to be taught—that just because these liquids are calm and innocent in appearance does not mean that their fumes are not highly explosive. So my parting suggestions are: If you dry-clean at home be sure to find out whether the liquid is inflammable before starting the work. Then you can play safe.

Site and Soil for Roses.

By F. C. Nunnick for the Ontario Horticultural Association.

It has been said "the rose garden must not be in an exposed situation. It must have shelter but it must not have shade. No boughs may darken, no drip may saturate, no roots may rob the rose." In Canada, however, it has been found that an hour or two of shade during the most extreme heat of the day is not at all undesirable, but it must always be borne in mind that the rose is a sun loving plant. Avoid placing the plants where the burning heat of the sun from a wall or building will be reflected on them as it is very liable to cause damage by scalding.

The bed should be properly prepared as no amount of care and attention after planting can make up for a lack of the same before planting. Roses may be successfully grown in any soil that will produce good farm crops. The ideal soil is a rich, deep loam, but a good rose bed can be made in clay, sand or gravel at a little expense and labor.

The hybrid perpetuals succeed best in a clay loam, while the tea roses or those having tea blood prefer a lighter soil, such as a rich sandy loam. In no case should the soil be so heavy that it will pack or bake and thus retard root growth or so light and sandy or gravelly as not to contain sufficient plant food.

If the soil is wet, drainage must be provided. This can be accomplished by digging out the bed to a depth of from two and one-half to three feet and filling in one foot with anything that will allow a free passage of the water, or it may be laid if an outlet is provided.

If the soil is heavy clay the bed should be dug out about two feet deep and then filled again with the best of the top soil, well rotted manure and a little sandy soil to make it more friable. This should be thoroughly forked up and mixed as the bed is being refilled. If the soil is sandy add clay and well rotted manure and fill as before described. Of the commercial fertilizers a little ground bone is excellent to add as additional food but not as a substitute for the manure or compost.

The beds should not be raised above the level of the surrounding lawn or garden surface. It is better that they be an inch below the surrounding level in order that they may receive full advantage of all rainfall.

The soil of the rosebed should be kept rich and well supplied with humus by the application of well-rotted manure. This can be added as a mulch in the autumn. In the spring the coarsest of the litter may be raked off after a few good rains and the remaining fine material worked into the soil. This should be done to a depth of about three inches and is better done with a fork as a spade is more likely to injure the delicate roots near the surface. The soil should be kept loose on top from spring to autumn to conserve moisture. The occasional application of weak liquid manure or manure water is beneficial if such can be obtained.

No person should be deterred from growing roses if they cannot follow every point of the preparation recommended. Roses may be planted in any good loamy soil and fair results obtained provided the soil is neither extremely wet or extremely dry.

Breed doesn't count so much as blood lines. Any one of the dairy breeds, properly handled, is A.K.

ALWAYS

People Who Follow the Help

The dictionary medicine that in and gives vigor tells why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a real tonic. The women are ailing, but without day's work, though keep on. They are nervous, do not in the morning have headaches, each trouble. The beneficial effect reaches the whole system. The symptoms—Mrs. E. Virginia has proven the value and says: "I feel better and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a real tonic. I have a profession for a few weeks. I take two of Williams' Pink Pills the very best result. I am a trying age, and did results follow cases."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at 50 cents a box. Medicine Co., Boston.

The Four Father's (excellent knowledge) "No four seasons."

George (after the mustard, vinegar)

Faster Flying Airplane fighting airplanes land, is being as a British aviation pilot.

"Sleep fingers at our eyes, as night the boughs of the"

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