ECONOMY IN DRESSING

SENSIBLE ADVICE TO SENSIBLE WOMEN
THE DIAMOND DYES.

FOR DOMESTIC AND FANCY DYEING.

PRICE, TEN CENTS.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers and all Garments, can be colored over any color desired.

Shawls, Hoods, Scarfs, Yarn, Stockings and all Woollen Articles, are easily dyed any color wanted.

Dresses, Ribbons, Ties, Fringes or anything made of Silk, take the various dyes so quickly and beautifully it is a pleasure to use them. All the fashionable colors can be had.

To color Cottons, most of the dyes work well, while the Special Cotton Colors, Blue, Yellow, Scarlet and Cardinal, are new and vastly superior to all others.

Carpet Rags, Rugs, etc. No other Dyes so good for Carpet Rags or Rugs as the Diamond. They are fast and durable, and are the Simplest, Cheapest and Best.

Ribbons, Feathers, etc. You can make your old Ribbons or Feathers look like new, and color them to match that new hat or dress.

Everlasting Flowers, Mosses, Grasses, Basket Work, Wood, Bone, Ivory, Easter Eggs, Sheep-Skin Mats, Hair, Leather, etc., etc., can be easily colored. Full directions found in this book.

Ink. Ink of any kind, and of any color, can be made from the Diamond Dyes equal to the best, and at one-fourth the cost. Full directions given.

Wood Stains, Shoe Dressing, Laundry Blue, Liquid Art Colors, Kalsomine and Fresco Colors, can all be made from Diamond Dyes better and cheaper than any other way.

THE DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold Paint, Silver Paint, Bronze Paint, Copper Paint, Artists’ Black,

For Gilding, Silvering or Bronzing Fancy Baskets, Frames, Emblems, Mottoes, Furniture, Household Ornaments, Statuettes, etc.; Repairing Gold Frames and all other Gilded Work. Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures and Lamps may be made fully equal to new and at an insignificant cost. Easily applied, and dries in a few moments.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.
Sensible Advice to Sensible Women.

Some one has said that the most uncommon sense is common sense. It certainly seems so sometimes, when we see how often the lack of it leads to needless waste, and prevents persons from getting the full good benefit of many useful articles. The object of these few pages is to inform those who may desire to know, how many articles of personal and household use may be so renewed that they can be regarded as almost as good as ever for further service. They may have been discarded long before they have worn out because the colors have grown faded or dingy or become unfashionable. The sensible woman, however, will want to know if there is not some way in which these articles can be renewed or changed in color and appearance so that they may again be made serviceable.

We are glad to inform all such inquirers that the celebrated Diamond Dyes are just the thing for every such emergency.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades but in Black, Brown, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Cardinal Red and other dark and rich colors, so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality. Each Dye is complete in itself, thereby saving all extra expense and trouble of buying other articles to set the color. The property which most surprises those not familiar with these Dyes is the ease with which they can be used. It is really for most colors no more difficult to dye any article a perfect color than to rinse or to starch such an article, and the person making the trial for the first time will be delighted with the result. We warrant them to give complete satisfaction in every instance where used according to directions. Many dealers have old stocks of poor dyes, which they try to get rid of by palming on the public when Diamond Dyes are called for; but do not be deceived; ask for Diamond, and take no other. They are sold everywhere, by Druggists and Merchants, and are made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., a firm well known throughout the country for the superiority of their manufactures and the reliability of their business methods.
THE DIAMOND DYES.

UNEQUALLED FOR COLORING

Dresses, Cloaks, Coats, Wrappers and all Garments; Shawls, Hoods, Scarfs, Yarn, Stockings, Carpet Rags, Ribbons, Feathers, Everlasting Flowers, Mosses, Grasses, Basket Work, Wood, Bone, Ivory, Easter Eggs, Sheep-Skin Mats, Hair, Leather, etc., etc.

LIST OF COLORS:

Old Gold, Orange, Maroon, Seal Brown, Card'l, for Cotton, Violet, Brown, Dark Brown, Navy Blue, Dark Blue, Light Blue,

Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson, Magenta, Cardinal Red, Dark Green, Dark Wine, Plum, Black, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck,

Terra Cotta, Slate, Purple, Garnet, Olive Green, Drab, Green, Scarlet, for Cotton, Blue, for Cotton, Yellow, for Cotton, Green, for Cotton.

Sold by all Druggists and Merchants

From Halifax to San Francisco; from Winnipeg to New Orleans; in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, and South America.
WHAT EACH DYE WILL DO.

One package of each of these Dyes will color from two to four pounds, according to depth of shade on Silk, Wool or Cotton.

Light Blue, Green,
Bismarck, Slate,
Eosine, (Pink) Purple,
Magenta, Violet,
Orange, Drab.

Brown, Olive Green,
Black, Navy Blue,
Plum, Old Gold.

Scarlet, Dark Blue,
Cardinal Red, Yellow,
Crimson, Garnet.

Seal Brown, Dark Green,
Dark Brown, Maroon,
Terra Cotta, Dark Wine.

Cardinal for Cotton,
Blue 
Scarlet 
Yellow

The Great Superiority

Of Diamond Dyes is shown by the wonderful variety of uses to which they can be applied. Please examine this book carefully and see how many things they will do. They can be relied on to do everything for which they are recommended; but do not try to use other Dyes instead, or you will meet with failure.
PRECAUTIONS IN DYEING.

In coloring it is of much importance that good water should be used, as hard, impure water injures the beauty of the shades. For Diamond Dyes always use fresh, clean, soft water. Wooden, tin, earthen, or enamelled vessels should be used for bright colors. Brass or Iron may be used for the dark colors.

All old articles before coloring should be thoroughly washed with soap and water, to remove all dirt or grease, and rinsed in hot water, and dyed while still damp.

The vessel used for coloring should be large enough to permit the goods to be worked easily, and without crowding.

Always stir the bath before entering the goods, and enter them as openly as possible; with a clean stick in each hand, lift and stir constantly, to enable the dye to penetrate to every part alike.

Be sure that everything you use is clean and free from grease. After dyeing, rinse well in clean water, and dry in the shade.

When any particular shade of color is required, the dye should be tested by dyeing a small piece of the stuff.

Stains of the dyes can be removed from the hands by using powdered pumice-stone, or Indian-meal and soap, or for the dark colors a little vinegar.

The shade of the goods can be nearly told by looking through them toward the light, or over hand.

ODD COLORS.

Many colors are called different names by different persons, and different shades of the same colors are often known by different names. Below is a list of such colors, and directions by which they can be made.

Blue Black.—A Dark Navy Blue.
Bronze.—A combination of Bismarck and Green.
Light Brown.—Bismarck Brown, or a light shade of the Brown.
Buff.—A light shade of Orange.
Canary—Lemon—Straw.—Light shades of Yellow.
Gray.—Can be made from Slate or Drab, or by using a weak Black dye.

Grass Green.—A light shade of Dark Green.
Lavender—Mauve.—Light shades of Violet.
Lilac.—A light shade of Purple.
Olive.—A dark, heavy shade of Old Gold, or a combination of Old Gold and Dark Brown.

Peacock Blue.—Add a little Green Dye to the Dark Blue.
Peacock Green.—Add a little Light Blue Dye to the Green.
Ponceau.—Crimson.
Red—(Aniline.)—A heavy shade of Magenta.
Rose.—Solferino.—Light shades of Magenta.
Ruby.—A light shade of Plum.
Salmon.—A combination of Orange and Cardinal Red.
Steel.—Use a weak Black Dye.

COLORING OVER OTHER COLORS.

In coloring over other colors it is usually desirable, especially if much change is to be made, to discharge as much as possible of the old color. This is best effected by boiling in strong soap-suds and rinsing, and repeating this as long as any color comes out into the water. All colors can be re-dyed or made a darker shade of the same color. In this way the Diamond Dyes are very useful for reviving faded or dingy colors.

SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, CRIMSON, MAGENTA.—All kinds of Pink or Red can be made brighter and deeper with these dyes. They will color over Yellow or Orange, making various shades of Scarlet; over Blues, Purples and Violets, making various shades of Purple; over Slates, Drabs, and Browns, making various shades of Crimson, Maroon, or Garnet.

BISMARCK BROWN, SEAL BROWN.—These will color over all colors except Black, making various shades of Brown. Drabs or Slates take the best Brown. Over Green they make a Bronze; over Reds a Garnet; over Purple a Maroon, or Dark Wine.

PURPLE, VIOLET.—Will color over Reds and Blues, and all light colors, making various shades of Purple or Violet. Violet colors over Black to Seal Brown.

YELLOW, ORANGE, OLD GOLD.—These will only make good
colors on white or very light colored goods. They make all other colors of a yellowish shade.

GARNET, MAROON, PLUM, NAVY BLUE, DARK BLUE, DARK GREEN.—These will color over all light colors, making various shades of the colors named.

COLORING COTTON.

The Diamond Dyes of most colors work well on Cotton, but for a deep Blue, a good Yellow, and a good Scarlet, it is necessary to have Dyes specially prepared, for these Dyes for Silk and Wool do not color Cotton well.

If you wish to know just what colors you can get on Cotton from the Diamond Dyes, see page 14 of this book, or ask the dealer to show you the Sample Book of Colors on Cotton.

BASKET-WORK, IVORY, BONE, ETC.

To COLOR BASKET-WORK, or wooden articles of any kind, dissolve the dye in hot water and apply with a brush, or dip the article in the dye.

IVORY, BONE, etc., take the dyes readily from the bath.

EVER-LASTING FLOWERS, ETC.

EVERLASTING-FLOWERS, MOSES, GRASSES, etc., dip into a hot-water bath made quite strong with the dye, and dry carefully. Some flowers, etc., are so waxy they will not take the dye from water. For such dissolve the dye, and add sufficient of it to alcohol, or to weak shellac varnish, and dye in that.

TO COLOR SHEEPSKIN MATS.

Stretch the skin side upon a flat board, drawing it out tightly as possible, and tack it down firmly. It can then be turned upside down, and by proper appliances lowered just far enough into the bath so the skin will not touch by an inch or so. Or two persons can stand opposite each other and each hold two corners, allowing each part to dip into the dye bath, moving gently until all parts are colored alike.

LAUNDRY BLUING.

To make a quart of the best Laundry Bluing, dissolve one package Blue for Cotton, (the dye only) in a quart of hot water, and bottle. Use in the same way as ordinary bluing to which it is much superior at a fraction of a price.
COLORING GARMENTS,
DRESSES, ETC.

Since the DIAMOND DYES have been offered to the public, dyeing of large garments has become easy and practical in every household. Before that it was only done by the regular dye-houses, and the expense was such that few made a practice of having it done.

Now at a trifling expense it can be done in any house, and any one can save many dollars every year by the extra wear they can get from garments that have been renewed in this way. Coats, cloaks, and heavy garments can be dyed without ripping. If dresses are to be made over, of course it is best to rip them, but if not, it is only necessary to let out the drapery in order that they can be easily handled in the dye-bath.

COLORING RIBBONS, NECKTIES, ETC.

These articles can be very readily and very easily colored to any desired shade. If soiled, they should be cleansed carefully, then dyed as per directions. When nearly dry, press carefully between two cloths. A very good way for ribbons is to wind them tightly around a bottle filled with hot water and let stand until dry.

COLORING DRAPERIES, COVERS, ETC.

Articles of this kind can be colored without difficulty, and we have seen many things that have become badly demoralized by age and exposure to the light, made to look as good as new by the use of DIAMOND DYES.
COLORING FEATHERS, ETC.

Feathers readily take the most beautiful colors from Diamond Dyes. Clean the feather by soaking in strong soap-suds fifteen minutes, then draw gently between the thumb and forefinger a number of times, and rinse in warm water; dye up to the shade required, rinse in cold water, and press gently with the hand between two cloths, to remove the water. Now hold before a gentle fire, shaking slightly until nearly dry, and then curl by taking three or four sprigs of the feather and drawing briskly between the thumb and the back of scissors, and so on until it is finished. Old feathers can be recolored, and made to look like new. To color feathers a good black is difficult, and we do not recommend inexperienced persons to try it.

TO COLOR EASTER EGGS.

Boil fresh, clean, white eggs at least ten minutes. Add a little dissolved dye, any color wanted, and a tablespoonful of strong vinegar to a pint of boiling water, then put in the eggs and let them remain until of the desired shade. The eggs may be eaten with safety after being colored.

TO COLOR HAIR.

Switches, or any article made of hair, should be washed with soap and water, to remove grease, then be dipped in a weak dye, hot, made with the Black dye. It takes but a moment to make hair two or three shades darker. When dyed, wash in weak soap-suds, rinse, dry by a gentle heat, and dress with a little oil. The Brown dye is not suitable for hair.

White hair of any kind can be colored any of the bright or dark colors.

COLORING LEATHER.

Leather can be easily colored by applying a solution of the dyes with a brush or sponge. In a large way the skins are placed back to back and then dipped into the dye-bath.
TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

USE AMERICAN ART COLORS MADE FROM DIAMOND DYSES.
—The beautiful art of coloring Photographs, etc., with Liquid Water Colors, is the latest and most fascinating form of art work, and is the reigning sensation in the large cities.

The very best colors can be made from Diamond Dyes at one-tenth the expense of those sold under high sounding names as "Royal Art," etc. Full directions for making the colors, and complete instructions so that any person can do good work without taking lessons, sent to any address on receipt of a stamp. A finely colored Cabinet Photograph as sample sent for 10 cents, and uncolored photographs furnished at 75 cents a dozen. Every lady should try the "American Art."

SHOP-WORN GOODS.

Money can be saved by buying Hoods, Stockings, &c., that have become shop-worn, and re-coloring them to desirable shades with Diamond Dyes. Merchants are often glad to sell such articles for one-fourth or one-half their value, and for a trifling expense they can be made as good as fresh goods. White Cotton Stockings can be bought very cheap and colored equal to the high priced ones. It will pay to see what can be done in this way.

THE DIAMOND PAINTS.

We would call attention to the description of these Paints on the last page. They can be made very useful in many ways about the house and for fancy work. Try them.

KALSOMINING.

Kalsomine can be beautifully tinted with the Diamond Dyes, and at a trifling expense.

One package tints ten to fifteen pounds handsome shades for walls. The favorite colors are Yellow, Orange, Cardinal, Slate, Magenta, Crimson, Bismarck, Violet, Green, Blue for Cotton. The best blue shades can be made by mixing the Green and Blue for Cotton.

To make good Kalsomine dissolve one fourth pound good glue
to each ten pounds of Paris White. Mix with sufficient water to give the right consistency. To tint it dissolve a package of Dye in a quart of water, and add as much as necessary to give the color desired.

For Fresco Paints, a package of dye should be used with from one to three pounds of Kalsomine.

**SUPER EXTRA SHOE DRESSING.**

A liquid dressing for ladies shoes superior to any sold in bottles can be easily and cheaply made as follows: By the aid of heat dissolve two ounces of Borax, and four ounces of Gum Shellac in a quart of hot water. Some time is necessary for this. If the gum does not wholly dissolve strain. While still hot dissolve two packages of Diamond Slate Dye in the liquid. Applied to shoes with a swab of sponge or cloth. Made in this way shoe dressing does not cost more than one-fourth its cost in bottles, and it can be depended on as the very best.

**STAINING WOOD.**

Beautiful wood stains can be made from the Diamond Dyes, either for any of the bright colors wanted, or by properly combining different colors to imitate any of the costly woods. The following combinations are recommended, but quantities need to be varied somewhat according to the kind of wood the stain is to be used on.

**For Cherry Stain,** use two packages of Orange, one of Cardinal, and one-half of Blue for Cotton (the dye only) dissolved in two quarts of water.

**For Mahogany Stain,** use two packages of Orange, two of Cardinal, and one of Blue for Cotton dissolved in two quarts of water.

**For Black Walnut Stain,** use one package of Cardinal, one of Slate, and one of Blue for Cotton dissolved in three pints of water.

**To Ebonize Wood.** Take one package of Black Dye and dissolve the yellow powder, and the Dye separately,—the powder in one pint of hot water and the dye in one quart. The Dye should be kept at a boiling heat for half an hour. The wood should be gone over first with the hot solution of the powder; after ten minutes make a second application, then one or two applications of the hot dye. If not sufficiently black repeat the process. For small articles the Diamond Artist's Black is to be preferred.
MAHOGANY VARNISH FOR WICKER WARE.

Wicker chairs in mahogany color are very popular now, and many chairs that have become yellow and dark by age can be made as good as new, and in the best of style.

This Varnish, which by one application will give a handsome effect on any article of wicker, basket, or wood work, may be made as follows:

Dissolve one package each of Magenta and of Cardinal for Cotton Dyes in one pint good Shellac Varnish.
Apply with a soft bristle or camel's hair brush.

COLORED LACQUERS.

Beautiful colored Lacquers or Varnishes can be made from the Diamond Dyes by simply dissolving a very small amount of the color wanted in White Shellac Varnish. In this way a handsome colored coating, perfectly transparent, can be put on any object wanted, whether of metal, glass, wood or stone.
For this work use the cotton colors without the mordant.

SCHOOL TEACHERS, ATTENTION!

Lessons in colors are given in many primary schools, and ought to be given in all. There is no necessity of buying expensive chromo color charts when a small sum invested in Diamond Dyes and one or two cheap brushes will give ample facilities for producing as many as are required. Children are always interested in articles made in the school-room, and such articles to them have an increased value. No child can get a definite idea of green, violet, or any color from any description you can give him; but produce the color before him and you have taught him a life-long lesson that will never need to be repeated. Teachers will readily see the many uses of the dyes in mixture of colors, complementary colors, production of different shades, etc. Send stamp for pamphlet entitled "Hints to Teachers," to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

COLORED CRAYONS.

Colored crayons for school use can easily be made from the cheap white crayons. Use the soft-finish crayon. Place as many as are needed in the cup and pour on dye to cover them. Let it stand about ten minutes. Then pour off the dye to be kept for further use. Place the wet crayons where they will be kept warm about twelve hours.
MAKE YOUR OWN INK

From the Diamond Dyes.

Writing Ink, Copying Ink, Ruling Ink, Stamping Ink, Shading Ink, Stencil Ink, Marking Ink, Copy-pad Ink,

OF ANY COLOR, AND OF THE BEST QUALITY,
can be made by simply dissolving a package of Diamond Dyes of the color wanted, in hot water. They are BETTER than the inks sold in small bottles, and cost less than one-fourth as much. SCHOOL CHILDREN, BOOK-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, FAMILIES, and all WRITERS should use them.

A PACKAGE MAKES A PINT TO A QUART.

For Black Ink Use the Diamond Slate Dye.
For Blue Ink use the Light or Dark Blue Dye.
For Scarlet Ink use the Eosine Dye.
For Purple Ink use the Purple Dye.
For Violet Ink use the Violet Dye.
For Red Ink use the Magenta Dye.
For Green Ink use the Green Dye.
For Orange Ink use the Orange Dye.

Writing Ink.—Moisten the dye with a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water. Stir until dissolved, and your ink is ready for use. For Violet and Purple use a quart of water.

Copying Ink.—Use but half the quantity of water, and add two ounces of rock candy.

Shading Ink.—(For the Automatic Shading Pen.)—Dissolve the powder in half a pint of boiling water, and add enough thick mucilage of gum arabic to give the requisite body.

Stamping Ink.—(For Rubber Stamps.)—Dissolve the powder in four ounces of glycerine.

Ink for Copying-Pads and Type-Writers.—By the aid of heat dissolve one or two packages of Dye in an ounce of acetic acid. The stronger the better. Violet is usually preferred. This ink will give an extraordinary number of copies. It is excellent for type writers that do not use a ribbon.

Ruling Ink.—The same as Writing Ink.

Marking Ink.—Dissolve a package in from one half pint to one quart of water, according to strength needed.

Stencil Ink.—The same as for Marking Ink. To use, put a sponge in a cup and saturate with the ink. Then use with a brush.
DIAMOND PAINTS FOR ART WORK.

The DIAMOND PAINTS for all decorative or fancy work are unsurpassed. They are sold at ten cents a package, and are equal in quantity and quality to the fifty-cent packages of other makers. They can be used for gilding, silvering, bronzing or ebonizing frames, brackets, wooden articles of all kinds, statuettes, metallic ornaments, emblems, paper mottoes, letters, etc.

There is scarcely a household ornament that is not greatly improved by a little tasteful gilding, and many fashionable decorations are more than doubled in value by it.

The cheapest and best paints to use for lustral painting are the Diamond Paints.

There is no kind of ornamental work more fascinating to ladies than this, and none more easily executed.

BRONZING CHANDELIERS, LAMPS; EBOINIZING FURNITURE, ETC.

In nearly every house there are gas fixtures or lamps that have become decidedly the worse for wear. These can literally be made as good as new by a careful application of the DIAMOND BRONZE or GOLD PAINT. No one who cares for appearances will fail to make use of them, for their application is simple and easy, and the expense inconsiderable.

For ebonizing furniture or any wooden or metallic article, no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness.

REPAIRING WALL PAPER.

Nothing is more distressing to the eyes of a tidy housekeeper than to see places where the wall paper has accidentally been knocked off, and the white wall beneath shows so plainly. A ten-cent paper of Diamond Gold Paint will cover hundreds of such spots, and put off for a long time the necessity of putting on new paper. It is very easily and quickly done, and the eye can seldom detect the place.
Wells, Richardson & Co.’s
LACTATED FOOD.

TRADE
MARK

A Scientific Food for Infants and Invalids.

Lactated Food surpasses all others in the following qualities:

- Ease of digestion and perfect assimilation of each constituent.
- Great nutritive value.
- Close resemblance, in composition and effect, to mother’s milk.
- Corrective influence in all cases of irritability of the stomach and bowels.
- Entire absence of cane sugar.
- Character of the coagulum formed with the fluids of the stomach—light and friable—unlike the hard coagulum formed by cow’s milk.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Burlington, Vt., U. S. A.

BRANCH HOUSES:
84 McGill Street, Montreal, Canada.
58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse St., London, Eng.
Sydney, New South Wales, Aus.
WHAT IS SUGAR OF MILK?

Sugar of Milk is the substance which gives the sweetish taste to milk. It is found in varying proportions in the milk of all mammals, but most largely in woman’s milk. It is left in the whey remaining after the manufacture of cheese, and it is from this source that it has always been made. Until recently it has been principally made in Switzerland, but thanks to Prof. Sabin its successful manufacture is now established by the American Milk Sugar Company, whose headquarters are at Burlington, Vt., and whose supplies are drawn from the choicest dairying sections of that state. It will undoubtedly add not a little to the importance of the dairying industry of that region, especially when its importance as an addition to the food of infants and invalids is understood.

By its incorporation in Lactated Food, its use, which on account of its high price has been confined to the wealthy, is now available to all classes, and it will prove an important aid in the treatment of infants deprived of their natural nutriment.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY OF LACTATED FOOD.

EDWARD S. PECK, M. D., 51 West 50th St., N. Y., Surgeon in the St. Elizabeth’s and Charity Hospitals, New York City, etc.: “I am glad to give an unqualified commendation to Lactated Food. I have given it a careful trial with several infants with most satisfactory results. I was especially pleased with the good effects on the character of the excretions and the corrections of constipation. I shall be glad to recommend it in all instances where artificial feeding is necessary, believing that it meets all the hygienic needs of the system.”

HENRY T. BOYLE, M. D., 410 West 40th St., New York: “I have used Lactated Food in the case of a child three months old, who had been fed on other food which had produced convulsions and other symptoms of indigestion. Since using the Lactated Food all abnormal symptoms have ceased, and the child is now doing well.”

G. H. SIMMONS, M. D., Lincoln, Neb.: “I have been using Lactated Food for some time, and have found no case as yet where it did not agree with the little patients, and twice I feel that I have gained the blessing of parents in having saved their little ones with Lactated Food. Once in a case of cholera infantum, and once in a case where no artificial food could be found to agree.”
INFANTS' FOOD.

The most commonly used substitute for mother's milk is cow's milk, but in the vast majority of cases it is an unwelcome substitute, being hard for the infant to digest, and so giving insufficient nourishment. If we look at the causes of this we find that the solids and casein in cow's milk are largely in excess of these constituents in human milk, but that the sugar is in the largest proportion in the woman's milk. But the mere difference in the proportion of its constituents is not the chief obstacle. A more important difference is the denseness of the curd of cow's milk. Dilution with water does not affect this property. Under the action of the gastric juice the particles of casein will run together into a solid, compact lump. This is shown by the masses of hard curd which a child fed exclusively upon cow's milk often passes from the bowels. Human milk forms a light, loose flocculent curd, which is readily disintegrated and digested in the stomach.

The great object to be attained is the production of a food which shall contain nutritive properties sufficient to develop the child's bone, muscle and fat, and which shall be digestible from the time of birth until the milk set of teeth are completed. Taking pure sugar of milk as a basis, we combine in our LACTATED FOOD the soluble, digestible elements of the three staple grains, wheat, barley and oats, with all the saline elements of the milk, so as to form an artificial food that will meet every requirement.

LACTATED FOOD has all these properties to the highest extent. It has, moreover, the very valuable quality of correcting irritability of the stomach and bowels, and overcoming constipation. It far surpasses all other foods in these important points. No mother should fail to use it if unable to give her infant its natural food.
TESTIMONIALS.

A. P. GRINNELL, M. D., Dean of Faculty, Medical College, Burlington, Vt.: "Lactated Food seems to be a perfect substitute for mother's milk. In several cases where diarrhoea and vomiting were persistent, and other artificial foods had failed, I found Lactated Food to answer every indication."

D. P. RICHARDSON, M. D., North Leominster, Mass.: "It is without exception the very best artificial food I have ever used, and I am much pleased with the results."

MAX AUGSBURGER, M. D., 669 Ninth Avenue, N. Y.: "Prof. S. M. Roberts has given me two samples of your Lactated Food for use in my family, and thus far it seems to agree better than the other foods used.

H. HOLLIDAY, M. D., Glens Falls, N. Y.: "I have used Lactated Food in the case of a baby who did not do well on its mother's milk. The baby improved at once, and I am fully satisfied the Food will do even more than you claim for it."

F. GRISWOLD COMSTOCK, M. D., No. 507 N. Fourteenth Street, St. Louis: "I have had occasion to prescribe the Lactated Food several times to children, in gastric and intestinal complaints, and have found it to digest admirably. It is used in the St. Louis Children's Hospital, and is approved by the medical staff. I have given it as a nutrient in one case of obstinate vomiting of pregnancy, with good results."

From L. J. BUMSTEAD, M. D., Secretary of the Seward Co. Medical Association, Seward, Neb.: "The Lactated Food came quite opportunely for a case of cholera infantum with hydrocephaloid, and has seemed to be of service; therefore I desire you to forward me about four times the amount for further use in the above case."

H. W. PRATT, M. D., Streator, Ill.: "Lactated Food has won for itself a place at the head of all prepared foods for children. I prescribed it in a case of a child two and a half years of age, suffering acutely with whooping cough and was taken with pneumonia. Lactated Food was the only nourishment taken for over ten days. I am of the opinion the child could not have lived had it not been for the peculiar nourishing and sustaining properties of your food."
A FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

One of the chief considerations in the selection of a food for invalids is the fitness in quality and composition, for the purpose intended. An invalid who has been reduced by the struggle with disease is not in condition to assimilate ordinary food, the stomach being so weakened that its effort to digest such food is often attended with serious results. An invalid's food should be capable of digestion and assimilation without taxing the strength of the stomach, thus giving it time to recuperate by nature's grand restorer—rest. Judged by these standards Lactated Food takes precedence of all others. In dyspepsia or convalescence from acute disease, the greatest obstacle to rapid recovery is the difficulty of procuring proper food: that is, food that can be easily assimilated and will invigorate the system, instead of bringing on the long train of symptoms so well known as signs of indigestion.

As an article of diet for scrofulous and consumptive patients and in those cases where formerly cod liver oil was prescribed, it possesses undoubted advantages.

It has been used very successfully in vomiting, from any cause, and in the dyspepsia of old people.

It is also of great value in cases of ulceration or inflammation of the stomach or intestines, both on account of the tendency to subdue inflammation and because of the character of the excretions.

In sick headache it is a most admirable diet, the stomach quickly regaining its normal condition. If taken regularly once a day by those liable to attacks of sick or bilious headache, it will act as an efficient preventive, and this most distressing malady will be a thing of the past.

It is in a form, when properly prepared, for direct assimilation, is very nourishing, and is tolerated by the weakest stomach.
MALCOM CAMERON, M. D., 29 East 125th St., New York City: "I gave Lactated Food to a boy nine years old who was passing through a slow convalescence after a severe attack of pneumonia, and was so far satisfied with it that I intend to order it in cases of malnutrition."

J. E. PRICHARD, M. D., 280 Donnell St., Baltimore, Md.: "I have given Lactated Food a careful trial in a case of gastroenteritis. It acted like a charm. This patient, a man aged thirty-nine, had not taken any food for many days. His stomach rejected everything. Lactated Food was prepared and given as directed. The irritation of the stomach was allayed; vomiting ceased; the patient commenced to improve and is now convalescent."

D. DALTON JACOBS, M. D., Willimantic, Conn.: "I prescribed Lactated Food in a case of adult chronic acid dyspepsia with perfectly satisfactory results."

From the Prof, of Surgery, University of Vermont. L. M. BINGHAM, M. D., Burlington, Vt.: "Have used Lactated Food extensively in cases of invalids with delicate stomachs, with most satisfactory results."

H. M. PAINE, M. D., Albany, N. Y.: "I have, for several months past, recommended the Lactated Food, prepared by Messrs. Wells & Richardson, because it is an exceedingly useful preparation. It has proved so serviceable, particularly at the Albany Home of Shelter, where there are constantly any number of feeble babes and children, that I now invariably give this article a first trial; and since we began its use a second trial of other kinds has not been required."

W. E. DE COURCERY, M. D., Cincinnati, O.: "We are using in the nursery, the St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum (containing forty infants), your Lactated Food, and find it superior to all other foods which have been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal."

W. T. SHEADEL, M. D., Collomsville, Pa.: "Lactated Food supplies a great need as a food for infants and invalids. You have not overestimated its merits, judging from the results I have obtained."
A prominent physician says:—"In my opinion the general use of Lactated Food would very largely reduce the alarming death rate now prevalent amongst infants."

Eminent physicians from Maine to California, who have given it a trial, endorse Lactated Food as superior to all other artificial foods. It is especially recommended as

A Perfect Food for Infants.
A Corrective in irritation of stomach or bowels.
An article of diet when solid food cannot be used.
A preventive of sick headache.
A great aid in treating Dyspepsia in any form.
Of great value in convalescence after acute disease.

LACTATED FOOD 
HAS BEEN PROVED
The Most Nutritious,
The Most Palatable,
The Most Digestible,
The Most Economical

INFANT'S FOOD
Ever Offered to the Public.

We ask attention to the fact that the cans of Lactated Food contain the largest weight of Food for the money of any in the market. The question of economy is an important one, and the use of this Food will prove a great saving.
Especially Useful in the Weakened Digestion of Old Age.

E. GUERNSEY, M. D., New York, senior editor of the New York Medical Times: “I have used your Lactated Food with children and in old age with very satisfactory results. It is pleasant to the taste and apparently easily digested and assimilated. It has especially been useful in old people whose powers of digestion were weakened, furnishing them with a very pleasant and nutritious food.”

An Eminent Physician Makes an Experiment in Her Own Case.

MRS. M. M. HATFIELD, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio: “It has been said ‘Physicians never experiment upon themselves;’ contrary to the rule I am the exception. It is well known to the ‘fraternity’ in Ohio and New York that I have been a constant sufferer for years from gastric catarrhal asthma, the result of a severe chilling by the lake winds. All starchy foods produce an acid mucus acting as an irritant, which your Lactated Food does not. I have given your Food a fair and impartial trial, and I can congratulate you in bringing before the profession the finest ‘Food’ for invalids and infants I have ever seen.”

Clinical Experience Proves Its Value.

ALFRED K. HILL, M. D., New York: “I have used your Lactated Food with great satisfaction, and my expectations are fully borne out by clinical experience.”

GEO. H. PAYNE, M. D., 758 Tremont St., Boston: “I find that Lactated Food is a very nice preparation. I have used it largely with typhoid fever, and in scarlet fever and pneumonia. In several cases where no other food could be retained on the stomach, that has been taken with a relish. I think in typhoid fever it is the best thing I have ever used. Dr. Phillips reports that he finds it a beautiful food for children.”

O. S. RUNNELS, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., Pres. Am. Institute of Homœopathy: “I take pleasure in commending your Lactated Food. It has served me well in many cases of gastrointestinal disease where other preparations have failed. Unlike many other foods it is a palatable preparation, which is of great importance to a weak stomach.”
WHAT THE MOTHERS SAY.

Lactated Food has been placed by many physicians in the hands of mothers with the request that after a fair trial they would report the result. Herewith we give such reports. While it shows the good results attending its use, it at the same time shows conclusively that there is nothing troublesome about the preparation of this food, and that the directions are so simple as to be easily understood by any one.

MRS. F. C. LOFLIN, Baltimore, Md., says: “I have tested your Lactated Food and with great success. Our child was delicate from birth. We tried almost every kind of artificial food; nothing agreed with it until we tried your preparation. I recommend it wherever I have the opportunity.”

MRS. CAPT. CHAFFEE, Greencastle, Ind., writes: “Lactated Food has helped our six months old child more than everything else. Enclosed find draft for $1.00, for which send a supply at once.”

MRS. A. F. MOONEY, Bloomington, Ill.: “Our family physician gave us a box of Lactated Food for our sick babe. She is gaining on it, takes it readily and in fact ‘cries for it.’ Please send four boxes by express at once.”

MRS. A. R. BURRITT, Huntsville, Ala.: “Accept my heartfelt thanks for your Lactated Food. By persuasion I took from my daughter our precious, perishing little grandson, the last week in August, weighing 7 or 8 pounds. We tried Lactated Food with condensed milk, and improvement began at once. We ordered one dozen large size and continued to use it, and to-day my little darling is a great, laughing, robust, happy boy, weighing thirty pounds without clothes.”

MRS. EDWARD DUBOIS, Rondout, N. Y.: “I picked up on the street your advertisement, because the words ‘The Baby Healthy and Happy’ attracted my attention, as my babe was sick at the time. I have given the Food a fair trial. It is the best food for infants I ever used. I honestly think that it has saved my baby’s life. She was wasting away from constant worry. Nothing seemed to nourish her until I tried Lactated Food.”

MRS. WM. H. MOODY, South Hadley, Mass.: “I have been using Lactated Food. My babe has whooping cough, and with the irritation of teething, has a hard time of it. He takes the food readily, and cries for more. We feel now that we have something that will do him good. I agree with him perfectly.”

J. S. FRAZER, Jersey City: “I would say that two months ago I thought I would never be able to raise my baby, when I was advised by my physician to try your Food, and I sincerely believe that it saved her life. Your Food seemed to work like a charm. In one week I could see a vast improvement.”
Lactated Food with Aromatics.

Miss Parloa, the celebrated teacher of cooking, says there is no more reason why sick people should take insipid, tasteless food than why well people should. It is a very easy matter to give a delicate and appetizing flavor to the articles that are prepared for their use. This is especially true of Lactated Food when prepared in any of the ways which are given. A little flavoring of any appropriate kind that may be desired by the patient can be added without harm. When the Food is prepared with milk or cream, a little lemon, vanilla, rose, or cinnamon is appropriate. When prepared without milk, or with the addition of extract of beef, a little of any of the spices, as clove, mace, nutmeg, is appropriate. The judicious nurse will readily see the advantage which such additions to the patient's diet will give, and will use them with discretion.

Lactated Food with Beef Tea.

Beef tea for many years has been an important adjunct in the treatment of many cases by all schools of the medical profession. It has always been conceded to have great value as a restorative and stimulant, but it lacks food value, which is very necessary in many cases where it is desirable to obtain the benefits from the use of beef. The combination of Lactated Food with either beef tea made from the meat or with beef extract fulfills this condition in the most desirable manner.

Lactated Food with Cream.

Lactated Food may be prepared with cream as follows: Take three teaspoonfuls of Lactated Food, wet up into a thin paste with cold water. To this add one fourth pint of hot water; boil five minutes, then add one fourth pint each of milk and cream. To this may be added any flavor the taste of the patient may desire, or any stimulants that the physician may direct.
The SURE CURE for Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Piles, and Blood Diseases.

This great remedy acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels,

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure diseases, by causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby,

Cleansing the Blood.

And restoring the normal power to throw off poisonous humors, and impurities. In Thousands of Cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

Price, $1.00, in Liquid or Dry Form. Sold by Druggists.

The dry can be sent by mail.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors, Burlington VT.

We ask you to read the following pages carefully, and you will see we have good proof for all our claims. You cannot fail to be convinced of the merits of this remedy, and if you are suffering from any of these diseases, you will not neglect giving it a fair trial.
The Symptoms of Kidney Disease

are many and varied. Some of the following are usually present: Pain in the small of the back, usually of a dull, dragging nature, but sometimes acute and severe; a disordered state of the urine, sometimes pale in color and very copious, at other times, high colored and scanty, often with brick colored sediment or with settling of mucus, offensive and foul smelling; a general feeling of lassitude and weakness and inability to perform the usual amount of work, either mental or physical. These symptoms are often complicated with others, caused by derangement of other organs, which also are really symptoms of diseases primarily located in the kidneys.

NO REMEDY EVER EQUALLED KIDNEY-WORT

in banishing these symptoms and in curing the disease. Do not delay until it is too late, for if not remedied it will ere long be too late; but take Kidney-Wort, and you will soon again be rejoicing in health and strength. Thousands have been cured and you may be. Try it faithfully and at once.

From Death’s Door. Cured by Kidney-Wort.

IONIA, MICH., March 19, 1883.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

Gentlemen,—In the autumn of 1881 I began to fail in health, and grew worse and worse until I was forced to quit work. I got so bad that all hopes of my recovery were given up. I was a frightful sight. My legs were as big as my body, and my body like a flour barrel. There was no action of the kidneys and I suffered terribly. I was the worse case ever seen that got over it. A friend induced me to try a bottle of your Kidney-Wort, which I did. In four or five days a change came, and lo! after thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had failed even to relieve me, Kidney-Wort had such a wonderful effect, that in eight or ten days I was out of bed, and able to eat and drink. It astonished all who knew me. It was as though the dead had come from the grave. Well, I am better now than I have been for five years, and I think it a duty to my fellow men to publish my cure.

M. W. DEVERUX.
Symptoms of Liver Disease.

In case of Liver Disease some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fulness in the region of the stomach, and sooner or later the skin and whiteness of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment. There is generally a furred tongue, and at times diarrhoea, and at others obstinate constipation; in short, disordered functions of the stomach and entire tract of the bowels.

Most remedies used for disorders of the Liver and Bile act on the wrong principle, as they are simply cathartics, and merely carry off the accumulated secretions.

KIDNEY-WORT

on the contrary, goes to the very root of the evil, as it

ACTS ON THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS AT THE SAME TIME,

And the morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off, new life will be infused into every organ, and the health-giving forces will again exert their power.

IT IS A SAFE AND SURE CURE

for Billiousness, Malaria, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all the train of ills brought on by inaction of the Liver.

Headquarters Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1882.

Gentlemen,—I have suffered perhaps as no other man has suffered, from Liver Disease,—brought on by malaria. I suffered for years, till it became chronic, simply from neglect. I came to the conclusion to try Kidney-Wort and did so, and I want to tell all sufferers from Liver Disease, that the last three weeks I have enjoyed such good health as I have not had in many, many years.

HENRY WARD,
Late Col. 69th Reg. N. G. S. N. Y.
Habitual constipation is the bane of a large part of civilized humanity. Being an hereditary tendency oftentimes, it is still further induced and aggravated by a too sedentary life, or by neglect to cultivate a regular habit of body, or by improper food at improper times, or by not making use of fruits and other articles of diet that naturally keep the bowels in a free condition. That it is

A TERRIBLE EVIL

no one that has suffered with it will deny. A sluggish movement of the internal organs causes a slow movement of the blood, which in turn reacts on the nerves and brain, producing that indisposition and inability for active work or thought which is the dread of every real "live" American.

KIDNEY-WORT

is a perfect remedy for all forms of Constipation. Restoring the natural condition of the secretive glands of the intestines, the proper amount of mucous fluids are mixed with the excretory matter, and thus that dry and hard state which produces such suffering is prevented. Then it causes more vigorous peristaltic action, and so more frequent and natural movements. In this way it

IS A SURE CURE,

and preventive of that array of ills that have their first cause in habitual costiveness. Remember this, that Kidney-Wort is no drastic cathartic, leaving the bowels in worse condition than before; that it contains no mercurial or mineral poisons to taint the system, but that it is an effective vegetable compound that has CURED more cases of habitual constipation than any other remedy known. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, proper use of this remedy will overcome it.
PARTICULARLY FOR LADIES

WHO SUFFER IN SILENCE

BUT DESIRE RELIEF.

As a cure for those special weaknesses to which womankind is so apt to fall victims, no surer, better, safer remedy can be found than **Kidney Wort**. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of the female organism, and then in building up the general health, keeping the secretory system in perfect order, and imparting the glow and elasticity of early womanhood.

**READ WHAT IT HAS DONE.**

Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, a much respected physician of Monkton, Vt., writes: “One of my patients Mrs. A—— had suffered for years from an obstinate kidney trouble, complicated with constipation and uterine difficulty. There was an inflammatory condition of the organs which caused much pain and often severe suffering.

“I had prescribed previously all the remedies usually employed in such cases but with no benefit. I procured Kidney-Wort for her and directed it to be prepared and taken according to directions. It relieved the pain and suffering almost immediately and gave a favorable turn to all the symptoms. In various Kidney troubles it has been a very efficient remedy, far more decided in its effects than Buchu, Uva Ursi, Spirits Nitre and the other agents usually employed.”

Mrs. Mary Waber, Kendall, Mich., writes, Feb., 26, 1884: “At the request of a neighbor I was induced to try a bottle of your valuable medicine during a severe attack of kidney disease, with aggravated uterine complications. I can not describe my condition any better than to say I was perfectly wretched. I was in the care of a good physician, but could get no noticeable relief. In my despair I sent for this neighbor who brought a small quantity of Kidney-Wort, all she had in the house. She steeped
It and gave me a portion of it at once, and in less than three hours I began to feel more comfortable and hopeful. The rest of the tea I took the next day, and recovered so much from the attack that I did not think it necessary to have the Doctor leave any more medicine when he made his regular call. A few months later I felt a return of the old malady with other complications. I then bought a bottle and it gave me relief at once. I do not like the idea of taking medicine unless I am satisfied that I must take it, but whenever that is the case I shall take nothing more nor less than Kidney-Wort. I feel safe to recommend it to any person in need of a tonic or regulator of the system.”

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon, writes, January 12: “I am a woman fifty years of age and have been afflicted with kidney and other troubles for more than thirty years. Have used two packages of Kidney-Wort and wish you to send me another. It has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken, and from the way it works I am sure will effect a permanent cure.”

Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, of Isle La Motte, writes January 8th: “I had been sick with peculiar troubles for over three years, and nothing helped me until I commenced taking Kidney-Wort. I am now well and recommend it very highly to all, and can truly say that it is superior to any other medicine that has ever been around here. Many of my friends are using it with equally good results.”

Rev. A. B. Coleman, of Fayette, Tenn., writes April 30th: “My wife has used your Kidney-Wort for a short time for kidney and other complaints and has been greatly benefitted thereby. Enclosed find the money for another package.”

Mrs. P. Morse, of Hyde Park, Minn., writes, April 23: “I am sixty years old and have raised a large family of children. I have not been able to do my housework for many years, but now I have sent away both hired girls, and am doing my own work alone, which surprises all the people that know me. I can tell the reason in very few words, viz: that one package of Kidney-Wort has relieved me of all my troubles, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all that may need such a remedy. Do you wonder?”
A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

This most annoying and painful disease is brought on by weakness of the lower part of the bowels; often induced and always aggravated by constipation. It may sometimes be temporarily relieved by external applications—never cured. It must be treated by a remedy that restores to health the intestinal system, and such a remedy is

KIDNEY-WORT.

By its tonic and healing power it overcomes the diseased and weakened condition of the bowels, and succeeds in curing hundreds of cases where all else had failed. Read how strongly it is recommended by those who have tested it, and you will surely have faith to give it a trial.

James D. Moyer, Myerstown, Pa., says: "I have suffered for a number of years with internal piles, and used many medicines without relief. At last I was perfectly cured by Kidney-Wort."

A. Nichols, Torquay, England, says: "I have used Kidney-Wort for piles, and have found great relief from it."

George H. Horst, Meyerstown, Pa., says: "I suffered from bleeding piles for a long time, but was cured by Kidney-Wort, and have not had any symptoms of them since."

Wm. M. Wilkinson, Augusta, Ga., says: "I had a friend who was afflicted ten years with the piles, but is now soundly cured by the use of Kidney-Wort."

John F. Hayes, Lowell, Mass., says: "A member of my family has suffered from piles and constipation at times for the past twenty years, and has used quantities of remedies without success. Two bottles of Kidney-Wort effected a permanent cure."

Dr. Thomas F. Manning, Hartford, Conn., says he had suffered for two years with a most disagreeable form of piles, and failed to get relief from physicians. By the use of Kidney-Wort he was perfectly cured, and was delighted with its action upon his whole system.
PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Ask any well read physician what the necessary conditions of good health are, and he will tell you that we must have pure blood, and that the great organs of the body must act freely in order to carry off the natural waste of the body and the refuse of the food, and the impurities of the fluids we take daily. Failure to do this fills the blood with impurities which act as poisons on all the nerves and organs. They cry out in pain against their ill treatment, and the result is headaches, back-aches, dyspeptic pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, and almost all the other ills of the long list that afflicts the human race.

Not only is the blood often poisoned through inaction of the secretory and excretory organs, but often it is full of natural or inherited humors, or tainted by scrofula, or the poison of contagious diseases or mineral drugs.

We may be sure that when we are afflicted with any of these diseases we need a remedy that will purify the blood and give fresh life and vigor to its circulation.

KIDNEY-WORT

is the best remedy for this purpose. It has been tried for years, and has always proved itself a success. You ask how does Kidney-Wort purify the blood? By aiding nature in its continuous effort to rid the blood of all impurities through the excretory organs; by giving new life and strength to the assimilatory organs, so the fresh blood that is being continuously formed, will be pure and vigorous.

KIDNEY-WORT

is a remedy that fills each of these conditions, and so purifies the system of all poisonous and effete matter and restores health to the whole body.

It is no new remedy. It has been tried and proved these many years. Its enormous sale is not caused by extravagant advertising, and the persistent pushing of its name before the public on every rock, fence and bridge; but the demand has been created by its own virtues and the thousands of remarkable cures it has performed.
**RHEUMATISM.**

This terrible disease is probably the cause of more acute suffering than any half-dozen others that can be named. A remedy that has power to eradicate the cause from the system is indeed a priceless blessing. Such a remedy, for nearly all forms of Rheumatism, will be found in **KIDNEY-WORT**

Exposure and overwork bring on an inactive condition of the Kidneys and Bowels—an acrid poison is formed in the blood, and deposited in the muscles and joints, and this causes the inflammation and intense suffering. The proper way to effect a cure is to use **KIDNEY-WORT**, to eliminate this poison from the system. In hundreds of cases it has produced wonderful results, even in the oldest and most nearly incurable cases.

**A SEVERE CASE CURED.**

LYNN, Mass., April 2d, 1884.

MESSRS. WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.

Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in writing you concerning the beneficial effects that Mrs. Aspinwall has received from taking Kidney-Wort for the cure of a severe case of rheumatism. She had suffered for a long time from it so that the joints and limbs were very badly swollen, and she was obliged to use crutches. She had been treated by many of the most eminent physicians who held out great inducements of cure, but received no benefit. Recently she was induced to give Kidney-Wort a trial, and to our great satisfaction, after using it one month, the results were most astonishing. She was completely relieved of all her suffering, and is to all appearances as well as ever. I take great pleasure in recommending it most highly to all sufferers from this dreadful disease. Very truly yours,

J. ASPINWALL, D. D. S.

Many other equally strong testimonials could be given if we had space.
GOLD PAINT,   BRONZE PAINT,
SILVER PAINT,   COPPER PAINT,   ARTISTS' BLACK,

For Gilding, Silvering, Bronzing or Coppering Fancy Baskets, Frames, Emblems, Mottoes, Furniture, Household Ornaments, Statuettes, etc.; Repairing Gold Frames, and all Other Gilded Work, etc., etc.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Prepare the liquid for mixing the Bronze Paint by adding half an ounce of Varnish to an ounce of Spirits of Turpentine. Keep in a well-corked vial.

Put a small quantity of the metallic powder into a saucer or other shallow dish; add as much of the liquid as will render it rather less fluid than common paint, give it a slight stirring with the brush, and it will be fit for use. If a large quantity is mixed at once, the metallic particles will subside; to avoid this it must be mixed in small quantities, say about a drachm of each, and a slight motion given to the paint each time a fresh supply is taken with the brush. Never mix more than is required for the work in hand.

Apply the paint with a camel-hair brush.

Many of the ladies' papers in the last year have contained articles in praise of the Diamond Paints for a great variety of uses in household ornamentation. They are so cheap and so easily applied that it is a pleasure to use them.

Fancy Baskets can be painted with any shade desired, or with a combination.

Old Wicker Chairs can be stained with mahogany color made from Diamond Dyes, and if some parts of them are gilded with Diamond Paints it will make them very handsome.

Grasses, Grains, Insects, Butterflies, etc., can be gilt with the Paints, and when nicely mounted are exceedingly rich and handsome.

Furniture, Frames, Ornaments, and all objects wherever a little tasteful gilding will improve the appearance, Diamond Paints are very useful. A writer in The Christian Union gives a very interesting account of her success in using these paints for such purposes.

Many other uses will occur to the ingenious mind, and for every appropriate use the Diamond Paints will be found to give perfect satisfaction.

PRICE, 10 CENTS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.