

Medical Superstitions.

That belief the Chinese have in the remedial qualities of substances forming a part of the human body seems to be irradicable. Thinking that Europeans still entertained the same silly ideas, led as much as anything else to the Tien-Tsin massacres of twenty-five years ago. Prehistoric man drank from a human skull, believing that the uncanny goblet had a certain potency. Not so long ago, the skull of a suicide was used in Caithness as a drinking cup for the cure of epilepsy. Even cases have been cited when superstitious people, within the last thirty years, have dug up bodies so as to possess themselves of skulls for the same purpose. As late as 1678, in the official pharmacopoeia of the London College of Physicians, mention is made of the skull of a man who had died a violent death. For centuries in the past, for the manufacture of certain quack nostrums, notably an ointment, ground skulls were used. The medical books of Nuremberg of 200 years ago always cite mummies—or the embalmed flesh of mummies—as a sovereign cure for certain diseases. The Egyptian mummy was a specific for one malady, the Tenebrific mummy for another. Excluding all other strange substances employed in early medicine, there is a trace of cannibalism in the use of those mummified substances. It has been shown that cannibalism does not arise in all cases of human hunger, but that to eat human flesh is a religious rite, and favored by the gods. In some manner, it has something to do with sacrifice. Describing superstitions, the fact is cited that to-day Irish peasants use skulls to hold water in, under the belief that the water thus becomes curative.—New York Press.

Blondin and His Hope.

The baggage of Blondin, the famous French tight rope walker, when on tour consists of the following: A main rope of 800 feet; circumference 6 1/2 inches; weight, 800 pounds; twenty-eight straining ropes, fifty guide ropes, eighty tying bars—the average weight, not including poles, being five and a half tons. The freight of his fixings—including, we suppose, a huge traveling tent, which can encompass 14,000 people—amounted to \$5000 between Southampton and Melbourne. About three days are consumed in making his preparations, with the aid of a dozen assistants. The due adjustment of his rope is his principal care, and he superintends every detail. In a fragment of autobiography written some years ago, Blondin tells us that the rope he generally used was formed with a flexible cord of steel wire covered with the best Manila hemp, about an inch or three-quarters of an inch in diameter, several hundred yards in length, and costing about \$500. A large windlass at either end of the rope served to make it taut, while it was supported by two high poles. His balancing poles, of ash wood, vary in length, and are in three sections, and weigh from thirty-seven to forty-seven pounds. He is indifferent as to the height at which he is to perform. Blondin has never confessed to any nervousness on the rope, and while walking he generally looks eighteen or twenty feet ahead and whistles or hums some snatch of a song. The time kept by a musical band has frequently aided him in preserving his balance. Blondin is something of both carpenter and blacksmith, and is able to make his own models and fit up his own apparatus.—Chambers's Journal.

Icebergs in the Atlantic sometimes last for 200 years.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Triumphant and Conqueror of the Laboratory, Birmingham, N. Y.

It is estimated that electric cars have already displaced 1,500,000 horses.

Tobacco Destroys Vitality. Nervous system paralyzed by nicotine means lost manhood, weak eye and a general all gone look and feeling that robs life of its pleasure. Tobacco is the root of many an impotent symptom, and No-To-Bac a guaranteed cure that will make you vigorous and happy in more ways than one. No-To-Bac guaranteed and sold by Druggists everywhere. Book titled "Don't Take Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

To Cleanse the System Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Worse Than Rum. Indigestion spoils more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "grip," or something worse. The trouble is all in the digestive tract. Ripans Tablets bring a sort of Millennium with them. One gives relief, and their habitual use keeps the whole system in tone. Get them of your druggist.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. A bottle is a cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine. F. M. A. BROTHER, 383 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

If You are Tired

All the time, without special exertion, as tired in the morning as when you retire at night, you may depend upon it, your blood is impure and is lacking in vitality. That is why it does not supply strength to nerves and muscles. You need

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To purify and enrich your blood. A few bottles of this great medicine will give you strength and vitality because it will make pure blood. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR Dyspeptic, Delicate, Infirm and AGED PERSONS

JOHN GARLE & SONS, New York.



FARM AND GARDEN

DEPRAVED APPETITE IN COWS. When any animal eats wood or other coarse stuff, it indicates indigestion. The remedy is to give a pint of raw linseed oil, and, after it has operated, feed bran and linseed mash, with one dram of gentian root, powdered, in it. Sometimes this appetite is due to a want of salt, which should be given with regularity to all domestic animals, as it is an aid to the digestion of food.—New York Times.

MAKING ROADS. The best time for road work is after the spring work has been completed, because the ground is then neither too wet nor too dry, and when dry weather sets in there is no use trying to work roads. Road work in the fall is just as impracticable, because the track will be muddy until the freeze-up occurs and the following spring will be full of mud holes. For this reason divide townships into road districts so that the main portion of the labor can be done after the crops are in. Every crew of men preparing roads must have an overseer with them all the time. He must understand his business and one superintendent cannot properly oversee more than one crew of men.—New England Homestead.

THE PROPAGATION OF ORCHIDS. A marked peculiarity of orchids is the immense number of seed produced from a single flower; but while they are continually grown from seed, it means long years of waiting before the flower appears. After the blossom fades, it requires a year for the seed to ripen, a second year elapses after the seed is planted before it germinates, while the resulting plant seldom flowers under five, and frequently not until after eight or ten, years of growth. Consequently, orchids are propagated chiefly by a division of the root-clusters into individual plants; while many are grown from slips and cuttings. Most orchids require hothouse cultivation; but there are two in particular which may be termed hardy, and which can be successfully grown in window gardens, with the care ordinarily given to house-plants.—Demorest's Magazine.

PRACTICAL POULTRY RAISING. Fifteen years ago I tried fancy poultry raising, and, like all beginners, I wanted too many kinds and kept adding to my stock until I had twelve varieties, and almost made a failure, as I did not then understand, and writes "Sid." Conger. Some kind and experienced friend said to me: "Quit all but two kinds; give them all the attention you have given the twelve and scatter them. Have the small ones in lots to themselves and the old ones away from the young. Feed them separate, make them roost in separate places, have all roosting places movable, and once a week turn the roosts over and coal oil them; clean up the houses and boxes once a week the year through. Give a variety of food—corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and table crumbs; also fresh gravel, crushed bone and green feed the year through; good clover hay once a week in the houses in the winter. Quit the soft, fancy feeding, and give them sensible care, and make a success of the business."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Coal oil and kerosene are the same thing. More than 100 hens to the acre will not do as well as less. Pekin ducks have cream-colored bills and legs, Aylesbury, flesh-colored.

When a cockerel is a year old he becomes a cock; a pullet a hen at the same age. In an incubator ducks' eggs require the same temperature as hens' eggs, 103 degrees.

Taking one year with another a dollar net profit per hen may be considered a good average. Surface cultivation is the great drouth layer. Learn how best to do it; it will pay you well.

Use the pruning knife carefully and thoughtfully. Hit or miss work won't do if you wish to own a successful orchard.

Did you ever live without fruit, subsisting mainly on meat? If you did you need not be told of the necessity of a part fruit diet.

Sometimes hens are found dead under the perches, while seemingly fat and in good condition. Often the trouble is that they are too fat and die of apoplexy.

Every one who keeps hens knows of one or two or more which are persistent layers. These should be bred from as they will transmit their good qualities to their progeny.

During the close, hot days, see that the supply of clean, fresh water is constant. If you have any sentiment in you it will do you good to see the hens enjoy the drink.

Study the different varieties of fruits and see which kinds do best in your location, or like places. If you do this thoroughly it will save you much disappointment.

Statistics About Natural Gas. Investigations made in Ohio show that the weight of 100 cubic feet of natural gas may be set down at 4297 pounds; it is composed of 1073 pounds of hydrogen and 3215 pounds of carbon; requires for its perfect combustion 999.3-10 cubic feet of air, weighing 74,561 pounds; it makes in burning 9648 pounds of steam and 11,788 pounds of carbonic acid, and produces 94,593 heat units when the steam is not condensed.—New York Advertiser.

Beauty in Court. In a recent trial at Siena, Italy, the beauty of a servant girl summoned as a witness had a dramatic effect on judge, jury and counsel. While undergoing examination she stood facing the Magistrate, who, in a commendable spirit of justice and gallantry, said: "I beg you, my pretty girl, to turn also toward the jury, as I do not wish it to be said that I alone have the privilege of admiring your beauty."—Chicago Record.

The heaviest of the foreign woods are the pomgranate and the lignum vitae, and the lightest is cork.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

THE ANNUAL WARFARE. A bulletin on household pests issued by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station is full of useful information for housekeepers in their annual warfare against these destroyers. The buffalo beetle or carpet bug eats feathers, furs, leather and perhaps other things, but the accounts which have been given from time to time of its destruction of silk do not seem well founded. Professor Fernald remarks as to this: "The opinion that it injures cotton or silk goods, lace curtains, etc., must be erroneous, for I have repeatedly put the larvae or young of this beetle into bottles with various substances for them to feed upon, and when furnished with cotton and wool mixed goods, they invariably ate the woolen fibers, leaving the cotton intact; but when I gave them only cotton, silk, or pieces of newspaper, they invariably died without eating any of these substances. The injuries reported to have been done to silk, lace curtains, etc., must have been done by some other insect." Very possibly the other insect may be in some cases the pitchy carpet beetle.

With proper care and perseverance the buffalo beetle can be driven out and kept out. Of course if carpets fastened to the floor were not used, but only rugs laid down and often shaken, there would be far less danger of injury from the ravages of the beetle; but if carpets are fastened down, a thorough lining with paper will prevent many of the larvae, which hide in cracks and crevices, from getting at it. Tared paper next the floor covered with some cleaner sort to prevent injury to the carpet would undoubtedly be most useful, but the odor is a serious objection. An excellent remedy is corrosive sublimate sixty grains, dissolved in a pint of alcohol or water and brushed over the floor at the edges before the carpet is laid, and also over the underside of the carpet. This soon destroys any insect which attempts to eat the carpet, but children must not play upon a carpet so treated. A still simpler method which is said to be effective, is that of laying a damp cloth on the carpet at the edge where it is most likely to be infested, and then placing a hot iron on it. The steam thus produced penetrates the carpet and destroys any insects which may be within the range of its action.

Insect powders are not of any value in this case. The remedies named are as valuable in the care of clothing and other articles as they are for carpets. Small articles in boxes and drawers may be effectually freed from insect pests by the use of benzine or bisulphide of carbon. Better than any other method, and the simplest as well, when the size of the object likely to be infested is not too great, is wrapping the material in smooth, whole paper or putting it into a paper bag and sealing the opening with wax. If this is done before the beetles have had a chance to deposit eggs upon the article, or larvae to get at it, there is no danger that the insect will be able to reach it.—New England Homestead.

German Potatoes—Peel and grate six very large potatoes, drain off the potato flour, add a saltspoon of salt or more, beat up two or three eggs, mix thoroughly with grated potato, and bake in a moderate oven until nicely browned, care being taken that they do not bake too quick.

Cauliflower with Milk—Break a cauliflower in bits and, after cleaning, tie up in white netting, and boil till tender in water to which half as much milk has been added. This improves the taste and appearance. Salt just before taking up, and hang up to drain. Arrange the pieces in a dish and pour over it the following:

Savory Omelet—Four eggs, three ounces of butter, salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Beat the eggs lightly together, sprinkle in the parsley, pepper and salt. Have the butter quite hot in the pan, stir in the eggs and shake the pan to keep the mixture from burning. As soon as the edges are set, fold over, cook lightly for a moment, turn on a hot dish and serve. A little grated ham may be added if liked.

Compote of Oranges—Peel six oranges, remove as much of the white pith as possible and divide them into small pieces. Make a sirup of three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one pint of water, adding the rind of the orange cut in thin strips. When the sirup is well boiled and skimmed clear put in the oranges and simmer five minutes. Arrange them on a glass dish, pour the sirup over them and serve cold.

Oatmeal Biscuits—Five ounces of flour, seven ounces of oatmeal, three ounces of sugar, four ounces of lard or butter, half a teaspoonful of baking soda and one egg. Melt the lard or butter, mix the flour, oatmeal, sugar and soda, then stir in the melted lard, break the eggs, with a little water, into a teacup, beat slightly and mix with the other ingredients till it becomes a paste, turn it out on a board and roll thin. Cut with a cutter and bake on a greased tin twenty minutes.

Orange Pudding—Five juicy oranges are sliced crosswise and sweetened, and as many glass sauce-dishes are half-filled with the sliced oranges. Corn starch is cooked in the usual manner in a farina boiler, and when it has boiled the beaten yolks of two eggs are added to the corn starch, and when thoroughly mixed the hot corn starch is poured into the glass dishes. The whites of the two eggs, beaten stiff and sweetened with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, are spread on the corn starch. This is eaten cold.

The "Greek Slave." The original "Greek Slave," the celebrated statue by Hiram Powers, is in the gallery of the Duke of Cleveland. It was finished in 1843. In 1849 a replica was brought to New York, and is now in the Cooperan gallery at Washington. A third copy was bought by the Earl of Dudley, and a fourth, purchased for \$4000 by Prince Demidoff, was afterward sold to A. T. Stewart, of New York, for \$22,000. Boston Transcript.

NEWS OF THE DAY FOR WOMEN

All fashionable bodices show blouse effects. Drawing-room golf is the latest invention. The hair of Mrs. Potter, the actress, is turning rapidly gray.

The month of May is not generally considered the lucky one for weddings. All well-kept hair is beautiful, even if it is as red as fire and as straight as a string.

The wife of Thomas Hardy, the pessimistic English novelist, is very plain and has severe manners. Olive Thorne Miller is trying to understand the language of birds and is giving much attention to the study.

The fancy for colored underwear continues. Exquisite sets are made of batiste and nainsook in very light tints. Princess Mand of Wales rides the bicycle, but eschews bloomers. She wears a neat riding habit skirt on the wheel.

It is stated by a church authority that there are now over 300 American women living in foreign countries as missionaries.

Eight out of ten women wear the pin, badge or other insignia of membership in some colonial or revolutionary society.

The Queen of Belgium was bitten by her pet horse the other day. Physicians say that her arm will be permanently injured.

In Paris the fashionable dressmakers are using for berthas and in other bodice adornments Venetian point lace set with brilliants.

A new vest has been manufactured with corset back, which laces like an ordinary corset. This insures a perfect fit to any figure.

One of the tyrannies of fashion, from which there is a prospect of speedy relief, is the heavy interlined widely distended skirt.

The first woman to take out naturalization papers in America was Mrs. Elizabeth Bryer, of Omaha, Neb. The date was February 14, 1837.

Colored cambric handkerchiefs in pale shades of mauve, green and yellow, with triple hems of white finely hemstitched, are a new fancy.

The college girls of Grove City, Penn., have organized a bloomer brigade, and will parade through the streets of the town on bicycles.

The continued popularity of the shirt waists is proved by the demand for them, which is greater than ever before, and they come in greater variety.

The rainbow pales beside the combinations seen on one hat, and flower-gardens are dull in comparison with the show-cases of the average millinery store.

The aged Baroness Burdett-Coutts is said to be remarkable for the youthfulness of her attire, her taste leaning toward delicate stuffs in pink and rose colors.

A substitute for haircloth comes in a new material called gazeline. It is a kind of open canvas which holds its stiffness, and can be used next to a man's fabric.

Wellesley College has turned out 1066 graduates since it was founded. This is a splendid evidence of the success of the "higher education" for women.

The daintiest thing in handkerchiefs is a filmy web of the finest lace, with border of narrow Valenciennes lace and insertion just like the collars and cuffs.

Spangled embroidery is much used on gowns, chiefly on black satin grounds which show up the spangles to perfection and prevent them looking gaudy.

Tartar women have no noses. Two large nostrils, with a small protuberance above, are made to answer the purpose just as well as a civilized nasal appendage.

Mary Anderson (Mme. de Navarro), who has been in poor health for some time past, is said to be now looking stronger, and, if possible, more beautiful than ever.

The newest ruches are not made of chiffon, but of silk gauze, which is stiffer and more durable. A wreath of black roses is also worn in place of the chiffon ruche.

It is said that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," never allows her children to be disciplined, as she does not believe in strict training.

Embroidery hosiery is popular, the instep and ankle showing extremely pretty designs, all very small and done in silk. There are also open work and lace woven hose in plenty.

Lady Gwendolen Cecil, Lord Salisbury's literary daughter, has acknowledged the authorship of the recently published story, "The Curse of Intellect," which has made a hit in England.

An authority states in a medical journal that the height of a very tall British woman was, fifty years ago, five feet seven inches, while now the height averages five feet six to five feet ten inches.

White cloth is used to pipe the overlapped seams in the skirts of cloth dresses, and white kid embroidered in Persian colors is a novelty for vests of such gowns, which are usually made with a short gored coat.

Mrs. Sidney Lanier, the wife of the much-loved poet, is making a pleasing success from the works of her husband. Those who have enjoyed the readings speak in the happiest terms of Mrs. Lanier's presentations.

Capes to match the gown are a feature of some of the new costumes, especially those of traveling when the cape is lined with a large serviceable hood, lined with fancy taffets silk. Capes of the new spangled crepons are very pretty, and white cloth capes combined with a color and plenty of cream lace are another novelty. In black, satin moire is the latest material used, and these capes are trimmed with jet plated chiffon and lace.

The Spanish Bull.

The bulls used for fighting purposes are a specially selected, specially cared for class. They are all pedigree animals. Andalusia is, above all, the district of the bull. Here, at the age of one year, the young bulls are separated from the heifers, branded with the owner's name and turned out loose on the plains to graze with others of their own age.

When a year older the young bulls are gathered together, in order that their mettle and fighting qualities may be tested. One of them is separated from the herd and chased by a man on horseback, who, by the skillful use of a blunted lance overthrows the escaping bull, whereupon another rider comes in front of the animal with a sharper lance to withstand the expected attack.

If the bull on regaining his feet attacks the rider twice he is passed as a fighting animal, but if he turns tail and runs off he is set aside to be killed or to be used in agricultural work. And so with each animal until the whole herd of the two-year-olds have been tested.

Each bull that has stood the test successfully is then entered in the herd book, with a description of his appearance, and receives a name—such as Espartero, Hamenco and the like. This process of careful selection goes on from year to year until the bull is five years old, when, should his mettle prove true, he is ready for the arena, and flaming posters appear on the walls of Madrid or Seville, announcing that Espartero (or whatever his name is) will on such and such a date make his first and final appearance.

A good "warrantable" five-year-old bull for the fighting ring costs from \$350 to \$400.—Buffalo Times.

The Watchdog Exchange. An Englishman and a German in Chicago are partners in a new business which they advertise as a Watchdog Exchange. They will be prepared soon to sell dogs trained for watching, or the dogs may be engaged by the month, week or night. The German partner has the experience, having been employed as a keeper in a similar business in Berlin, where there are several of these exchanges doing a good business.—New York Sun.

The production of sugar in the West Indies shows an annual increase of 1,000,000 tons.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Marvelous Story About Cliff-Dwellers. A marvelous story is that which comes from Arizona, where a few months ago some prospectors in the Bradshaw Mountains came upon a cliff-dwellers' village in one of the most inaccessible canyons of that range—the largest village of the kind ever yet discovered. Several of the houses were explored and large quantities of pottery and some instruments, evidently used for cultivating the soil, were found. In one the skeleton of a man, not over four feet eight inches in height, was discovered. The canon at this place is half a mile wide and shows evidence of having been cultivated. If this theory proves to be true it will throw more light on the habits of this little known people. So far as known no other evidence has ever been discovered of cliff-dwellers having cultivated the soil.—Atlanta Constitution.

One of the most popular religious books in Japan is "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated by Japanese artists.

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS CURE SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA, POOR APPETITE, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. OF ALL DRUGGISTS. ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.

WHO IS IT? That insists upon keeping a stock of Radway's Ready Relief In the house?

Why, the wise mother. Because, when taken internally it cures in a few minutes, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Headache, Stomachic, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

DOSE—Half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water.

Used externally, it will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Sunburns, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Coughs, Colds and all throat troubles.

Radway's Ready Relief, aided by Radway's Pills, will cure Fever and Ague; Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers.

Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists. RADWAY & CO., New York.

When Hamlet Exclaimed: "Aye, There's the Rub" Could He Have Referred to

SAPOLIC

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION.

JEFFERSON M. CLOUGH REFUSES A TEMPTING OFFER FROM THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. His Health was too Poor to Permit Attention to Business. A Great Sufferer for Many Years But Has Now Recovered.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.) There isn't a man manufacturer in the United States who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been intimately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and Winchester. For years he was Superintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories, and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co., at New Haven, at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the embargo which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phelps farm, a retired spot where he has five hundred acres of land.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by the celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1893 and the winter of 1894 Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains, and with no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1895 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of March, 1894, and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noticed was a better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself out of bed. He continued to do so until August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 163 acres on Grandeur Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 13 miles down the river, and 60 of the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to do about the farm to direct the men employed there, and he is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medical Preparation, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

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