

Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way."
—John P. Hodette, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and you will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Newspapers in Paris.

New York is pretty well supplied with newspapers. I doubt if capitalists could be persuaded that additional ones would be good investments. But so far as mere numbers are concerned, our papers are only a tithe of what we find in Paris. There are about 2,600 organs of the press in the French capital, 103 of which are political journals. In this country nothing is a newspaper unless it issues daily. Of political dailies in Paris there are 70, of tri-weeklies 12, of weeklies 73, of bi-monthlies 6, of monthlies 2 and of annuals 1. Of the whole number 122 are Republican, 31 are Conservative and 10 cannot be classified. The reviews number 2 weekly, 6 monthly, 37 bi-monthly, 26 quarterly, 28 are issued six times a year and 11 appear at irregular intervals. Napoleon suppressed several hundred newspapers, leaving only thirteen in existence during his reign. There are 500 papers in London.

Senator Pettus's Quibblers.

Senator Pettus was quoting Scripture to some of his colleagues in the cloak-room the other day. "How in the world do you happen to be so familiar with the Bible?" asked one of the audience. "I went to California in 1849," replied the Senator, smiling, "and I took a complete library in my kit. It comprised the Bible, Shakespeare and Bobbie Burns. You'll find I am pretty familiar with all three."

A little change in the pocket is better than a decided change in the weather.

Nurses' Experience.

Medical men say that a good nurse in a difficult case is better than medicine, but when we can get a good nurse and good medicine, the patient stands a much better chance of recovery. The few words of advice given below by nurse Eliza King, are well worthy the attention of all readers:

"I have constantly used St. Jacobs Oil in the various situations I have occupied as nurse, and have invariably found it excellent in all cases requiring outward application, such as sprains, bruises, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, etc. In cases of pleurisy it is an excellent remedy—well rubbed in. I can strongly recommend it after several years' use and experience. It should be in every household."

Sister CAROLINA, St. Andrew's Hospital, writes: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a most efficacious remedy in gout; also in sprains and bruises. Indeed, we cannot say too much in its praise, and our doctor is ordering it constantly."



Small crops, unsalable vegetables, result from want of

Potash.

Vegetables are especially fond of Potash. Write for our free pamphlets.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
95 Nassau St., New York.

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE

OUR GUARANTEE
ARE BACK OF EVERY

WATERPROOF OILED SLICKER OR COAT
BEARING THIS TRADE MARK



TOWER'S FISH BRAND

ON SALE EVERYWHERE
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
CATALOGUES FREE
SENDING FULL LIST OF GARMENTS

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Wills Pills

Lead the World.

Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to
The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hazlet, N. D.

A COMMISSION LARGE ENOUGH TO PRODUCE
FOR SALE IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD
MANUFACTURED BY THE WILLS MEDICINE CO., HAZLET, N. D.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO

ADVERTISE IN THIS IT PAYS

FISCH'S CURE FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, PAINFUL BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

CONSUMPTION

AGRICULTURAL.

Acquiring a Select Trade.

It will surprise any farmer who has depended upon the dealer to take his milk how much can be gained by making good butter and feeding the skimmed milk to pigs. Consumers have faith in the farmers, and any farmer who will aim to secure customers by supplying the best will have no difficulty. Those who buy the choice articles are always willing to pay good prices whenever they are assured that the quality will be maintained.

Result of Planting One Potato.

An interesting agricultural item printed in the London Times is as follows:—"A Mr. Vacher, of Heckford farm, near Poole, last year planted one potato, which produced him 335 in number, and there would have been still more had not a boy lost one of the eyes after the potato was cut in pieces. The farmer, having saved the whole of them, had them planted, and he has now dug the crop, and finds they have multiplied to the number of 9238, and weigh 13 cwt. 5 qrs., which certainly is a very great increase from one single tuber in two years."

Destroying Foul Brood.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, at Woodstock, Ont., Professor Harrison, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, described a new and simple method of destroying the germs of foul brood. He placed combs containing larvae dead from this disease, capped cells of brood, and cells of honey, in a box which was air tight except for a small hole at top and bottom. Then a small alcohol lamp was arranged with the reservoir at the top containing formalin, and connected by a rubber tube with the bottom of the box. This conveys to the box the formalin vapor produced by the heat of the lamp. When the box is so completely filled with the formalin that the gas issues freely from the hole in the top, both holes are tightly closed for one hour. Professor Harrison has been unable to obtain any signs of life from foul-brood germs treated in this apparatus.

The Farmer's Workshop.

Every farmer should have a convenient workshop as a measure of economy, and the winter is the time to work in it.

It is hardly to be expected that the plows, wagons, harrows, forks, shovels, and other farm tools have passed the summer and fall without breaking of greater or less degree, and now is the most opportune time for repairing them.

A workshop should be supplied with all of the most necessary tools in the use of which some or more of the "men folks" will be somewhat skilled.


Next to having the tools and knowing how to use them, is their being well arranged—a place for everything and everything in its place—so that no time need be lost in looking for them.

Especially in the busy summer season time is money, and a marked saving in both will be made if the tools are in order and in their proper places.

It is poor economy to have to run to the shop, one, two, or three miles away, when an axe handle is to be set in, or a rake wants a new tooth.—New York Tribune.

A Flood Gate.

I wish to explain the following to the people that live along small streams who have trouble in keeping their water gaps up. Take four ties, mortise them half through near the middle in a slanting direction. Put two of the ties together so that they will fit tight, then nail a strip of plank on each side of your frame so they



cannot come past. Be careful in cutting your ties so that when put together they will be in the shape of a letter X. Fix both pairs alike, placing a frame on each side of the creek, then sink them down in the bank or rock bar about a foot which makes them solid, then lay your pole between the forks of the ties and you are ready to hang your gate. This is a much cheaper gap than the old way of putting a pen on each side of the creek and filling it with rock.—Charles S. Keen, in The Epitome.

Material For Manure.

There is always a large amount of coarse material in the barnyard that has little or no plant food in it, especially if it has been exposed. Such manure is not worth taking to the fields, and if turned under it will make the soil dryer in summer. This material should be made the foundation for a new heap, so as to rot it down to less bulk, but also to use it as absorbent matter for fresh manure.

Personal interest, of course, has been a factor in all this, but genius and commendable desire for betterment and the accomplishment of good in the world have been great factors in this wonderfully advanced movement. American manufacturers lead the world in these great economic strides, and the demand abroad for their products, constantly increasing, verifies this claim for their skill and ingenuity. No other country in the world has been able to advance the price of labor fifty per cent., and yet reduce the cost of production more than 200 per cent. A people who can do that expand the area of their industry necessarily. The parts of the world that will not improve or advance in human betterment simply have to get out of the way of those who do. It is the order of inevitable law, not fate.—Indiana Farmer.

Drinking Water on Farms.

Drinking water on farms is given but little consideration as to its purity when it is derived from springs, but many farms are supplied with water from open wells, and its purity in such cases depends largely upon the mode of protecting the well and the surroundings. Wells being deeper than

ditches or drains, and the tendency of water being downward, much soluble matter goes into the well that is unknown to the farmer. The water may appear clear and pure, be free of odor, and yet contain impurities. Farmers who do not consider the matter have no conception of the many sources from which their drinking water is obtained. It comes from the clouds, of course, but it does not fall into the well, only reaching it after passing through the surface soil, and dissolving the impurities. Because the water passes through sand it is not filtered of the soluble matter. If salt is dissolved in water, the salt is not removed by filtering, as the dissolved salt will go with the water to the lowest place. If the well is open there may be toads and insects in the water, which drown and decompose. The wells should be covered and the surroundings kept clean, with good drainage in all directions. Driven wells are better than those that are open, and should be used in preference.

Where Good Horses Are Scarce.

Those States which have rolling lands, with large amounts of limestone in their soils, with short, sweet grasses and pure water, are the ones which have led in the production of high class horses. The Morgan family was a natural product of Vermont, and the sound feet, clean bone and excellent lungs were the sure result of the natural conditions under which this family of the horse were raised. It required good feet to travel over the hard, stony soil, and good lungs to travel all day up and down those steep hills. These conditions eliminated all animals of too great weight, with soft bone or poor feet, and by the law of natural selection they became extinct in that State through discrimination against them in breeding and exportation.

It is the same with the American trotter and thoroughbred. New York and Kentucky have been recognized as the natural home of the trotter, and Kentucky and Tennessee as that of the thoroughbred. Natural conditions had more to do with this than the enterprise of breeders, for as much enterprise can be found among breeders in other States. We should never select horses raised on the flat lowlands of Illinois, even if they had a greater growth and weight than those raised under the conditions referred to above. Horses raised on corn land in the prairie States, and fed largely on corn, may show well in the ring, but they will never have the stamina and usefulness, either for work or in the stud, as those raised on limestone soils, with blue grass pastures and oats as their usual food.—Michigan Farmer.

Give the Cows Sunlight.

The one thing that we think quite as important to cows as either fresh air or exercise is that of which they are most frequently deprived in the old-fashioned stables of those who believe in having them out of doors during the day, and it may be that it is so necessary to their well being that a few hours' outing may do them good enough to counterbalance the injury done by being out in the cold.

Sunlight is as necessary to the thrifty and healthy growth of animals as of plants. Every stable or place where they are kept should be well lighted upon the south side, not only by having plenty of glass, but that glass kept clean enough to allow the sun to penetrate it freely. We have seen glass so opaque with cobwebs and dirt as to admit only enough light to allow one to grope his way about in semi-darkness. The "dim religious light" of the ancient and some modern churches is not good enough for a barn. We do not care for blue glass or other stained glass, but want a clear, clean, transparent glass, that will let in the full rays of the sun. Even double sashes of glass now cost but little more for the space they occupy than the siding and painted clapboards, or a shingle sash with a curtain to shut out the cold at night.

Not everyone can afford new barns with the modern improvements, but many old ones could be so changed at small expense as to make the stables much warmer and lighter, and when this is done they will be found a better place for dairy cows than the barnyard when the temperature is below freezing or when there is a cold wind or rain.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Feeding Alfalfa Hay Economically.

Every time alfalfa hay is handled there is considerable loss from the breaking off of dry leaves. Where it has to be forked over several times before it reaches the manger, little is left but unpalatable stems. I recently saw an alfalfa barn and feed lot constructed with an idea of preventing this waste. The barn was surrounded with feeding racks, the common V-



shaped rack made of one-inch boards, just far enough from the barn so that a wagon can be driven between.

The alfalfa hay is put into the barn through these doors and when wanted for stock a wide chute is used, reaching from the barn door to the rack. By this means the hay is conducted from the barn to the rack without loss. These chutes are movable and can be taken out when the barn is being filled or for any other reason. The work of feeding the stock is also greatly lessened, as it consists simply of throwing the hay into the chute and allowing it to slide down into the rack.—J. L. Irwin, in American Agriculturist.

GOOD ROADS

Construction Ideas.

An excellent address by W. W. Crosby, county roads engineer of Baltimore County, was read before the Governor and lawmakers of South Carolina. The occasion was "South Carolina Legislature and Good Roads Day" at the Charleston Exposition. Mr. Crosby's subject, naturally, was the present condition and possibilities of the roads adjacent to this city. He pointed out the great advantages at the disposal of Baltimore Countians to the east and south in the use of oyster shells, than which no finer material exists for a smooth, hard roadbed. These advantages, he said, have been lost in a great measure by their application to the roads without the proper foundation.

Speaking of the "metal" used in the construction of the roads to the north and west of Baltimore, Mr. Crosby said the old methods in use from time immemorial of putting down a layer of stone as big as a man's head, then gradually working up to sizes of a man's hand, the whole to be left to take care of itself after a slight veneer of earth, form the hardest problem for the engineer of to-day. The settlement has been uneven, drainage problems have been ignored, and yet it is expected that the engineer can build up a roadbed on scientific principles with the same amount of funds as was annually allowed for practically letting matters shift for themselves.

Upon the earth roads, Mr. Crosby said, he has been able to do the best work this year. There was nothing to be done before modern methods could be applied. Summing up the matter, Mr. Crosby believes that the difficulties to be encountered in putting the Baltimore County roads into much better condition are gradually being surmounted, and he believes that when things have advanced sufficiently to show the practical success of his theories the movement will develop much like the snowball—the larger it becomes, the faster it grows.

Mr. Crosby has had, and will have, a hard and thankless task for some time. It is hard to convince some that tire-worn methods have been superseded by others, even when these others are plainly to their advantage. He is taking the right course, however, in making the most of the limited means at his disposal. The results are sure to be the best argument for the continuation of the common sense methods he is introducing.—Baltimore News.

The Automobile's Influence.

Somebody said once that the condition of a country's roads marked its civilization. In a measure this is doubtless true. Certainly the condition of a country's roads is a concrete illustration suggesting the state of civilization of that nation, and it is by a consideration of a number of such outward signs that an observer may arrive at a pretty accurate judgment of the place which this or that nation occupies in the world. When, therefore, the bicycle came into service, was legislated against, finally tolerated, and then found a necessity, the extraordinary movement towards better roads can be at least acknowledged as an advance in the right direction. And it only needs a little consideration by the historical method to show that automobiles are tending in the same direction as bicycles—only further in advance. We are just now getting to the "legislating against" period. Not many months or years hence the automobile will be "tolerated," and before we know it, it will be "necessary." In the meantime automobiles cannot become general without long and good roads. Already somebody talks of an automobile road from San Francisco to New York. Already roads are actually being improved for the speedy vehicle. Why try to stop or check the new machine, therefore? It is all so small, when we consider what is inevitably to come! The automobile is going to stay. We shall have better and better roads, better service, better and cleaner cities, and fewer of those accidents now caused by the personal equation of the horse. It is all an advance of civilization, which neither should be nor can be successfully opposed.—Harper's Weekly.

Destructive Narrow Ties.

We spend millions of dollars every year in our municipalities for permanent pavements, and more millions in the country for better highways, and then permit the use of the destructive narrow tire. It is impossible to estimate the amount of annual damage to good pavements and good roads resulting from the use of narrow-tired vehicles. In the city trucks with heavy loads cut up and rut the pavements, making it necessary to expend in the aggregate throughout the country millions of dollars for repairs, and the same is true of rural conditions. It is high time that city and country united their influence in advocating the adoption of State, county and municipal legislation which should provide for the equipment of all wagons with wide tires. The counties of Monroe and Ontario, of New York State, have recently adopted resolutions favoring such a measure, with a provision for a \$25 penalty for a breach of the ordinance. This is a matter which demands the immediate attention of municipal officers.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

Superb Roads of Rome.

No more essential to her maintenance were the soldiers of Rome than were her superb roads. Like a huge spider, Rome the magnificent sat at the centre of things, weaving the net of her dominion along the threads of the highways radiating from her—Ada Langworthy Collier, Dubuque, Iowa.

The Ends Sought.

Good roads, kept good through the use of wide tires, well marked with signboards and used by all with regard for the safety of all—these are the ends to be sought.

His Experience.

"You can't imagine," said the musical young woman, "how distressing it is when a singer realizes that she has lost her voice."

"Perhaps not," replied the man, "but I've got a fair idea of how distressing it is when she doesn't realize it."

Evaluation.

"This is the church where you hold your services, I suppose."

"We used to call it a church, but we have outgrown all that. It is a Temple of Progressive Thought now."

B. B. E. CENT FREE

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cancer, Bone Pains, Itching Humors, Etc.

Send no money, simply try Botanic Blood Balm at our expense. B. B. E. cures Pimples, scabby, sealy, itching Eczema, Ulcers, Itching Sores, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Bone Pains, Swellings, Rheumatism, Cancer, and all Blood and Skin Troubles. Especially advised for chronic cases that doctors, patent medicines and Hot Springs fail to cure or help. Druggists, \$1 per large bottle. To prove it cure B. B. E. sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., 125 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid. All we ask is that you will speak a good word for B. B. E. when cured.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CENNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CENNEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him to you.

Wear & TAGAR, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDRING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Postage stamps and small boys learning the alphabet are alike. Both get stuck on letters.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headaches, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists. 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache, gas, constipation, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascara helps nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascara Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

It often happens that the lawyer with the most suits is the most shabbily dressed.

Earliest Russian Millet.

Will you be short of hay? If so, plant a plenty of this prodigally prolific millet. 5 to 8 tons of rich hay per acre. Price, 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$3.00; low freight. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

The man who's looking for trouble can find trouble without trouble.

Fit's permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2.00 bottle and treatment free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In the matter of weather the unpredictable always happens.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors either silk, wool or cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

No man need hope to shake the hand of fate.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thomas Bonness, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1907.

The worm and the organ grinder will turn.

A Doctor's Testimonial.

Dr. C. I. B. Cawthon, of Andalusia, Ala., writes: "Tetterine is superior to any remedy known to me for Eczema and stubborn skin diseases." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shreve, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist doesn't keep it.

The proper age at which a girl should marry is the paragon.

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES

Tells How Hospital Physicians Use and Rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Twelve years continuous service at the sick bed in some of our prominent hospitals, as well as at private homes, has given me varied experiences with the diseases of women. I have nursed some most distressing cases of inflammation and ulceration of the ovaries and womb. I have known that doctors used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when everything else failed with their patients. I have advised my patients and friends to use it and have yet to hear of its failure to cure.

"Four years ago I had falling of the womb from straining in lifting a heavy patient, and knowing of the value of your Compound I began to use it at once, and in six weeks I was well once more, and have had no trouble since. I am most pleased to have had an opportunity to say a few words in praise of your Vegetable Compound, and shall take every opportunity to recommend it."

MISS VIRGINIA GRANES.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of time, and has cured thousands.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

RIPANS

The wonderful medicine, Ripans Tabules, cured me in three weeks after having suffered for five years. My trouble was dyspepsia, and as I believe came from eating too much sweet stuff.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.



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BROADWAY AND 63d ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTELY MODERATE FIREPROOF. RATES.

From Grand Central Station take cars Broadway and 7th Ave. Seven minutes to Empire. On crossing any of the ferries, take the 9th Avenue Elevated Railroad to 63d St., from which it is a minute's walk to hotel.

The Hotel Empire restaurant is noted for its excellent cooking, efficient service and moderate prices. Within ten minutes of agricultural and shopping centers. All cars pass the Empire.

Send to Empire for descriptive booklets.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor,
MORTIMER ST. KELLY, Manager.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY.

newly discovered cure for dropsy. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S DISPENSARY, Atlanta, Ga.

SALZER'S New 20th Century OATS

CLEAR THE TRACK!

For the most reliable and best seed on earth, producing from 40 to 60 bushels of grain and 4 tons of 100 lb hay per acre.

Vegetable Seeds
We are the largest growers and our stock of earliest Peas, Beans, Sweet corn and all other market vegetables is enormous. Prices are very low. Utmost care and up a good. Catalogue free.

For 10c—Worth \$10
Our great catalogue contains full descriptions of our Standard variety of seeds, including the Triple Action Corn, the best of the best, our potatoes, yielding 600 bushels per acre, our grass and clover mixtures, yielding 8 tons of magnificent hay, and the Oat with its 8 tons of hay and 100 bushels of green fodder per acre. Salzer's great catalogue, worth \$100 to any wide awake farmer or farmer with 10 farm seed catalogue, worth \$10 to any one who sends 10c in stamps or receipt of 10c postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

WINCHESTER

"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS

are used by the best shots in the country because they are so accurate, uniform and reliable. All the world's championships and records have been won and made by Winchester shells. Shoot them and you'll shoot well.

USED BY THE BEST SHOTS, SOLD EVERYWHERE

Men of Affairs

One may sail the seas and visit every land and everywhere will find that men of affairs, who are well informed, have not the time nor the inclination, whether on pleasure bent or business, to use those medicines which cause excessive purgation and then leave the internal organs in a constipated condition. Syrup of Figs is not built on those lines. It acts naturally, acts effectively, sweetens and strengthens the internal organs and leaves them in a healthy condition.

If in need of a laxative remedy the most excellent is Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is required the safe and scientific plan is to consult a competent physician and not to resort to those medicines which claim to cure all manner of diseases.

The California Fig Syrup Co. was the first to manufacture a laxative remedy which would give satisfaction to all; a laxative which physicians could sanction and one friend recommend to another; so that today its sales probably exceed all other laxatives combined. In some places considerable quantities of old-time cathartics and modern imitations are still sold, but with the general diffusion of knowledge, as to the best medicinal agents, Syrup of Figs has come into general use with the well-informed, because it is a remedy of known value and ever beneficial action.

The quality of Syrup of Figs is due not only to the excellent combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants, known to act most beneficially on the system, with agreeable and refreshing aromatic liquids, but also to the original method of manufacture. In order to get the genuine and its beneficial effects one should always note the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.



CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.