ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS.

Henri Dunant, After Battle of Solferino, Creates Ambulance Coros.

Henri Dunant, to whom has just een awarded one of the Nobel prizes in France, is the founder of the Red Cross Society of Geneva. After the battle of Solferino he created an am-bulance corps and a hespital staff in the midst of all the horrors of the of battle. His task was facilitated by the accounts that came to Europe of the Civil war in the United States. He met with encouragement rather from the regal caste than from the ministerial and diplomatic classes who thought him a bore. But the world valued his work. Dunant spent his fortune on Red Cross organiza-It is strange that Nobel should enable Dunant to spend his old age in comfort. They both hated war, but Nobel exercised his inventive conjuin trying to prevent it by multiplying the powers of destruction on the of battle, while Dunant only thought of softening them. Five years ago M. Henri Dunant fell ill, and, as he had spent his fortune, had to go, like poor man, to a hespital. dun J any poor man, to a heapital. A sub-scription was set on foot for his re-lifer. The name of the Empress of Russia figured at the head of the list.

Philippine Units of Sale.

The French consul at Manila, in a recent report, gives an explanation of some of the chief features of the complicated system of weights and meas plicated system of weights and meas-ures in use in the Phillippine Islands. The unit of weight for hemp, sugar, copra and grain is the "picul," which is equivalent to 139.4674 pounds United States standard, and the "picul" is divided into 100 "cates." Grain is also sold by dry measure. The standard is the "cavan," which 18 equivalent to 68.1 United States quarts or 2.12 bushels. The "cavan" is made up of 25 "gantas" (2.724 quarts each), which in turn contains "chupas" (22.88 cubic inches each). of 4 "aptanes" each (5.644 cubic inches in each "aptan"). Tobacco and ramie are sold by the "quintal" in hales of 2, 3 or 4 quintals each. The "quintal" is equivalent to 101.41 pounds and is divided into 4 "arrobes" of 25.35 pounds. Oil sells in "tina-jas" or jars, of 16 "gantas" each, the "tinaja" holding about 50.71 quarts and the "ganta" being equivalent to 3.17 quarts. Indigo is sold in three grades, the standard being a "case The case of the first quality contains from 771.61 pounds to 881.84 pounds, the second quality rase from 661.38 pounds to 771.61 pounds, and the third quality from 40.92 pounds to 551.15 pounds.

Gold Dredging in the Urals.

Gold placers have been worked in the Ural and in Siberia for many years, but with rare exceptions no at tempts have been made to extract gold from the gravels lying below the level of the surface water. Ill-considered attempts at dredging have been made in a few instances on the tribu taries of the Amoor river in East Si These were failures, princi beria. pally on account of the shortness of season and the distance from repair shops. In the Ural, peasant operators have long obtained gold and platinum from the rivers by the prac-tice of "boat-shoveling," a method formerly used to some extent in the southeastern part of the United States. This method, however, which employs no machinery more elaborate than a hand-windlass, is necessarily limited in capacity. Within two years dredges of the New Zealand and American types have been installed in the Mariinsk district of West SIberia. Reports from the American machine are not yet at hand, but those from the New Zealand dredge the only one in operation during the season of 1900, leave no question as to its complete success.

Best For the Boweis.



To Feed Hogs Clover Hay. A Massachusetts reader wants to

know how to feed hogs on clover hay as the bulk of the food and at the same time keep them in growing condition?

Probably the best plan would be to cut the hay and feed it as a slop in conjunction with ground grain. The hay should be steamed, but if you have not the facilities to do this pour bolling hot water on it and after stirring it add the grain and then stir it again thoroughly,

Corn, onts and clover hay in equal parts ought to make a good ration for the average hog, and they should be fed three times a day as much as they will cat up clean .- New York Weekly Witness.

Heus Better Than Cows.

It is usually cald that it requires four atrea of ground to accomedate one cow, and the average yearly profit about \$20, to say nothing of the long hours and hard work in milking and caring for the cow. This makes a profit of \$5 an acre: a poor showing, we think, when compared with the faithful old hen. An acre of ground will furnish the food for 50 hens, the profits from which will far exceed that of the cow. The secret of success with poultry lies in faithful application of common sense methods, and no man need say he cannot make poultry pay. Every day we see examples of what can be done; and though we also see failures, a cause can always be found. Home and Farm.

Comparison of Hay and Pasture.

Does it pay to use a pasture; that is, will a larger profit be derived from cows that are given exclusively the use of a pasture, or will the same land pay more if used for producing hay? Michigan Experiment station The found, after repeated tests, that about four times as much food could be obtained from a meadow by allowing it to produce hay than by pasturing it, which means that four cows can be kept on the land where only one can be kept by pasturing it. One of the drawbacks against using the land for hay, however, is that considerable lahor is required in mowing, curing and storing the hay, while the cows on the pasture perform the labor. Also that cows given green food as pasturage produce more milk in the summer sonson than if kept on hay, and must be given green food in some manner to be profitable.

Sheltering Tools.

The farmer cannot afford to have good tools and machinery on his farm. unless he can afford to have buildings to protect them from the weather, and he cannot spend an hour or a day more profitably than in cleaning them up, overhauling them and making repairs on them before they are likely to be wanted again. The plows, harrows and more expensive machinery left out of doors this winter will de teriorate in value more than one-fifth. The loss would more than pay the interest on the cost of a good building to shelter them in, and in many cases exceed the taxes on the farm. If they were not properly cared for when last used, take one of these fine days and gather them up, clean them, oil all the iron work and paint all the wood work Never mind getting a painter to do the job. Buy a can of ready mixed paint and a cheap brush. Use any color that you like, but use it freely, better how to distribute the products not as an ornament, but as a preserva tive of the wood as the oil is of the iron. We heard of two farmers who owned a harrow in partnership, and thought it should be painted, but could not agree on the color. Finally they compromised, and one painted his half black, while the other used yellow ochre. We never learned which half wore out first. While overhauling see that all bolts and nuts are in place and broken parts mended .- The Cultivator.

left nearly uncovered, and when freezing commences, the whole covered with the mellow soil. For early win ter use, cabbage may be stored in cold cellars packed in large boxes, of damp moss; or they may be set in their natural position in low boxes filled with earth, damp moss, damp suwdust, or placed in heaps out of doors, and covered with a foot of chaff, or with straw.-Charles Ashley in The Epitomist.

Destruction of Western Ranges.

Being born and raised in the heart of the range west of the Rocky moun tains, and having observed from year to year the destruction of the feed upon these ranges by the immense herds of cattle, sheep and horses, I am constrained to write a word regarding this destruction. Twenty-five years ago the valleys and mountains of Idaho, Nevada and Utah were waving with rich grasses, enough being produced every year to feed more head of cattle than has ever been grazed on it in any five years, providing it had | road builders,

been fed as stock is fed on any good farm. We cannot term it destruction where grass is consumed by the stock turned into beef, mutton or horseffesh, but when the grass is eaten and the roots trodden out and the ground left barren it is destruction. I have observed that cattle will graze on s range from year to year and there will be little damage done to the roots of the grass, but with horses and sheep it is not the case. Horses eat the grass to the very roots, exposing them to the hot sun, and the roots die.

Sheep do not cat grass when they can get weeds that they like, but woo to the range that they traverse. As I write I look upon Mount Cuddy and see great clouds of dust rising. If you could be transported to the scene on the mountain side you would see some 2000 sheep in a drove traveling along the mountain in the cool of the morning eating their breakfast. They nip a little on this bush and a little on that one, while under their feet is being trodden the rich grasses, which they seldom touch. This brand of sheep will tramp and uproot the grass until it becomes too hot to travel, then they will take refuge beneath the brush and trees until evening, when they will again begin their march of destruction, treading out thousands of acres of grass during one summer This has gone on from year to year, until now the mountains and valleys of the far west lie brown and barren in the scorching sun. Not even a sheep can exist in many of these once benutiful grassy plains .- F. L. Featherston, in Practical Farmer.

Apples on the Tree. The risk which speculators and

dealers are willing to take in buying apples on the trees and attending to the harvesting and selling themselves not infrequently proves a great boop to the grower. In large apple-growing regions it is rapidly becoming the cus tom for farmers to sell their apples in this way, and if one studies the ques tion of values, and knows how to cal culate the worth of his fruit on the trees, it is a good thing to dispose of the applea in this way. The purchasing companies are generally able to make better arrangements for transportation with the railroad companies than the individual farmer, and they also employ a small army of experi pickers and packers who accompany them from one orchard to another They can consequently pick and pack apples at less expense than the farm er who must depend upon whatever help he can secure in the harvest season. More than this, the speculators who huy the apples on the trees know



The Roud-Makers' Laboratory. CCORDING to experts the cost of building the best sort of macadaia road is about \$10,000 a mile, and that of building the poorest is about \$8000 The best will last some thirty years with ordinary care; the nooresi will call for extensive repairs after about two years, and will sometimes have to be entirely renewed within five or six years. It all depends on the unterials used. Often, the better materials are casily available and are even cheaper than the poorer ones, and yet are no selected owing to the ignorance of the

This ignorance, for which the taxpayers suffer severely, the Govern ment has now set itself to destroy Last December it earnblished in th Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricul tural Department a "road material in boratory," the sole business of which is to test samples sent it and deter mine their value for road building un der the conditions of actual use. When samples of all the rocks available in a given locality are sent to it, it will de termine which will give the best results under the conditions of rainfall and temperature obtaining there.

This laboratory, which is under charge of Mr. L. W. Page, of Massachusetts, began work without a tool or machine and without an appropria tion, this last becoming available only on July 1 last, six months after the office was opened. Until now it has rather discouraged publicity, as it already has more work on hand than it can attend to with the very limited forces at its disposal. Hereafter it hopes to do better.

All material sent in is tested for abrasion, comentation and toughness and will be tested for hardness as soon as the proper machines can be built. The accurate determination of hardness, however, is of far less importance then that of the other qualities named.

The abrasion test determines to what extent a given material will be worn away by a given amount of rubbing grinding, shaking together, and so on. It is obtained by placing fragments of uniform size in a cylinder, where they are agitated by machinery at a rate which ordinarily is not sufficient to break them, and then ascertaining th amount in which they are reduced In size. The comoutation test is to discover the adhesive power of the dust ground from the substance and cemented together by rain and by the rolling or trampling of the road. It is obtained by subjecting little ev-Huders, formed by mixing the dust with distilled water, to the continual blows of a weight falling through : fixed distance; some substances will be shatered at once, but others will sustain as many as 2000 exactly simil lar blows before falling to pieces. This shows the ability of the material to repair itself when put on a road. Toughness is tested by the same ma chine, a cylinder of the material as it originally exists being subjected to the blows of a cylinder made up by mixing water with its dust. It shows the resisting power of the material to the constant blows of wheels and horses

At present the laboratory refuses to test materials intended for any purpose except country road building. ter a while, when a larger force 1

feet.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE Which the Doctors Falled to Care or Understand.

A medical man, as a rule, dislikes to acknowledge the value of a proprietary medieine. In fact, professional etiquette debars him from doing so. Yet there are many eminent physicians, those most adranced in their professions, who give full credit to the great curative properties of Vogeler's Curative Compound from the that it is manufactured by an old and reliable company, proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, from the formula of a brother physician, who to-day stands in the front canks of the most coninent medical men in London, and on account of its intrinsie merit it is largely prescribed by the medical profession, but in the case which we are about to relate the attending physi-can called it "rubbish," but as it turned out Mrs. Neitleton tells the doctor that

"rubbleh or not, it saved her life." Mrs. Nettleton graphically relates the particulars of her own case, which will doubtless he of interest to many of our Indy readers:

"I had been an intense sufferer for many years from dyspepsis, liver and kidney troubles, when a little pamplifet was placed in my hands, and, although at that time I had been bedridden for more than six months, I determined, after reading come of the wonderful testimonials there in of cases similar to mine, which had been ompletely cured by the timely use of Vogeler's Curative Compound, to try some, especially as my doctors failed to even benefit me, and I had almost given up all hope of ever being well again. It s most interesting and, in fact, marvelous to relate, that the very first dose of fifteen drops relieved me. It was not long before I was able to get up and about; three months from taking the first done I was enjoying better health than I had been for fourteen years. I continued well until a few months back, when I was taken ill again, my troubles being dyspepsia and constipation. I had a doctor attending me for a month, but continued to grow worse, until I again found myself bedridden, when I bethought myself of my old medicine, Vogeler's Curative Comnound, which I mamediately sent for and took in place of the doctor's medicine; at that time I had not had a movement of the bowels for five days, but Vogeler's Curative Compound

soon put me on my feet again; in fact, completely eurod me a second time, but, of course, this attack was not as bad as the first, yet I fully believe I should not have been alive to-day had it not been had only thought to have taken it when my last illness took place I should not

Mrs. Neitletan said: "I have recom indigestion and centerna, and in every case Swinbank, our chemist, has sent me the confidence in this great London physician's discovery, that they will send a sample free to any person sending name and address, naming this paper." St.

Mrs. Nettleton is a confectioner in the Brighton Road, where the has been established many years, and is honoured and retherefore, be regarded as reliable evidence of its great value.

BIGGEST RANCH IN TEXAS. Includes Half a Dozen Countles. About Three Million Acres.

The "X, I, T," in the Panhandle is the greatest ranch in Texas, embracing half a dozen countles and containing nearly 3,000,000 acres. The ranch is divided into seven sections. each managed by a foreman, and connected with the headquarters by

means of telephones. The whole run with the system and dispatch which characterizes all great indus-tries. On this ranch now run considerably more than 100,000 head of cattle, and an idea of the size may be gained from the fact that the pasture fence extends 210 miles in one direction and 25 in another, making a total of about 5,000 square miles. From time to time small parcels of the land have been sold, and mean-while valuations have appreciated from 50 cents an acre to four times white that amount.

Demand for Rolling Stock.

During the present year the Southern Pacific has secured 103 locomotives and 5,000 freight cars, but owing to the forcease in freight traffic, caus ed largely by the development of the Texas oil field, it will require considerable additional rolling stock. and according to Vice President Kruit-schultt, has decided to purchase 75 additional locomotives and more tank cars. Contracts have been let for 500 of the tank cars.

PUTNAM FADRIESS Dyns are fast to sun-light, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

Norway's coast line is 1700 miles in a straight line, but over 12,000 if followed round the fjords.

STATE OF ORIO, CITT OF TOLEDO, | ST.

STATE OF ORIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAR COUNTY, FRANK J. CHENEY MARCO CARING AND Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State Adoressid, and that said firm will pay the sum of oxic HUNDERD DOLLARS for each and every case of CATAREN HAL CANNON WILL use of CATAREN HALLS CATAREN OF THE cured by the use of HALL'S CATAREN OF THE FRANK J. CHENEX, SWOTH to before me and subscribed in my mean presence, this 6th day of December, STATE A. D. 1893. A. W. GLENSON, Mall's CATAREN Cure is taken informally, and sets directly on the biood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimunials, free, F. J. CRENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some fellows are ready to stand up for the fair sex until they find themselves in a crowded car.

Brocklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10th. — A very timely and practical suggestion comes from a physi-cian of this city; he cays: "Take Garfield Tea, the II rb Medeine. It is especially needed at this season, when the system is apt to broat of order from eating rich food. This wonderful samely cleanses the system and requilities the liver. Edites, atomich and borois. It is simple, pure and effective, an is good for young and old."

Four per cent of sailing vessels and twa and one-half per cent of steamships at lost in a year.

H. H. GREEN's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., an the only auccessful Dronsy Specialists in the world. See their illieral offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Only five in 1000 criminals are under twelve years of age.

The Handsomest Calendar

The Hardsonest Catendar at the season (in ten colors) six beantiful heads (on six shees). Its 12 inches), reproduc-tions of paintings by Moran, issued by Gen-oral Passenger Department, Chicago, Mil-wankke & St. Paul Reilway, will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

VION NG

There is never any fluctuation in the price of wild oats.

NOTED PHYSICIAN

Makes an Important Statement of Interest to All Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINEHAMI-The hopest, intelligent physician is above the 'School.' Whatever is best in each case should be used, no matter to what school a physician belonga. I, as a matter of conscience, can only pre-



DR. WANATA, of Lausing, Mich.

DR. WANATA, of Lausing, Mich. scribe the best, and as I know and have proven that there is nothing in Materia Medica which equals Lydin E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female disorders, I unhesitatingly prescribe it, and have never yet been sorry. I know of noth-ing better for ovarian troubles and for falling of the womb or ulcorations : it absolutely restores the affected parts to their normal condition quecker and to their normal condition quicker better than anything clas. I I have better than anything elas. I have known it to cure barrenness in wo-men, who to-day are happ mothers of children, and while the medical pro-fession looks down upon 'patents,' I have learned, instead, to look-up to the healing potion, by whatever name it be known. If my fellow physicians dared tell the truth, hundreds of them mould raise and southwasts' - DR would voice my sentiments." - DR. WANATA, Lansing, Mich.

\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial in not genuine The record of Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cannot be equalled. Accept no substitute. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free, Address Lynn, Mass.

Capsicum Vaseline

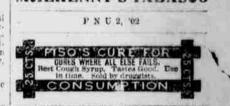
Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Musteri or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicent skin. The pain allaying and curritice qualities of this articles are wonderful. It will shap the bothache at once, and relices healtache and schatter. We recommend it as the best and schatter. We recommend it as the best and schatter. We recommend it as the best and schatter. The plan is the chest and schatter. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all y up preparations."

people say "It is the best of all y, up preparations," Property of the second state of the property of the second states of the

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO., 17 State Street, New York City.

DROPSY NEW DIRCOVERY: dire Cases Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Vree. Dr. H. H. OKERN SEOSE, Ber S. Allanta, Ga MCILHENNY'S TABASCO



GS

specied by all classes. Her statements as regards Vogeler's Curative Compound may,

Vogeler's Curative Compound. If I] only have been saved much suffering, but a \$75 doctor's bill." mended Vogeler's Curative Compound for It has proved a cure, beyond doubt. Mr.

cured by Vogeler's Curative Compound. By the way, the proprietors have so much

cobs Oil Co., 205 Clay St., Baltimore, M.I.

In Newfoundland and Labrador cramps are said to be guarded against by carry-ing a cod's head or a bone from a haddock caught without touching the boat.

names of no end of people who have been

Heat For the Boweis. No matter what alls you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarers help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cas-carers Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal bores, every tablet bas C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Automobiles have established a mile-a-

FITS permanently cured. No fils or nervous-ness after first day's nee of Dr. Klinu's Great Kerve Restorer. \$21 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila, Pa.

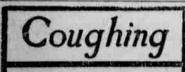
Some men take time by the forelock while others hang on to his coat tails.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Love letters are eagerly scanned by the ale inspectors.

amoure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago. -- MRs. TROMAS ROB-BINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1909.

Our own misfortunes are always the greatest.



"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."-Chas. E. Hart-man, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.

The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes : Ifc., Mc., SI. All druggists

Winter Keep of Cabbage.

Cabbage may be kept by any mode which nearly excludes the frost, preserves a cool temperature, and a slight degree of moisture. A pile resting on traordinary prices. the earth would keep better than if resting on a floor, and would require less protection. It would be likely prime, which usually represents the thus to receive a proper degree of moisture. A common way to keep cabbage by the quantity is to leave them out in the ground until near the end of November, and then pull and place them inverted on smooth ground, packed closely together in bods five or six feet wide, with six feet spaces between. They may be thus left till the ground is about to freeze, when the earth between the rows, is dug and placed as covering on the inverted heads, about six inches tions. thick, the tips of the roots projecting above. With less labor, the spaces may be plowed and harrowed until the earth is fine and mellow before it is placed on the cabbage, the plow throwing the earth nearest to them upon the heads. With this treatment. the work must be done earlier than by hand in order to have the soil market. in right condition and it is always best to cover them up as late an practicable. It is important that the er would lose. ground has very thorough drainage.

A great many regard it as of great importance to plow the earth many times, making it mellow two feet deep in forming a trench or hollow the beginning, one must know the valto place them in; then the mellow ue of his appleu on the trees. The apple speculators are not offering more money for the fruit than they are worth: it is for the grower to find earth is thrown against the heads with the plow. The frost cannot penetrate the mellow catth. If the work is done before very cold weather sets in this out .- S. W. Chambers, in Amerithe central part of the row may be | can Cultivator.

The apples are carefully sorted them in different grades. It might prove a useful lesson to any grower to study their methods. First there come the choice apples for export or the fancy city trade. These are selected with the greatest care and packed carefully, often being wrapped in individual tissue caper. For a barrel of such apples a packer told me he expected to receive \$5 and \$6 in ordinary times. Very few farmers could secure such prices. The demand is, of course, limited, and the purchasers are hard to find by the average shipper. It is

the experience of the men who make a business of bandling the apple crop that helps them to secure these ex The next grade of fruit is ordinary

grade called fancy in the ordinary market. These apples are also care fully picked and packed, but not wrapped in paper. They command all the way from \$3 to \$4 per barrel. Then below thom are the good and choice fruits, which sell for about \$2 a barrel. In markets when apples are scarce these speculators ship another grade which pauses as common to ordinary and they may sell from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel, according to market condi Anything below these are packed up any way and shipped to some factory, where the apples are dried, and the poor sorts made into jelly. Sometimes the large apple specuiators have their own canning, drying and jelly factories, which they keep running with the fruits they cannot dispose of satisfactorily in the In this way there is no waste. Every apple is quickly sent to market or the factory when the farm-

> They can and often do pay more for the fruit on the trees than the grower could get for it if he picked, packed and shipped it himself; but as said in

> > -New York Press.

Eggs to the value of \$27,000,000 were imported by England during 1900.

obtained, it will test those intended for fences, houses and the like, and those artificial stones manufactured in such enormous quantities for city uses such as pavements, roadways and all the thousand and one ends to which concrete is now applied. The value of this work will plainly be enormous. enabling it to be determined approximately how long any given structure will last under ordinary conditions, instead of leaving this to be settled only by the slow test of time, - Saturday Evening Post. Good Roads in Alabama.

Too much cannot be said in favor of good roads in this State-a State that has very poor roads except in a very few countles.

What is needed in this State in the respect of public roads is education and agitation, with a view to securing the appointment by the next Legislature of a commissioner of public roads. Such a man must be a competent man He must not only know a good road when he sees it, but he must be able to build a good road. He must also be a man who can talk to the people, who can tell county commissioners how to place bonds-an educator, in fact, who must visit every county in the State at least twice a year. In order to secure a competent man he must be paid a living salary-say, \$2500 a year, or about \$40 a county. And such a man will be well worth to any county many times \$40 each and every year. It is a practical piece of business, in which there is no politics, something we can all support to a man, something we will support to the utmost if we desire to make Alabama the best State in all the world. All she lacks now is good roads .- Birmingham Age Herald

Marriages Then and Now. They used to get married at seven teen and have seventeen children; now they get married at twenty-five, but they don't have twenty-five children.

Acts Gently: Acts Pleasantly: Acts Beneficially: Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects-buy the genuine-manufactured by the

Louisville. Ky. San Francisco. Cal. New York, N.Y. For sole by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.