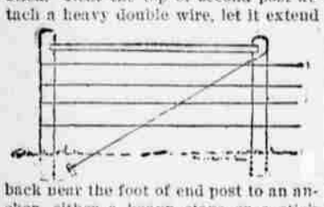
The Farm

Ashes as an Aid.

Ashes and hen manure, if mixed together before being applied to the soil, result in a loss of ammonia from the droppings that greatly lessens the value. Put the ashes on after the manure has been mixed with the soil; the ammonia will be absorbed by it and remain for the use of the crop. Wood ashes make a valuable application to soils deficient in potash, and hasten the decomposition of coarse manures.

To Brace End Post.

Set the two end posts three feet deep. Put an anchor in end of each. Between posts at the top put a two by four stick. Near the top of second post attach a heavy double wire, let it extend



back near the foot of end post to an anchor, either a heavy stone or a stick four feet long with wire attached in middle. When everything is in place twist wire the last thing.—S. P. Delano, in The Epitomist.

Care of Comb Honey.

As soon as comb honey is sealed remove it from the hive, scrape all sections clean of propolis, then put it directly into shipping cases and close tight. Keep it in a warm room till time to sell, never allowing it to freeze, as freezing it cracks the comb, says The Farmer, and when warmed again it begins to leak out, making a nasty, dauby mess.

Be sure your shipping case is tight, so that ants, millers or flies cannot get in. Do not put honey in a cellar, as the dampness bursts the cappings, the honey grows thin, loses its flavor and leaks out, while if stored in a dry room it will improve and thicken.

Never pack two colors of honey together or mix it in the shipping cases.

Keep the white honey by itself for a better price.

Be very careful not to pack any section of honey having a single cell of pollen in it, for it surely will have an egg from a moth miller in it, which will hatch out a big ugly worm to spoil the honey.

If you haven't shipping cases ready to pack the honey in as soon as taken off the hives, then store it in the supers in a dry, warm room, tiering them up as high as you can reach. After two weeks fumigate with sulphur to kill any moth worms that may be hatching. Also repeat the fumigation once in two weeks till cold weather.

Ship all comb honey to market before freezing weather if possible.

Stock For Breeding.

A word about selecting breeding stock. It is doubtful if there is any branch of the poultry industry that required so much good judgment as the selecting of the breeding stock, as they are the foundation of the industry. Pure-bred poultry practically has two values. A bird that has nice feather markings, although deficient in real business qualities, has a value with the fancier for exhibition. But the bird that is not so nicely marked, if plump and a good layer, is likely to make the best breeder, and is the bird that has the real business value. For where there is one bird sold for exhibition purposes there are 10,000 sold for what they will produce in the way of poultry and eggs. I admire birds with nice feather markings. But with my twenty-five years' experience in raising poultry and eggs for market I have found that the highest scoring birds do not always make the most profitable breeders.

A bird to be a good, profitable breeder should have a medium-sized and intelligent looking head, short beak, large comb and wattles (as they show health and vigor); short neck, broad back, broad, plump, full breast, medium short legs, wide apart, body medium length and not too deep, and with yellow skin. Birds of this type as a rule are good breeders and good layers, and as dressed poultry they command the highest market price.—J. Alonzo Jocoy, in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Seedless Fruits.

The common belief is that the seedless orange was originally a freak fruit that appeared in Southern California. The real truth is, however, that the world is indebted for it to the United States Department of Agriculture. It is said that United States Consul William F. Judson, at Bahia, Brazil, heard of seedless orange trees that grew some distance away from Bahia. He obtained cuttings from the trees and sent them to the Agricultural Department at Washington. The department nurtured the sprouts carefully, and in time was able to send buds from them to several orange growers. Some of the growers grafted the buds upon seedling stock. A California fruit grower was the first to produce the seedless orange. From him other grafts were obtained, until at length the old seedling orange groves were either cut down or regrafted with the seedless kind.

Fruit growers who study their business scientifically know that seed is produced in a fruit through fructification by the yellow pollen or flower dust that appears so abundantly upon the stamens of flowers. If the pollen could be kept away from the stigma of a fruit flower, might it not be that the fruit would still grow while the formation of needs would be prevented? On that theory scientific apple, cherry, grape and plum growers have been working patiently and quietly. In Indiana a woman farmer, Mrs. Mary E. Grosh, of Noblesville, has been endeavoring to develop a seedless tomato, and has at length succeeded. The fruit is uncommonly fine from these seedless tomato slips. In general, it appears that where the strength of the plant has not to go to the growing of seed the fruit is of superior quality.

In Colorado, similarly, John F. Spencer, shortly after the seedless orange had come to stay, began working over the problem of bringing out a seedless apple. He now announces that he has attained his object. The seedless apple has at the end opposite the stem a slight hard formation somewhat like that in a navel orange, but no seeds. Oddly enough, or perhaps it might have been expected, the seedless apple tree does not have petalled blossoms. The apples grow out from little buds like the calyx of a flower. But it would be a pity if apple blossoms should be done away with.

A California fruit grower, Luther Burbank, has for some years been trying to get seedless plums. He has succeeded to a great degree, but not entirely. It is odd that the plum seed is still retained, though its stony coating has been nearly abolished. Mr. Burbank believes that he will be able, after awhile, to get plums that are all pulp. Progress has been achieved also in the direction of stoneless grape growing, notably in Ohio. As fast as the growers develop anything new they report it to the pomological department at Washington. Mr. Spencer has sent a number of his seedless apples there.

The best news of all, however, will probably be that a seedless Georgia watermelon has been brought out as the result of long and patient effort. A Southern watermelon without seeds would be the perfection of fruits. As far as they have progressed the melon experimenters have obtained a fruit containing only a few seeds. It seems only a question of time when we shall buy in the markets all these fruits in a seedless state.—Christian at Work.

Helps to Beginners.

There is a vast difference between a man who peddles poultry and one who breeds it. To be sure we have both, but I truly believe that for the good of the poultry industry we should, by some means or other, drive every poultry peddler from the business.

I am not speaking now of the huckster, whose business it is to sell and buy poultry for market, but I refer to the persons who buy birds from other breeders and then peddle them from place to place under the name of the breeder of such and such a variety. I can not see what glory a man derives from such a business. There may be some consolation in the fact that he "beats" the other fellow at the shows, but what good does that do the great poultry fraternity?

Here is a man who has spent years in bringing a breed of fowls to a high place in the poultry world, and when that man wins he has a heartfelt satisfaction that he deserved all he got. Can the peddler say so much?

I realize that I am on debatable ground, but I believe it is a cause that needs wise handling. Suppose I send to a prominent breeder and buy a fine cock, take him to New York, and he wins. Who, then, is the real winner, myself or the man from whom I bought the birds? And is it right to show a bird that you did not raise, or that does not have the blood of your own strain in it as being your own?

Here is a man who sells eggs to a man who in turn hatches and raises a lot of fine birds, and when fall comes round the man who sold the eggs buys the birds and exhibits them; in this case the birds are rightly his own; they came from his yards directly; they have his blood in them. I can see nothing wrong in such work.

I must say that it is little wonder that much of the wind is taken out of the sails of the beginners when we come to see that it does not mean much to buy birds that will win. It then becomes not so much a matter of who has the best skill in rearing poultry; not so much in the business for the pleasure one derives from being able to raise fine birds as it is to make money by buying and selling them.

It has been my observation that these "peddlers" soon grow tired of their own game. Just so soon as the money end of the business begins to lag that soon they seek some other business. But not so with the true fancier. He is in the work for what pleasure there is in it, and the money part becomes a secondary matter.

A man who is now a prominent fancier once stood on the floor of a big show just after the ribbons had been placed, and not seeing first come to his coop, said: "I am going home to work harder than ever, and the fellows will find out that I can win yet." How did he do it? By buying the best bird in the land? No. By going into his breeding yards and mating with care the best birds he had and following it up till the result was birds that would win. That man to-day finds much pleasure in what he has accomplished, and more than that, he finds a great deal of money in his wallet. The world will reward a true man. Let him who will peddle, but as for me I want to have it said that what I show is mine and not Tom Jones' bird.

Go it, then, my dear beginners. There is much room at the top. If you want to be a huckster, be one, but if a true fancier, be one, and I surely believe that every lover of fine birds will give you the welcome hand when once you put your foot on the top round of the ladder.—Wm. Harris Guyer, in the Inland Poultry Journal.

Science & Mechanics

The new motor forge of the United States Army is a vehicle twelve and a half feet long, driven by a twenty-four horse power gas engine, and carrying oil for traveling 390 miles at ten to twelve miles an hour. It is fitted up with a small machine shop, blacksmith's shop and saddler's shop, while it carries spare parts likely to be needed by a light battery on the march. An auxiliary engine on one side operates a dynamo, lathe and grindstone.

The deplorable summer waste of child life, especially in crowded cities, calls for scientific attention. A recent medical writer claims that the epidemic diarrhoea that proves so fatal may be avoided by the following precautions: First, clean milk nipples. Second, clean towns, with effective sewage removal, dust collection and disposal and street watering. Third—Clean homes, with attention to food utensils, covering food from dust and flies, and personal habits, and fourth, destruction or exclusion of flies.

Prof. J. W. Richards, of Lehigh University, points out that although calcium is the next metal to iron in natural abundance, chemists and metallurgists are only just beginning to appreciate its possibilities. The ore costs but a few cents a ton for quarrying, since it occurs in inexhaustible quantity, as pure calcium carbonate in limestone, chalk and marble, and the production of the metal is the special task of the electro-chemist. At temperatures above red heat calcium is the strongest metallic base, and Prof. Richards believes that by its use many problems may find their solution, such as the complete deoxidation of melted metals and the reduction of rare elements. The metal calcium may also, as aluminum has done, find many uses in the arts.

Recent advances in the price of shellac, due partly to its use in electrical works and in making gramaphone records, have led to the collection of facts about its production. Lac is an incrustation on the branches of certain trees in India caused by insects. It is found throughout India, but is most abundant in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Assam. It is collected by natives, who break off the incrusted branches. The gatherers and local dealers sell it in the form of "stick lac" to manufacturers, who turn it into shellac, or "button lac," of commerce. Nearly the whole of the shipment takes place from Calcutta, and the chief markets are the United States and Great Britain. In India lac is made into bracelets, rings, beads and other ornaments.

A curious motor, not likely to be put to practical use, has been devised by M. Leboyer, a French experimenter. After careful search he has discovered a stone, called the domite of Auvergne, in which water rises by capillary attraction to a height of four inches. Placing two square sheets of this stone vertically in a basin of water, he suspends from them pieces of saltpetre soaked fungus, and beneath this puts a little wheel with blotting paper paddles. As the water passes from the stone to the fungus, the latter wets the blotting paper on one side of the wheel, causing that side to fall. Evaporation then lightens the lower part of the wheel while another portion is made heavy by wetting, rotation being thus set up, the rate varying with the state of the atmosphere.

Automobile Beginnings.

How many persons remember that from 1834 to 1840 George Hancock's steam coaches ran at a point between Paddington and the city? Is it realized generally that Gottlieb Daimler, the true father of the petrol engine, had worked in England as well as in Germany before he patented, in 1884 only, the Otto gas engine, and fitted it in 1886 to his bicycle, which may be regarded as the first motor car driven by an explosion engine? From this date progress abroad was of remarkable rapidity, while in England none was possible until in 1895 Mr. Evelyn Ellis imported a four horse-power Panhard and Sir David Salomons a Peugeot.

There followed a modest demonstration at Tunbridge Wells of these two vehicles, a De Dion steam car and a petrol bicycle, and then, after some agitation, the Light Locomotives Act of 1896. In fact, from a modern point of view, Gottlieb Daimler is the parent of the infant motor car and Mr. Henry Chaplin is its sponsor in England.—London Times.

Provocation.

"I admit that I hit the plaintiff," said Subbubs, "and I'd do it again if ——."

"Come! Come!" interrupted the magistrate; "don't talk that way."

"Judge I was down my cellar last night trying to coax the furnace to give out some heat. In the midst of my work the bell rang and I had to answer it. When I opened the door this man stepped in and tried to sell me a patent fire-extinguisher!"—Philadelphia Press.

Norway Thrift.

To encourage working people to establish homes of their own, Norway has founded a bank for workingmen. It lends money at 3½ and 4 per cent. and gives the borrower forty-two years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed $800, and the area of land must not be more than five acres.—New York World.

Horticulture

In Picking Apples.

One man suggests that a good way to pick apples is to put a tick filled with hay under a tree and drop the apples into it from the limbs. He asserts that this has been his practice, and that the fruit is not thereby injured. This may be all right for some kinds of fruit, but it would not be for others. There are some of our varieties that injure so easily that even the pressure of the thumb and finger must be looked out for. Besides, in the letting fall of apples from the top of the tree a great deal of skill is required not to hit the other apples in the tick or the limbs of the tree when the apples are being dropped. The apple basket and the apple bag will be found most advantageous for most of the work of fruit gathering.—The Farmers' Review.

An Early Market Grape.

The Champion is a very early grape, hardy, a strong grower and very prolific, of good size and handsome clusters. Hence, where the fruit can be marketed, they are very profitable. In sections where the seasons are very short they may, perhaps, be the only variety that will ripen, and although they are not desirable for eating, where better ones can be readily produced, they may be the best for that section.

I have made more money out of growing Champion grapes than I ever did out of any other kind. But now they are so well known they do not sell so well and are not profitable. The berries often shell off the bunch soon after they are picked. But the most objectionable feature is their foxy smell and taste, and yet there are many people who do not dislike the quality.—R. M., in the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Apple or Vegetable Pit.

Apples may be kept as safely under ground as potatoes, and come out fresh and plump in the spring. The cut shows a good style of pit for this purpose. The only peculiar feature about it is the provision for ventilation. The bottom of the pit should be high enough to prevent water from

reaching it. This can be accomplished by elevating the bottom a few inches above the surrounding surface. Place a small pipe in the bottom as shown in the cut, connecting the apples with the outside air. Arrange a similar pipe at the top. This will produce a current of air through the entire pile. Put a screen over the protruding ends of the pipes to keep vermin out. In covering the apples, place alternate layers of straw and soil, as shown in the cut.—Indiana Farmer.

Renovating an Orchard.

In Mistakes and Failures, under the head of "Renovating an Orchard," P. H. Fuss says: "When I bought my farm four years ago the apple orchard was in a terrible condition, some of the trees being a mass of tangled branches from top to bottom. The neighbors said it had borne no apples since it was planted. As soon as I had moved I hired a man and we set to work to trim it out some, and we hauled brush out of that orchard in good condition and we have gathered two crops of apples from it, while before it was trimmed there were none. So I feel amply repaid for all that I spent on the orchard. This is the season when the profit or loss of an orchard is considered. When the balance is on the loss side it becomes a question whether it has not been caused by neglect of proper pruning. Should this be so, make note of it for winter's work. An orchard should never be allowed to get in such a condition that cart loads of brush need cutting away. Orchard trees do not need much heavy pruning, or ought not to. The trees should be gone over yearly, and small branches cut out that evidently are in the way of being where they are not wanted. Trees do not need much pruning except to shapen them. It is a mistake to think that whether or no they must be pruned yearly. It is a good deal better plan to let them grow as they will, excepting in the way already indicated. A short time ago picking up an old volume of the Gardener's Monthly, an article was met with from one who claimed to have had had serious injury occur to his orchard from having pruned it heavily in early winter. He believed that in some way the freezing and cold of winter had found the orchard less prepared to stand it than would have been the case had he not pruned it before the close of winter. One would hardly look for injury in such a case. Gardeners are well aware than at evergreen hedge around a garden will suffer if pruned early in winter. This comes from the sudden exposure of the inside twigs to light and air and freezing. They are tender and cannot stand the cold. But, as said, in the case of orchard trees, it would not be thought there would be any grounds for fearing harm. Were it summer time and a heavy pruning was done, injury would then follow, because of the sudden loss of so much foliage.—Practical Farmer.

Author of Standard Time.

Few persons of 35 or more who can remember the annoyance of gaining four minutes by changing to "Philadelphia time" at every crossing of the Hudson and of losing 12 minutes when journeying eastward into "Boston time," knew to whom they mainly owed their deliverance until the death on Saturday of Prof. Charles F. Dowd, of Saratoga, the author of the "standard time" system.

Dr. Dowd was a teacher. He made no fortune by his great service, but remained one of humanity's unknown benefactors. Before his work there were hundreds of time standards. Scarcely two railroads used the same time. Now there are four—Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific. And as each is just an hour from the next a traveler can reckon time anywhere, even without resetting his watch.

The earth's circumference of 360 degrees is divided into 24 time belts of 15 degrees each, corresponding to the hours. These are disregarded at sea. But in Europe standard time is generally used except in France, which for some purposes still clings to "Paris time." Only Italy has gone so far as to print the afternoon hours upon its railway time tables in "13 o'clock," and so on up to "24 o'clock" at midnight.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

King Alfonso is the best of the royal riders of Europe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

The Russian population represents 110 nationalities.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900

Denmark exports 2,500,000 pounds of honey a year.

World's Best Selling Book.

It may be surprising but doubtless gratifying to the public to know that the Bible is still the world's best-selling book, the announcements of secular publishers to the contrary notwithstanding. Recent reports show that the British Bible Society has since its establishment distributed 180,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, while the American Bible Society has added more than 70,000,000 to the flood of volumes poured into all the countries of the world.—Washington Post.

Names From Kansas.

Here is a bunch of names picked at random from one issue of the Lawrence Gazette: Dolph Blampied, W. W. Calpitts, Jessie Mohundro, Marsaeles Bledsoeaux, Mrs. Dent Theseldine, Vander Vries and John Hunt.—Topeka Capital.

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. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Pity For Animals.

A French lawyer, Leon Clery, left in his will the sum of 80,000 francs, the interest on which is to be given every year to whatever schoolteacher may be adjudged to have done the most in inculcating pity for animals among the pupils.

Whip it Out of Him.

In the schools of a Connecticut town measures were recently taken to test the children's eyesight. As the doctor finished each school he gave the principal a list of the pupils whose eyes needed attention, and requested him to notify the children's parents to that effect.

One night, soon after the opening of the fall term, a little boy came home and gave his father the following note, duly signed by the principal:

"Mr. ——: Dear Sir—It becomes my duty to inform you that your son shows decided indications of astigmatism, and his case is one that should be attended to without delay."

The next day the father sent the following answer:

"Dear Sir: Whip it out of him. Yours truly. —— ——."

—Baltimore Herald.

The Oregon Exposition.

The next great fair will be the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Ore., opening June 1 and closing October 15, 1905. The exposition grounds cover a space of 407 acres and include a beautiful natural lake. The United States Government has appropriated for its building and exhibits $475,000. The approximate cost of the whole exposition is $5,000,000. The exposition will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration and annexation of the "Oregon county," now comprising the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and a larger part of Montana and Wyoming.

Copper mining once flourished in Ireland. The Ballymurtagh mine, in Wicklow county, averaged 6,000 tons of copper pyrite per annum between 1840 and 1843. Desultory prospecting is going on at the present day in several localities.

Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequalled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.

Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your **Vegetable Compound** and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Dog With Convictions.

At the disruption of 1843 the bulk of the shepherds joined the Free Kirk. But one collie held by the establishment principle, and refused to "come out." Every Sabbath he went alone to the Established Church, where he had been wont to accompany his master. His master refused to coerce him. "Na, na," he said; "he's a wise dowg; I'll no meddle wi' his convictions." The collie's adherence to the Establishment had, however, a disastrous end. He was accustomed to lie on the pulpit stair during the sermon, no doubt better to hear the discourse. Below him were placed the long stovepipe hats of the elders. On one unfortunate day he fell asleep, rolled off his step, and managed to get his head firmly fixed inside one of the hats. Bitterly mortified, the dog fled from the kirk, and ever afterward, as his master said, "had nae trokings wi' releegion."—London Spectator.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Great Britain owns half the ships that are afloat.

Telegraph Wire Meteorology.

Herr Bock of Babenhausen (Hesse) has been carrying on observations of the humming, both of telegraph and telephone wires. The humming of wires running east and west is said to presage a fall of temperature often ten or more hours in advance of the thermometer; the humming of wires north and south advises a rise in temperature, almost always several hours in advance of the thermometer.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E. M. Dickson, 1120 Rexiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels
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CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 504
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

SEND STAMP.—Get description of 50 cheapest farms in Ohio. H. N. Bancroft, Jefferson, O.

PENSIONS On age at 62—Civil War, or on disability any war and for widows. Have records of most loyal soldiers' service, and ages of Ohio men, 39 years practice. Laws and advice FREE. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, 518 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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The Old Monk Cure for **Pains and Aches** of the human family, relieves and cures promptly.
Price 25c. and 50c.