For the Farmer.

Transferring Bees and Broods Into Frame Hives.

EDITOR OF THE TIMES:—I promised in a former article on hives, to give in due time my plan of transferring bees from the old box or log hives into the frame hive. The first thing to do after getting the new hives is to get some cotton rags and make a roll of an inch and a half in diameter, and roll or wrap some paper around the same. This being done, get your table or a box tall enough to answer the purpose; set in a room, or smoke-house will do; also have some thorns of the red haw bush, and a number thirteen brad awl, with which to make holes for the thorns through the frames, to which the combs may be fastened. Take a common butcher knife, and have a pail of water near by. All things being in readiness, you will set fire to one end of your roll of rags, with which you will step boldly up to your hive of bees, and puff a full share of smoke into the bottom of the hive, which will cause the bees at once to fill themselves with honey. Give them five minutes time, that they may be well filled, and at the same time give them a little more smoke, as here is the whole secret of your having full control over their dispositions.

Now turn the hive of bees upside-down, and sprinkle them with water. This will quiet them. Now carry them into the room where your table is, and proceed at once to cut the nails with a sharp could chisel and hammer, taking off one side of the old hive. Take out the brood-combs carefully, and brush off the bees into your new hive, and lay the combs carefully in a pile, and do not bruise them, as you need all the young brood to put into the frames of your new hive. After you have thus taken all the combs out of the old hive, you will brush the adhering bees into the new have. They will all cluster together, as if they had swarmed. You are now ready to proceed with the fitting of the combs into your frames, being careful to keep them with the same end up in the frames as they were in the old hive; hang the best brood near the centre of your new hive, so the bees will cluster on them and keep up the necessary heat that is required to hatch their young.

A very good article for brushing bees with is a good goose quill, or turkey wing. The operator will find frequent use for the bucket of water, in order to keep his or her hands clean, and I also find it a fine antidote for bee stings when we unfortunately squeeze or mash a bee. The white thorns or red haw, referred to, are excellent articles for fastening the combs in the frames.

All the above being done in a neat and mechanical manner, the new hive should be set at the old stand, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing the bees go to work at once.—*J. M. Hicks, Battleground, Ind.*

Summer Butter for Winter Use.

Prof. Arnold contributes to the New York *Tribune* the following excellent directions for making and packing butter so that it will keep:

Persons who wish to know how to keep the butter made in hot weather for winter use are advised, first, to see that the cows are so circumstanced as to be quiet and comfortable. Cows which are by any means worried, or heated by too much exposure to hot sun, or annoyed with thirst, become feverish, and butter made from their milk will not keep. Sound and healthy milk is a *sine qua non* in making butter to keep. Second, the milk must not be kept so warm while standing for the cream to rise that the cream will become stale before it can be raised and churned. Butter made from stale cream has its death warrant signed and sealed, and nothing will prevent it from going to destruction. To make butter that will keep, the cream must be fresh—it may be a little sour, but it must not be in any degree stale. If the milk must stand in a warm room, better churn the whole milk when it begins to sour, though it should be but twelve hours old, rather than let it stand for the cream to rise till its freshness is destroyed.

Neither should the cream, after skimming, be long kept if it must be kept warm. If there is not cream enough for a churning when it is in the right condition, do not keep it till it spoils, waiting for more, but supply the deficiency with the milk, and let the churning go on before the cream loses its fresh taste. Third, cool the cream to sixty degrees, as near as may be, before churning. Butter churned at a high temperature, so that it comes soft and white, is spoiled for keeping. If good water is at hand, wash the butter-milk out, but if not, press out with ladle or level with the least possible friction. It must not, on any account, be made greasy. If butter, either in churning or making, is treated with so much violence as to break the grain and make it greasy, it will go to decay like bruised fruit and broken eggs, and for similar reasons. Greasy butter is so perishable that there is no use in packing it away for a future day. It will depreciate from the start and fail continually—salt will not save it. Many people have an idea that salting high will save butter. No mistake could be greater. It is the avoidance of injury in making which gives to butter its best keeping quality. Butter not injured in manufacturing is the only butter that will keep. Faulty butter will "go marching on" to destruction, though buried in the best of salt.

New Apple Tree Enemy.

A species of beetle has made its appearance this season, for the first time, on the apple trees in this part of the State, and though their ravages have not as yet been extensive, they give promise of being as great a pest as the Colorado beetle, or the curculio. This bug mounts the tree, and bites a hole of moderate size in the ripening fruit. Following up the attack, he eats his way into the apple, and devours everything inside the skin except the seed-vessels. A farmer brought yesterday into the agricultural store of Frank S. Platt, on State Street, a large sized apple, which had been subject to a visitation of the new parasite. He had been thinking that his apples were large and fair, and almost ready to pick. What was his astonishment, on making the discovery, that the supposed apples were nothing but hollow skins, every bit of the apple having disappeared, leaving the external form perfect, except for the holes where the entrance was effected.—*New Haven Journal.*

Hints About Planting Corn.

From conversations with farmers we learn that much of the corn is unfit for seed. Some of it was spoiled by remaining in the field all winter, and some of it by heating in the cribs. Unless care is used in selecting seed, it will be impossible to secure a good stand. Examine the germ of the seed, and see that it is sound. Also, only use the largest ears of corn, and only the grains from the middle of the cob. The butt of the ear or the tip, where the grains are small or bodly formed, make poor seed. Most farmers know this, but some do not exercise enough care.—*Girard Press.*

Pear Blight.

As soon as I discover pear blight, the leaves turning dark, I take a pen-knife and slit the centre bark on all the limbs as high as I can reach, and thus down the trunk. The first time I tried this remedy was ten years ago. Every limb recovered, and I have repeated it as often as the limbs have been affected. My trees are fine and healthy now. The theory is, poisoned sap escapes when the slit is made; but the slit must be made as soon as there is any appearance of the blight.—*N. Y. World.*

THE COST OF FENCES.—The fences in the United States are estimated to have cost $1,200,000,000, or more than half the national debt, and to be worth two-thirds that enormous sum, or $800,000,000. The yearly expense to keep them in good order and cattle-proof, is about $100,000,000, or $2.50 to every man, woman, and child, white, black, and red, in this country. This is the result of the unjust system of fencing every man's stock out, instead of compelling every man who owns stock to keep it fenced in, so it cannot trespass on any of his neighbors. Every owner of cattle should care for them himself, instead of compelling his neighbor, who probably owns none, to do so. This is the law in all European civilized regions, and also in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SWEET CORN.—An Ohio farmer grows over 500 acres of this crop annually. The drying house employs fifty persons. The fresh ears are steamed five minutes to "set the milk;" the grain is then cut off rapidly with cutters having concave faces; then spread on perforate zinc tables, and heat uppliedfour or five hours from long furnaces, stirring constantly; then packed in barrels, three bushels in each, for shipment. Great care is required to have the corn of the right age, and to have it dried enough to keep well. Four bushels of corn on the cob make one bushel dried, the wholesale price of which is $20 and $22 per barrel.

STRAWBERRIES.—Unless something is spread about the plants to keep the berries from the ground, rains will wash the earth upon them and they must be washed before they can be used. This washing takes away from the delicate flavor of the fruit, and injures well ripened ones so far as looks are concerned very much. A mulch of boughs, hay, or straw, holds the fruit stems from contact with the soil, and renders washing the berries unnecessary.

IT is said that lice may be kept from poultry by placing pieces of the bark of sassafras root in their nests. The discovery was made by a negro woman "Way down in Dixie."

THE best product of a farm is a good farmer.

The Fun of the Thing.

SOME SPRING POEMS.

There was an old man from Missouri,
Who hated corruption like fury;
He howled about "Fraud,"
Till his friends cried, "Good Lord!
We must muzzle this man from Missouri."

'Twas a contrite old sinner from Florida.
Who said there could be nothing horrider
Than the fraudulent ways
For counting in Hayes,
They'd resorted to down there in Florida.

There was a reformer named Glover,
Who, when trying some thieves to discover,
Caught his friends by the collar,
And made them all "holler,"
"Oh, quit this blank foolishness, Glover."

There are rivers in West Pennsylvany,
That are wet only when it is rainy.
It is a matter of doubt,
Whether paved or dug out,
They'll better suit West Pennsylvany.

THE THREE FISHERS.

There were heroes before Agamemnon, and fishermen before Glover. Of one of the latter it was written:

His pole was made of the sturdy oak,
And his line was a cable that never broke.
He baited his hook with tigers' tails,
And sat on a rock and bobbed for whales.

And another:

His pole was made of a peacock's feather,
And his line was a thread of the finest tether.
He baited his hook with mites of cheese,
And sat in his bed and bobbed for fleas.

But it shall be written of Glover:

The Speaker wrapped order, the Congressmen jawed,
When Glover remarked, "I'll go fishing for fraud."
He baited his hook with experts and monsers,
And caught all his friends by the seat of the trousers.

THERE was a sweet pill named McLin,
Who a fat office wasn't placed in,
Wherefore he confessed,
And said all of the rest
(Except him) had been guilty of sin.

Dramatic Close of an Interview.

A gentleman from the North, stopping at Jacksonville, recently wandered off on a little forest stroll, and soon came upon a tumble-down old cabin, at the door of which was seated a venerable white man, with eyes blinking with age and his snowy hair falling thickly about his shoulders. He was watching a little darkey, about fifteen years old, gathering palmetto roots. The gentleman from the North engaged the ancient forester in conversation about the crops, &c., and found the old man intelligent and well-informed about his surroundings. "But as to wages, now," pursued the the Northern visitor, "how much do you have to pay hired help down here? Take that little nigger gathering roots there, how much do you pay him a day?"

The old man hesitated a second or two, and then slowly said, skeining his long white hair through his fingers, "Well, to tell you the truth, stranger, I'm not much on wages myself. The fact is, that little boy gathering roots out there is my wife's son."

The Northern gentleman had no further questions to ask, more particularly, perhaps, as "that little nigger's" mother, a strapping big colored woman, came out of the cabin about that time with a big pair of tongs in her hands, carrying a blazing coal for the old man's pipe.—*Cin. Com. Florida Letter.*

Where Religion Failed in the Hour of Need.

At night old Gumbo was accustomed to retire to his lonely cabin, to light his tallow candle and pore over a dog-eared, dilapidated Bible, and as he read he would, at brief intervals, pause and devoutly exclaim, with tearful, upraised eyes: "Oh! cum de good angel ob the Lor' an' take poor Gumbo home to rest." It happened of a dark night, when by the light of his tallow dip he was intently studying his Bible, there came three solemn, measured raps on the cabin door. Gumbo heard and grew pale with fear, and immediately, with a spasmodic jerk, blew out the light and demanded to know: "Who am dat are knockin' at dis are door?" when a dismal, sepulchral voice answered: "The good angel of the Lord has come to take poor Gumbo up to rest." When, trembingly, with superstitious fear, believing that the good angel of the Lord was really standing at the door, he answers: "I knows dat niggah, Gumbo, but dat ar niggah don't lib heah! Why, dat ar Gumbo am jes dun gone ded dese fo' yeas."—*New Bedford, (Mass.,) Mercury.*

Moses and the Israelites Went Over on the Ice.

A colored preacher in Florida thus held forth: "My brudring, de Israelites went over de Red Sea *on de ice.* They got over all safe; and dat's de reason why Mosses sung de song ob praise. In de morning, when de sun was up, hot, Pharaoh and de Gyptians come wid deir great lumbering chariots ob iron. Dey broke through de ice, and all went to de bottom ob de sea." "Stop, dere!" exclaimed a hearer, "I want to ask a question. I've read geography, and Egypt's a hot country. It's under de tropics, it's near de 'quator, and dere ain't no ice dere. How could dey go ober on de ice, an' dere no ice dere!" To which the preacher responded: "I'm glad you asked dat question. Now I can 'splain. Dat comes ob reading g'ography, instead ob de Bible. My brudring, when de Chillen of Israel go over de Red Sea, dat was a great, great while ago; before dere was any tropics, before dere was any 'quator. Dat's de reason dere was ice, my brudring."

ANYTHING THE MATTER?—When the parent went into the parlor to look for his newspaper, he came suddenly upon his daughter and her young man with their faces so tightly glued to each other that they didn't notice his entry.

"Ahem!" he observed.

The twain started, and came to light with faces that bore every appearance of having just been drawn out of a furnace.

"Anything the matter?" grimly asked the old gentleman.

"I think we must have fainted," said she in a whisper.

"Humph! What made you faint?" he inquired suspiciously.

This was such a poser that she sank back exhausted, leaving her companion to carry them safely forth. With an awful wrench at his faculties he gulped out—

"I think there must be poison in the wall paper."

The old gentleman collapsed.—*Danbury News.*

CASE OF PREMATURE ENTHUSIASM.—An old soldier, relating his experience at a temperance meeting in Iowa, said that at one time he got possession of two kegs of whiskey, took them to camp, put a faucet in one of them, and passed the whiskey around among the boys until they all got pretty full. About the time the keg was empty, he said, for a moment his conscience told him he was doing wrong. He picked up an axe, and knocked the head of the other keg in, and—(here he was interrupted by the deacons starting the cry of "Amen!" "Thank God!" "Glory be to God!" After the house became quiet, he continued: "I knocked in the head of that keg, gave the boys a tincup, and told them to help themselves." It was a case of premature enthusiasm, and the wicked scoffers in the audience had their turn to shout.

THOU SHALT NOT PASS.—A ticket agent in Rochester has been searching the Scripture with an eye to business. On his advertising card appears the following legend: "In those days there were no passes given;" and underneath are the following texts: "Thou shalt not pass."—Numbers xx., 18. "Suffer not a man to pass."—Judges iii., 28—Nahum i., 18. "None shall over pass." Isaiah xxxiv., 10. "This generation shall not pass."—Mark xiii., 30. "So he paid the fare and went."—Jonah i., 3.—*New York Tribune.*

A STORY is told of Ben Wade's interview with a lank resident of the alkali region at a railroad station. The man was peddling cakes on the train while it stopped at the station. Wade asked the cake-vender what sort of a country it was around there. The man said it was as fine a patch of country as could be found in America, they lacked but two things—water and good society. Wade replied: "Humph! That's all hell needs," and the train started, to get out of the alkali country as quick as possible.

"DID Socrates go to hell?" asks the New York *Star.* Well, we can't say, positively, but we think it quite likely. He said, when he went out, that he was going to Natchez, and a man who would go to Natchez would go anywhere.—*St. Louis Post.*

A FELLOW who hid under a sofa at an informal Boston missionary meeting, says that the thirty-five ladies spoke twice of the down-trodden heathen, and more than one hundred times of a new kind of hair dye.

OIL CITY *Derrick:* A news item says that an English traveler in the Holy Land has discovered Jacob's Well. We are delighted to hear it. There has been a rumor abroad for some time that Jacob was dead.

The cold world little realizes the sense of desolation that shuts down on a man who thinks he has been handed too much change by his grocer, when he dodges around the corner and finds it right.

BURLINGTON *Hawkeye:* What a pity Benn Pitman wasted his wife in an oven! He might have saved her until the next campaign, and used her up in a torchlight procession.

Useful and Curious.

To Stew Chickens Whole.

Take a large, tender chicken, and clean as for roasting; wash it thoroughly in several waters, and wipe it dry with a clean towel; then season inside and outside, with salt and peper; have ready as many oysters as the chicken will hold, which take out of their liquor, and after removing all the little particles of shell that may adhere, put them into a colander and let them drain; then season the oysters with salt and pepper, and fill the chicken with as many as it will hold. After skewering it tight, put it into a tin pail with a closely fitting top, put the pail into a pot of boiling water, and let it boil until the chicken is tender. When the chicken is done, remove it to a hot dish, covering immediately, and set it where it will keep hot. Turn the gravy from the pail into a sauce pan; add one teaspoonful of butter, three teaspoonsful of cream, the yolks of three hard boiled eggs chopped fine, a little minced parsley, and a tablespoonful of corn starch made smooth in a little cold milk. Boil up once, pour over the chicken, and serve very hot.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD TEA.—According to Cooper, Cooper & Co., of London, one of the largest firms of tea merchants in the city, a good cup of tea is not always secured by the purchase of the unadulterated genuine leaf from the merchant. A great deal depends upon how it is prepared for the table. In the first place the use of metal, pewter, and German silver tea-pots is condemned as detracting very much from the value of the tea; silver, china, or eartheuware pots being recommended as the best in which to brew "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates." In the next place, the water must boil, but must be poured on the tea the moment it boils, or, so Messrs. Cooper think, it becomes hard, and will not make the tea properly. Carbonate of soda, used to soften the water, we are told, spoils the tea. Finally, all the water should be put on at once, and the tea should be allowed to stand ten minutes.

ABOUT SLOPS.—In contagious times, in addition to the use of food and drink that has been disinfected, great caution should be used in disposing of the chamber slops. It would be safest to treat those from every sick room as being a deadly, insidious poison, liable to be poured into any well within two hundred feet; liable to be washed into the stream or brook below, and thence to be returned to you in the milk can; liable to be washed into pools and ditches, and returned to you by the cows, in the cream or butter, by the hen in her eggs, and by the pig in his sausages. Nay, since Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, and small pox are communicated to domestic animals, if you are a farmer, it may be returned to you with compound interest, in the form of chicken cholera, hog cholera, malignant fevers, etc.—*Kansas Farmer.*

IF YOU MUST DROWN, TRY THIS PLAN.—If death by drowning be inevitable, as in a shipwreck, the easiest way to die would be to suck water into the lungs by a powerful inspiration, as soon as one went beneath the surface. A person who had courage to do this, would probably become almost immediately unconscious, and never rise to the surface. As soon as the fluid filled his lungs, all feelings of chilliness and pain would cease, the indescribable semi-delirium that accompanies anæsthesia would come on, with ringing in the ears and delightful visions of color and light, while he would seem himself to be gently sinking to rest on the softest of beds and with the most delightful of dreams.—*Dr. Tracy, in Popular Science Monthly.*

CHURNING AIDED.—A contributor to the *Maine Farmer,* who had trouble in churning in cold weather, writes as follows:

"It frequently took me hours to bring my butter. I now scald my milk, and my butter comes in a few minutes. After the weather becomes cool, the milk never gets sufficiently heated in the cow's udder to reduce the globules thin and tender, consequently more churning is demanded to break them, and they must be broken before the butter will come. I set the pans on the stove (putting grates under them to prevent injuring the pans), and let them stay till the milk is quite hot—not boiling."

MULLEIN LEAVES FOR CATARRH.—The smoke of mullein leaves has long been considered a specific for catarrh. It will, doubtless, in many cases, alleviate, if it does not cure. The leaves should be thoroughly dried, and then used the same as tobacco in a pipe. The smoke should be pressed to the back of the mouth and exhaled through the nose; once or twice a week will suffice, and should be persevered in. If properly cured there will not be an acrid exudation. A little piece of sponge in the bowl of the pipe will prevent the juice from passing to the mouth.

COCOANUT CAKE.—One-half cupful of butter, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful sweet milk, two cupfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, salt, three eggs, whites of two taken out for icing. Frosting—Whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth with egg beater, then, a teaspoonful at a time, add twenty teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, stirring it in with a knife. Bake cake in jelly cake tins, spread each cake with icing, and sprinkle each evenly and thickly with desiccated cocoanut.

THE London *Lancent* very opportunely warns the medical profession and others not familiar with the symptoms of brain disease, of the urgent necessity of treating "sleeplessness" as a warning symptom of brain disease. A "curious" patient, curious because he cannot sleep, should at once, for his own sake and for that of others, be carefully watched. Delirium tremens, tranmatic delirium, and the most dangerous forms of mania are all prone to give this warning token of their presence, and scarcely any other.

A POISON of any description which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may, it is said, be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil. A person with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil, it is alleged, will positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

HOW TO GREASE A CARRIAGE.—When you got grease your carriage, take some rags with you. Remove the wheel, wipe off carefully the axle clean and bright; see that there is none left on the inside of the hub band. Then only apply a few drops of castor oil, which you will find the best, applied with a feather, or dropped on, will be sufficient. But it should be done often, according to the use of the vehicle.

ICING THAT WILL STICK, BUT NOT BREAK.—One cupful white sugar; enough water to dissolve it; set it on the stove and let it boil until it will "hair;" beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth; pour the heated sugar on the egg, and stir briskly until cool enough to stay on the cake. The icing should not be applied until the cake is nearly or quite cold. This will frost the tops of two common sized cakes.

DR. CORNELIUS FOX writes in the *Sanitary Record:* "There can be no question in the mind of any one who has taken an interest in sanitary subjects, that scarlet fever poison is disseminated by letters. Proofs of this accident have been repeatedly afforded. The outbreak of this disease in a village post-office has presented itself to my notice, on two occasions, and in both cases the disease has spread.

HOW TO LEARN THE PIANO-KEYS.—

All the G and A keys
Are between the black *threes*
And 'tween the *twos* are all the D's.
Then, on the *right* side of the threes,
Will be found the B's and C's;
But on the *left* side of the threes,
Are all the F's and all the E's.

CREOSOTE has been found highly curative in even advanced cases of consumption. M. M. Bouchard and Gimbert report having cured 27 per cent., and improved 31 per cent. of their phthisical patients by using absolutely pure creosote combined with gentian alcohol and Malaga wine.

ROLLED JELLY CAKE.—One cupful sugar, one cupful flour, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten seaparately, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in a dripping pan; when done, turn the cake out upside down upon a towel. Spread the jelly or icing and roll up carefully. It will not break.

THERE is some reason for suspecting that a mould which comes upon the skin of apples and oranges in the form of dark specks, may be the origin of whooping cough, and until the matter is decided, it will be well to avoid eating the skin of apples or rind or oranges.—*Health Monthly.*

THE last new remedy for hydrophobia is a Chinese plant, called *Datura stramonium,* a violent poison. It is asserted that a Chinaman who drank some of the water in which a few leaves of this plant had been steeped completely recovered.

ALBANY PUNCH.—One wineglassful brandy, half wineglassful Jamaica rum, a tablespoonful sugar, then fill the tumbler with crushed ice and water, mix thoroughly, and drink through a straw.

CATARRH

IS IT CURABLE?

THOSE who have suffered from the various and complicated forms of disease assumed by Catarrh, and have tried many physicians and remedies without relief or cure, await the answer to this question with anxious anxiety. And well they may; for no disease that can be mentioned is so universally prevalent and so destructive to health as Catarrh. Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and serious and frequently fatal affections of the lungs follow, in many instances, a case of simple but neglected Catarrh. Other sympathetic affections, such as deafness, impaired eyesight, and loss of sense of smell, may be referred to as minor but nevertheless serious results of neglected Catarrh, bad enough in themselves, but as nothing compared with the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs likely to follow.

IT CAN BE CURED.

IT can be cured. There is no doubt about it. The immediate relief afforded by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is but a slight evidence of what may follow a persistent use of this remedy. The hard, incrusted matter that has lodged in the nasal passages is removed with a few applications; the ulceration and inflammation subdued and healed; the entire membranous linings of the head are cleansed and purified. Constitutionally its action is that of a powerful purifying agent, destroying in its course through the system the *acid poisons,* the destructive agent in catarrhal diseases.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Gentlemen,—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliged to take a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my sense of hearing and compel me to get up several times in the night to clear it and my throat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under the use of not quite three bottles of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. My hearing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no droppings in the throat, no headache, and in every way better than I have been for years. I could feel the effects of the CURE on my appetite, on my kidneys, and, in fact, every part of my system. What has been done in my case is wholly the effect of the RADICAL CURE.

Very respectfully, C. H. LAWRENCE.

PITCAIRNS, Oct. 14.

Indorsed by a Prominent Druggist.

I hereby certify that Mr. Lawrence purchased the RADICAL CURE of me, and from time to time made me familiar with his case. I believe his statement to be true in every particular. JAS. P. DERBY.

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