

SCHOOLS WORTHY OF PATRONAGE

Both the Vail and the Randolph Agricultural Institutions Favored

BY INVESTIGATORS FOR LEGISLATURE

Both of the Schools Made a Profit During Past Year

During the recent session of the Vermont legislature the discontinuance of one of both of the state agricultural schools having been made an issue, a special joint committee was appointed to visit the schools, investigate and report. Its findings were distinctly favorable to the schools. The legislature accepted the report and evidenced its approval and endorsement by renewing the appropriations in the same amounts and under the same conditions as for the previous two years.

So clearly were the advantages possessed by these schools for imparting agricultural education to the youth of Vermont set forth in this report that it deserves a wide reading, especially by parents interested in such a department of training. The special committee consisted of sub-committees representing the committees on education and educational institutions of the Senate and House, to which was joined the president of the legislative Farmers' Club. It visited the Vail school at Lyndonville, March 7, and the Vermont State Agricultural school at Randolph, March 10. The committee also secured such information as it deemed necessary from other sources. From its report, made to the governor and to the members of the committees, represented, is taken the following summary:

The Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms at Lyndonville. This school with outlying farms was an acreage of approximately 1892 acres. About 700 acres are used for tillage. The balance of the property is used for pasture and woodland, including from 30 to 35 acres of a pine forestry plantation. On the property there are 12,000 sugar maples suitable for tapping, 6,000 of which were tapped last year. The balance were not tapped owing to lack of equipment. The State maintains the school on an annual appropriation of \$22,500 and the farm is better than self-supporting.

Buildings and Equipment. The buildings on Speedwell farm, which is the farm upon which the school is located, are of modern construction and equipped with strictly up-to-date farm appliances. These buildings are in a remarkably good state of repair and have the appearance of being well cared for. The buildings on the outlying farms are the ordinary type of Vermont farm buildings and so far as your committee was able to judge from its inspection, are in excellent condition and maintained in a good state of repair. They are not as pretentious as the buildings on Speedwell farm, but will compare very favorably with the farm buildings found on most of our up-to-date Vermont farms.

Water System. The buildings and the adjacent buildings and those other buildings not maintaining their own water system are supplied with water from Chandler pond, which is located in the town of Whitehall and is included in the deed of gift from Theodore N. Vail and wife to the State. The water pressure is so arranged as to supply an excellent fire protection for the farm buildings and the dormitory at Speedwell farm. There is ample hose connection and the students and farm laborers are drilled in the use of the hose cart in case of a fire emergency.

Electric Light Plant. The electric light plant, which is located on the Cahoon falls, Passumpsic river, is thoroughly equipped and well maintained. The electric light plant supplies electricity for illuminating and power purposes to Speedwell farm, the Vail residence and Lyndon Institute and in the judgment of your committee is a valuable water right for the State to retain.

Live Stock and Farm Equipment. Your committee found the live stock in excellent condition. Of the 222 cattle, there are 129 milch cows of excellent type, 1 registered Brown Swiss and 1 registered Guernsey bull. The young stock are very promising. The dairy is complete in every detail. About one cow in ten in the herd is thoroughbred and the balance represents a very high class stock. The 34 horses include one thoroughbred Morgan stallion and two Percheron stallions, used for breeding purposes, 21 work horses of the best farm type, 5 thoroughbred Percheron mares, 1 registered Shire mare, 8 colts and 2 driving horses. The 85 swine are mostly Chester White and the 116 sheep are large and well selected and are headed by one registered Shropshire and one registered Oxford ram. The poultry are White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. The White Leghorns, which predominate in numbers, are from the best strain.

Farm Machinery and Tools. There is a complete list of agricultural machinery and tools including a Fordson tractor, all in excellent condition. The repairs and painting necessary upon this equipment are done almost entirely by students of the school.

The Dormitory. The dormitory was formerly a farm house and has been enlarged and altered so as to make it suitable for dormitory purposes. At present it will accommodate about 60 boys. The toilet and bathing facilities are of the best. The rooms are simply furnished, but well kept. The kitchen is equipped with a cold storage plant and the dining hall and sitting rooms are attractive rooms. The food furnished the pupils is mostly supplied from Speedwell farm and is of exceedingly good quality.

The Administration Building. In the summer of 1918, the building at Speedwell farm was made over into an administration building, comprising one large recitation room,

a library that is also used for study and recitation purposes, 2 offices and a recreation room, which is sometimes used for classroom purposes. The expenses of these alterations were defrayed from the proceeds of the farm and the alterations were made very largely by the students at the school. The basement of this building is designed for a creamery. In the rear of the administration building and connected with it, is a building originally designed for a riding ring. The lower floor of this building makes an ideal room for stock judging, while the upper floor can be finished off into an assembly hall and gymnasium that will easily accommodate 500 people.

The Curriculum. The curriculum at the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms covers twelve consecutive months and a boy when he has completed this period is given a diploma. It is possible for a boy to enter at the beginning of any month and continue his course so long as he can remain at the school. If for any reason a student is obliged to leave the school temporarily, he can return and complete his course at any time, provided that in doing the twelve consecutive months are covered. In brief, the object of this course is that a boy at the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms shall have the farm experience that is apt to arise in each month of the year and the instruction applicable thereto. The course of study is organized about the activities that are important on the farm at any given time. For this purpose the students are divided into four groups. The students remain in each group for one week. One group is concerned for a week primarily with instruction about the dairy. Another group is concerned for a week primarily with instruction about farm crops. A third group is concerned with miscellaneous activities on the farm, such as the care of sheep, poultry and swine, orcharding, shop work, repair of buildings, tools, etc.

A fourth group works on the main farm under the direct supervision of the farm superintendent. This work is done for wages and is designed to test the efficiency of the instruction received in the school. The main farm also furnishes opportunities for students to learn the slaughtering of animals, the care of sick animals, the training of colts and oxen, and other activities of like nature. At the beginning of each week the groups change. Those who have been in group one take up the work previously done by group two, and so on. No textbooks are required, but the library is well supplied with standard works on farming and whenever a problem is encountered in the farm work, the student is referred to a passage in some text book directly applicable to the problem at hand. The boys are also taught English, farm arithmetic and a simple form of civics designed to inculcate the principles of good citizenship.

Tuition. Vermont boys attending this school are not charged any tuition. Boys from outside the State are charged a tuition of \$60 a year. All boys are expected to furnish their own towels, bed linen, blankets, etc., to pay the expenses of laundering the same, and are charged \$5 per week for board and lodging except for the week in which they work for wages. During the week in which the boys are working, they receive their board and lodging free of charge and are paid at the rate of from \$30 to \$40 a month, according to the nature of their employment and their ability. It is also possible on Saturdays of the other weeks for the boys to work at from fifteen to twenty cents an hour and throughout the twelve months of the school course all boys who so desire are able to work for compensation about the farm or in the dormitory during the hours in which they are not engaged in school work. It is safe to say that any boy who is willing to work will be able during the year to earn from three-quarters to the entire amount of his expenses for the year's instruction at this school. This policy was one of the conditions made by Mr. Vail in his deed of gift to the State of Vermont and has been strongly emphasized by the teachers at the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms and by the members of the State Board of Education ever since they took over the management of this school.

Requirements for Admission. The requirements of admission to this school are strictly in accord with the conditions set down in the deed of gift which states: "The requirement for admission to such school not to be so exacting as to exclude anyone who has a fair, substantial primary education and who shows in his work and study, industry and application." Of the graduating class of 1918, consisting of fifteen members, thirteen went back to farm work, one found employment in manufacture of farm implements and one enlisted in the army.

The State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center. This school has an acreage of approximately 172 acres. It may be divided as follows: Pasture and sugar orchard, 61 acres; pasture and woodland, 29 acres; and tillable land, 83 acres. The soil at the school at Randolph is of a quality peculiarly adapted to farm crops and of the 83 acres of cultivated land, 40 acres are used for the raising of hay in the sugar orchard there are about 700 acres that are suitable for tapping. Last year over 500 were tapped and increased equipment will permit a larger number to be tapped this year. Your committee first visited the school building which was formerly the old Randolph Normal school and is leased by the State of Vermont from the trustees of the Orange County Grammar school. The building is in excellent condition, contains office accommodations, six recitation rooms and laboratories and an assembly room. In the basement there is a soil room and the farm machinery repair shop.

Your committee then visited the shop, where a number of the students were dismantling an old farm wagon under the supervision of one of the instructors. In connection

with this building there is also a lumber and stock room. Excellent Farm Barn, Etc. The cow and horse barn is an excellent building, well kept and fitted with modern farm appliances. The pigery, including slaughter house and feed room, is a new building, built from the proceeds of the farm, and was largely erected by the students and the instructors. It is in good condition and well kept. The dairy building is also a new building, built from the proceeds of the farm, and was also largely erected by the students and instructors. Both these buildings were built during the summer and autumn of 1918. The dairy is equipped with all the modern dairy appliances. The hen house is of sufficient size to care for five flocks of hens of fifty birds each and is in a good state of repair.

Your committee also inspected the tool shed and found that the farm was equipped with adequate farm machinery and tools. The manure shed was built out of the proceeds of the farm and is a valuable asset to the school. New Modern Dormitory. The dormitory building has been built recently from a special State appropriation and would be a credit to any educational institution. The construction is modern, the toilets and bathing facilities all that could be desired. The rooms are clean and well kept and simply but attractively furnished. The dining room is attractive and commodious and the kitchen well kept, the quality of food is excellent. One portion of the dormitory is given over to a recreation room and library of ample size. The dormitory can now accommodate 64 students.

The water supply of the school is furnished from springs owned by the State and forced by a ram to a covered reservoir from which it flows to the buildings by gravity. The electricity is obtained from the Hortonia Power company. Live Stock. The stock consists of a herd of 35 head of cattle, 22 of which are pure bred registered Jerseys, one pure bred registered Ayrshire and the rest grade Jerseys. The bull is a pure-bred registered Jersey. There are seven-teen milch cows in the herd. There are five horses of the farm work horse type. The 35 head of swine are of the Ohio Improved Chester breed. The poultry consists of 71 hens in five flocks and the breeds are White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. All the live stock is in good condition and shows the result of careful care and attention.

WHY DO SO MANY AMERICAN WOMEN WORRY AND FRET?

This Vermont Resident Discovered the Reason and Is Glad to Tell About It.

Robust, healthy, rosy-cheeked women seldom worry. Their condition of body and mind is such that they can rise above the causes which produce melancholy and brooding. It is the woman with weak blood who is thrown into nervous unrest by little annoyances that grow so monstrous in her imagination that it seems as if she must scream to relieve her feelings. When the blood becomes weak the stomach is disordered, the nerves lose their strength, sleep is almost impossible and the increasing weakness gives new cause for worry.

Mrs. Lucien Tremblay, of No. 209 Lake street, St. Albans, Vermont, worried and then she began treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I had overtaxed my strength to such an extent that it was impossible for me to do my work. I worried constantly over little things and was so nervous that unusual sounds upset me. Everything I ate caused stomach distress and I had awful headaches that seemed to blind me at times. I also had dizzy spells and couldn't sleep at night. A friend told my husband about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and he procured a box for me. After a careful treatment, during which I faithfully followed directions, I regained my strength. My stomach disorder disappeared and with it the headaches and dizzy spells. I'm no longer nervous and don't worry any more. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to others."

Your own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Write for the free booklet on nervous disorders and diet. —Adv.

with this building there is also a lumber and stock room.

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The Curriculum. The curriculum at the Vermont State Agricultural school at Randolph Center covers two school years of nine months each. There is a special course of one year maintained for graduates of approved high schools. Under normal conditions the school year opens in the middle of September and closes on the 1st of June. The course is divided so that about one-half of the student's time shall be devoted to the practical work and problems of farming

and the other half to the study of theoretical courses closely applied to these problems, such as physics, chemistry, biology, rural sociology and ethics. English, farm arithmetic and a short course in history are also taught. Your committee does not wish to have it understood that the school at Randolph is in any sense a theoretical school of agriculture, on the contrary it is emphatically a practical school and the practical and theoretical courses are used to supplement each other.

Tuition. Vermont boys attending this school are not charged any tuition. Boys from outside the State are charged a tuition of \$40 a year. All boys are expected to furnish their own towels, bed linen, blankets, etc., and to pay for laundering the same and are charged \$6 per week for board and lodging.

Their expenses for textbooks and reference books run from \$20 to \$30 a year and every boy is expected to remain at the Randolph school for the nine consecutive months that make up the school year. The school encourages every boy to take up some farm project during the summer vacation and if possible some member of the faculty visits his farm during the vacation for the purpose of inspecting and supervising his work.

Opportunities are given to the students to do outside work for compensation in the evenings and on Saturdays, while in attendance at the school. There is also an opportunity for a boy to earn something by working in the dormitory. Out of last year's graduating class of 22 students at least 90 per cent. returned to work upon Vermont farms.

Summary. Your committee has gone into considerable detail in inspecting and describing the buildings, stock and methods of instruction at the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms and the Vermont State Agricultural school at Randolph Center. We have done this in order to place before your Excellency and the members of the joint committee, the conditions as we have found them at these schools. While visiting the schools your committee had ample opportunity to observe the students at their work in the barns, shops and classrooms. We conversed freely with the students of both institutions as well as with the instructors and we cannot speak too highly of the enthusiastic feeling of co-operation that exists between the members of the faculty and the student body at both institutions and their loyalty toward their respective schools.

Some criticism has been made that the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms and the Vermont State School of Agriculture are maintaining parallel courses and for that reason one or the other should be discontinued. Your committee after examining into the educational methods of both institutions found that certain important differences exist between the schools. The Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School at Lyndonville and the State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center. Some of these differences are due to the conditions surrounding the two schools. Others represent differences in policy. The deed of gift of the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School definitely fixes the entrance requirements at that institution. The important question concerning the boy's entrance at this school is not what opportunity there is for the school to be of service to him. There are, therefore, no limitations as regards age or experience.

At Randolph, on the other hand, it is desirable to make rather definite entrance requirements and to insist upon at least the equivalent of grammar school graduation as a minimum entrance requirement. It has always been customary for this school to receive a considerable number of graduates from approved high schools. The work must, therefore, be suited to the ability of these more advanced students.

A second difference is indicated in the possibility of self-support at these schools. At the Theodore N. Vail school it is possible for any Vermont boy to earn all of his expenses. For this purpose the school is organized in the same manner as the part-time basis in the industries. On week days the boys work for wages on the farm and in addition has the opportunity to work for wages at times when he is not receiving instruction.

At the State School of Agriculture at Randolph, on the other hand, the State Board of Education cannot promise to prospective students the opportunity to earn any large part of their expenses. This is due to the size of the farm and the lack of labor needs. Even though boys are able to secure work on adjacent farms there is no advantage that comes from such service other than the financial one because the boys cannot be under direct supervision.

A third difference is found in the type of instruction. Both schools aim at preparation for Vermont farming. The course of study at the State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center requires at least one-half of the boy's time for practice work. The other half is devoted to a systematic study of science and kindred subjects related to agriculture.

At the Theodore N. Vail School of Agriculture the entire course is devoted to farming. The sciences and mathematics are treated when the occasion arises in connection with actual farm practice. In other words, at Randolph text books are a necessity. At the Vail school at Lyndonville, they are a last resort.

The Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School has not undertaken to deal with specialties in agriculture. Nearly all the boys who enter this institution come with the definite intention of returning to the farm. At the State Agricultural School at Randolph there has been some degree of specialization. Boys have been trained to become cow testers and farm managers and at present the school has undertaken to train some young men to become creamery managers.

Doubtless the greatest evidence that these are not competing institutions is to be found in the fact that neither is a real institution. These are in attendance at each institution boys from various sections of the State and it is often possible to find students from the same town in attendance at both of the schools.

Recommendations. Bearing in mind the great importance of agriculture in the State and the necessity for agricultural train-

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ing and also in view of the fact that the State has very large and very valuable property interests and a large amount of capital already invested in these two agricultural schools, your committee respectfully make the following recommendations:

That the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms at Lyndonville and the Vermont State Agricultural School at Randolph Center be retained as State Schools of Agriculture on the basis of their respective appropriations and that the continued maintenance of these schools shall be made a settled State policy.

That the direct management of the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms at Lyndonville and the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center be vested in the State Board of Education and that said Board be authorized to institute a system of bookkeeping and accounting that shall be in harmony with the deed of gift so far as the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms is concerned and also in accord with the business and educational policies of both institutions.

The State Board of Education is urged to proceed upon a systematic policy of publicity in connection with the Theodore N. Vail Agricultural School and Farms at Lyndonville and the Vermont State Agricultural School at Randolph Center, whereby the educational opportunities and aims of the schools shall be made familiar to the citizens of the State of Vermont.

Respectfully submitted, H. R. KINGSLEY, Chairman. H. L. BALLOU, F. S. JACKSON, W. S. AUSTIN of Reading, J. H. BLOOD, J. B. ESTER, S. C. CARPENTER, H. G. LUCE, Sub-Committee.

Figures in detail submitted by the committee show that the Vail School farms showed a profit last year of \$8,952.89 and increased the livestock inventory from \$16,478.40 to \$24,673. The school property, inventoried at \$292,900.78 when the state took it in 1915, now stands at \$294,833.36. The Randolph school farm made a profit last year of \$3,314.20, which was absorbed in the increase of inventory, amounting to \$5,580.17, due largely to new buildings constructed. The inventory is now \$33,808.50, exclusive of new dormitory. There are 233 graduates of the Randolph school, with every county except Essex represented.

MISSIONARIES INSPIRE WARRIORS. Caused British Colonial Troops to Win Battles from Germans.

Denver, Col., May 22.—Missionary effort in British colonies in the Orient and far East aided in inspiring native troops with the morale necessary to win battles from the Germans, according to the annual report of the American Baptist Foreign Missions society given here today to the northern Baptist convention.

In every missionary field in a country which was at war with Germany, it was asserted, the missionaries played an important part in recruiting activities and in relief work among the troops in training. The war has seriously interfered with missionary activities, according to the report. Hundreds of missionaries and candidates of appointment to mission fields have engaged in Young Men's Christian association, Red Cross and other relief work with the army. With

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Principally most miles per dollar. Also a better hold on the road, unusual resilience and excellent appearance.

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the end of the war, numerous candidates are ready for missionary appointment and a survey made by the board, the report says, shows the need of 222 families additional for missionary work in the next five years. Eighty families are wanted for foreign work this year. In several mission fields where work has been well developed, no resident missionary is in charge.

The society spent in the year ending March 31, last, \$1,131,973 aside from various expenditures for which specific appropriations were made. This was an increase of more than \$86,000 over the expenses of the previous year.

The society requests for the ensuing year \$2,175,573. Reconstruction work in France and Belgium and extension of the missionary activities curtailed by the war is given as the reason for the increased sum. The budget contemplates considerable extension to educational activities in connection with missionary work. Foreign colleges need additional funds and more instructors and new buildings. Medical work is to be enlarged, particularly in countries hard hit by the war.

A large part of the report has to do with work in India, where the influenza epidemic removed a large number of native Christian workers and cholera added to the death toll in that country. The survey shows that medical men are urgently needed now in China and Burma to occupy hospitals now vacant. Nurses also are needed.

Celebrities (In 1939). Stranger—Who is that fellow over there sitting by himself? Native—That is the fellow who fired the last shot in the world war. Stranger—And who is the fellow over there surrounded by the big crowd? Native—That is the fellow who claims to have taken the last drink on June 30, 1919.—Judge.

But Alas, They Don't. Patience is a virtue that we always expect our creditors to possess.—Boston Transcript.

AVOID MISTAKES

No Need to Experiment with Barre Evidence at Hand.

There are many well-advertised kidney remedies on the market to-day, but none so well recommended—none so Barn recommended as Doan's Kidney Pills.

Read this Barre case: A. J. Stewart, carriage maker 24-26 Prospect street, says:

"Some years ago I suffered from an accident which left my kidneys weak, was troubled more or less after that with the secretions. They were off color and generally contained sediment. My back was quite painful at times, and sharp pains ran up and down my spine. I had used Doan's Kidney Pills at such times and they have always given satisfactory relief."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Stewart had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

Winding Up an Estate is easy and without sacrifice if sufficient life insurance is available. It is always 100 per cent cash. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard general agent, Rialto block, Montpelier, Vt.

The Wee One burrowed her pink nose deeper in Mother's neck, mumbling, "Mother, if she squeezed 'em cuddly than usual. Mother knew 'em terrible hard? 'Nen you wouldn't what was coming. National Biscuit Co. was to do not any little sing but cuit were again in demand and she snuffed, thinking of the 'Biscos and Zu Zu—' "Wee wants a party" came the half-smothered confession. "A party! But what's that? You're away to-day, and you're home in time to make little cakes for Wee's party." "Wee wants sweet cakes in this boxes. Nice parties, Mother, I want to make little cakes for Wee's party." "Wee wants sweet cakes in this boxes. Nice parties, Mother, I want to make little cakes for Wee's party."

The best known biscuit in the world—the perfect soda cracker, perfectly baked—crisp, tender and appetizing, and delivered to you oven-fresh by your own grocer. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY Ineada Biscuit

CATARRH For head or throat Catarrh try the vapor treatment—VICK'S VAPOR "YOUR BODYGUARD"—307, 604, 320

Resinol certainly healed that rash quickly You don't have to wait to know that Resinol is healing your skin trouble! The first application usually stops the itching and makes the skin look healthier. And its continued use rarely fails to clear away all trace of eruption, crusts and soreness. Besides, it contains nothing that could injure or irritate the tenderest skin, even of a tiny baby. Sold by all druggists and Dealers in toilet goods.