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PIONEER'S WORK IN VARIATION BRIGHT BIOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Prof. Henry Crampton's Experiments and Findings the Latest Achievement of the Energies of Darwin and His

Successors-Burbank's Work Contrasted

why is Professor Crampton, of Colum-bla, doing this? What end has he in view? Question after question comes pouring in the moment this new work is pouring in the moment this new work is mentioned. The work of the moths comes as one of the latest developments of as true a romance as has ever been written. It is the story of guiet gardens and greenhouses, of laboratories and lecture rooms of great universities. In its extent it of great universities. In its extent it covers more than a century, and in that century have occurred long periods with-put gains-momentous discoveries and bit-ter internecine wars. Having told last week the story of the moths I shall now tell briefly the story of the experimental breeder and of his fellows, the statistican and cytologist, a story unknown even to many a biologist of the present day.

Darwin's Leadership.

many a biologist, a story unknown event day. Darwin's Leadership. When Darwin, the greatest biological uninary of all the past, brought forth the "Oriental Species," he assumed, first, variation in animal or plant, an unques-tionable fact; second, that this variation was transferred from parent to child, and third, that in the struggle for existence only those types best fitted to wage con-tinual war with elements tending toward the persistence of such a favored race, and the disappearance of weaker inter-vening forms comes about the differen-tiation into species. This conception was so great in its magnitude, that clew after the point after point, was inevitably which even his indefatigable industry was forced to leave untouched. Promi-nent among these questions came the problem of how variation first came to stat. Did environment and training the point jumps? Before Darwin, Lamarck beleved that the long-legged bird by the shore, wading in pursuit of food, develops its legs out of proportion to the rest of its body and tramarkians adapted the theory to the science remained satisfied with this. If the solve on the statisfied with this. If the differentiation to its offspring. A type is at last produced which is the science remained satisfied with this. If the solve down in 1833 by Weissman in his denial that individual variation can be transmitted. The developments of the last decade have brought forward laws and theories along this line which de-sires information on the present days and theories along this line which de-sires information on the present days and theories along this line which de-sires information on the present days and theories along this line which de-tion, and posesses a special signifi-and maintenance of species is one of the preta by Bateson, stand among the proted by Bateson, stand among the proted by Bateson, stand among the

kind he examined with utmost care all variations, and found that variations or-dinarily consisted of the disappearance of some essential part and tended in-variably to return to type. With a new

other

sults.

of some essential part and tended in-variably to return to type. With a new species some new characteristic was or-dinarily added. In this way De Vries drew a sharp lien between fluctuating variations and mutations, and finally de-termined that from the facts presented the origin of species by mutations was the only ossible solution that he could see. The sindelian law of purity of the germ cells owed clearly in the breed-ing true of the new forms, after a sud-den bound had separated the new species from the old. The work of De Vries has awakened A Summing Up.

The work of De Vries has awakened

By Hollis Godfrey, in the Boston Evening Transcript. A stud of Ailanthus moths. A pedigree book with six thousand individual moths entered therein. Four thousand moths who knew their father and grandfather; and six hundred who can trace back their lofty lineage to their great-great-gread-parents. This is a fairy story of the pre-sent day. Why is Professor Crampton, of Colum-bla, doing this? What end has he in view? Question after question comes pouring in the moment this new work is mentioned. The work of the moths comes pouring in the moment this new work is mentioned. The work of the moths comes pouring in the moment this new work is mentioned. The work of the moths comes pouring in the moment this new work is mentioned. The work of the moths comes pouring in the moment this new work is pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment this new the the moths comes pouring in the moment the moths comes pouring in the moment the new the the the th

versal relation was observed, the domin-ants were to the recessive; approximate-ly, as three to one. In the second gen-eration, mating like with like, all the recessive bred true to their character. One-third of the dominants did the same, but the remaining two-thirds, one-half the whole series' split up, as did their parents, the first hybrids, into three parts dominant and one recessive showing that Now for America. In Luther Burbank we have a type of a great utilitarian breeder as opposed to the man of pure science. Burbank went to California to find a climate and soft suitable for rapid find a climate and soll suitable for rapid growth, where repeated generations could be obtained. He did this in order to im-prove stocks, and to obtain new varie-ties which would be useful to man. In his work he has utilized all the methods of the gardener, methods which are of use to the biological worker as well. There are three classes into which these methods may be divided. The improve-ment of environment and the consequent parents, the first hybrids, into three parts dominant and one recessive, showing that this last group must have contained the recessive character potentially, though they resembled the stronger parent. These facts Mendel Interpreted fin a very simple way, and yet the great majority of the biological writers aggee that he has the true explanation. He believes that the hybrid which produces egg-cells and pollen-cells, produces those containing one of the alternative characters, and only one, that is, the hybrid cannot proment of environment and the consequent

only one, that is, the hybrid cannot pro-duce a cell containing both dominant anu recessive, each cell must contain either one or the other. Permanence In Heredity

ment of environment and the consequent better nutrition, grafting and hybridiza-tion. Burbank's white blackberries, seed-less apples, and his new fruit the plum-cot, are examples of his results, while the production of his "Paradox." a hy-brid of blackberry and raspberry, is an example of his methods. Forty thousand of these hybrids were produced and grown until the fruit matured. Then from the whole lot the best single variety was chosen, while the other plants, with their crop of ripening berries were torn up, and made into a huge bonfire. Noth-ing was left of the forty thousand save one parent plant, the new variety "Para-dox."

one or the other. Permanence in Heredity Mendel's law relates primarily to the aspect of permanence of the course of heredity, the unchanging nature of a species once formed, for it shows the continuity from generation to genera-tion of the germ-plasm in its purity as the physical basis of inheritance. The law does not indeed deal directly with the means by which new characters may arise to differentiate a species. Limitations to its use as well as po-tential possibilities will have to be re-cognized, but any analysis of the course of evolution must now recognize the es-tablished facts of hereditary transmis-sion established by the simple German priest. Mendel's results had slumbered for thirty years, the followers of Lamarck still held the right of way, when sud-denly there appeared a work which marked the beginning of a new era in the treatment of evolutionary problems. On one side of the Zoolowical Garden at Amsterdam the ships from the Dutch East Indies enter the "Entrepot Dok" from the sea, discharging there into the great storehouses their treasure reaped from the orient. On the other an iron gate leads into the botanic garden of the university. To the casual visitor, Amsterdam is likely to remain a maze of Rembrandts and canals, while the palms and tulips of the garden are for-gotten. There for many years Hugo De Vries, professor of botany in the Uni-versity of Amsterdam, has sought for more light on the problems of the origin of species. In his most reccent book Dr. De Vries here or the title near there there the origin of species. up, and made into a huge bonfire. Noth-ing was left of the forty thousand save one parent plant, the new variety "Para-dox." Burbank's own idea has been to get more and better fruits and plants. The enormous number of forms that were un-successful experiments, according to his view, were completely ignored, and here his road deviates from that of the strict scientist. Burbank has not taken into ac-count all his materials, but only those forms which were of purely utilitarian value. Mendel and De Vries, on the oth-er hand, breeding for scientific purposes, paid quite as much attention to their failures as to those plants which succeed-ed. There is no reason why the work of Burbank should be belittled because his results are utilitarian, but from a scien-tific standpoint they are incomplete. In so brief an article as this a great host of experimental breeders, whose faithful and valuable work has been of service to science, must be ignored. We must pass hurriedly over the historic dis-cussion between Bateson and Weldon for and against the Mendelian theories, and Bateson's valuable additions to the laws of heredity. We pause only to mention the fact that Darwin and many of his followers, while they experimented quali-tatively in hybrids, did not in general the fact that Darwin and many of his followers, while they experimented quali-tatively in hybrids, did not in general perform the quantitative experiments which the Mendellans have so painstak-ingly carried on. Now from the experi-mental breeder let us pass to the man whose long hours over the microscope have given us our knowledge of the structure of the cell, the cytologist. In his most recent book Dr. De Vries has on the title page these three quota-

tions:--"The origin of species is a natural phenomenon."-Lamarck.

heritance and its relation to variation and maintenance of species is one of the set increased of the set increased of the set increased in the period in the species is an object of the set increased in the period in the period in the period in the species is an object of the set increased in the period in

become public when news comes that this other young soldier of fortune, Wilson Mizner, has been separated straighten up from his microscope, be-come an expert accountant and watch the life mysteries of tender plants or tiny creatures, while the statistician to fill his columns, seeks data from the animate world. Every investigator is watching the results in all these fields and a fever-ish activity prevails. from his wife and her millions. In a little more than two weeks after

his wedding the young California giant and one-time lion tamer of the Pacific, is out of the Charles Yerkes mansion, over which he ruled briefly Among present day investigations the work of Dr. Henry Cramoton with the allanthus moth stands as a striking ex-ample of the possibilities of twentieth as its lord. The former .Mrs. Yerkes is in a state of nervous collapse and century science. How has Professor Crampton followed will see no one.

How has Professor Crampton followed out the work of the men who have gone before. He has been from earliest child-hood a lover of nature, and of her tiniest children. His graduation from college found him publishing important discov-erles concerning cleavage in snails. His year at Massachusetts Institute of Tech-nology, his summer work at Woods Hole and Cold Spring Harbor, as well as his ten years at Columbia, have all played their part in fitting him for accomplish-ment. The news of the parting came from Washington last night, where Mr. Mizner was seen with a group of men friends late Saturday night. It was earned there that he had telephoned his wife from that city yesterday begging to be forgiven and to be permitted to return. The reply, it is said, was an emphatic and bitter "No."

ment. The long, patient attempt to study here-dity by the mating of compound moths, with the ultimate failure to obtain off-spring, might have been disheartening to Mr. Mizner did not attempt to hide his chagrin. Friends said that he would probably sue his wife in the atany man. But our eager modern explorary, seeking with Peary's persistence some farther outpost in the spaces beyond our knowledge, know no discouragement. Where one road ends, they start antempt to compel her to carry out the provisions of a prenuptial agreement they had made. This agreement is alleged to have provided \$1,000,000 for Professor Crampton's work on correla the young bridegroom.

Professor Crampton's work on correla-tion shows the possibilities of the statisti-cal method. Year after year his inquiry into the basis of selection was carried on, until he could at last announce that one more step had been gained. And that the basis of selection was correlative. He had found that the individual which The trouble is believed to have begun over financial affairs, and to have been made worse by the influence of Mrs. Mizner's lawyer and women friends, who were always strenuously

the basis of selection was correlative. He had found that the individual which tended to survive had parts most perfect-ly proportioned to its size. During the years which he devoted to the establishment of this theory, the far-ther possibilities of experimental breed-ing had come to possess great fascination for him. The publications of the results of Mendel and De Vries was opening a new era in the biological world. Since childhood Crampton had been collecting and using allanthus moths. And after four years of preparation the investiga-tion with them was begun. How sallent-ly stands out the imemnse labor neces-sary to obtain the full falmly history of the six thousand moths. Mizner had been living in the Fifth avenue mansion scarcely ten days when he took his departure, because his wife refused to give him enough spending money. He left the house on Wednesday last, with the same two suit cases he carried in with him when he took up his residence as the lord of the Yerkes mansion in such grand

sary to obtain the full faimly history of the six thousand moths. Dr. Crampton has been willing to live with the moths. He has studied their slightest peculiarities, and, watching them hour by hour, has come to have so inti-mate a knowledge, as to hasten on re-sults. -skylights "Metallic" Skylights

sults. A follower of Mendel and De Vries, no failure was thrown aside, no particle of information deemed insignificant. The possibilities of pedigree bookkeeping, the perfection of statistical methods, have been utilized to the last degree. In all this work the scientific imagination, which characterizes the leaders in re-search, has furnished new methods of approach. don't leak because their hollow metal frames allow for ex-

this work the scientific imagination, which characterizes the leaders in research, has furnished new methods of approach.
 The stock farm of allanthus moths, stands to-day the biological sequence of the quiet garden in Brunn, where Mendel worked, as well as of the field in Holland, where the great evening primrose charged its form. We may well believe that with these historic gardens will some day stand the old laboratory where passes the brief but wonderful life of the pedigreed allanthus moth.
 Dr. Cramptor's results confirm to a remarkable degree the work of the leaders of the century. Throughout the space of the investigation Mendel's law of dominance has held good. Every crossing of the moths has shown alternative inheritance. One parent or the other has impressed some indelible trait upon the off-spring, and no blending of their characteristics appears. In the final arrangement and comparison of family histories the moths have shown again and again those strange ratios which led Mendel to bring forward the law of the purity of the germ cell.
 De Vries gave Crampton much-new wavas of measuring, new conceptions of pedigree bookkeeping, new thought as regards the origin of species. All these have been of value in the attempt. The work of Quetelet and Galten, of Pearson and Bateson, have given him of their best. Experimental breeding interpreted by statistics is to be the great biological opportunity of the future, and Dr. Crampton has develoed the possibilities of this union to the utmost.
 One great determination lies behind him in his discovery of the principle of correlation. Many a minor question has been solved by his patient labor, aided by his scientific imagination. There is every reason to hope for vasity more light yet to come from his investigations.

cause.

Inner gutters carry off the water of condensation.

are made in many forms, both with and

RARELY CONFERS.

rarely confers decorations upon for-

coronation medal. Capt. S. L. Slocum,

with the British troops in South Africa, has been given a Boer medal, and Rear Admiral B. F. McCalla, who dis-

tinguished himself in the first expedi-

tion under command of Vice-Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, for the relief of the ministers besieged in

Pekin in 1900, has been offered a China war medal. The British Government

presents more substantial gifts, how-

ever, than decorations. It has offered a sword to Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, of the

revenue cutter service, a silver swrit-

ing set to Arthur M. Beaupre, of Ill-

nois, who is minister to Argentina; a silver inkstand to George H. Bridg-

man, consul at Kingston, Jamaica; sil-

THE OLD FOLKS

Mr. Angus McMillan Tells Them Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Cure Their Stomach Troubles.

Of peculiar interest to the aged is the story of Mr. Angus McMillan, of Laggan P.O., Glengarry Co., Ont. Mr.

McMillan is now over 82 years of age and looks hearty enough to reach the 100 mark. He attributes a large part

of his splendid health to Dodd's Dys-

"I suffered from Dyspepsia for more

than 20 years but never met with anything to cure me till I commenced tak-

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using them for two days all the pain



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17

The study of hybridication of the principal means of sources a waterpread over a sthe principal means of evolution.
The offspring of unlike parents, fascinated him. For ten years, the years of evolution.
De Vries and the Primrose
It was well known that mutations were courring from time to time in various of the publication of the "Origin of Species." In their power as the problem bet the state of the problem bet the problem bet the state state of the problem bet the state state of the problem bet the problem bet the state of the problem bet the problem bet the problem bet the state state of the problem bet the state state of the problem bet the the proble

low: a plant with round peas with one p bearing angular peas. The offspring of these diverse pairs ex-hibited a most striking phenomenon; in all cases, one and one only, of the con-trasted parental characters was found in the hybrid. Thus, they were all tail, or their peas were all round, or all yellow, while the characters of shorter length, of angularity, or of greennees were ob-scured, or "recessive." as Mendel called it. The character which appeared, Men-del termed "dominant." In short, then, the hybrid first produced was never a all cases, one and one only, of the con-trasted parental characters was found in the hybrid. Thus, they were all tall, or while the characters of shorter length, of angularity, or of greenness were ob-scured, or "recessive," as Mendel called it. The character which appeared, Men-the hybrid first produced was never a blend of the two parental plants, but al-



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great South American Rheumatic Cure has, in thousands of were

great South American Rheumatic Cure has, in thousands of tances, controlled and conquered most stubborn and next to baffling es in from one to three days. Imbago is one of rheumatism's full brothers. It comes and prostrates times with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and yet, as in the most cute inflammatory cases, the great South American Rheumatic Cure comes as a ministering angel, holds out its healing hand, and bids the comes as a ministering angel, holds out its healing hand, and bids the fronment. bent and bedridden take on the suppleness of youth. Lots of

testimony for the asking. Healthy kidneys are kept so by South American Kidney Cure, Ind unhealthy kidneys are cured by the same great remedy SOLD BY C. McCALLUM.

proved optical instruments; for new meth-ods and new equipment. In the years following, the primary im-portance of the nucleus, the controlling element of the cell, became evident. This conception soon became joined to the theory of the botanist, Naegell, which was that there existed a specific heredi-tary substance or organism that control-led the transmission of individual char-acteristics. These organisms, Naegell be-lleved, were composed of two substances distributed throughout the whole cell, one of which had to do with the trans-mission, while the other concerned the physiological properties. Finally, in 1882, came the next great step-the proof that the hereditary substance which had to came the next great step—the proof that the hereditary substance which had to do with the transmission of character-istics resided in the nucleus, and was that part of the cell known as the chromatin. bart of the cell known as the chromatin. Weissman and others gave this proof of the physical basis of inheritance, name-ly, that it rests upon a substance which is termed "Germplasm." Here is the meeting point of the cytologist and the experimental breeder. To obtain further results the cytologist must depend large-ly upon the breeder. To-day one great problem for the man with the microscope is to get the physical basis for the charproblem for the man with the microscope is to get the physical basis for the char-acters that behave in inheritance like those studied by Mendel.

The Use of Mathematics.

Statistics and mathematics. Instinctive-ly comes the mental picture of a series of congressional reports on the one side ver watches to E. C. Hadley and Albert L. Whitten, of the lighthouse service. and class rooms with an atmosphe

and class rooms with an atmosphere of chalk on the other. If we must indulge in such matter let us at least hope for such interesting data as the color of a hound or the coat of a thoroughbred in-stead of an X and Y. Here are a thou-sand men standing in a mass meeting. The light shining upon the upturned faces shows a sea with rising and fall-ing waves caused by the varying statures. Can we find any law by which these variations can be mathematically shown? Quetelet's attempt to solve this problem in 1846 was the first effort made to solve animate problems by the use of **GOOD NEWS FOR** problem in 1846 was the first to solve this problem in 1846 was the first effort made to solve animate problems by the use of statistical data. Twenty-five years later Francis Galton, the cousin of Darwin, took up two problems. First, what is the reason for differences in family stature? That is, why should the *solve* the differ from the son and the mothe. from the daughter; and second, what is the rea-son for the strange reappearance of cer-tain spots in the coat color of Basset hounds? In his attempt to solve these problems he reverted to the work of Quetelet, carried it on, enlarged upon it and finally set a mould for all future statistical progress. Mice, rabbits, guinea bies and many an-other strange type of data have been

other strange type of data have been found here. Pearson's results from eve color in man and coat color in thorough-bred horses should be mentioned, and many investigations even though unsuc-

essful in attaining their main ends have

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Stomach troubles are one of the burdens the old folks have to bear. It is good news for them that there is a speedy and effectual cure for them in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets

CASTS HIM OFF

Widow of Yerkes Gets Rid of Young Lochinvar.

WIDOWED Dec. 29, 1905 RE-MARRIED .: June 30, 1906

of We must pass hurledly over the rest of the tale. MacDougall, Darbyshire, Allen and many others whose work could right-fully claim a place in a longer discussion must be omitted here. We pause only for a word on the conditions at the pre-sent day. Year by year the experiment-al breeder, the cyclogist and the statisti. RE-MARRIED .:June 30, 1906 SEPARATEDFeb. 18, 1906 New York, Feb. 23.—The Mizner-Yerkes romance has been shattered. Scarcely has the separation of the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane

without ventilators. Fitted with Wired Glass they are absolutely fireproof. Send for free illustrated Skylight Literature, showing how to modernize, fire-proof and beautify any building at triffing cost.

Washington, Feb. 20 .- Great Britain The Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, eigners. Capt. Richardson Clover of over navy has been offered a sovereign Toronto and Winnipeg.

who was American military attache Makers of Sheet Metal Building Materials of Every Description. 31



If you are weak and alling, have lost the fire and vigor of youth; if yo are rheumatic, full of pains and aches, or suffering from any disease that drugs have failed to cure-I want you to come to me. I can cure you with my wonderful Electric Belt, and I'll give it free to any weak man or woman I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache to get the benefit of my invention. Some men have doctored a good deal-some have used other ways of applying electricity-without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what

A Free Cure

they are paying for, If you are that kind of a man, this Belt is yours without a cent

of cost to you until you are cured. That's trusting you a good deal, and it is showing a good deal. of confidence in my Belt; but I know that I have a good thing, and I am willing to take chances if you will secure me. As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases.

out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try, anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick don't triffe with me; but if you are you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this. to give me a fair trial,

to give me a ran the offer of the stand of t

Dr. M. A. MeLaughlin:

Dear Sir,-Five months ago I received your high grade Belt. I was then suffering from the last stage of seminal Dear Sir,—Five months ago I received your high grade Belt. I was then suffering from the last stage of seminal weakness, and my prospect of getting cured was very small, but I commenced the use of this Belt, by your advice, as a last straw towards saving myself from this dreaded sickness. You can imagine my joy and happiness when I found that after using your Belt a short time I was improving daily. As my case was very serious, in my estima-tion hopeless, you can with reason feel very proud of your invention, which is a blessing to humanity. I also wish to compliment you upon the honest dealing and advice patients are receiving from you. That your business may flourish is my sincere wish, as there is no doubt buy that your Belt is the proper thing, when doctors and medicine fail. May your name and your invention go around the world, a benefit to suffering humanity. I am, fours very truly, F. Lindblad, Dawson City, Yukon. Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir, -- I must apologize for being so long in answering your letter, and at the same time I must say that I was surprised to receive same, asking for results by the use of your Electric Belt. It must be fully two years ago that I wrote you to the effect that the Belt did the work O.K. I wore it then for some time, and gradually but sure-ly both rheumatism and weakness disappeared until I laid the Belt aside and have proclaimed it a real cure. Yes, the Belt cures

I wrenched my back last fall, and immediately applied the Belt, and am again well. I repeat it—I believe the Belt is a wonderful appliance for the relief of suffering humanity. I have recommended your treatment to a young lady, who has a very severe case of rheumatism. I hope that through the use of your Belt you may be enabled to give her the required cure.

Yours truly, If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitallty, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicocele or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure your future happiness if you would look into this method of mine.

It is as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old-style belts. If you would believe the thousands of men whom I have already

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and restlessness left me.

pepsia Tablets. He says: