

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., May 7, 1897.

FARM NOTES.

A lecture on the spread of parasitic diseases among plants was delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, March 27th, by Dr. Erwin F. Smith, of the United States Department of Agriculture. In substance his remarks were:

I shall for the most part neglect the well-known dissemination of parasites by wind and water, and deal chiefly with the methods which are to a larger extent within our control. Farmers, fruit growers, florists, and market gardeners are not infrequently responsible for the spread of diseases. There are now so many who grow crops for market, and the competition is so close and the profits so small, that even the most experienced must stop every leak in his expenses. Therefore the avoidance of parasitic diseases is most important.

Most diseases which prevail extensively and are known as "catching" diseases are due to parasites. These plant parasites are plants or animals which have in some way lodged on or gained an entrance into the "host-plant" and there multiply to its detriment. Many of these organisms are exceedingly small, so as to be overlooked, and are well provided with means of reproduction. We speak of saprophytes and parasites, the former being fungi which derive their nourishment from dead and decaying substances, and the latter nourished at the expense of other living organisms. The most of this address will be devoted to showing how certain parasites succeed in getting from one plant to another. It is commonly assumed that their reproductive bodies, floating through the air, lodge on the plants; but I am inclined to believe that often the chief danger of infection lies in other directions, for reasons which I will now explain.

The gnawings, borings, and punctures of insects, though often injurious are by no means the whole of the injury which they do. Pear blight: It has been discovered that the germs of this disease were carried on the mouth parts of bees, which had visited blighted pear blossoms; that the bees passed from such flowers to healthy ones; and that subsequently the blight appeared on the latter. It was also shown that flowers covered with mosquitos not only remained free from blight, while the unprotected, insect-visited ones blighted freely. Apparently pear blight is disseminated only through the agency of insect visits. The organism exudes from the tree in the form of small sticky or gummy masses, and probably all the spring outbreaks of pear blight start from them as a result of insect visits, and not from the soil. Bacterial wilt of cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, and squashes: This is due to a sticky white micro-organism which fills the water ducts of the plants and causes a sudden collapse of the plant. It is readily communicated by the striped cucumber beetle and by squash bugs. The insects carry the virulent sticky germs on their heads and deposit them in the next plant bitten. Bacterial brown rot of the potato, tomato, and egg plant: The Department of Agriculture has recently published a bulletin on this subject. Insects feed on the diseased plants that are swarming with the parasite, and go to other plants which are bitten and subsequently become diseased. The disease may be known by the sudden wilt of the foliage, the stems becoming brown internally and shriveling.

The damage done by these animals as carriers of disease is greater than the injuries they induce by feeding. I shall refer to a few cases only. [1] Wagner's experiments with snails: A German name of Wagner experimented with downy and powdery mildews, ascomycetes fungi, and rust fungi. Snails were transferred from diseased to healthy plants and the latter became infected. They were fed various parasitic fungi and a subsequent examination of the excreta showed that the spores of these fungi passed through the animals unharmed and in condition to germinate. [2] Mr. Galbraith, an Englishman, living in the Seychelles Islands, has found snails largely responsible for a disease of the vanilla prevalent in those islands. [3] The bacterial brown rot of cabbage: This blackens the vines, causes the leaves to fall off, and prevents the formation of heads. I have found that the common green-housefly disseminates the micro-organism to which this is due, and insects also probably carry the disease.

Barnyard manure always contains a great variety of organisms, most of which are harmless to plants. But sometimes spores of parasites get in through fodder or bedding and often through mouldy or rotting vegetables thrown on the pile. [1] The watermelon wilt: This disease lives over winter in the dead stems and grows readily in manure. I investigated a case where a planter in South Carolina lost nearly his whole crop by this disease, the plants being more severely attacked in the place which had been most carefully manured. In order to have a fine crop the planter had raked stubble from the whole farm, including refuse from the last year's melon field, where there had been some disease, and made a compost heap in his barnyard. He had unwittingly made an immense culture bed of his manure pile, and when the infected manure was put under his melon hills the most disastrous results followed. [2] Smut diseases: Some of the smut diseases are well known to be transmissible through fresh manure and the seed should never be used on fields or cereals. [3] Other diseases: Cucumbers, turnips and other plants have become diseased in this way, and it should be remembered that manure should at least be kept free from the rubbish of plants that have been diseased.

Certain parasitic diseases live and multiply in the soil as saprophytes, ready when opportunity offers to become parasites. These soil fungi get from field to field, some times by irrigation or by floods; sometimes by the plough or tools. Onion smut, potato scab, etc., are examples of these soil parasites. I shall mention particularly only one type—the Fusarium diseases of the United States. I now know of eight cultivated plants subject to them. In all the trouble is due to a parasitic clogging of the water ducts. The plants I have found so affected are cotton, cow pea, water melon, cabbage, potato, tomato, sweet potato and pine apple. The cause of the trouble is too frequent growing of the same crop on one piece of ground, and the best remedy is a wide rotation.

Disease is also spread by the way of seeds, buds, tubers, cuttings and nursery stock. In oats and wheat the smut spores adhere to the kernels, germinate at the same time and bore into the young seedlings. Many diseases are distributed in bulbs but the most wholesale manner of distribution is through the medium of irresponsible nurserymen. In this way all sorts of fungi and insects pests are spread from one end of the country to the other. The San Jose scale has been distributed in this way.

End of the War in Sight.
Intervention by the Powers Between Greece and Turkey Seems Assured.—Significant Talk in Athens.—The Representatives of Italy and Austria Hold a Conference With Two Ministers.—All Hope in Epirus Abandoned.—The Populace Indignant at the Action of Prince Constantine in Filling the Train With His Baggage in the Flight From Larissa.—The Two Fleets of Greek Warships Continue to be Inactive.—Lord Salisbury's Proposition for a Conference in Paris Being Considered by the Powers.

The situation in the east remains practically unchanged. Although the Greek army are drawn up in battle array in the vicinity of Pharsalos there has been no attacks on the stronghold by the army of Turkey. The Athenians continue to evince their displeasure at the action of the government and Prince Constantine's retreat from Larissa. The Greek fleets remain idle.

From Epirus comes the report that the campaign there has been given up, and all hope of continuing the war has been abandoned by the Greeks.

Intervention by the powers seems to be an assured fact. The Italian and Austrian Ministers held a long conference with M. Ralli and M. Scoulodis yesterday, and the interview is looked upon in the Greek capital as significant. The powers are said to be considering the proposition of Lord Salisbury for a conference in Paris with a view of settling the affair.

Germany and Austria are agreed upon the question of laying an indemnity upon Greece, and insist that it shall not be done. The representatives of the two powers are urging the sultan to modify his demands.

ATHENIANS INDIGNANT.
LONDON, May 2nd.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail will say tomorrow:

"Both the fleets remain idle. The populace continues indignant at the filling of the railway carriages with Crown Prince Constantine's baggage in the flight from Larissa, despite the protests of the railway officials. The people say that they have been cheated and betrayed."

"They are also angry at the neglect of the government to call out the exempted reserves, who are for the most part relatives of ministers, deputies and aristocrats."

"A band of 2,000 irregulars is about to start for the front, their standard bearer, a 19-year-old girl, Helen Constantinidis, dressed in the same uniform as the men."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2nd.—War preparations go on with unabated vigor. The commissions, composed of officials of the ministry of the public works and of war, have been formed for the purpose of inspecting railways and facilitating the dispatch of troops to the front.

It has been decided to extinguish the torches in all the light-houses on the gulf of Smyrna as far as Karaburum during the continuance of the war. It is officially announced that the Greek residents in Turkey may become naturalized as an alternative to leaving the country. This will be compulsory for all Greeks officially employed in Turkey.

The Porte has undertaken to provide guards for the protection of the American missions in Asia Minor, and has promised that these shall not be removed without the consent of the American Legation.

LIFE IN THE GREEK ARMY.

LONDON, May 1.—The following letter, written in Larissa before the fighting began, gives an interesting picture of Greek army life:

The habits of this people are dirty and barbarous. They use fingers when eating, and serve out food with them also. The sanitary arrangements are terribly bad, almost beyond imagination of English people.

This is a poverty-stricken country, rocky and unfertile. There are 22 Britons in our barracks, mostly old soldiers, and they say they never had to exist on such little food before. This is the dietary: At 7 a. m., spoonful of coffee with a piece of dry bread; at 11:30 a. m., macaroni; at 6 p. m., bread and cheese and water. Altogether, the meals are shockingly insufficient. No English regiment could stand it in barracks.

We got desperate Good Friday at having nothing to eat, so 12 of us went into a cafe and ordered lamb cutlets with potatoes, beer root, etc., which we washed down with 16 quarts of wine. We stayed about four hours, singing and enjoying ourselves. The bill came to 20 drachmas, which is about ten shillings (\$25.00). The bill is still on the slate. The restaurant keeper will be paid when we get money.

I went down to the sea yesterday with some friends. We visited the Piræus, about seven miles from the city. After a bath in the sea we hired a boat and put out to the Bosphorus, where we saw the city of Constantinople. It was hard lines, because we would have been able to get some tobacco and perhaps a biscuit or two; which would have been a Godsend.

When war is declared we shall be massacred, I believe. It will be the easiest thing possible for the Turks to wipe the Greeks off the face of the earth.

C. R. THOMAS,
Private in Foreign Legion.

A Wholesale Lynching.

Seven Negroes Killed by People of Their Race.

At Houston, Texas, for three murders, ravishing two girls and burning down the humble home of their victims and incinerating the bodies, six—perhaps seven—negroes Friday night suffered the death penalty at the hands of a mob of their own race. Last night at 12 o'clock a mob of negroes took from a room at Sunnyside, Texas, where they were being guarded, Fayette Rhone, aged 21; Will Gates, 35; Lewis Thomas, 20; Aaron Thomas, 13; Jim Thomas, 14; Benny Thomas 15; [the four latter being brothers,] and Will Williams, all negroes and hanged the first six named on a oak tree.

The seventh was hanged but has disappeared. Several shots were heard shortly after the mob took them from the room and he may have tried to escape. The negroes all confessed to having murdered Henry Daniels, an old negro, his stepdaughter Marie and a seven year-old child, burning the bodies of the two oldest by setting fire to the cabin where the crime occurred and throwing the little one's body into a well. Old man Daniels had the proceeds of a robbery which the Thomas boys had committed and they demanded it of him under pain of death. They outraged the grown girl and the 7 year-old girl and then killed both.

A Matter of Ownership.

A monopoly is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.—Exchange

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Constables of Townships are Fire Wardens.

Many inquiries have been made by constables as to what their duties are and the time when their service begins as fire wardens, we hereby publish the act, which was signed by Governor Hastings, March 30th, 1897.

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That on and after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, the constables of the various townships of the commonwealth shall be ex-officio fire wardens, whose duty it shall be, when fire is discovered in the forests within their respective townships, immediately to take such measures as are necessary for its extinction, and to this end to have authority to call upon any person or persons within their respective townships for assistance; the said fire wardens to receive fifteen [15] cents per hour, and the persons so assisting [12] cents per hour, as compensation for their services; the expense thereof shall be paid, one-half out of the treasury, of the respective county, and the remaining half of said expense shall be paid by the treasurer into the treasury of said county, out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, upon warrant from the auditor general, a written itemized statement of such expense, and until the same is appropriated by the auditor general: Provided, That no county shall be liable to pay for this purpose, in any one year, an amount exceeding five hundred dollars."

"Section 2. Any person who being called upon by the fire warden of his township to furnish assistance in extinguishing forest fires as provided in section one shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to render such assistance, upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

"Section 3. The fire wardens of each township throughout the commonwealth shall, in the first week of each term of the court of quarter sessions of their respective counties, make returns to said court under oath or affirmation, of all violations occurring within their respective townships which may come or be brought to their notice of any of the provisions of any law, now enacted, or hereafter to be enacted for the purpose of protecting forests from fire, and it shall be the special duty of the judge of said courts to see these returns are faithfully made; and on failure of any warden to comply with this provision, or if it be found upon examination or inquiry by said court that any fire warden has either wilfully or negligently omitted to report all such violations occurring within his township, or having failed to perform his duty as set forth in section one of this act, such fire warden or constable shall be deemed guilty of wilfully or negligently making a false return, or neglect of duty, and the court shall suspend him from office and direct the district attorney to indict and try him, and if found guilty, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three months, both or either, at the discretion of the court."

"Section 4. The term forest therein used shall not, for the purposes of this bill be held to include an area of timber land or brush land of less than fifty acres in extent, unless such area shall by proximity to other timber land be liable to convert fire to an area of brush land containing at least fifty acres."

INJURED BY X RAYS.

Mrs. S. H. Sharpstein lies in the New York Post-Graduate hospital at Binghamton, in a critical condition as the result of an X-ray experiment performed by her husband, who is an expert electrician in this city. Wilmot Lanning, a youth of 18 years, is lying at his home suffering from burns in the groin that will not heal, also the result of an experiment by Mr. Sharpstein.

The experiment was an attempt to make an X-ray picture of the hips of both subjects. Mrs. Sharpstein was exposed with her clothes on for 30 minutes to the Crooke tube. The sores appear to fall off. The cases have no parallel so far as known in this country. A skin-grafting operation will be attempted on Mrs. Sharpstein. The nerve tissues about her hips are said to be dead, and the operation may not be a success.

Treatment of a Bruise.

To prevent a bruise from becoming discolored, apply immediately water as hot as can be borne comfortably, changing the cloth as soon as it loses its heat. If hot water is not to be had at once, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised part with it.

—Strobridge—Why don't you get a shave old man? You look like a fright.

Henslow—Don't give it away. My wife's mother is visiting us, and she says it actually makes her sick to see a man going around with a week's growth of stubble on his face.

Business Notice.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Medical.

A SCIENTIST SAVED.

President Barnaby, of Hartsville College, Survives a Serious Illness Through the Aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren church, when the state was mostly a wilderness, and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students have gone into all parts of the world.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the President, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health; but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the professions. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry, and accepted the charge of a United Brethren church at a small place in Kent county, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness."

"My physician prescribed for me for some time, and advised me to take a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here

as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for awhile my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. Last spring I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them."

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six bottles of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend this medicine."

To allay all doubt Prof. Barnaby cheerfully made an affidavit before LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 [they are never sold in bulk, or by the 100], by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Displacement.

They were telling fish stories in a Lewis-town barber shop. "I caught a pickeral the other day out of a pond in this county, and he was the biggest pickeral I ever saw."

"How much did he weigh?"

"Dunno; but when I pulled him out he lowered the lake four inches."—Lewis-town Journal.

—Dr. Trail Green, one of the most eminent of American physicians, and a scientist of great repute, died at his home at Easton, Saturday at the advanced age of 84 years. He had been prominently identified with Lafayette college for many years.

Castoria.

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Catarrr and Eye Trouble Cured by Dr. Salm.

For several years, my daughter Dilla, has had a bad case of Catarrr accompanied by all the usual symptoms attending the disease. Catching cold continually. At last the eyes became afflicted, they became weaker and weaker from inflammation, then we became alarmed, and brought her to Dr. Salm. After a course of treatment, she is now, thanks to his skill, entirely cured. JACOB B. MAURER, Globe Mills, Snyder Co., Pa.

A Fearful Case of Rheumatism Cured by Dr. Salm.

I have had a fearful case of rheumatism for over 3 years, so bad that I could not lift my arms to my head, and at every change of the weather the pains were most excruciating. Any one having suffered with rheumatism, can only appreciate what I mean. I have only had 3 months' treatment from Dr. Salm, you might almost say, I am cured, and I am happy once more. I was 71 years old at my last birthday. J. D. GARDNER, Howard, Centre Co., Pa.

After Having Tried Buffalo, Pittsburg, Greensburg and Indiana Co., Physicians, Her Suffering Greatly, She Cured by Dr. Salm Cured Her at Last.

For more than 10 years I have been leading a miserable existence, on account of illness. I have tried at least 20 doctors in Buffalo, Pittsburg, Greensburg and surrounding towns. My suffering grew worse and worse. I became thin, too weak to work, and passed many sleepless nights. Couldn't eat, my stomach was out of order, and my nerves seemed all unstrung. I don't want to live through another such a time, for anything in the wide-world, and often I have prayed to die. After I had given up all hope of enjoying the health again, I decided to consult Dr. Salm, and thank the good Lord, that I did so. After a course of treatment, I once more enjoy fine health, eat, sleep and work once more, as heretofore. I am truly grateful to Dr. Salm. He certainly understands his business, as my case is often enough wonderful cure he has performed in this county. Mrs. S. E. McCREARY, Tunnellton, Indiana Co., Pa.

After Having Tried 8 of the Best Doctors in the Country, Without Avail, Dr. Salm Cured Her.

For more than 12 years I have suffered a good deal of pain, in fact, I was in distress and misery nearly all the time, particularly on sitting down. The misery was in my left side, in the region of my heart. It was very seldom that I could attend to my labors. I tried 8 different doctors, so said, the best in our country, but I got worse instead of better, at last I went to Dr. Salm, who makes regular visits to Sunbury, and thanks to his skillful treatment, I am now entirely cured. Mrs. L. B. MURRELL, Dewart, Northumberland Co., Pa.

Every Body Ought to Know What Dr. Salm did for Me. He Cured Me of a Fearful Skin Disease.

For more than 4 years I have had a most terrible skin trouble. I seemed to be covered, like a fish with scales all over my body, even to my face not excepting my eyes. The pain was almost unbearable, and I walked the floor many a night, on account of my agony. To work, was out of the question, nor could I wash myself. I tried 5 of our best doctors, spent money on patent medicines, such as Cuticura, Golden Medical Discovery Ointments, etc., got treatment from Pierce Medical Institute, Buffalo, but it went from worse to worse. Then I heard of Dr. Salm's wonderful cures in this neighborhood, took his treatment, and to-day, I am a new man. No more skin trouble. I am working again, and as well as ever. Every body ought to know this. FRANK RICHARDSON, Dunlo, Cambria Co., Pa.

Bad Case of Sore Eyes Cured by Dr. Salm.

Ever since I was a babe, I have suffered with sore eyes. They became very painful, and with every cold I took, and that was often enough, they became worse and worse. Little scales had to be removed from the lashes every morning, and the margin of the lids began to look like raw beef; of course all this didn't enhance my eye-sight, nor improve my appearance. The doctors around here didn't do any good, my eyes got worse and worse. I am now 20 years old, I went to Dr. Salm, and he has done wonderful work. No more redness, no scales forming, soreness has almost entirely left, and my eye-sight is better. I know I will be cured in a short time. GEORGE E. MARTIN, Grisemore, Indiana Co., Pa.

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