CAMERGN COUNTY PRESS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

TEN YEARS OF PAIN.

Unable to Do Even Housework Be cause of Kidney Troubles.

Mrs. Margaret Emmerich, of Clin Napoleon, O., says: "For fifteen years I was a great sufferen from kidney trou-



me terribly. Every turn or move caused sharp, shooting pains. My eyesight was poor, dark spots appeared before me and I had dizzy

spells. For ten years I could not do housework, and for two years did not get out of the house The kidney secretions were irregular, and doctors were not helping me Doan's Kidney Pills brought me quick relief, and finally cured me. They saved my life."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Rule of Cornish Chapels

In Cornish (Eng.) chapels the in-variable rule is for the men to sit on one side of the building and the women on the other.

A visitor and his fiancee, who are staying in the district, went to chapel, and just before the service began the young man was greatly astonished when the chapel steward, observing that the couple were seated in the same pew, came over to him and, in an audible voice, said: "Come on out of that, me son; we don't 'ave no sweetheartin' 'ere."

The Three Milkmen.

A man in a small western town bought a quart of milk and on arriving home found it was adulterated with water. The next day he posted bills in different sections of the town reading:

"I bought a quart of milk vesterday which I found to be adulterated. the scoundrel will bring me another quart I'll not denounce him."

The next day he found three quart cans on his doorstep. There were three dairymen in the town .--- Judge's Library.

Fresh Fuel.

The scrap between the married cou ple had died down to a few listless mutterings, and the canary bird in the cage was beginning to think about singing again, when she remarked, as a sort of afterthought:

"At any rate, everybody in my fam ily thinks I am very intelligent 'Yes, by the side of them you are.

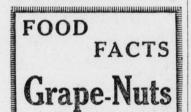
he replied with a bitter snort. After this the scrap was renewed jubilantly

The Crack in His Armor. "It's a good thing for a man to be a little bald," said the girl as they walked along in the rear of one be neath whose hat showed a small bare half moon. "It takes the conceit out of them. Now there's John. He has a bald spot that he has spent about a hundred dollars on to no effect. When he gets too smart all I have to do is to glance carelessly toward that vulner able spot and he subsides immediately.

Old Bell Still Tolls Curfew.

In the belfry of the old parish church at Bury, England, the curfew that tolled the knell of the parting day 300 years ago is still in place, and is rung every night at sunset.

Man does what he can, and bears what he must, and the name by which he calls the result is left to each to decide; a clever man calls it happi ness.-Goethe.





The Operations Which Are Necessary to Success.

Budding consists in taking a bud from one tree and inserting it under the bark of another tree. It is used to take the place of grafting, and is practiced in a commercial way in propagating peaches, plums, cherries, roses and certain varieties of ornamental trees and shrubs. It is essential that the bud and stock unite freely. To have this occur the cells of the ambium layer of the stock must be in a state of active division, indicated



by the ready separation of the bark from the wood. The union of the two, the bud and the stock, takes place at the edges of the bark of the inserted bud; for this reason the bud should be inserted as soon as it is cut from the twig so as to avoid drying out. In climates having severe winters budding is most satisfactory when performed near the end of the growing season. The buds should be plump and mature when taken from the shoots of the current year's the growth. The "bud stocks" should be cut the day the buds are to be inserted, trimmed and wrapped at once in a damp cloth to prevent drying on. Trimming consists in cutting off the leaves, saving a bit of the stem to use as a handle in inserting. In cutting the buds, use sharp knives; insert blade of knife one-fourth inch below bud, cut upward just behind bud, removing but little of wood, coming out about one-fourth of an inch above

bud. (See fig. a.) To insert bud, make T-shaped incision in stock about two inches above ground . (See Fig. b.) With the spatula or budding knife loosen the lips of bark in angle of the T cut and slip in the bud. (See Fig. b.) The bud must be held firmly in place by a bandage wound above and below, be-ing careful to leave the eye of the bud uncovered. Raffla fibre (wet), bast, candle wick or waxed cloth may be used for tying. Raffla is usually employed. If the bud "takes," remove the bandage in about ten days by cutting loose on back side of stock to prevent the hindering of growth of bud. In three or four weeks cut off the stock just above bud to stimulate the growth of new bud.

Peaches are budded in the same year that the pits are planted. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to hold a bud they are ready for budding.

After budding, examine the stock frequently and remove any suckers that may start at base of seedling.

Water Pumped Through Plants. Few realize how continually the plants that grow on the earth are pumping water from the soil into the Every normal plant is engaged in this work, and the surface of the earth is covered with them except in the regions of eternal frost and the great deserts. Experiments made in Utah showed that through June, July and August of one year each foot of soil lost by evaporation of moisture through plants over nine pounds of water. When this is multiplied by the number of feet in an acre it gives over 190 tons of water for a single acre. When this is extended to the plant-covered surface of the world it indicates the fact that a good-sized ocean of water is by the plants pumped up into the air each year and that for each day a good-sized sea is so returned back to the element from which it came-the air.

ARE PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS NOSTRUMS?

To one not qualified, and few lay men are, to discriminate intelligently between physicians' prescriptions, proprietary medicines and nostrums, it may seem little short of a crime to hint even that physicians' prescrip-tions are in any manner related to nostrums: nevertheless, an impartial examination of all the facts in the case leads irresistibly to the conciusion that every medicinal preparation compounded and dispensed by a physician is, in the strict sense of the word, a nostrum, and that the average, ready-prepared proprietary remedy is superior to the average specially-prepared physicians' prescription.

What is a nostrum? According to the Standard Dictionary a nostrum is "a medicine the composition of which is kept a secret." Now, when a physician compounds and dispenses with his own hands a remedy for the treatment of a disease-and it is authoritatively stated that probably 60 cent, of all physicians' prescriptions in this country are so dispensed-the names and quantities of the ingre-dients which constitute the remedy are not made known to the patient. Hence, since its composition is kept a secret by the physician, the remedy or prescription is unquestionably, in the true meaning of the word, a Simon-pure nostrum. Furthermore, the prescription compounded by the average physician is more than likely to be a perfect jumble-replete with thera-peutic, physiologic and chemical incompatibilities and bearing all the earmarks of pharmaceutical incompetency: for it is now generally admitted that unless a physician has made a special study of pharmacy and passed some time in a drug store for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of modern pharmaceutical methods, he is not fitted to compound remedies for his patients. Moreover, a physician who compounds his own prescrip tions not only deprives the pharmacist of his just emoluments, but he endangers the lives of patients: for it is only by the detection and elimination of errors in prescriptions by clever, competent prescriptionists that the safety of the public can be effectually shielded from the criminal blunders of ignorant physicians. Nor can it be said that the average

physician is any more competent to formulate a prescription than he is to compound it. When memorized or directly copied from a book of "favorite prescriptions by famous physicians, or from some text-book or medical journal, the prescription may be all that it should be. It is only when the physician is required to originate a formula on the spur of the moment that his incompetency is distinctly evident. Seemingly, however, the physi-cians of the United States are little worse than the average British physician; for we find Dr. James Burnett, lecturer on Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, lamenting in the Medical Magazine the passing of the prescription and bemoaning the fact that seldom does he find a "final man" able to devise a prescription even in "good contracted Latin."

And what, it may be asked, is the status of the written prescription-the prescription that is compounded and dispensed by the pharmacist—is it, too, a nostrum? It may be contended that the patient, with the written formula in his possession, may learn the character of the remedy pre-scribed. So, possibly, he might if he understood Latin and were a physician or a pharmacist, but as he usually possesses no professional training and cannot read Latin, the prescription is practically a dead secret to him. Furthermore, the average prescription is so badly written and so greatly abbreviated that even the pharmacist, skilled as he usually is in deciphering medical hieroglyphs, is constantly obliged to interview prescribers to find out what actually has been prescribed. It may also be contended. that inasmuch as the formula is known to both physician and pharmacist the prescription cannot therefore be a secret. But with equal truth it might be contended that the formula of any socalled nostrum is not a secret since it is known to both proprietor and manufacturer: for it must not be forgotten that, according to reliable authority, 95 per cent. of the proprietors of socalled patent medicines prepared in this country have their remedies made for them by large, reputable manufac turing pharmacists. But even should a patient be able to recognize the names of the ingredients mentioned in a formula he would only know half the story. It is seldom, for instance, that alcohol is specifically mentioned in a prescription, for it is usually masked in the form of tinctures and fluid extracts, as are a great many other substances. It is evident, there-fore, that the ordinary formulated prescription is, to the average patient, little less than a secret remedy or nostrum On the other hand, the formulae of nearly all the proprietary medicines that are exploited exclusively to the medical profession as well as those of a large percentage of the proprietary remedies that are advertised to the public (the so-called patent medicines) are published in full. Under the Food and Drugs Act, every medicinal preparation entering interstate commerce is now required to have the proportion or quantity of alcohol, opium, cocain and other habit-forming or harmful ingredients which it may contain plainly printed on the label. As physicians' prescriptions seldom or never enter interstate comlabel. merce they are practically exempt under the law. And if it be necessary for the public to know the composition of proprietary remedies, as is contended by those who through ig-

norance or for mercenary reasons are opposing the sale of all household remedies, why is it not equally necessary for patients to know the composition of the remedy prescribed by a physician? Does any sane person lieve that the opium in a physician's prescription is less potent or less like ly to create a drug habit than the opl-um in a proprietary medicine? As a matter of fact, more opium-addicts and cocain-fiends have been made through the criminal carelessness of

ignorant physicians than by any other means. Unquestionably, there are a number of proprietary remedies on the market the sales of which should be prohibited, and no doubt they will be when the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act are rigidly enforced; many are frauds, pure and simple, and some are decidedly harmful. Of the average proprietary remedy, however, it may truthfully be said that it is distinctly better than the average physicians' prescription; for not only is its composition less secret, but it is prepared for the proprietor by reputable manufacturing pharmacists in magnificently equipped laboratories and un-der the supervision and advice of able chemists, competent physicians and skillful pharmacists. It should not be considered strange, therefore, that so many physicians prefer to prescribe these ready-prepared proprietary remedies rather than trust those of their own devising.

JUST THE SAME AS CURRENCY.

Third Son Felt He Had Nothing to Reproach Himseif with.

William Knoepfel. of St. Louis, has invented and hopes to patent a secret plowing method for the cure of bald ness. "A genuine cure for baldness," said Mr. Knoepfel the other day, should make a man very rich. Why, men grow rich on fake cures. It is amazing, it really is, what fakes some of these cures are. Yet there's money in them." Mr. Knoepfel gave a loud. scornful laugh. "In their crookedness they remind me," he said, "of the third son of the old eccentric. Per-haps you have heard the story? Well, an old eccentric died and left his for tune equally to his three sons. But the will contained a strange proviso. Each heir was to place \$100 in the coffin immediately before the interment. A few days after the interment the three young men met and discussed the queer proviso and its execu-tion. 'Well,' said the oldest son, 'my conscience is clear. I put my hundred in the coffin in clean, new notes.' 'My conscience is clear, too,' said the sec ond son. I put in my hundred in gold." 'I, too, have nothing to reproach my self with,' said the third son. 'I had no cash at the time, though; so I wrote out a check for \$300 in poor, dear father's name, placed it in the coffin and took in change the \$200 in currency that I found there.'

PUSHED THE BEAR ASIDE.

Surveyor Tells of Experience He Does

Not Care to Repeat. To walk right up to a monster beau and try to shove it out of the way and then escape without so much as a scratch is an experience of a lifetime. Harry I Engelbright found it so a few ago in Diamond canyon, above Washington, says a Nevada City cor-respondent of the Sacramento Bee. The young man, son of Congressman Engelbright, has just returned from the upper country, where he has been doing some surveying, and relates his thrilling experience. It was coming on dusk, at the close of the day's work In the brush-lined trail he saw pro truding what he thought were hind quarters of some stray bovine. He walked up and gave the brute : shove. It came to its haunches with a snort that made his hair rise and caused him to beat a hasty retreat. The big brute looked around and then shuffled off into the woods. It was either asleep or else so busy eating ants from an old log that it failed to

LEFT IT TO THE OLD HENS.

Amateur Fancier Thought His Responsibility Had Ended.

An Indiana man tells of the efforts of an author belonging to the Hoosier school of historical novelists to put in his leisure time as a "hen farm-er" in that state. The literary person's venture afforded his agricultural neighbors no end of amusement.

During the first year the amateur farmer discovered that all his little chickens, which were confined in coops, were languishing at the point of death. The novelist went over his "hen literature" to locate the cause of the trouble but to no avail

Finally he called upon an old chap named Rawlins, to whom he put the question:

"What do you suppose is the matter with those chickens?"

"Well, I dunno," said Rawlins. "What do you feed 'em?"

"Feed them!" exclaimed the novel-t-farmer. "Why, I don't feed them ist-farmer. anything!" "Then, how'd you suppose they

"Was a-goin' to live?" "I presumed," replied the literary person, "that the old hens had milk enough for them now."-Lippincott's Magazine.

Used Ink for Bluing

"One can never be too careful about apparently harmless articles setting about the house," said a housewife the other day. "Not long ago my husband brought home one of those big tall bottles of ink from the office. It had got to be such a nuisance buying one of

the small five-cent bottles every time we ran out of ink, that he said he would bring home a supply. "About a week after that I got a

new maid, and when she did the wash-ing she took the big bottle of ink for bluing. Of course every stitch of our white clothes in the washing was ruined."

Architects and Closets.

An architect, says a writer, com-plains that women have a mania for closets and that when a woman is allowed any liberty in the matter she changes his whole architectural plan in order to make room for them. This, he says, makes him a laughing stock among his fellow architects. This is very interesting, but why do architects make plans if not to make every effort themselves to secure conveniences? A house may be architecturally perfect and yet not fit to live in, and it certainly is not if there is not closet room enough.

Cunning Chap.

"Yes," confessed the blushing girl with the white parasol. "I thought it rather odd that Jack should keep on asking about our college yell. Finally, to get rid of him, I told him it was three yells in quick succession. "What then?" asked her chum.

"What then? Why, the goose kissed me three times before I could re-monstrate and when I gave a yell for each kiss mamma thought I was giving the class yell."

Her Secret Sorrow.

"That woman over there has some hidden sorrow," declared the sym-pathetic one, as she came in and took her seat at a table not far away, "I have often noticed her. See. Her companion orders everything she could possibly want, and yet she sits there silent with a face like a mask. I am awfully sorry for her."

"Don't you worry," advised her pessimistic friend. "That's her husband with her. She's bored, that's all."

Foreign Waterways

Since we began the neglect and abandonment of canals, France has quadrupled her waterways. Accord ing to figures furnished by commer cial associations, the British isles have 8,000 miles of canal and it does not all antedate the railroad.

The Reason Why. "How did you come here?" said one Mexican bull to an old acquaintance, as they met in the arena.

AFFLICTED ONLY AT TIMES.

Good Reason for Capt. Bascomb's Intermittent Hearing.

When Capt. Bascomb had left his old friend, Capt. Somers, and the new school teacher sitting on the south porch, and had disappeared down the road, the young woman spoke of him with some curiosity.

"I understand from Mrs. Bascomb that her husband was very deaf, 'al-most stone-deaf,' she told me, I'm sure," said the school teacher. "But he seemed to hear all we said with perfect ease."

Capt. Somers leaned toward her and snoke in a low cautious tone al. though there was no eavesdropper to hear him.

"Don't let Mis' Bascomb know it," he said, hurriedly. "He does seem to hear pretty well when she ain't round, but none of us folks ever let on to her. She's a good woman as ever lived, but a most tremendous bosser and an everlastin' talker. An we all think that Gersh Bascomb be gun to realize ten years ago that if he didn't want to be harried right off'n the face o' the earth, the thing for him to do was to grow deef, gradual, but steady—an' he's done it, to all intents an' purposes, ma'am!"-Youth's Companion.

CAME PRETTY FAST FOR PAT.

At That, He Had Had Only What the Doctor Ordered.

A Philadelphia physician says that not long ago he was called to see an Irishman, and among other directions told him to take an ounce of whisky three times a day. A day or so later he made another visit and found the man, while not so sick, undeniably drunk.

"How did this happen?" the physician demanded of Pat's wife, who was hovering about solicitously.

"Sure, dochter, an' 'tis just what you ordered, an' no more, that he had.' she protested.

"I said one ounce of whisky three times a day; that could not make him drunk," the physician said. "He has had much more than that."

"Divil a drop more, dochter, dear," he declared. "Sure an' oi didn't she declared. know just how much an ounce was so ol wint to the drug store an' asked, an' the lad-he's a broth of a boy too-told me that an ounce was 16 drams and Pat has had thim regular, an' no more!"-Harper's Weekly.

A Country Marvel.

The little fresh air boy was com-fortably quartered in a farm house near the salt water for his summer's outing. The first day he strolled down the road to the marshes and he stared in astonishment at the cat-tails growing there. Then turning around to a native of the place who was accom-panying him he said: "Gosh; I didn't know that sausages grow on sticks."

Pronounce These Rapidly.

The vicar of Dwygyfylchi-cum-Pen-maenmaur told the royal commission of the church in Wales recently that he had been at Pistylecum-Carnguwch. Llangeful-cum-Tregaian, Llandyfuancum-Llanfair and Arleechwedd.



HICKS'

IMMEDIATELY CURES

Headachesand

Indigestion

Trial bottle 10c At drug stores

7

FOOD A Body Balance

People hesitate at the statement that the famous food, Grape-Nuts, yields as much nourishment from one pound as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or Ten pounds of meat might conoats tain more nourishment than one pound of Grape-Nuts, but not in shape that the system will absorb as large a proportion of, as the body can take up from one pound of Grape-Nuts.

This food contains the selected parts of wheat and arley which are prepared and by atural means pred-gested, transforh d into a form of sugar, ready for ir mediate assimila-tion. People in all parts of the world testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

A Mo. man says: "I have gained ten pounds on Grape-Nuts food. I can truly recommend it to thin people. He had been eating meat, bread, etc. right along, but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used.

One curious feature regarding true health food is that its use will reduce the weight of a corpulent person with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person not properly nourished. There is abundance of evidence to prove this.

Grape-Nuts balances the body in a condition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. Its delicious flavor and powerful nourishing properties have made friends that in turn have made Grape-Nuts famous. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road is saved for the development of fruit to Wellville," in pkgs.

Chance to Increase Income.

Selling prepared fruit and garden stuff, such as mustard, canned kraut, canned tomatoes, horse radish, canned fruit, preserves and the like, will be the source of a great deal of income to the farmer. In the case of fruit, especially, it will furnish a profitable market for a great deal that would otherwise go to waste. It is a very small town and a poor market indeed that will not consume all the stuff that can be sold from the farm in this way.

Pinching Back.

Pinching back the new growth is another way of saving a great deal of sap for the formation of fruit. About the time the peaches or other stone fruits are haif formed, take a sharp pair of shears and clip off about half of this year's rowth of wood on all parts of the tree. This retards the growth of shoot and leaf and the sap

hear the yo steps were deadened by the thick carpet of pine needles. Later it was learned that the same bear, a monster cinnamon, had killed a dog earlier in the day. The dog ventured too close and with one blow of its paw the big beast sent it hurtling yards away, dead as a doornail.

Magnifying Choir Leader's Voice. In the old village of Braybrook in Northamptonshire, England, is a mon ster trumpet, five six inches in length. and having a bell-shaped end two feet one inch in diameter. The trumpet is made up of ten rings, which in turn are made up of smaller parts. use of this trumpet-only four of the kind are known to exist at the present day-was to magnify the voice of the leader in the choir and summon the people to the church service. At the present time neither the choir nor the service is in need of this extraordinary "musical instrument," but the vicar of the church takes care of the ancient relic and is fond of showing it to all visitors.

Painfully Exact.

A New England man tells of a pros perous Connecticut farmer, painfully exact in money matters, who married a widow of Greenwich possessing in her own right the sum of \$10,000. Shortly after the wedding a friend met the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time observ "It's a good thing for you, Malachi, a marriage that means \$10, 000 to you." "Not quite that, Bill," said the farmer, "not quite that." "Why," exclaimed the friend, "I understood there was every cent of \$10,000 in it for you!" "I had to pay \$2 for a marriage license," said Malachi.

"How?" replied the other, with a lance around. "I may say I was glance around. roped in."

A life in continual need is half-death. -German. THE REAL PROPERTY OF ADDRESS OF ADDRESS

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER

First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displace-ments, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleepless-

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other one medicine known. It reg-ulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life. Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass.. many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evi-dence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations. Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, In-flammation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass, for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pink-ham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.