

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.



MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years.

"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.

"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Malaria, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

John O. Atkinson,
In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION.

The Greatest Distance to Which It May Be Sent at Present.

The statement is made by Alton D. Adams, in "The Physical Limits of Electric Power Transmission," that "electrical energy may be transmitted around the world if the live voltage is unlimited. This follows from the law that a given power may be transmitted to any distance with constant efficiency and a fixed weight of conductors, provided the voltage is increased directly with the distance." Unfortunately, the physical conditions of present known insulating devices do not permit of such Utopian transmission. Distances of 150 miles are now practically spanned by power transmission circuits at from 40,000 to 60,000 volts. This, however, represents the limit of present construction. One of the next steps will be the employment of an individual pole line for each wire of a transmitting circuit, as at voltage exceeding the present, which may easily be attained by known methods, the sparking between wires located on the same pole, even though spaced seven or eight feet apart, would be prohibitive.

The area of the peat bogs in Ireland has been estimated at nearly 3,000,000 acres, with an average thickness of 15 feet. At half the heating value of coal these deposits are equivalent to 2,500,000,000 tons of coal.

Prisoners when arrested in Morocco are required to pay the policeman for his trouble in taking them to jail.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."

J. C. Baxter, Braintree, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. 25c a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address: **J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.**

ascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

Get the Genuine stamped C.C.C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

P. N. U. 1, '03.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Feed Hens Often.

I feed my hens five times a day at regular periods. Wheat has proven the most satisfactory and cheapest food. I feed large quantities of cut sweet clover as high as four bushels per day to 150 fowls. Every time that the hens are let out of the yard some of them are sick on the following day. Creamery milk pot cheese does not seem to satisfy hunger, but rather gives an appetite for more food. It seems to produce eggs with a light-colored yolk, but of large size. Kafir corn is eaten greedily, stays longer in the hen's crop and requires a large amount of water to moisten it.—George W. Alter, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Spraying to Kill Charlock.

In a recent experiment made in England in spraying with sulphate of copper on a field of 12 acres of grain, the water for spraying was brought nearly a mile to the field, requiring two horses and a man. The machine required one horse, a man and a boy. Under these conditions the cost of labor was reckoned at 60 cents per acre, while the sulphate cost eight cents a pound, and 3 1/2 pounds were used to ten gallons of water, or 100 pounds. Fifty gallons were used per acre, making the total cost of the spraying \$1.36 per acre. The field was badly infested with charlock, some of which was already in flower or seed. There were also some thistles. As a result, 90 percent of those which had not reached the flowering stage were destroyed, and 60 to 70 percent of those that were in full flower. Most of the thistles were also destroyed and possibly much insect life. The application was made about two weeks too late for obtaining the best results, as it should have been done when the charlock had made its first rough leaves. The oats may have been injured some, as they were so large that they had very broad leaves. If the work had been done two weeks earlier this would have been avoided, and the charlock would have been more thoroughly killed. Where it was so large the spray failed to reach some of the lower leaves and did not kill the whole plant.

Great Britain's Income Tax.

For the year 1901 only 15 persons in all Great Britain paid tax on incomes exceeding \$250,000, and the grand total of these 15 incomes was \$7,500,000. As the income tax assessors make their inquiry for large incomes very searching the fact is established that the 15 richest Britons are worth \$187,500,000. This assumes that their aggregate wealth yields them 4 per cent per annum. There are at least two American citizens—John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie—each of whom is worth more than the richest British subjects combined. And there are scores of American citizens whose incomes exceed the \$500,000 a year which is the average income of Britain's first fifteen.

Burn Out Stumps with Sulpeter.

A few years since we gave this reputed method a careful trial. Our results are stated in the 10th annual report of the Hatch experiment station from which I take the following: "A correspondent in one of our agricultural papers during the summer of 1895 reported that he had found it possible to destroy stumps in the following manner:

A hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the size of the tree, and 18 inches deep, is to be bored in the stump. Into this put from one and one-half to two ounces of salt-peter. Fill with water and plug tightly. Six months later, put into the same hole about one gill of kerosene oil, and set fire to it. The correspondent stated: "The stump will smoulder away without blazing, even down to every part of the roots, leaving nothing but ash."

On November 4, 1895, 50 stumps of trees cut in 1894, including maple, hickory, hemlock, white pine, yellow birch and elm, were bored according to directions. On December 11 salt-peter and water were put into the holes, according to directions, and the holes plugged. During July, 1896, the plugs were removed, the holes filled with kerosene, and an attempt made to burn the stumps. It was found that not even the oil would burn. A portion of the stumps were left until June, 1897, when another attempt was made to burn them, using a low-test oil, called paraffin gas oil. The stumps are still in the field. The method has been given a thorough trial, but must be regarded as a complete failure.—William P. Brooks, of the Mass. Agricultural College.

The Silo for the Sheep Farm.

The use of ensilage for winter feeding of sheep is becoming more and more the practice among successful shepherds, and many who have used it claim that it is just as valuable for sheep as for dairy cows. It is in all probability the cheapest food that we can give to fattening wethers or breeding ewes. The one important point about it for ewes is that it must be absolutely free from all taint. If spoiled in the least bit the ewes refuse it. If properly cured and sweet they will eat it as eagerly as they will fresh grass. Their enjoyment of it is no more noticeable than their apparent nourishment from its use. Sometimes at first the ewes will not take kindly to ensilage, but in a short time they can be induced to eat it. Then they acquire a taste for it, and there is no further trouble.

Other food should be given to wethers fattening for market, and when a proper mixture of ensilage, corn fodder and a little whole grain is fed them daily, they do better than if kept on grain alone. One may arrange this mixture a good deal according to the amount of each on hand, but the ensilage should occupy a prominent part in the ration.

High grade sheep can be safely fed ensilage as well as the common stock, but it should not be given in great quantities, especially at first. Two or three pounds of ensilage a day should suffice, and in with it there should be mixed about a pound of hay. If grain is also to be fed bran and oats make the best mixture. These given with hay and ensilage make a pretty com-

plete attending ration. If one increases the amount of grain fed the hay and ensilage should be decreased in quantity proportionately. A ration that has been proven successful for fattening high grade wethers or ewes is composed of half a pound of bran or oats daily, and one pound of hay or two of ensilage. The results are pretty sure to be satisfactory in every particular.—E. P. Smith, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Winter Care of Poultry.

It is not to be expected that a busy farmer can bestow the same amount of care and attention on his poultry as the poultryman who depends on his fowls for a living, but nevertheless there isn't anything on the farm that pays better than a flock of properly housed and well cared for fowls. Expensive poultry houses are not necessary, but they must be free from dampness and draughts. Fowls will do much better in a cold house that is dry and clean than in one that is damp and ill smelling. Proper feeding is of the most importance, and now that eggs are high and likely to remain so until spring it will pay any one to give this matter close attention. In the first place, especially at this season of the year when the hens are moulting, there must be an abundance and variety of food. Wheat is the best egg-producing food that can be given; but it doesn't pay to feed it economically and partly satisfy the appetite of the fowls, and thus obtain only a few eggs, which will scarcely pay for the wheat, but feed all they will eat, and the result will be an abundance of eggs that will pay for the wheat and a good profit besides. Of course some kind of green stuff is necessary—a patch of kale planted in the early fall, a patch of rye or barley, raw apples, beets and potatoes will furnish this, although it is better to boil the potatoes and thicken them with bran or middlings, adding a small amount of red pepper. Mash is excellent for laying hens, but it injures the fertility of the egg, being too stimulating. Oyster shells help wonderfully and should be kept before the fowls at all times, even if one has to send away for them and pay the freight. They contain 96 percent of carbonate of lime, and when they are fed much less other food is required to furnish the material for egg shells. Dispose of all the hens over two years old and the surplus cockerels, and by giving the pullets extra care to induce early laying, we should be able to get a good supply of eggs through the winter; but there is little profit in feeding old hens that won't begin laying until spring.—Ella L. Layson, in The Epitomist.

Toppresings.

The general principle of toppresings is to supply certain elements of plant food which have been exhausted by continued cropping of the soil. Crops contain more of one ingredient of plant food than if the others, for example, and cropping year after year may result in exhausting the soil of some one element of plant food, though the other two are present in ample quantities. It must be understood that all three of the plant-food ingredients—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—are equally necessary, and that a shortage of any one will lessen the crop to the possible development of that element most lacking. For example, if there is nitrogen and phosphate for 100 bushels of corn per acre, but only enough potash for 20 bushels, 20 bushels or less will be made. The plant-food elements cannot take each other's places in crop making.

Now, if by a certain system of cropping, the tendency is to remove more of one ingredient than of the others, it appears plain at once that toppresings of the element most in demand and what is needed to keep up acre yields. For example, suppose potatoes are grown year after year on the same soil, and good crops are realized, say 200 bushels per acre. The crop removes each year in tubers 36 pounds of nitrogen, 76 pounds of potash and eight pounds of phosphoric acid. If the manure applied each year amounts to 80 pounds of nitrogen, 80 pounds of potash and 40 pounds of phosphoric acid. Should all this plant food prove available, the fertility of the soil would be maintained, but, as a matter of fact, not more than half of the plant food in such manures is actually realized in crops. Hence we have by the above system realized each year some 40 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of potash and 20 pounds of phosphoric acid; ample supplies of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but an annual shortage of 36 pounds of actual potash. If this shortage is continued year after year, it soon becomes a serious matter, and accounts for the marked results of potash applied as a toppressing.

Potash in this case is only used to illustrate. The same conditions may apply to other elements. It is simply a matter of taking into consideration the actual plant food contained in various crops, the plant food contained in the manure or fertilizer used, and from this data figure out the element or elements of plant food most likely to become deficient after years of continuous cropping. There is nothing difficult in figuring out such results. The experiment stations will supply analyses of various crops, fertilizers and manures, and to go over the whole matter of the plant-food balance of the farm should prove a very interesting winter evening study. In fact, in no other way can toppresings be properly adjusted. It may be that some soils are rich in certain elements of plant food, and toppresings are therefore economical in saving useless applications of plant food not needed. As a rule, however, complete manures or fertilizers should not be used unless the operator thoroughly understands the subject.—G. K. Wilson in American Cultivator.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently,
Acts Pleasantly,
Acts Beneficially,
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

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For sale by all druggists. Price, fifty-cents per bottle.

OUR COTTON THE WORLD'S BEST.

Over \$200,000,000 Worth of Cotton Exported Annually.

A Berlin dispatch tells of a proposed "international cotton conference" to be held in that capital for the purpose of "encouraging cotton production in Africa by England, Germany and France" and other European manufacturing nations. The London Times reports the Lancashire cotton manufacturers as eager to find a new source of supply for their raw material. British agents have been recently reported in Egypt studying the cotton-growing possibilities of that country. In India cotton is grown with success—such as it is. Its staple is too short for it to become a serious competitor with our Southern products. England's earliest attempt to find a substitute for our cotton was during the Lancashire famine caused by our Civil War, when Southern ports were blockaded. It was then that India became an experimental cotton country. John Bright, ridiculing the Tory idea of that time that Lancashire looms could be fed with Surat (India) cotton told of a Manchester minister who prayed the Lord to send cotton for his factories and was interrupted by an earnest voice from the pews: "But not Surat cotton, O Lord!" Indian cotton still remains an inferior article. Probably England will continue for indefinitely years to come to look to these United States as she does now, for the bulk of the over \$200,000,000 worth of raw cotton which she annually buys from abroad—and the rest of Europe likewise.

Coal at a Cent a Pound Feared.

With the advent of the twentieth week of the Pennsylvania strike domestic consumers of hard coal find themselves paying \$12 for the ton. In some of the outlying towns dealers are demanding \$14, and have very little to sell even at that price. Such places as Yonkers, New Rochelle, Newark and Montclair are entirely without anthracite coal, and bituminous prices are going up every day. In New York some dealers say that coal at a cent a pound is one of the winter possibilities.

A fine ostrich is calculated to yield \$2,500 worth of feathers.

Russian Beet Sugar Surplus.

According to the report of the committee of ministers, the quantity of beet sugar to be placed on the Russian home market for the season of 1902-1903 is 1,552,826,000 pounds and the intangible reserve 180,560,000 pounds. On the basis of particulars given out by the managers of the excise revenues for the term recently ended, and taking into consideration the area of plantations, the harvest and quality of the beet-sugar roots during the last three periods and the existing surplus of sugar at the different factories, the total output of sugar for the above-mentioned period is estimated at 1,155,584,000 pounds or nearly 650,000 tons.

One pound of sheep's wool is capable of producing one yard of cloth.

No pain-cure of any kind has ever succeeded in competing with Dr. JACOBS' OIL. Its virtues have been proclaimed by millions of restored sufferers, who have been cured of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA and many other painful diseases by its use. It has been aptly termed the great conqueror of pain. From its use despair gives way to joy. It heals quickly and surely. It is simply marvelous. 25c and 50c sizes.

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PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-alleviating and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuritic and neuralgic complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

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RIPANS

I suffered from indigestion for a long time. My symptoms were swelling of the abdomen, with pain and most terrible headaches; also a coated tongue. Since taking Ripans Tablets I have grown better and am now nearly well.

At druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year.

SLANG

The Slang Dictionary of the English Language. Only Dictionary of its kind published. Contains nearly 400 up-to-date slang words and phrases with definitions. Instructions as well as amusing. Price in paper, 25 cents. In cloth, 50 cents. 300 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Hamlin's WIZARD OIL

CURES ALL PAIN, SORENESS, SWELLING AND INFLAMMATION FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER. 50 CENTS. ALL DRUGGISTS.

MORE THROAT—One Bottle Relieved.

Wm. F. Hayles of Augusta, Ga., writes that he arrived home one night about 10 o'clock and found his wife dangerously ill from sore throat, and that she almost choked to death on being awakened. He requested his daughter to rub her mother's neck and chest with Wizard Oil, while he hastened for the doctor. "On my return," says Mr. Hayles, "I found my wife sitting up and as well as ever. She has never had any trouble of this kind since and I really believe Wizard Oil saved her life. I would advise everyone to keep it in his home."