

DOCTOR ENSOR Supt. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE INSTITUTE.

Enquires the Catarrhal Tonic Pe-ru-na-- A Congressman's Letter.

Dr. J. F. Ensor, Postmaster of Columbia, S. C., late Superintendent and Physician in charge of State Insane Asylum at Columbia, S. C., writes:



"After using your Peruna myself for a short period, and my family having used and are now using the same with good results, and upon the information of others who have been benefited by it as a cure for catarrh and an invigorating tonic, I can cheerfully recommend it to all persons requiring so effective a remedy."--Dr. J. F. Ensor.

Hon. C. W. Blunt, ex-member of Congress from North Dakota, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I know of as well as an effective tonic, but also a cure of catarrh is beyond controversy. It is already established by its use by the thousands who have been benefited by it. I cannot too highly express my appreciation of its excellence."--C. W. Blunt.

Dr. R. Robbins, Missionary, I. T. writer: "Peruna is the best I have known of for coughs and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Beside prescribing it for catarrh I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases."

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and suffering."

Only the weak need a tonic. People are never weak except from some real cause. One of the common causes of weakness and the one often overlooked is catarrh. Catarrh inflames the mucous membrane and causes the blood plasma to escape through the mucous membrane in the form of mucus. This discharge of mucus is the same as the loss of blood. It produces weakness.

Peruna stops the catarrh and prevents the discharge of mucus. This is why Peruna is called a tonic. Peruna does not give strength by stimulating the nervous system a little. It gives strength by preserving the mucous membranes against leakage. It gives strength by converting the blood fluids and preventing their draining away in mucous discharges.

Constant spitting and blowing the nose will finally produce extreme weakness from the loss of mucus. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbia, Ohio.

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AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Use of Coal Ashes. The use of coal ashes has not been recommended by agricultural chemists, but practical tests show that they have more value than is popularly supposed, especially on heavy soils. Probably as good a use of them as can be made is to throw them in the hen-house, or the vault. They will absorb the ammonia instead of liberating it, as is the effect of wood ashes.

Small Animals Bring Large Prices. The young animal pays more than the adult because it grows and increases rapidly. The younger the animal the lower the cost of production. A pig farrowed in early spring and marketed late in the fall will give a much larger profit than will one kept through the winter. There is also a great demand, with better prices, for a small carcass, a weight not exceeding 150 pounds being preferred to an animal that is heavier.--Hoard's Dairyman.

The Water Test for Eggs. A well known way of testing eggs is to put them in water and see how they float. The more the contents have shrunk the higher the egg rises. It is not generally considered a very exact method. Certain German experimenters however, with the national love for exactness and detail, have figured out a closer method of reckoning. Thus, fresh eggs remain horizontal, an egg three to five days old makes an angle of twenty degrees with the horizon; one eight days gives an angle over forty-five degrees, and at the end of fourteen days the angle is sixty degrees. One three months remains vertical, and when it is older still it floats. But even in experienced hands, it is hard to see how the water test could improve on the results of the lamp tester in its improved form.

Group in Young Animals. Group symptoms in calves, lambs, foals, in cold and damp high exposed localities, are those of severe sore-throat (laryngitis), coming on very suddenly with hard croupy cough and dry wheezy breathing, worse at one time than another, or heard only at particular times of the day or night, when spasms of the larynx come on. But the most characteristic symptom is the formation of albuminoid fat membranes as white films or pellicles in the throat, and which are discharged in shreds on the second or third day. Fever runs very high, pulse ninety to one hundred, temperature 107 degrees and even higher. Give a warm, well-aired building, with water-vapor set free in the atmosphere, if possible; warm clothing, a laxative (sulphate of soda), with anti-spasmodics (tannin, acetate, or chlorhydrate); follow up with small doses of sulphate of soda, chloride of potassa and anti-spasmodics, giving each dose in well-bolus linseed tea, slippery elm or marshmallow. Blisters the neck actively (mustard, with or without oil of turpentine), and, if necessary, swab out the throat with a solution of nitrate of silver, ten grains, water one ounce, applied by a small sponge immovably on a piece of whalebone. In the worst cases suffocation, must be obliterated by opening the windpipe in the middle of the neck and inserting a tube to breathe through. This requires an experienced operator. Sometimes stimulants (wine, whey, carbonate of ammonia) and tonics (gentian) must be used to maintain the falling strength.--Ella M. Hess, in The Epitomist.

Feeding Swill to Cattle. The gradual encroachment of fruit tillage upon the acres of farmers throughout certain portions of the central states is now continually diminishing the areas used for grazing purposes and the production of feed for animals. Cattle raising has continued a necessity in localities where the fruit season is short, and recourse to dairy products must be had to provide revenue for the farms. The profit in fruit growing is unquestionably larger in proportion to acreage and investment than hay and grain farming, and owners in some sections are so beset with the temptation to take the greatest possible advantage of the situation that they have yielded the major portion of their acres to the production of fruit crops, and have in a majority of cases restricted the more permanent resources of their farms. Since cattle are a necessity after the fruit is marketed, there comes the perplexing problem of how to provide sufficient grass feed for their requirements. Numerous experiments have been made to discover a possible way out of the dilemma, and supply a substitute for fodder in sufficient quantities to meet all demands. Novel and interesting as these experiments have been, they have not all been without profitable and satisfactory results. The shredding machines have contributed largely to increasing the utility of the present scanty supply of corn fodder. However, as this supply has narrowed exhaustion, requirements were still to be made upon other sources of supply. Pulp from the factories making sugar from beets has been utilized by some feeding stables, usually being subjected to a system of steam cooking before being given to the animals. While this substitute has been found quite satisfactory among some farmers, it is largely in disfavor among others. Perhaps one of the most efficient means adopted to partially supply the deficiency in feed has been the recent practice of some feeders to gather dry swill in nearby suburban and adjacent localities from time to time and feeding the same alternately with small quantities of hay and shredded fodder. It is the sense of those experienced in its use that care should be exercised in collecting swill, that none may become too old. This can be readily adjusted by the frequency of visits to points of collection of the supply. That which cannot be secured from receptacles where it is kept separate from general slops is carefully drained of same upon receipt, and ridded of all perceptible injurious substances. The best results from this feeding have come to those who do not feed the swill until after it has been steam cooked.--George H. Shears, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Improve the Waste Corners. In many sections of this country, especially in the Middle and New England states, hardly a farm but has its waste corners, strips or nooks which for some reason cannot be readily tilled. Usually these remain so from year to year. The idle corner remains just as the father or grandfather left it. But is this wisdom? Since land has become so much more valuable and farms correspondingly smaller, should not all the ground be made to produce some crop of value. I think the fruit tree will, in many cases, do this admirably. On this farm of only forty-four acres there have been found places for nearly three hundred trees during the last two years, while more than that number can still be planted to advantage. And this farm is not an exceptional one in this respect. Along the fences adjoining public roads good winter apples can be very profitably grown. Every forty feet of such road should have its standard apple tree. One or two summer or fall apples, good to eat out of hand, would be doing a little good in an inexpensive way. The fruit will be appreciated by the tired pedestrian and the boys. The fruit from trees having so much space and sunlight is nearly always of superior quality. It is a little more troublesome to gather on account of being scattered about so much, but, as, aside from a little pruning and mulching with coarse manure each year, it is produced without labor, one can afford to spend a little extra time in the picking.

Cherries, peaches and pears are also grown on waste ground on a number of farms. All seem to do well, especially the peaches. As a rule, peaches do best when given good cultivation, but there have been grown many fine ones in the out of the way nooks. Judgment should be used in planting trees to have such as will best suit the market for which they are designed and the picking of which will least interfere with other regular work.--George H. Shears, in New York Tribune Farmer.

Duck Culture on the Farm.

An incubator may be very profitably employed in hatching ducks. As good a hatch cannot be expected from the duck eggs as from chicken eggs. For some unexplained reason a good many of the ducks die in the shell. But enough of them get out to pay one well for the trouble of hatching. The little duck is very tender the first day or two of his existence. An old hen is likely to put her foot on him and crush his life out; but no danger threatens him in the well-regulated incubator, where he should spend the first twenty-four hours of his life. The warm atmosphere just suits him, and he seems happy and well contented. It is a-tempting to watch a number of the downy little fellows after they get dry and open their mouths to yawn or for something to eat, it hardly know which. Then they will stretch their long necks and try to stand on their short, unsteady legs. The little duck at this age may certainly boast of some beauty. It seems a pity it so soon grows ugly, greasy and dirty. But there is clean money in them if they are intelligently looked after. Bread soaked in new milk is an ideal food for them the first few days. Care must be used not to overfeed them in the start. After the first week, corn-meal, ground oats and bran mixed together--make it sloppy--agrees with them fine. I have had them thrive on cornmeal when given an occasional feed of cooked meat scraps. It seems that they do not require a variety of food, just so there is plenty of it. They must have grit; little, sharp gravel will do, mixed with their food. Give plenty of water to drink only.

It is neither safe nor desirable to allow them to roam all over the farm. The silly things get started down a stream or between two rows of corn and just keep on going if they meet with no obstruction. The chances are you will not see them again. And if they don't run off they soon become a nuisance around the house or barn. They need tight, roomy coops to spend their nights and stormy days in, and last, but not least, a large inclosure in a partly shaded grassy location. Wide boards, or fine mesh poultry netting make the sort of fence needed for a duck lot. Coops should be inside the lot so they may be run under shelter when a storm threatens. Dampness, either overhead or under foot is fatal to them. During a rainy period dry chaff must be put in their coops every evening. They nestle down in the dry chaff happy and satisfied. They do not seem to need a mother. When hatched by a hen the unskillful things won't stay with her longer than a few days.--Fanny M. Wood, in New York Tribune Farmer.

A New Wireless System. A system of wireless telegraphy, which has been operated experimentally for a short distance and at sea, is about to be brought forward, apparently in competition with the Marconi system. It is the outcome of the joint labors of Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of the University of Birmingham, and Dr. Alexander Muirhead, a well known telegraphic expert, and employs Professor Lodge's inventions, which Marconi and others are using, and also one, at least, of Lord Kelvin's inventions. British scientists generally regard Professor Lodge as the inventor of a workable system of ethergraphy, holding that his inventions first made it possible to put in practical use the discovery of Professor Hertz, although Professor Lodge refrained for years from putting his system forward, not believing that the results obtained warranted its commercial adoption. Experts who have seen the present Lodge-Muirhead system working pronounce it to be more rapid and clearer than anything yet exhibited. Professor Lodge's new coherer, which is the integral feature of the system, consists of a small steel disk rotating in light contact with a column of mercury through an oil film. It is stated that the sensitiveness of the coherer is remarkable, as are its extreme simplicity and freedom from derangement. Moreover, it does not require a generator or relay circuit. It works direct upon the Kelvin-Muirhead amplifier recorder, giving, it is said, signals almost equal to the best submarine telegraph work. It is stated that the submarine cable companies have so far abandoned the reserved attitude shown toward other systems as to take a practical interest in the Lodge-Muirhead system.

Steam and Trolley. The development of the trolley system in New England, where it has made the greatest progress, is beginning to attract wide attention, especially as it promises to become a dangerous competitor with the steam railroad system. Already many of the same weight are used on the electric as on the steam roads and well nigh equal speed is made in rural districts, while greater is made inside city limits. The cars are being made nearly as large if not so heavy as those on steam roads, and in nearly all country places mails and light freight are carried as well as passengers. Trolley lines are connecting country towns which could only be reached by wagons, and by bringing them into communication with railroad stations are developing their business. Nearly every state in New England can now be crossed, north and south and east and west, by electric cars, and in some cases cities as far apart as Portland, Boston, Providence, Hartford and New York have been connected by "the broomstick train." One of the latest developments of the system is the use for the first time by a steam and a trolley road of the same track. The New York Central is to use a stretch of track near Oxford, Mass., about five miles from Worcester, for delivery of coal to a section it cannot now reach easily. This track was laid and is used by the Worcester, and Southbridge street railway. The fact that a locomotive and freight cars can run upon rails originally laid for trolley cars is opening up a wide field of speculative possibilities among railroad people.

Blinds the Pope's Books. Miss Nichols of London, a rich young woman who studied bookbinding under Cobden-Sanderson, so excels in this art that King Edward has commissioned her to bind several volumes for the library at Windsor. The czar has paid her large sums for her tooled leather covers, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Her crowning triumph, however, was a recent order from the pope requesting her to bind his own poems and his favorite Latin classics, all of which volumes are to be deposited in the Vatican library.

A Three-Hour Trip Under Water. Eleven men recently made a three-hour trip in the submarine torpedo boat Adzer, without once coming to the surface. They traveled 15 miles an hour, at a depth of 18 feet. The captain steered by the compass, and timed the turns of the boat by his watch.

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FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Special bottles for Dr. R. H. Knize, Ltd., 831 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

An opportunity seldom comes back for a second trial.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or ringing in the ears; and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by my method. It is simple, safe and reliable. It is guaranteed to give you perfect hearing. Write for free book and circular. Dr. J. C. Auger, 1010 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by Dr. J. C. Auger, 1010 Broadway, N. Y.

Lauding the Baby's Clothes. Many mothers are ignorant of the serious danger that may result from washing the clothing of an infant with strong washing powders and laundry soap. For this reason it should be laundered at home under the mother's direction, and only Ivory Soap should be used. To throw out the garments into the ordinary wash shows great carelessness. ELIZABETH T. PARKER.

The one thing that every man is willing to share is trouble.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, itching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all drug stores and shoe stores. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package Free by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

A fellow generally gives a lame excuse when he has his leg pulled.

Jameson's Cure for Consumption says I was three years ago. Mrs. J. C. Auger, 1010 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by Dr. J. C. Auger, 1010 Broadway, N. Y.

A girl may have a far away look in her eyes and still be near sighted.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package. You can't have a blow-out without having something to blow in.

One who is hounded is not apt to crew about it.

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I Did Not Feel That I Could Walk. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:--It is with thankfulness I write that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been of the greatest help to me. My work keeps me standing on my feet all day and the hours are long. Some months ago it didn't seem as though I could stand it. I would get so dreadfully tired and my back ached so I wanted to scream with the pain. When I got home at night I was so worn out I had to go right to bed, and I was terribly blue and downhearted. I was irregular and the flow was scanty, and I was pale and had no appetite. I told a girl friend who was taking your medicine how I felt, and she said I ought to take it too. So I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and commenced to take it. It helped me right off. After the first few doses menstruation started and was fuller than for some time. It seemed to lift a load off me. My back stopped aching and I felt brighter than I had for months. I took three bottles in all. Now I never have an ache or pain, and I go out after work and have a good time. I am regular and strong and am thankful to you for the change. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I hear of a girl suffering, for I know how hard it is to work when you feel so sick."--MISS MAMIE KIRNS, 553 9th Ave., New York City.

Women should not fail to profit by the experiences of these women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, irregular and painful menstruation, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

MISS AMANDA L. PETERSON, Box 131, Atwater, Minn., says: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:--I hope that you will publish this testimonial so that it may reach others and let them know about your wonderful medicine. "Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was troubled with the worst kind of fainting spells. The blood would rush to my head, was very nervous and always felt tired, had dark circles around eyes. "I have had taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am entirely cured. I had taken doctor's medicine for many years but it did me no good. "Please accept my thanks for this most excellent medicine which is able to restore health to suffering women."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want--a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

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

Electric Power at Niagara Falls. The original development of 50,000 horse power on the American side of Niagara Falls is soon to be supplemented by an equal amount on the Canadian shore during the coming year, and contracts are already signed which will give a total of not less than 110,000 units of 10,000 horse power each. It is, in fact, expected that about 350,000 units of power will soon be supplied, and the rental is estimated at about \$7,000,000 annually. Within 10 years it is projected that 600,000 horse power, at least, will be furnished by Niagara Falls. The most careful measurements fail to indicate any effect on the Falls themselves when the power is now turned on or off. The lumber companies of Sweden have formed a trust.

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