Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Peruna be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that the medicinal herbs composing Peruna are of two kinds. First standard and well-tried catarrh remedies. Second, well-known and generally acknowledged tonic remedies. That in one or the other of these uses they have stood the test of many years' experience by physicians of different schools. There can be no dispute about this, whatever. Peruna is composed of some of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrhal diseases, and for such conditions of the human system as require a tonic. Each one of the principal ingredients of Peruna has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh or as a tonic medicine.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Peruna invites the full inspection of the critics.

Still Had Them.

The woman of the house eyed him suspiciously.

"You've been here before, haven't you?" she asked.

"Not lately, ma'am," answered Wareham Long. "You prob'ly reco'nize me clothes. This is an old suit o' yer husband's you wuz kind enough to give me when I wuz here two years ago."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Limited Knowledge.

"Paw, have you ever been east?"

"Yes; I spent a year in New York City when I was considerably younger than I am now."

"Well, what is the 'eastern question'?"

"The only one I ever heard was, 'How much is he worth?'"—Chicago Tribune

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Desperate Remedy.

"It says here," began the lady who could do more talking in one day than six phonographs and five parrots combined, "that after a balloon has ascended to the height of six miles its occupants dare not open their mouths."

"Will you go up, Marie, if I buy a balloon?" asked her husband, desperately.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Superfluity.

"Do you think Mars is inhabited?" asked the scientific person.

"I really can't say that I care much whether it is or not," answered Miss Cayenne. "There are already enough neighbors to talk about."—Washington Star.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo } ss.
Lucas County. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

One Point Settled.

"And now, Cryptomeria," said the young man, still holding her hand, but with a note of anxiety in his voice, "where shall we go for our wedding journey?"

"Some quiet little place in the country, not far away, Gerald," she answered, "will suit me a great deal better than a long and expensive trip."

"We are going to be very happy, dear!" said Gerald, with a sigh of relief.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle

FARMS AND FARMERS

Ground Wire Fences.

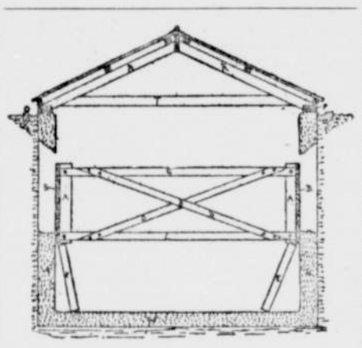
In the summer season many farmers susstain considerable loss of live stock from lightning striking wire fences and killing animals standing near. This loss can be avoided if the fence is grounded—that is, a connection made between the wires and the damp soil beneath. This can be done by stapling a No. 9 wire along the post from top to bottom and burying the end in the ground deep enough to reach damp earth. These ground wires should be fastened to about every third post. When the lightning strikes a fence thus fixed the current is conducted into the ground instead of being deflected into the body of some animal.

When a storm comes up stock in a field will naturally drift toward the fence for protection, especially if there are no trees in the field. The barbs on wires attract the lightning, which has been known to travel several miles on a fence before it was discharged into the ground. Lightning takes the path of least resistance, and if the body of an animal is standing near the fence it makes a good conductor and the charge is deflected, with the result of a dead horse or cow.

The cost and time needed to ground a wire fence is small and need not enter into the question, but when a valuable animal is killed, or maybe a whole herd, as has often happened, the cost is then very considerable. While you may never have had any losses of this kind, it will not pay to put this matter off, for the next storm that comes up may be as disastrous to you as it has been to some of your neighbors. Avoid it by grounding your wire fences in time.—Goodall's Farmer.

Concrete Water Tank.

The diagram shows a sectional outline of a concrete water tank with the bottom and top finished, and a portion in the middle of the walls in course of construction. The bottom is shown in position, but as a matter of fact, the walls are built first, and the bottom put in afterwards. A quantity of 1¼ inch by 6 inch unplaned board, sufficient to make a large box of the length and breadth the finished tank is to be, and two feet deep, will be required. The sides and ends of this



SECTION OF TANK.

box are made as separate shutters, the boards being nailed to cross-pieces of 2 inches by 3 inches batten, put about four feet apart. The end shutters are made to go inside the side shutters, and two of the cross-pieces, in this case, are fixed right at the end of the boards.

A War on Insects.

Massachusetts scientists have evolved a plan for the destruction of the gypsy and brown-tailed moths. They have looked with dismay on the ravages of these moths in the foliage and have planned what, in military science, would be a fine bit of strategy. Unable by any direct assault to destroy the moths, the scientists have enlisted the aid of an army of moth parasites. little insects that fasten themselves on the moths, feed upon and finally destroy them. Eight hundred thousand of these parasites have been secured, and at the right moment will be set upon the nemy. A singular fact is that the moths do not recognize the parasites as enemies, but seem to find their presence grateful. They give of their life to support the parasites, and ultimately, fall a victim to their own generosity. How similar this relationship to that which too often obtains among human beings! So striking is that similarity and so many unpleasant things does it recall that we almost feel pity for the destructive moths and resentment against the ungrateful parasites whose services have been invoked. But a look at the devastation wrought by the moths gives poise and resolution, and we welcome the scientists' strategy and wish for it success.

But what of the parasites? What mischief, if any, will they work in the affairs of man when they have destroyed his enemies, the moths? Will it be necessary to employ another army of insects to destroy them, and, if so, how much progress will have been made toward the conditions of healthful vegetable growth?—Columbus Dispatch.

Leather from Frog Skins.

There is some leather made from frog skins in this country, and American novelties made of this leather include pocketbooks, card cases and similar things. In France some children's shoes are made of this leather.

A Horse's Toenails.

Few persons realize that a horse's hoof is really the same thing as the toe nails of human beings or of animals having toes. The horn of a hoof grows just as a toenail does.

The hoof grows more rapidly in unshod horses than in those wearing shoes, and it grows faster in horses which are well groomed and well fed. But on an average, says the New York Sun, the horn grows about a third of an inch a month.

Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs. The toe of the hoof being the longest part, it takes longer for the horn to grow down there than at the heel. For instance, the toe will grow entirely down in from eleven to thirteen months, while the heel will grow down in from three to five months.

As the new horn grows out any cracks or defects in the old gradually work down to where they can be cut off just as with human finger nails you can watch the progress of a bruise from the root to the tip.

Prevents Runaway.

After being trained to pass locomotives, bicycles, etc., without shying, the horse must now be broken in to automobiles. In fact, the horse has developed a new prank, called "autophobia," making him unsafe especially for ladies to drive. Let him see the machine coming, let him hear it, let it pass him slowly at the other side of the road—the effect is likely to be the same. He shies, he rears, breaks his harness and throws the occupants, the carriage and himself into the ditch. The horse cannot see in front of him—only to the right or left. A California man thinks the safest plan is to let him see nothing at all. He suggests enclosing the eyes in the novel bridle blind shown here, which he recently patented. A pair of blinds are attached to the bridle. Normally these blinds remain open. When the driver sees an approaching automobile he pulls on a strap which extends to the driver's seat and the blinds are folded over the horse's eyes, completely obscuring his vision. The danger of the horse becoming frightened and running away is thus reduced to a minimum and the occupants assured of safety.

BLINDS THE HORSE.

Wagon Road Bridges.

State supervision of all bridges erected is proposed by State Engineer Frederick Skene of New York. That gentleman has drawn up a proposed law covering the matter. He would require his approval, as well as the approval of the county engineer, of the plans and specifications of every bridge exceeding $500 in cost to be built by a town. He also recommends that contracts for such bridges be required to be awarded to the lowest bidder, after the work has been properly advertised, and, finally, that the approval of the State engineer be required before payment for a completed bridge is made. There is a law in that State providing that the assistance of the State engineer may be invoked to superintend such constructions, but it has been ignored by the counties and towns, and contracts have been irregularly awarded, with the result that there are many inferior structures. Such a law as that proposed would be the means of correcting the evils of the existing system.

Trees and Lightning.

There is a popular belief that certain trees are less likely than others to be struck by lightning, and that during a thunderstorm it is quite safe to stand under a beech, for example, while the danger under a resinous tree or an oak is, respectively, fifteen or twenty times greater. This is disputed in a recent writing by Dr. A. W. Bothwick in his "Notes of the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh." The doctor says that no tree is immune, and the beech is struck quite as frequently as any other species. Apparently the taller trees in a neighborhood are the ones most likely to be struck. Contrary to what is believed by some people, the cells are not "ruptured or torn by the formation of steam, as might happen if the heating by the electric current was very great. The cells collapse and shrink up, but are never torn." The root system does not seem to be ever damaged by lightning.

The Invaluable Cuckoo.

The fact that there is a national danger in the disappearance of the birds is coming to be more and more widely recognized. A writer in Suburban Life tells of the work of the cuckoo as an insect destroyer. "To watch either the black-billed or the yellow-billed cuckoo flourish his long bill dextrously among the fruit trees or bushes affords much pleasure, as we know that he is doing his best to store away all the insects he can find, either in his own little stomach or those of his fledglings. Twelve or more caterpillars—big, fat ones—seem only a light lunch for him, and, when at least his appetite is appeased, he will kill the destructive insects, apparently for the fun of it, killing, tasting and indifferently throwing them away without turning on his perch."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New Canning Process Preserves Natural Color and Flavor.

Prepared by James Dryden, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Certain fruits and vegetables may be preserved in such a way that they will retain indefinitely their original flavor, color and structure. This is in the nature of a discovery, made by Prof. F. F. Pernot, of the Oregon Agricultural college. A report of Prof. Fernot's investigations is given in Bulletin No. 87 of the Experiment station, Corvallis, and for the benefit of the housekeeper who is wrestling with the canning problem we give the salient points of the bulletin.

Successful canning is a question of sterilizing. If a can of fruit spoils it means that it was not properly sterilized to start with, or there was a leakage in the can. Spoiling of the fruit is due to germs which were in the fruit when it was canned or entered the can later. Sterilization kills the germs, and the fruit may be sterilized by cooking or heating. We quote the following paragraph from the bulletin:

"Micro-organisms, not unlike all other plants, possess the power of self-preservation and of perpetuating their kinds; one is by means of producing spores, or seeds, which are very resistant; while others which do not produce spores have a resisting power nearly equal to that of spores."

Heating the fruit to 160 degrees for ten minutes will kill the germs without injuring the good qualities of the fruit, but the spores, which are "unincubated" germs will not be injured at that temperature and will become "germs" in another day, when the heat should again be applied. A few spores may escape the second heating, making a third steaming necessary.

How It Should Be Done.

First—Clean the fruit jars or cans by means of a brush, using hot water to which washing powder has been added. After washing thoroughly steam the jars to remove any dirt that may remain.

Second—After washing the vegetables or fruit place them in jars, completely filling them. Then add water to fill the interstices, and put on lid. Don't screw it on tight or the jar will burst when heat is applied.

Third — Procure a wooden steam chest, the wash boiler will do, and put some water in the bottom of it. Put slats in the bottom on which to set the jars.

Fourth—To get the proper temperature, put a thermometer in the center of an extra jar of fruit or water and steam the fruit at a temperature of 160 to 165 for ten minutes. Do not let temperature get above 165. Then remove jars and screw lids on tight immediately. Repeat the steaming a second and a third time at intervals of 24 to 48 hours. The jars are then sterile. Cans may be used instead of jars. If the latter are used the vent in the top of the can will have to be soldered after the first steaming. Boiled but not boiling water should be used for filling the jars, or a syrup may be used instead of water. Unsterilized water or syrup may contain about ten million germs in a quart jar, and it is just as well to "nip them in the bud" by sterilizing the water. It is important that the fruit or vegetables be neither under-ripe nor over-ripe. The same good jundgment used in selecting material for the table should be exercised in the matter of canning.

It was found in the tests made at the experiment station that a temperature of 165 degrees was sufficient to sterilize the fruit when treated as above, and this temperature did not impair the flavor or structure of the fruit. Where only one heating is given, as is the case at the canneries, it is necessary to heat the fruit as high as 240 degrees in order to kill both spores and germs.

It should be stated that this method of canning was not successful with sweet peas and corn, as they have a germ normally that is not killed at a temperature of 165.

This method would probably not be practicable at canneries, where fruit is sold at low prices, owing to the additional expense of treating the cans three times; but for first class high priced goods the additional expense would be warranted. In the case of home canning, however, it is a more desirable method of putting up fruit and vegetables than the methods usually in vogue.

A farmer residing near Almira, Washington, inquires concerning the milk weed pest which is infesting that locality. Professor R. Kent Beattie, of the department of botany, answered as follows:

"The perennial milk weed, which I believe you have, is very difficult to destroy. The only principal upon which you can work is to keep the tops of it closely cut down, so that the plant cannot make food, until you have starved out the roots. This, of course, is a difficult task, especially if they cover a large field. I would put the patches into clean cultivation, either as graden, or potato plots; then it would pay you to work very hard to exterminate these weeds, for they are difficult to kill once they take possession of the land."—From the Washington State College, Pullman.

Machine for Shuffling Cards.

A machine which automatically shuffles a pack of cards in an instant with the cards concealed from sight and which changes the position of nine out of every ten cards is the latest mechanical device for cardplayers. It not only protects the cards from injury but gives an absolute square deal shuffle. The machine weighs four pounds and attaches in a moment to any table. It is about twelve inches high.

Shoe Enough for Him.

City Niece—Why, uncle, I'm surprised to see you wearing such a rusty looking hat when you come to town.

Uncle Reuben—it's th' hat I allers wear tew home.

City Niece—Yes, but that's different. Everybody knows you there.

Uncle Reuben—Wall, nobody don't know me here, so I ain't worryin'. by grass!

Turning a Tight Screw.

Any one who has attempted to remove a very tight screw knows what a very difficult business it is. After straining and twisting for a considerable time the operator frequently ends by losing his temper and destroying the bite of the screw, which remains fixed as tightly as ever. With the aid of a pair of pinchers, however, the affair is quite a simple one. Place the screwdriver in position and then catch hold of the blade with the pinchers just above the head of the screw. Press the screwdriver firmly and at the same time twist round the blade with the pinchers. The tightest screw will yield immediately to this sort of persuasion.

What a Poultry Man Says About 20-Mule Team Borax.

As I am in the poultry business, I had ten white chicks to wash and prepare for a show. I used "20-Mule Team" Soap for washing the birds, and I can say from years of experience washing white birds, never before have I found a soap or Borax that cleaned my birds so fine and easy. I had a great deal of comment on my birds being so white. J. A. Dinwiddie, Newmarket, Tenn.

Local agents wanted. Write for money making plan

Her Idea.

"Stocks were all down a few points to-day," remarked the broker.

"The idea!" exclaimed his wife. "It's a wonder they didn't advertise it as a bargain day."—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Retort Discourteous.

A young lady full of good deeds noticed the tongue of a horse bleeding and with a use of technical terms too little appreciated said to the cabby, "Cabby, your horse has hemorrhage."

"It's 'is tongue's too large for his mouth," said the cabby and added sententiously, "Like some young ladies."—London Globe.

HOWARD E. BURTON.—Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, $1; Gold, Silver, 75c; Gold, 50c; Zinc or Copper, $1. Cyanide tests. Mailing envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Umpire work solicited. References: Carbonate National Bank.

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Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, and always restores color to gray hair. A splendid dressing also. Sold for over sixty years.

"My hair came out so badly I nearly lost it all. I had heard so much about Ayer's Hair Vigor I thought I would give it a trial. I did so and it completely stopped the falling, and made my hair grow very rapidly."—MARY H. FIELD, Northfield, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Sorry, but——

"Gumbolt and I have made a bet and agreed to leave it to you. He says a drowning man gets his lungs full of water, and I say he doesn't. Which of us is right?"

"What are the terms of the wager?"

"The loser is to pay for a dinner for the three of us."

"I'm—I never knew Gumbolt to pay a bet. You lose."—Chicago Tribune.

Side Lights on Poesy.

Scott was writing the "Lady of the Lake."

"If you were to tell the truth about her," he said, "I should say that she is awfully seasick, but expects to feel better when the boat gets to St. Joe."

Thus it is, in all ages, that the poet has to sink the Real in the Ideal.—Chicago Tribune.

S.S.S. CURES MALARIA

Malaria is due to impurities in the blood which destroy the rich, healthful qualities of the circulation, and reduce it to a weak, watery fluid. The body is then deprived of its necessary nourishment and strength, and is unable to resist the countless disorders that assail it, and the general system suffers in consequence. The appetite fails, digestion is weakened, chills and slight fever are frequent, while the sufferer loses energy and ambition. Boils, skin eruptions, and some times sores and ulcers follow when the blood becomes deeply polluted with the malarial germs. Both a tonic and blood purifier are needed to cure Malaria, and S. S. S. is best fitted for this work. It is the most perfect of all blood purifiers and at the same time an invigorating, healthful tonic. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation, and removes every trace of impurity or poison, and gives to the blood the health-sustaining qualities it needs. It cures Malaria thoroughly and permanently because it removes from the blood the germs and poisons which produce the disease, and while doing this tones up and strengthens every part of the system. Book with information about Malaria and any medical advice furnished free to all who write.

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Shoes at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children

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