

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy—I am as Well as Ever."



HON. DAN A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."

DAN A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes: "I can conscientiously recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes: "As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty endorsement."—Fred D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 900 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 108, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2385 Polk street, N.E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.



Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head. 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, Columbus, O.

ON THE FARM.

PREPARATION OF SEEDBED.

The productive capacity of any soil is measured largely by its ability to hold the proper amount of moisture and supply it when most needed by the plant. At some time during the growing period there is usually a dry spell and if the soil is in such mechanical condition that it can bring up from below and supply to the plant the needed moisture, the crops will be large. This is really of much more importance than whether or not the soil contains a large quantity of plant food—consequently in making preparation for all kinds of crops have this particular point in view.

The treatment of the different kinds of soils in order to bring about this very desirable condition varies. For a light, sandy, open soil, as is found in some parts of the far west, conservation of soil moisture is secured by plowing in the fall to a reasonable depth. The rains and snows of winter and early spring are more readily absorbed than if the plowing is delayed until spring. If, however, the soil drifts very badly, this fall plowing is not so satisfactory and it may be desirable to delay work until spring.

On fall or spring plowed land, the seedbed should be compacted in early spring by the use of the disk, sub-surface packer, acme and any of the deep working implements which tend to break up the clods, close up the pores and prevent rapid evaporation of moisture. After the land has been thoroughly firmed, a surface soil mulch must be created to prevent the waste of moisture. If light soils are given this treatment for a series of years, there will be a tendency to soil accumulation of moisture, to tide over the dry year which frequently appears and would otherwise be disastrous.

TREATMENT OF CLAY SOILS.

On clay soils the treatment must be somewhat different. The fact that they run together and become very compact must be taken into account. If this occurs they dry out and become hard and cloddy and are not satisfactory for any of the field crops. To counteract this tendency supply as much stable manure as possible, so as to add humus to the soil and improve the mechanical condition. Growing leguminous crops like clover, cowpeas or even the ordinary crops such as rye, and to aid in this, under willow very much to be desired. After this has been done and the ground has been plowed to a good depth, it must be thoroughly firmed and the seedbed compacted, as in the case of lighter soils. However, it will not take so much work, unless the soil is naturally heavy and is easily worked down. On well drained, heavy soils, be very careful to have all clods broken and provide a soil mulch, as in the case of the lighter soils. If this is given careful attention and the seed is planted at a good start and splendid yields will result.

If the seedbed has been thoroughly prepared, the matter of cultivating is easy, as the only things necessary are to keep down the weeds and maintain the soil mulch, by a stirring of the upper 2 or 3 inches. The cultivating must be frequent enough to prevent the growth of weeds and formation of a crust after rains. If the field has to be gone over once a week, or even twice, it will pay to do it, for the soil moisture conserved at this time will be invaluable in July or August.

CARE OF THE NEW BROOD.

During the hatching, if you are wise, you will not be too curious, but will allow the instinct of the hen to do her work. It may be well to move such egg-shells as can be removed without disturbing her, but nothing further should be attempted, writes Mr. H. S. Babcock.

The first duty is to provide a coop for the hen and brood. No matter what kind of a coop, from a barrel laid down to the most improved patented model, see that it is clean and the bottom covered with fine sand, or if the weather is really cold, with oat chaff or short fine hay. When the chickens are 24 hours' old they are then ready to be moved to their new quarters. Up to this time they should have received no food, the unabsorbed yolk for their support. But they are now ready for their first meal. Give them water to drink in a vessel into which they cannot get their bodies. A small fountain of the ordinary pattern will answer admirably. Whatever their first food may be, give them only a small quantity, the best rule for feeding being "little and often."

Two distinct methods of feeding have their special advocates, the wet, that is with mixed up dough, and the dry, that is without the addition of water to the food stuffs. I have used both methods with success, but think, on the whole, the dry method is the more satisfactory for most persons. But whichever of the two methods is employed, the food should approximate to a balanced ration, that is, have enough to promote the growth of the whole organism.

Corn, whether finely cracked or ground into meal, does not make such a ration. There is too much of the fat and too little of the muscle forming elements. Yet, when chickens run out and eat grass and where insect life is abundant, they may do well on a corn diet, because they secure for themselves the lacking elements. If to the corn is added

ed some form of animal food, the ration will be better. For a single grain, provided it could be obtained cheaply enough, I should prefer barley. I have used oats, corn meal and beef scraps with very satisfactory results and with even better results when I have added shorts to the mixture.

Five times a day for the first week, three times a day for the next succeeding 11 weeks and twice a day thereafter will be found to answer excellently for a ration for feeding. But, let me say, that while such frequent feeding is advisable, I have had excellent results in rearing chickens on one meal a day. Of course just as much food is required if the chickens are fed only once, as would be required if they were fed three or five times a day. Indeed, I think more food would be required, because more would be likely to be wasted. But that chickens can be reared successfully on one meal a day I have demonstrated to my satisfaction.

If the chickens become lousy they will need to be dusted with insect powder, and if they are attacked by the large head lice, their heads should be greased, which will kill the lice. Don't, however, apply grease to the chickens on any other part than the top of the head, for if you do you stand an excellent chance of losing them. Years ago, when my zeal was greater than my knowledge, I destroyed a fine lot of chickens by greasing them, head, neck and body. I cannot conscientiously advise anyone else to repeat the experiment.

WHEN HELP IS HIGH.

Adapt your farming operations to the circumstances. If you cannot get competent help at such wages as you can afford to pay, curtail your operations. Raise stuff enough to live on, first of all. Grow such crops as require the least amount of manual work, but that can be handled as much as possible by machinery.

Some farmers are changing their ways very much because of the scarcity of help. In some cases they are putting in forage crops with a view to winter dairying, because they can take care of the cows themselves during the winter when not busy with the summer's work on the farm. In other cases, these crops are being produced as feed for beef cattle next fall and winter. In still other cases men who have been in the habit of cultivating large areas are planning this spring to put in just enough to keep along their families, together with a small amount of live stock.

The reasoning of these men has much to commend it. They say: "What is the use of working like slaves and employ a lot of hired help, when the receipts of what we raise will not afford sufficient profit over and above the wages paid to make it worth while?"

Another advantage of this policy, which has not yet been mentioned, is that its adoption by any considerable number of farmers will materially reduce production and thus enhance prices. This thing is bound to even itself up sooner or later.

DENMARK'S AGED RULER.

His Children Have Married Into Most of the Reigning Dynasties.

King Christian IX. of Denmark celebrated his 85th birthday recently. His father was the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and that was his own title up to 1852, when he was accepted by the great Powers at the London conference as the heir apparent to the Danish throne. On the death of Frederick VII. in 1863 he became King, so that he is now able to celebrate the 40th anniversary of his ascension to the throne next November. Preparations for a solemn observation of that event are already in progress in Denmark.

One of the principal reasons for the great Christian taken in King Christian IX. is his relation to the principal reigning dynasties. While there are two European sovereigns, the Pope and Duke Adolph of Luxembourg, who are his father-in-law, he has less than seven, among them being his own son, King George I. of Greece, who has reigned longer, there is no monarch that can boast of a larger progeny. At the present time King Christian's family consists of six children, three of whom are grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren.

The King's eldest son, Crown Prince Frederick, is married to a Princess of Sweden, the oldest daughter of the late King Charles XV. One of his daughters is the mother of the present Czar, another daughter is Queen Alexandra of England. His second son, the King of Greece, is married to a cousin of the Czar, and his third daughter, Princess Thyra, is the Duchess of Cumberland. His youngest son is Prince of Monaco, his daughter Orleans, a daughter of the Duke of Chartres, who served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan in the Antietam campaign. Of King Christian's grandsons one has married Princess Maud of England, youngest daughter of King Edward VII., while another one, the Crown Prince of Greece, has married a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm II. The King's wife, Queen Louise, died in 1898.

Officer—"What is the complaint here?" "Orderly (offering basin)—"Taste that, sir." Officer (tasting)—"Well, I think it's excellent soup." "Orderly—"Yes, sir; that's the trouble. They want to persuade us that it's tea."

Although the population of the Chinese Empire is about 425 millions, yet the enormous areas of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Chinese Turkestan have between them only 13½ millions of inhabitants.

MOST PECULIAR SPORT.

How Truffles Are Hunted With Pigs in France.

The pig is generally considered to be a useless sort of animal until it figures in the pork butcher's shop, but in France a pig is essential to what is undoubtedly the most remarkable sport in the world—namely, truffle hunting. Truffles are highly relished at the rich man's table, and are a kind of fungus found underground at the roots of oak trees. The French pigs take naturally to truffle hunting, and require practically no training whatever, for they consider truffles to be just as delectable as we do, and sent them out on being taken to the hunting ground and begin to dig with their snouts in the ground to unearth the prize.

The truffle industry has swollen to enormous proportions of late years, and over a million pounds' worth are exported every season. All the peasants in such districts as Périgord and Auvergne hunt truffles and keep pigs expressly for this purpose, for the delicacies average \$3.75 a pound, and a pig will sometimes find twenty pounds or more in one day. Consequently the rental of oak forests has increased proportionately, as much as from \$150 to \$200 an acre in a good district.

A truffle hunt is the queerest sight imaginable. Soon after breakfast a bevy of farmers driving their pigs before them set out for the woodlands, on reaching which the party breaks up into pairs, or, as more generally happens, each pig is compelled to work separately, and is then generally more successful. The hunters are guided by the weather, for on certain days the scent is unnoticeable, while on others it is particularly strong. The trees searched are those around which no verdure will grow, the soil is loamy and moist, having been sheltered by the branches overhead, for where the sun is able to pour its heat on the ground all day the truffle will not grow.

The pig, when brought to the foot of the tree, walks slowly round it, with its nose on the ground and sniffing like a dog. When the truffle is scented it begins to burrow with its snout, digging up a long gutter. The farmer then draws the animal away from the spot, and gives it a few acorns as a reward, a pocketful of which he has brought with him. With his hands he begins to pull away the earth until his fingers encounter the truffle, which in shape resembles a potato, and is of a dark blue color, almost black.

By this time the pig has finished eating the acorns, and is anxious to continue its search for the truffles, so, having removed the prize, the farmer allows the animal to return to the hole. The pig will quickly discover that the truffle has been taken away, but if there are others in the vicinity it will proceed to dig several pounds' worth of truffles will be unearthed below a single tree; sometimes no more than one will be found there. It all depends on the soil and the tree itself.

It is not unusual for a farmer to let his truffle rights for so much per annum to those who care for the sport and are speculative enough to pay a heavy sum down and chance losing or troubling it, as chance may permit, many having amassed vast fortunes within a few years.

AGE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

Young Men Not Only Ones Who Can Do Original Work.

We speak of this as the age of young men. It is the custom in the English army to get rid of the older officers and promote the young men rapidly, because it is supposed that they are more efficient, says the Medical Journal. It not infrequently happens in medical schools that the younger man is given preference to the position, simply because the younger man is supposed to be worth more to the institution on account of the greater amount of original work that he is likely to perform. Indeed, it has been said that unless a man makes his mark before 35 years of age, he is unlikely to achieve much afterward. Age, however, is merely a relative term. It has been said often and is often forgotten, that one man is young at 80, while another is old at 30. There are so many illustrations that can be cited of green old men that it seems useless to lay stress upon this point. And yet, when we think of Kolliker and the enormous amount of original work that has appeared in his Gewebelehre, we must pause before vaunting too enthusiastically the advantages of youth.

Another remarkable illustration has recently been furnished by von Kupffer. O. Hertwig requested him to write the article upon the development of the central nervous system for his new Handbuch der Entwicklungsgeschichte des Zentralnervensystems. Von Kupffer undertook it, providing he was permitted to write the article as a result of his own original and independent observations. He was then 70 years old. In order the better to carry on his work, he resigned his teaching position at the university, spent five hours every day at the Anatomical Institute, and then devoted all his afternoons and evenings until midnight to his library and desk. He took no summer holidays, and was unceasing in his efforts. In two years the work was completed. It contained nothing old, nothing previously used, and discussed authoritatively all the questions then of the greatest interest to science. There are few young men who could have accomplished nearly as much; few young men who would have had the moral courage to neglect all other things for one piece of work that they had undertaken. Let us not, therefore, speak too slightly of the abilities of many years.

"MEASURING-UP" BRITAIN

PARTS OF THE COUNTRY ARE WILD AND UNKNOWN.

Why Sir John Murray's Party Is Prospecting the United Kingdom.

It is pretty generally imagined that every corner and square yard of Britain is officially known and registered, and that a real exploring expedition in England would be as absurd as a Polar expedition up the Thames. The fact is that many parts of the country are wild and unknown as Northern Russia, and even at the present moment an exploring expedition, under Sir John Murray, properly equipped, and with any amount of hard work before it, is exploring the lakes of Great Britain. The reason is that nothing is yet known about them.

Up to the present, anything you wanted to know about a British lake, you had to find out for yourself, for all the figures are unreliable. There are some sixty sizeable lakes in the kingdom, covering about 3,000 square miles of water, and containing some 200 islands, many of them untroubled by man. As to the queer beasts, birds, and fishes that live among them, they are legion, and wild cats, eagles, and other supposed-to-be-extinct creatures are plentiful.

The expedition has already upset most of the former theories of the lakes, and the last figures to hand are the depth of Loch Tay, in Scotland. Supposed for centuries to be something between 100 feet and 200 feet, it turns out to be 500 feet; and the extraordinary facts the expedition is unearthing every day are more exciting than nine out of ten books of travel.

The expedition has to work in all weathers, and the lakes, which have to be explored in small boats, are more dangerous for such work than any part of the sea coast, owing to the winter and spring storms that rush down from the mountains with terrific force.

WITHOUT WARNING.

Sir John Murray, by the way, was one of the chiefs of the staff on the famous "Challenger" expedition, equipped by the Government for deep-sea investigations, for no more expert scientific explorer living.

Anybody who is fond of adventure, and is something of a mountaineer and geographer, expert as well, could have a very good time indeed with the exploring expedition that is dealing with the recently discovered great caves near Castleton, in Derbyshire.

They were found by accident by a rock-climbing party from Sheffield a few months ago, and have caused a big stir among geographers, for nobody dreamt there were caves of the kind still undiscovered in Great Britain.

tain. The caves are 40 feet high, and penetrate a distance at present unknown into the hills. Most of them, of course, are dark as pitch, but when lit up by a torch or candle they are a magnificent sight, for great stalactites and stalagmites, bright stone icicles, formed by dripping water—hang from the roof and rise up from the floor and sparkle brilliantly as the light strikes them.

The entrance to the caves is small, partly hidden by shrubbery, and lies 30 feet above the mountain footpath. But for an accident that led to the discovery the caves might have remained unknown for another century or two. The discoverers did not penetrate too far, as it is easy to be lost in such places; but they reported the "find," and a properly equipped official exploring party is

CARRYING OUT THE WORK.

Chue-threads, which are unrolled by the explorer, as he penetrates the windings of the caves, are necessary in this kind of work; and the progress has to be slow and cautious in a place where a chasm of unknown depth may lie in the path. One of the difficulties in cave exploring arises from bats, which flutter round when disturbed, and put out the explorer's torch with their flapping wings.

It is only a couple of years since the thorough exploration of Dartmoor—a difficult piece of work as any—was accomplished by Mr. Pryce Innes, the chief authority on the geography of Europe. This was a particularly stiff job, for the work was carried out in winter and early spring, when the snows were melting, and the equipment of the expedition was a half a dozen mountain ponies, a couple of tents, and a good stock of provisions.

Pools, rivers, and rocks were properly charted, great bogs and mires that can swallow a man and horse were located accurately, sounded, and tested. Places for refueling houses were decided on, and hard tracks found among the soft ground. Twice Mr. Innes's tents were torn up and blown flat by savage wind squalls, so common in those parts in the early spring.

Another very arduous expedition was the official exploration of the Darg district in Sutherlandshire, which broke the legs of two of the party, and resulted in the discovery of

FIVE UNMAPPED STREAMS

of good size, a colony of mountain sheep that had evidently been roving "on their own" for centuries, and the knowledge that the heights of the mountains as previously quoted were all wrong.

For six weeks the expedition tramped and climbed in the wilderness, living under canvas, and very often finding a difficulty in living at all, for food was sometimes not to be had. Many parts of the wild moorlands and mountains were un-

terly deserted, and some of the climbing among the crags was as tough work as any to be found in Switzerland, and a 1,000 foot fall will kill a man just as effectively as a 5,000 foot one. Two of the members of the expedition, in fact—Mr. Peopie Graham and Mr. Johnson—were invalided home to civilization after a long ambulance march—one with a dislocated leg, and the other with an experienced Alpine climber.

However, the geography of the district was put right, and a lot of useful work done by this home-exploring party.

On the whole, however, the roughest "traverse" of this kind that has been undertaken in Britain for a good many years was the commission that explored the Welsh mountains and glens in mid-winter and in March. The leader of the expedition, the Norwegian fame, the mountains were climbed and surveyed under snow, the paths and dangers charted, and the work went ahead without a rest.

IN ALL WEATHERS.

They went partly to report on the conditions of life among the Welsh mountain villages in winter and spring, but found themselves a good deal worse off than any of the natives, who did not have to tackle the precipices and snow-slides, and kept themselves pretty comfortably in the valleys.

Several of the party suffered severely from frost bite, and were twice kept out all night, without shelter, in a snowstorm on the mountain sides, barely keeping themselves out from dawn. Snowdon, Pinlunimon, and other high peaks were soon disposed of, but some of the smaller and more difficult mountains and precipices gave the explorers stiffer work than they had found in any part of the world. Finally, the exploration of a human being, by Mr. Carthew Roberts, he Lapland and Finland explorer, which is now being undertaken, is turning out more fruitfully than any, for it is the wildest and most mountainous part of Ireland. Forgotten and unknown tarns and lakes, being is never seen, and nothing flourishes but the wild goose and the eagle, torrents, precipices, and dangerous bogs galore are being explored and "booked."

There are over a million acres of this wild territory, and only about the population of a small English market town sprinkled over them. Mr. Roberts, who has been already over two months at the work, is the first explorer who has ever undertaken the task.—London Answers.

Paris, April 21.—Wheat, tone firm; April, 24f 90c; Wheat and December, 22f 95c. Flour, tone firm; April, 33f 30c; September and December, 31f 5c.