

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."

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.

"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 2,000 square miles of water, and containing 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, and is the most expert scientific explorer living.

Anybody who is fond of adventure, and is something of a mountaineer and geographical 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.

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, Rustlin, Tazewell county, Va., writes: "I can heartily 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, Larnoe, 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. 168, Northwestern League 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.



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 very badly, this and 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 the accumulation of moisture, to tide over the dry year which frequently appears and would otherwise be disastrous.

WREATHMENT 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 wheat, will do very much to aid in the condition. 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 do so much work, unless the land is naturally heavy and is easily worked.

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 thorough 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.

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 scent 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, well wooded land now realizing 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 woods, 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 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.

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 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 accession 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 interest taken in King Christian all over Europe is his relationship through the marriages of his children to the principal reigning dynasties. While there are two European sovereigns, the Pope and Duke Adolph of Luxembourg, who are his sons-in-law, he has seven other among them, 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, thirty-two 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 Duchess Empress of Russia, 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's wife is Princess Marie of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of the Duke of Chartres, who served as an aide-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 13 1/2 millions of inhabitants.

AGE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.

Young Men Not Only Ones Who Can Do Original Work. We speak of this as the age of the younger man. It is the custom in the English army to get rid of the older officers and promote the younger men rapidly, because it is supposed that they are more efficient, says the Medical Journal. It is 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 Koller and the enormous amount of original work that has appeared in his Gewebekunde, we must pause before venturing too enthusiastically on 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 unremitting 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 the other things for the one piece of work that they had undertaken. Let us not, therefore, sneer too slightly at the abilities of many years.

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 crops 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.

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 quietly reach under her and remove such eggshells 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 article, it has to be clean and the bottom covered with fine sand, or if the weather be 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 one that is with mixed up dough, and the other 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 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