Milk Advocated as a Remedy For Many Cases of Poisoning.

A universal antitoxic, applicable to most of the cases of poisoning, has been demanded. One exists, according to The Practical Druggist, and it is very simple and well known. It is milk. Milk, by its fatty matter (butter) and by its casein, protects the mucous membrane against the corrosive action of acids, alkalis and other caustic or irritant substances. The chemical role of casein is here very remarkable and very valuable. It is able to fill the double part of acid and of base in presence of compounds with which it is brought in contact. It not only coagulates under the action of acids by combining with them, but it also yields # precipitate with most mineral bases, forming insoluble caseates. If precipitation does not immediately take place with a product having a given reaction (acid or basic), this precipitate will appear through the intervention of another substance of contrary reaction. This is a very important law in toxicology, which, as has been observed by its discoverer, Dr. Crowzel, has never before been formulated or even noticed.

This chemist, therefore, proposes to add to the milk 5 per cent of borate of soda. This salt is not toxic and is employed because it precipitates as insoluble borates all the mineral bases except harmless or slightly poisonous alkaline bases. The poisonous acids decompose it, seizing on the soda and seting free boric acld, which is less polsonous and less soluble.

Borate of soda thus realizes very remarkable general conditions which are sufficient to make it a general antidote, although unfortunately not a universal one, which result can be obtained with no known product.

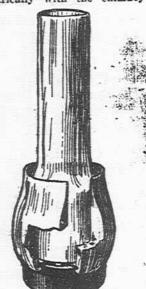
The mixture of borate of soda and milk is an antidote at once neutralizing and precipitant. It can be used especially with mineral poisons, although we must except cyanides, ferrocyanides, chlorates, nitrates, arsenites, arseniates and oxalates. Of these the first three are precipitate by a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphate, while chlorates and alkaline nitrates cannot be precipitated by any inoffensive reagent. Arsenites and alkaline arseniates can be eliminated by magnesia.

In any case no risk is run and good may be done by giving milk with borate of soda to one who is thought to have been poisoned. It is the first thing to be done after emptying the stomach. If arsenic is suspected, magnesia should be given. If there are vegetable poisons, the best antidote is a 1 per cent solution of permanganate of potash, which is harmless in this degree of dilution and is easily obtained nowadays. It decomposes most organic substances by oxidizing them.

TO INCREASE LAMPLIGHT.

This Inventor Surrounds the Burner Ting Reseating Deas

In order to increase the illuminating power of lamps a Cincinnati inventor, says The Scientific American, places a tubular lens around the lamp chimney opposite the flame and holds the lens concentrically with the chimney by



TUBULAR LENS FOR LAMPS.

means of a retaining and spacing ring, so that an air space is left. By this arrangement the lens is securely held in place on the lamp and so refracts the light that the illumination of a room is effectually increased.

Wasted Lives.

A large pottery firm in Staffordshire, England, has been carrying out a series of experiments with a view to manufacturing glazed china without white lead. The mortality among the workers, due to white lead poisoning, is heavy, and efforts have been made for some time past by legislative and other methods to reduce the misery of the employees engaged in this trade. The arm in question has produced numerous articles by an improved process which are equal in every respect to those produced by the white lead process. Attempts are also to be made to apply the system to the manufacture of earthenware.

Center of Population In the United

States. The center of the population in the United States is now at a point in latitude 29 degrees 9 minutes 36 seconds north and longitude 85 degrees 48 minutes 54 seconds west, which point is in southern Indiana about seven miles southeast of the city of Columbus. about 14 miles and south about 3 miles.

Domestic Silk Culture.

In 1899 the United States paid over that a large amount of cheap and now made available for domestic silk cul- their emigration to this country comes

INSURANCE FOR DRUGGISTS.

Protected From Blackmail and Mistakes In Mixing Drugs.

One of the latest things in the fidelity and casualty line is to insure druggists against what is called the wrong prescription man. For \$15 or \$25 a year several companies down town guarantee druggists against damages arising from mistakes in compounding drugs. One of the most successful of these companies has 950 chemists of New York, Jersey City, Newark and New Haven on its list of subscribers.

The idea of insuring druggists against loss from their own mistakes originated in the belief of a number of leading pharmacists that they were the victims of a gang of rogues who made a practice of pretending that wrong medicines had been given to some member of their families, sometimes with serious results. The gang was partly broken up by the fidelity company which first assumed the responsibility of protecting druggists at \$5 a year each. An officer of this company says that there are fully 1,000 mistakes a year in the compounding of

"While there are so many genuine mistakes," he continued, "there are many alleged errors in mixing medicines, and some of the complaints are invented for the sole purpose of extorting money from the retail druggists. Our company guarantees to protect druggists against themselves, but our main desire is to prevent fraud on the part of those who want to blackmail one of our clients for something he has not done.

"It is a serious matter to make a mistake in mixing drugs, but it is frequently even more serious to the druggist to have it noised about that such a mistake was made. I have known chemists to be forced out of business by the publicity given to the fact that they made a blunder. Dishonest persons have recognized the fear that druggists have, of an exposure of this kind and have taken advantage of the knowledge.

"Since we undertook to protect them a number of druggists have confessed to paying big sums to persons who said mistakes were made. I have the names of half a dozen so called doctors who have aided an east side gang that was engaged in the business of bleeding chemists.

"Still, there is nothing really remarkable in this protection of druggists. For instance, we have a special insurance for saloon keepers, guaranteeing them against financial loss through being locked up for violation of the excise law."-New York Sun.

Doing His Best.

Mr. M. B. Thrasher, a friend of Tuskegee institute and its pupils, says that he once made inquiries about a certain graduate, a shopkeeper in Alabama, who seemed to be doing a thriving business.

"What kind of a man is this Wood, the colored merchant down the street?" he asked in the store of a white man, judging that there if anywhere he might hear an unfavorable opinion. The merchant supposed Mr. Thrasher to be a traveling salesman and answer-

"You can sell him any amount of goods. He'll pay for them every time." Then Mr. Thrasher went on to the store, where he found everything in the most prosperous condition. In the course of his talk with the merchant they stepped to the open back door, and there Wood began calling: "Suke, suke, suke! Ho, there, suke!"

Then there came a grunting underneath the floor, which was raised a little from the ground, and presently there came crawling out an enormous

"That's my hog," said the merchant. "I raise one every year, though there's no reason why I should, for I'm not married, and I don't keep house. I raise them as object lessons. It does not take much of anything to feed them, except the waste from the store, and see how fat they grow!

"Then I get the negro farmers who come here to trade to look at my hog and see what can be done by keeping the animals shut up and fed instead of letting them run wild. Then I tell them they might as well have hogs like mine as their thin razorbacks. All they need do is to shut up the pig in a pen of rails and set the children to gathering acorns for him.

"I can't start a school here," he concluded. "I tried that and failed, but I can at least teach the farmers how to raise hogs."

Foreign Musicians.

The Musical union has raised its admission fee in the hope that this action may do something toward checking the increase in the number of orchestral musicians in the United States. Not only does the increase of native musicians yearly tend to make the supply much greater than the demand, but there is never a visiting orchestra that does not leave behind it a certain part of its forces. The Banda Rossa, Strauss' orchestra and an orchestra that came here with an opera company all left some of their members behind them, and it is not in the least unlikely that the same thing will happen when the Leipsic orchestra, now on its way to this country, de-

cides to go home. Sometimes the players are under con-Since the last census of 1890 the center | tract and must return to Europe, but of population has moved westward, they generally come back to the United States as soon as the opportunity offers. It is to prevent this too rapid increase that the union has raised the initiation fee, because without being \$32,000,000 for imported raw silk and one of its members no musician can in 1900 over \$45,000,000. The United readily find employment here. In spite States agricultural secretary believes of the excessive supply of which they complain, musicians are still so much unemployed labor among the colored better paid in this country than in Euyouth in the southern states could be rope that it will be many years before to an end .- New York Sun.

CORN BREEDING.

A Good Pedigree In Corn Means as Much as In Live Stock.

Corn can be bred the same as cattle. It has been found that pedigree in corn means as much as or more than in live stock. By careful selection the corn breeders are weeding out barren, poor and inferior stalks. This will mean an enormous saving of plant food which is now used in the production of useless plants, a great increase of yield and additional profit. In selecting seed ears it is necessary to be provided with a rule and measuring tapeline.

Look the ears over carefully for mixture, yellow grains in white corn and white caps in yellow corn. Such grains should be picked out and discarded. The white corn should have white cobs and yellow corn red cobs. If this is not true, discard the ears, as a mixed cob is an evidence of a poorly bred ear or a reversion.

The ears should be from seven and a half to eight inches in circumference, measured at the middle of the ear, and 10 to 11 inches in length, measured from tip to butt. The corn should shell about 88 per cent corn to cob.

The most popular type of kernel is the wedge shape, so there will be little lost space on the ear between the rows of kernels. The smooth kernel type is being dis-

carded for a rougher kernel, which means a deeper kernel, consequently a greater per cent of corn to cob. The tip should be filled over with kernels in straight, regular rows, and

the butt kernels should swell out about

the shank. The flat butt with large

shank indicates a small per cent of corn to cob and a hard husking variety. The number of rows of kernels should be from 18 to 24, it being generally considered that 18 is a preferable number, giving a stronger type of kernel. The rows of kernels should be regular and straight with the cob.

CROWD THE TREES. If You Are Orcharding For the Profit

There Is In It.

From what I have seen and learned I am satisfied that apple trees of many varieties may be brought into full bearing at four years after being set into the orchard. I have seen apple trees the fourth year after planting out bear one-half bushel of apples per tree. I once saw an orchard here in which 90 trees bore, the eighth season after being set into the orchard, 206 barrels of picked apples. These 90 trees were composed of Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening and Roxbury Russet and were set 18 feet apart. I am not an advocate of large apple trees with tops spreading 30 to 35 feet and going up into the air 25 to 35 feet, requiring a 30 foot ladder to gather the fruit, but prefer to set my trees 18 feet apart, using 135 trees per acre, and, when the trees are 4 years old and come '- to bearing, stop an other cropping and ecta aree

have all the ground to grow and mature their fruit. I would, however, fertilize and cultivate the orchard as I would for any crop, says a Connecticut man in Rural New Yorker. By setting the trees 18 feet apart I have 100 trees more to the acre to bear

from the time they are 4 years old and on. This makes the orchard itself pay a good profit for the land, and there is less reason or desire to crop the land with some other crop, as would be done with only 35 trees to the acre. These trees would bear for 15 years before crowding, when the top of every other tree should be cut back to as near the body of the tree as could be done and not leave the limbs too large, the same as would be done if the tree were to be top grafted. A new top of young, thrifty growth would start out, which of course, would need to be thinned out properly, and in three years the trees would be in full bearing again, when the tops of those not cut back may be served in like manner. By this method of treatment the top would be kept young, the fruit be grown on young and thrifty wood and the apples easily picked and trees easily sprayed over those low heads. When the trees crowd again, let the tops be cut back as before, or take out every other tree

As money from the orchard is the object, thus planting the trees 135 to the acre and keeping the tops within a radius of about 16 feet, more apples will be taken from the orchard in 20 or 25 years, and at less expense per tree, than would be from the same ground with trees set 35 trees to the acre in 50 years, for there are 100 more trees per acre to bear fruit and on thrifty, vigorous young trees.

Some fruit growers pile the snow up around their trees to prevent them budding out too early in the spring.

Look Out For Spring Freezes.

But snow melts quickly as the sun comes nearer. Some one suggests piling up, while the ground is frozen, ashes or sawdust or anything that will tend to keep the ground frozen around the roots to retard the flow of the sap and the disaster of an early frost. Of course it is well known that the trees that are dormant escape the harm from an untimely freeze. Any treatment that will prevent the starting out of the buds too early would accomplish the purpose.

News and Notes. St. Louis gets early vegetables from

Mexico. The Peoria (Ills.) corn show this year is to be on a big scale. Exhibits are expected from every country where the wholestalind and the property of the second states of the second seco corn plant grows.

California apiarles are reported in poor condition, with no prospect of any overproduction of honey.

The early vegetable catches the big The mustang and the lack rabbit of

the southwest are disappearing like the buffalo, secording to an authority.

REDUCED RATES BY THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

24:h, final limit July 31st, 1901.

By depositing tickets (in person) with Mr. F. C. Donald, joint agent at Chicago, between July 25th and July 30th, inclusive, and on payment of fee of fifty (50) cents at time of deposit an extension of the final limit to August 24th will be granted. The joint agents' office will be located in the main terminal depots at Ch'cigo at which passengers arrive.

On account of annual meeting of Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, Mi'wankee, Wis., July 23-25tb, 1901, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Milwaukee, Wis., and return from all points on its line, at ra'e of one regular first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00. Dates of sale July 20th, 21st and 22td, final limit July 28 h, 1901. A fee of fifty (50) cen's will be charged by i int agent at Mi wankee for validation of return



RAILWAY

way announces round trip rates to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, account of the Pan-American Exposition. Choice of rcutes via Washington, D. C., or

schedules, or any other information, address nearest agent of this company.



It is to her that we owe our world, and everything should be made as easy as possible for her at the time of childbirth. This

will do. It will make baby's coming easy and painless, and that without taking dangerous drugs into the system. It is simply to be applied to the muscles of the abdomen. It penetrates through the skin carrying strength and elasticity with it. It strengthens the whole system and prevents all of the discomforts of

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Pitchers, - - - 200, Covered Dishes, - 6oc. Butter Dishes, - - 40c. Sugar Dishes, Oatmeal Sets, - - 25c.

C. M. CHANDLER'S.

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Groceries, Shoes, etc., always on hand. ling a continuance of the same,

TO CHICAGO, ILL.

On account of the International Convention B. Y. P. U. of America at Chicago, Ill., July 25th-28th, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Chicago and return, from all points on its lines, at rate of one firstclass standard fare for the round trip. Dates of sale July 22nd, 23rd and

900 DROPS

AVegetable Preparation for As-

similating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion.Cheerful-

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Pacipe of Old Dr.SAMUEL PITCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-

lion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea

Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

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Atb months old

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Central Time at Jacksonville and Savannah.

Mastern Time at Other Points.

Schedule in Effect Jan. 27th, 1901.

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Charleston, (So. Ry.... Summerville...... Branchville

Lv. Angusta, (So. Ry.)... Lv. Graniteville

11 40a 8 20a 8 10p 11 25a 7 15p 2 48p 4 15a 7 30p

7 45a 7 45p

3 800 (1215bt (124)m

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11 30a 1 15a 7 05a 1 10p 2 57a 8 88a 1 24p 8 12a 8 05p 5 90a 10 20a

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Prenton ...

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Ar. Spertanburg

Asheville

Ar. Cincinnati

Lv. Louisville

SOUTHBOUND

Ly. Cincinnati

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" Asheville " Spartanburg ... Ar. Columbia

Lv. New York (Pa.R.R.).
"Philadelphia
"Baltimore.
Lv. Washi'go'n (So.Ry)...

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Lv. Danville

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Signature

REPORT OF

CLAIMS APPROVED AT THE LAST MEET-ING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HELD MAY 10, 1901

No.84 No.88 No.33 Daily Daily ex Su 8 35a 7 45p 12 20p 12 55p 12 30a 4 30p 4 25p 4 04a 4 39p 4 28a 8 13p 6 15p 6 10a 9 45p The following claims were examined and approved on State Care Fund of

1901: Am unt. No. 7 00a 11 00p 5 20p 7 41a 1200at 6 00p 8 55a 2 00a 7 80p 9 28a 2 45a 7 55p 10 16a 4 25a 8 47p 11 00a 5 55a 9 35p 227 Winn-boro Bink, \$ 77 08 228 February Court, 1,533 70 96 60 229 I II A ken, 24 00 230 J B Barley, 800p wasp 630p 231 D L Glenn, 2 33p 10 15p 32 E A Glenn 8 50 2 00 4 020 11 00p 7 15p 4 020 11 00p 7 15p 5 55p 2 10a 5 35p 2 20a 9 48p 7 15p 7 92a 10 82p 8 01p 8 12a 11 24p 9 20p 9 45a 11 48p 9 20p 9 45a 12 83a 83 J L Richma 100 00 201 CH Donglass, 12 50 235 T J Douglase, 236 Winnsboro Pringing,

12 50 17 58 The following claims were examined and approved on Road and Bridge 1754a 138p 811a Fand of 1901: 7 866 + 850p 10 15a 9 15a 1785p 11 21a 11 35a 2 55a 1 95a 200p 6 22a 4 15a 244 Jas A Brooks, \$10 32 5 70 2 17 245 W G Bankhead, 13 58 278 J D Finley, 13 58 279 C H Douglass, 3 59 7 80p 7 458 280 Jas E kin, 7 06 20 10 281 W W Cloud. 282 J L Lemmon, No.38 No.35 No.31 Daily Daily ex Su 1 19 283 Mrs Carolice Matthews, 1 63 284 J G Wolling, 43 52

> 3 26 287 E M McNaull, 288 T L Johnston, The following claims were examined

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285 Jas E Gadden,

286 M C Stone,

and approved on Foor House Fund of Amount. 259 John R Pickett. \$ 5 00 260 Mansel McClintock, 10 86 9 78 261 Saille Ketchin. 9 30a 11 10p 5 27a
16 12a 12 08a 6 06a
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4 00p 1 35a 7 08a 4 48p 2 32a 7 55a 5 38p 2 45a 8 41a 6 15p 4 25a 9 20a 7 31p 5 57a 10 38a 8 15p 7 00a 11 15a and approved on Public Building fund 274 Walker, E & Cogewell Co, 14 39 I do certify that the above statement is a correct copy of cisims approved at the last meeting of the County

Board of Commissioners held on the 10th day of May, 1901 A. D. HOOD, County Supervisor F. C.

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