

FACING A CRISIS.

The Invasion of the Boll Weevil is a Real Menace

TO THE COTTON OF THE SOUTH

What Secretary of Agriculture Will Say About the Pest in His Annual Report to Congress.

In his seventh annual report to Congress Secretary of Agriculture Wilson deals at some length with a subject of considerable interest to the cotton planters of the South. Here is what he says:

THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

The continued spread of the cotton boll weevil, and the danger threatening the most important industry of the south by its invasion, are subjects which will soon reach all portions of the cotton belt, resulted in the appropriation by congress of \$20,000 for a continuation and enlargement of the work of the division with that pest.

The funds at the disposal of the division enabled it for the first time to conduct experiments with the cultural methods of controlling the pest on a large scale. This was accomplished by entering into contract with two European large planters in typical situations in Texas. By the terms of these contracts the planters agreed to cultivate, care for, and in every way manage the crop exactly in accordance with the directions of the agent in charge. In this manner the division was given practically complete charge of the cotton crop, but with the trouble and expense of running the land and working the crop. These experiments were located at Calvert, in the Brazos valley, the most seriously infested portion of the territory at present, and at Victoria, in the extreme southern portion of the State, where the existence of volunteer cotton furnishes the weevils with food very early in the season, thus adding an important feature to the problem that does not occur elsewhere.

At Victoria field laboratory was fitted up, where a thorough study was made of every feature of the life history of the weevil. The matter of parasites and the possibility of controlling the pest by their artificial propagation, which has always appeared strongly to many planters, received special attention. In pursuance of this feature of the investigation the agent in charge made a trip to Mexico, where the government commission on the boll weevil problem has especially concerned itself with the propagation of a mite (Pedicularis ventricosa), which, at least under certain conditions, has been found to destroy the larvae of the pest. The agent made a study of the methods pursued by the government commission at Cuernavaca, and through the courtesy of Prof. A. L. Herrera, the head of the commission, he was enabled to bring back to Texas a large number of cultures. These parasites were distributed from the laboratory at Victoria. The work is being continued this season, but the indications are that climatic conditions will at this time render it probable in Texas.

The concluding portion of Secretary Wilson's report deals with the CRISIS IN COTTON PRODUCTION. The invasion of the cotton boll weevil has been a special menace to our cotton crop. It has done more than anything else to awaken widespread apprehension as to the future of this most important crop. The boll weevil first appeared in the State of Texas in 1894, and from that time on has been under observation and investigation by the department through the division of entomology. It was not until 1902, however, that this branch of the department was able to undertake anything like thorough and systematic work in the matter of studying this very destructive enemy of cotton. In 1903 the scope of the work was further enlarged an appropriation of \$20,000 being made in the division of entomology for the investigations. Aside from the work the bureau of plant industry has, during the past year, been carrying on considerable work with a view to securing, if possible, early and resistant varieties by breeding and selection, and has been conducting some more or less general experiments in the matter of crop rotation and special points in Texas. It has also been engaged in distributing a considerable quantity of cotton seed of early maturing and promising sorts.

The work of the division of entomology has shown conclusively the value of good cultural methods, the planting of early maturing varieties, and the destruction of weevil-infested material, this conclusion having been reached only through the careful and detailed studies of the life history and habits of the insect. The demonstration work along these lines, which the division carried on the past year, has been exceedingly promising, as it has been shown that the weevil can be grown in remunerative quantity despite the presence of the weevil. Notwithstanding what has been accomplished by the department, however, the fact remains that the boll weevil is constantly spreading north and east, and it is probably only a question of time when it will reach all the cotton growing States. Thus the country is confronted with a very grave problem, as the invasion of this insect must necessarily mean a complete revolution in present agricultural methods. During a recent visit to some of the southern States considerable time was spent in the weevil-infested districts, and from the facts gathered in this way it can be concluded that energetic measures must be adopted to meet the present emergency. After thoroughly canvassing the situation with representative men in congress and with others, I am of the opinion that a cotton investigation fund should be appropriated and set aside for immediate use in connection with the present problem. In order to make the work comprehensive and thoroughly effective, I am of the opinion that a sum of not less than \$500,000 should be made immediately available for this purpose, the same to be expended under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, in such manner as will give the most immediate practical results. As to the problems which might be handled the department with such a sum available, I would respectfully call attention to the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. It would seem highly important that some action be taken looking to the checking, if practicable, or appropriate outbreaks of the weevil in the territory immediately adjacent to the cotton growing States. This could be accomplished by the organization of a corps of competent entomologists and could be carried on in co-operation with the State authorities. In order to make this work thoroughly effective it will be necessary for the State to interested to enable proper legislation. This is a matter that should be handled and guided by those in authority working under the direction of the secretary of agriculture.

2. Demonstration Work to Show the Value of Improved Cultural Methods by Which Farmers Can Protect Their Crops in the Face of the Weevil.—This is a most promising field for immediate relief, and owing to the fact that the weevil is so far confined to Texas, the work here outlined would necessarily be limited more or less to this State, although regions in adjacent territory should also have such investigations carried on in them in order that the people may become enlightened in advance of the insect's ravages. The object and scope of the work would be to show by actual demonstration experiments the value of better cultural methods; the value of early maturing varieties, and the value of and necessity for complete and thorough destruction of all infested material. To carry out this work thoroughly and effectively would require a corps of men familiar with cultural conditions, and who have the knowledge and ability to direct the necessary specific work that might be ordered by the secretary of agriculture. Legislation to this end is required in this case, also, to enforce the destruction of infested material; but, under proper organization, this could be brought about.

3. Work Having for Its Object the Production of New, Early and Improved Varieties of Cotton.—The value of early maturing varieties has been demonstrated, but most of them have serious drawbacks in that they are poor yielders and the lint drops out easily during storms. These matters may be corrected by proper breeding and selection, and one of the important problems would have for its object the raising of varieties of cotton on a systematic scale, to the end of securing sorts which would not only be early, but would be storm proof and resistant.

4. Studies of Cotton Diseases.—While the boll weevil is mainly in the public eye at present, the fact remains that other serious pests of cotton cause great losses. It is natural to attribute all losses at the present time to the insect in question, whether these losses be from other insects, diseases, floods, droughts or whatever source. Field studies indicate that the loss in Texas from the so-called root rot disease will, in all probability, aggregate several millions of dollars annually. These and other diseases should be thoroughly studied, and corrective measures should be adopted.

5. Cotton Insects.—What is said of cotton diseases is also true of cotton insects (especially of the boll worm) and other pests of cotton. It is not only that they receive careful attention, and practical experiments should be carried on with a view to lessening the injury caused by them.

6. Introduction of New Crops.—The urgent necessity for the introduction of other crops which will take the place of cotton, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Cotton, of course, should be grown, but the time is evidently at hand when a concerted effort should be made to bring about a change in southern agricultural conditions in the direction of greater diversification. This is recognized now as a vital question by the south. In many sections already the yield of cotton is barely profitable, so that, when the reduction due to the boll weevil and other pests is taken into account, it will be necessary to abandon cotton growing altogether; while the decreased yield in the best districts of the cotton growing sections renders it inadvisable to grow other crops should be grown. Such crops as alfalfa, sorghum, Kafir corn, and cereals of various sorts should all receive attention, not only for silage, pastures and winter forage generally, but for green manures as well.

7. Studies and Experiments in Connection with Methods for the Destruction and Control of the Boll Weevil and Other Cotton Insects.—It would seem highly important that the government should take cognizance of the many devices which are being placed on the market for combating the weevil and other insects. This is a field in which much for positive and negative results may be expected. Devices and nostrums are offered to the public, and people are led to spend money for them. The government should be in position to determine, once for all, the value or nonvalue of such devices, and thus be able to definitely and positively advise on all matters of this kind. Aside from this, the government should take cognizance of the matter of mechanical devices under thorough consideration, and should encourage, by the utilization of mechanical experts, the construction and use of everything which gives promise of practical value.

8. Studies of Enemies of the Insect.—While the studies of the enemies of the insect have, so far, no practical result, there is no doubt that this work should be continued and enlarged in the nature of enemies, whether they be predaceous or parasitic insects, birds, fungus parasites or others, should receive careful attention.

9. Securing and Distributing Seed of Cotton.—Known to have Special Value for Resistance to the Weevil.—Resist the Weevil.—Systematic action should be taken in the matter of securing from every source available seed of promising varieties and thoroughly testing them in the weevil-infested district. In addition to this there should be a systematic endeavor to bring together desirable varieties from available sources for advanced trials in the cotton zone where the insect is likely soon to make an invasion.

10. General Propaganda.—Under this head there should be organized a competent corps of efficient workers, who could, with the cooperation of the agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes, State boards of agriculture and all such organized bodies, give the attention of planters everywhere to the latest results as to methods of meeting the present emergency.

TO CARRY ON THE WORK.

To carry out the foregoing work effectively, it is believed that the best results will be secured by a separate organization. It will be seen that the two branches of the department primarily interested in this matter are the bureau of plant industry and the division of entomology; and their officers and men would be in a position to effect the proper or

A TRAIN WRECK

Causes the Terrific Explosion of a Naphtha Tank Car

AND SETS FIRE TO A TOWN.

The Explosion Shatters Several Buildings, Overturns Stoves and Starts Swift Fires.

A town was fired, a whole train of cars destroyed, two men were killed, a score were more or less injured, two persons fatally, and a railroad system was blocked Thursday shortly after noon by a collision of two freight trains, followed by the terrific explosion of a naphtha tank car at Dover, Del.

The following is a list of the dead and injured: Dead—Breakman Edward J. Roach, of Georgetown; infant child aged 18 months. Injured—On the train, Conductor C. J. Hall, of Wilmington; Engineer B. W. Sheppard, Wilmington; Fireman John Barker, Wilmington. Citizens injured—Mrs. W. Morris, seaman; Mrs. Edward Jones, H. Johnson, Mrs. E. K. Todd, Dr. Calverly, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. O. W. Parker, Mrs. John W. Boswick, Charles Andrews, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mandy Howell, Asbury Morris, Edward Lynch.

A long train of freight cars was started on the main track of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the town of Greenwood, a place of about 1,000 inhabitants. Directly in front of the caboose, or last car, of the stationary train was a tank car filled with naphtha. Another heavy freight train, coming from the west, crashed into the rest of the train and then came the roar of an explosion which was heard for thirty miles.

FIRE SPREADS TO TOWN.

Before the panic-stricken inhabitants of the place had recovered from the shock, which many of them at first thought was an earthquake, a new danger menaced them. Streams of blazing oil extended from the wreck to other houses, while other houses partially wrecked by the force of the explosion caught fire from overturned stoves.

In many instances a small blaze, which, under ordinary circumstances, could have been quickly extinguished, was permitted, because of the general panic and confusion, to gain a headway. In this manner the Greenwood Hotel and the Public Schoolhouse were almost totally destroyed, and other buildings badly injured and partially burned were the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Greenwood Grammar School, the Satterfield store, the post office, and the Pennsylvania Railroad station. The residences of Dr. H. C. Johnson, L. Owens, Frank Porter, John Wiley and C. W. Ammerman.

THE CALL FOR AID.

Self-possessed railroad workmen, who took their hands, and brave citizens set to work to restore order out of the chaos, first by rigging a special telegraph wire and summoning railroad workmen from every where, together with the physical plant that the railroad trucks could not be cleared at once, a special train was made up at Harrington and hurried to the scene with a number of doctors on board.

HAD HIM EJECTED.

A Labor Leader Refused an Audience by Speaker Cannon.

Speaker Cannon, resenting what he deemed an insult from Herman J. Schultels, chairman of the National Legislative Order of the Knights of Labor, summarily ordered Mr. Schultels from the speaker's room at the capitol Friday with the parting injunction to the labor leader never to darken his door again.

Mr. Schultels made his first call upon the speaker several days ago when the demand that Representative Livernash of San Francisco be made chairman of the committee on labor and that Representative Wynne of the same city be made a member of that committee. As both of these men are members of the minority Mr. Cannon explained to Mr. Schultels that their committee assignments would depend upon the recommendations of Representative Williams, the minority floor leader, but that it would be impossible to make Mr. Livernash chairman of the committee, as no chairmanship would go to the minority.

When Mr. Schultels appeared before the speaker he announced in what was taken by that official to be an offensive manner that the labor committee had been "packed." He renewed his demand that Mr. Livernash be assigned to this committee, announcing that he had defeated Mr. Cannon for election to the Fifty-second congress and that unless this request in this instance was accorded, he would go into the speaker's district in the next campaign. Mr. Schultels did not have time to finish telling the speaker what he would do to him at that time, as Mr. Cannon at this point gave his peremptory order for the man's ejection from the room, stating as he did so that there was no chance of the committee's being "packed" by Mr. Schultels.

Drowned in the Congo.

A cablegram received at Nashville, Tenn., announced the death of H. C. Staymeyer, an American missionary and the drowning of 23 of the native crew by the capsizing of a boat on the Congo river in Central Africa. The boat was the "Lapsley" and was the missionary craft of the Southern Presbyterian church. On it were Mr. Staymeyer and his wife, Miss Williams, and a native African, who were killed when the boat was wrecked. He gave them each a dose of the medicine about nine o'clock on Wednesday night and then went to bed. When he waked up next morning he found both children cold and stiff in death. They were allotted with the hives. The afflicted man had the sympathy of a host of his friends.

Killed by Sample Medicine.

The Cherokee News says one day last week a representative of proprietary medicine came to town and distributed samples of his medicine. He gave out some at the Limestone mills. Some of the samples went into the hands of W. M. Cabiness. Mr. Cabiness had a young son, a boy of five years who was sick. He gave them each a dose of the medicine about nine o'clock on Wednesday night and then went to bed. When he waked up next morning he found both children cold and stiff in death. They were allotted with the hives. The afflicted man had the sympathy of a host of his friends.

AMOUNT OF COTTON GINNED.

No Comparative Statement for this Month, but Evidently a Decrease.

The United States department of commerce and labor has sent out the following statement of cotton ginned up to November 14th:

No. of Bales.	No. of Ginneries.	
United States	7,070,437	29,500
Alabama	743,598	3,797
Arkansas	406,933	2,408
Florida	39,144	204
Georgia	899,053	4,913
Indian Territory	317,373	1,635
Kansas
Kentucky	308	2
Louisiana	510,494	2,098
Mississippi	929,800	4,107
Missouri	22,294	70
North Carolina	407,199	2,652
Oklahoma	2,639	227
South Carolina	625,611	3,147
Tennessee	165,188	755
Texas	1,932,539	4,412
Virginia	7,744	108

In explanation the chief statistician says:

The above statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned on November 14 were collected through a canvass of all the ginneries in the cotton States by 631 local special agents, who found that 29,500 ginneries had been operated this season up to and including November 14, and that these had ginned 7,070,437 commercial bales, or the number is 6,815,102. In this report no account has been taken of the quantity of linters obtained by the cotton seed oil mills from reginning linters of this year's growth, but statistics of such cotton mills will be included in the final report for this season.

THE FARMER FEDETH ALL.

Some Very Interesting Figures About Our Farm Products.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his seventh annual report to congress reviews at length the production and export of American agricultural products. The increase in the exports of farm products for the half century ended 1901 was from \$147,000,000 to \$952,000,000—550 per cent. The exports of farm products for the closing decade of the last century was over \$200,000,000, and for 1903 over \$578,000,000, an amount second only to that of 1901.

Although the consumption of cotton in this country is greater than that of any other country in the world, yet in addition to supplying the home market, the south exported last year over three and a half billion pounds of cotton, worth \$317,000,000. Of grain and grain products, the export exceeded in value \$221,000,000, and in the supply of animal, meats, and meat products, the value of exportation was \$211,000,000.

Discussing the balance of trade, the secretary shows that the favorable balance to the credit of this country is due to the farmers. The balance of trade in favor of farm products during the last 14 years, year excepted, aggregated 4,800 million dollars. In products, other than those of the farm, during the same period, the balance of trade was adverse to this country to the extent of \$2,000,000,000. Our farmers not only cancelled this immense obligation, but placed 3,940 million dollars to the credit of the nation when the books of international exchange were balanced. He concludes that "It is the farmers who have paid the foreign bondholders."

The South Vindicated.

In discussing the formation of the Republic of Panama the Springfield Republican says: "So it has come to pass that a State may secede by telegraph in the morning, organize a government before noon secure recognition in order to catch the afternoon editions and announce its ministers plenipotentiary under scarle heads in the evening extras. In the twinkling of an eye has come this strenuous modern miracle from the man on horseback at Washington. Hayne, Calhoun, ('Bob') Toombs, Yancey, Preston S. Brooks, Gideon Pillow, Brigadier Floyd, Vallandigham, Magoffin, Jefferson Davis, and all the illustrious line of ('secessh') and ('copperhead') chivalry, you are vindicated at last, Webster, John Quincy Adams, Sumner, Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman and all the boys in blue, your idea is forty years out of date, the South tried to teach the North this great lesson forty years ago, but the people of that section were so obtuse they failed to take it in. But Teddy has succeeded better than the South did. The logic of the Republican is sound. If the State of Panama has the right to secede and form a Republic in 1903, the South had the right to do so in 1860. We were confident that the South would be vindicated, but we did not expect the vindication to come so soon, nor from the quarter it has. Let us hear no more about only endorsed a rebellion, but it has actually used its navy to protect the rebels in their effort to set up a government in opposition to the mother country. All of which goes to prove that John C. Calhoun was a great statesman and a true defender of the rights of men. We endorse the action of Teddy in the Panama affair because it is a vindication of the position of the South when it withdrew from the Union.

Two Tugs Collide.

Three lives were lost and one man was badly hurt Wednesday by a collision between the tugs Idle Wild and Hercules off Ellis Island in New York harbor. Hans Peterson, Wm. Lasker and a man whose name has not been learned were drowned. John Stenberg, a boatman was cut about the head and his left knee broken. He is in serious condition, and the accident occurred. The Hercules is owned by the American Tugboat company of Baltimore. The Idle Wild, which had 11 men on board, was cut nearly in two and sank immediately. All save three of those on board were rescued by the Hercules. The Hercules was not seriously injured.

Constables in a Fight.

The Columbia State says Chief Constable Hammett has been apprised of a battle between constables and the persons at Habb's distillery, near Greenville. The report of C. L. Cureton, the chief constable, states in a terse way: "Wednesday, Dec. 2, I took my force and went to the Lark Regent distillery, known as the Tully Babb distillery, about four miles from the city, and while there we were fired on a number of times by Tully Babb, Joe Babb and others. They used Winchester rifles and breach loading double barreled shotguns. We succeeded in arresting all concerned and captured their arms and ammunition after they had shot 30 or 40 rounds. The preliminary will be held on the 14th."

Foiled the Widow.

Charging that she had been defrauded of her entire fortune of \$100,000, Mrs. Mary A. Jew of New York, widow of a former Wall Street operator secured a warrant Thursday for the arrest of a man said to be prominent real estate dealer. Pending the serving of the warrant the name of the man has not been made public. It was taken by Mrs. Jew entrusted her property to Mrs. Man, whom she was engaged to marry, and that he appropriated it to his own use.

There is no grumbling about the hard times.

Let us make the best of it and hope for better times next year.

A BRUTE LYNCHED.

The Scoundrel Was Traded and Caught by Blood Hounds.

THE USUAL CRIME THE CAUSE.

Details of the Assault and Punishment Capture and Execution of the Brutal Assailant of a Young Lady.

Dorchester County has had her first lynchings, but it won't be the last unless the black brutes down there keep their hands off of white women. A brutal fiend made an assault upon a young lady near Ross, a station about eight miles below Georges, on last Friday afternoon about three o'clock. Being night, there was gathered in the little town a crowd of determined citizens numbering three hundred men from the adjacent towns and county, bent upon the swift punishment of the dastardly fiend who had attempted an assault upon a respectable young lady. Fortunately by the brave fight of the young lady, who is a member of a prominent family, the brute failed in his diabolical purpose, but the lady was badly bruised by being choked.

It seems that the young lady walked a short distance from her home to where they were having some farm work done and, after getting there, found that the workmen had not returned and she decided to wait and it was whilst she was waiting there, practically in calling distance of her home, that the negro, John Fogle, came upon her and undertook his dastardly work, but, being frightened by the pitiful cries of the young lady, he struggled to free himself from his clutches around her throat, he ran towards the woods near by.

The report soon gained currency and by night there was a posse of determined men scouring the woods and swamps for the negro. The search was fruitless, although several suspicious characters were caught and brought for identification before the young lady, none of whom answered the description. Until the midnight train from Charleston brought the blood hounds nothing could be done. As soon as the dogs caught the trail of the fugitive they brought them to the home of Fogle, and a search was made for him there; he was found that he had again escaped; so going back to the scene of the crime at the early hour of 4 o'clock Saturday morning, another trail was taken, and this time as before the dogs carried the trail they reached the steps of the negro's house and then their shrill howls and barks broke out on the crisp morning air and the posse knew that the fiend was caught.

He was carried before the young woman, who immediately identified him, and then in a quiet and still manner, just as the sun was peeping over the eastern hills, Fogle paid the penalty for his crime, suspended in midair. Then the boom of a hundred guns broke the death-like silence and announced the first lynching in Dorchester County. The body of John Fogle was left dangling from the limb of one of the trees of the forest as a silent warning.

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Free to You

If you are not well, and want to know the cause, and how to cure it, write to me for a free booklet and self-examination card. No. 1, Nervous Debility (Blood Purifier), No. 2, Varicose Veins, No. 3, Rheumatism, No. 4, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, No. 5, Disease of the Liver, No. 6, Poison King (Blood Purifier), No. 7, Catarrh of the Prostate Gland, No. 8, Gonorrhea, No. 9, Stricture, No. 10, Hemorrhoids, No. 11, Piles, No. 12, Hay Fever, No. 13, Asthma, No. 14, Whooping Cough, No. 15, Sore Throat, No. 16, Hoarseness, No. 17, Stomach and Bowel Complaints, No. 18, Indigestion, No. 19, Constipation, No. 20, Diarrhea, No. 21, Dropsy, No. 22, Rheumatism, No. 23, Gout, No. 24, Gravel, No. 25, Neuritis, No. 26, Sciatica, No. 27, Neuralgia, No. 28, Migraine, No. 29, Headache, No. 30, Sleeplessness, No. 31, Nervous Prostration, No. 32, General Debility, No. 33, Female Complaints, No. 34, Menstrual Disorders, No. 35, Sterility, No. 36, Impotence, No. 37, Prostate Gland, No. 38, Testicles, No. 39, Epididymitis, No. 40, Orchitis, No. 41, Hernia, No. 42, Stricture, No. 43, Gonorrhea, No. 44, Syphilis, No. 45, Scrofula, No. 46, Eczema, No. 47, Psoriasis, No. 48, Ringworm, No. 49, Ringworm, No. 50, Ringworm.

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