

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

Mrs. W. A. Adams, living on West Fourth street, had an experience, says the Sedalia Mo. Democrat, that she is quite likely to remember whenever she bakes bread again. In her baking she uses one of the large double bread pans that is hinged on one side and shuts down like a lid. The pan has a double bottom, the lower one of which is usually filled with water for steaming purposes. Like all good housewives, she carefully made her bread and placed it in the oven. The stove had been well heated and was roasting hot. Everything went along all right until the hired girl began to wonder at the strange odor that filled the kitchen. An investigation was begun, and it was determined that something was burning. The oven was opened and Mrs. Adams started to see if her bread was scorching. The pan was partly pulled out when the colored girl, who had been looking on, fell back with a scream that indicated a near attack of hysterics. A snake about two feet long was lying coiled on top of the pan and was burned to a crisp. Its mouth was wide open, as if it had been repeatedly striking itself with its fangs in the death agony. Even though roasted snake is an unusual delicacy, yet the thing that causes the housewife to wonder is how the snake got into that stove. The reptile was too badly charred to identify the species. A special search for snakes will be made whenever bread is baked in that house again.

At the Gloversville, N. Y., Hair Company's works the other morning, the centrifugal machine, a heavy revolving iron concern used for cleaning hair, was packed full of that material and running under great pressure at the rate of a thousand revolutions a minute, when it suddenly exploded, filling that portion of the mill with flying hair and pieces of iron and doing a great amount of damage. A man named Helwig had a narrow escape of his life. He was sitting in an armchair some distance away, and a piece of iron weighing about 200 pounds flew so closely as to chip off a piece of his chair, and, passing through the building, buried itself in the ground.

In the upper reservoir at Mountain View Cemetery Oakland, Cal., are planted a large number of German carp—the fishes now ranging in size from four to seven inches in length. The reservoir borders Blair Park on the west, and the menagerie at the park consists of a big "tom" cat. "Tom" is an expert fisher cat. He creeps along the margin of the reservoir, and when a carp pokes up its nose into the grass at the edge of the lake to feed, "Tom" deftly pulls his carpish out and eats him. This is a true cat and fish story, and no diagram is considered necessary to prove it.

The two-masted schooner James A. Fisher, which struck on the Jersey coast, near Cape May, (N. J.) inlet, forty-nine years ago, and sunk in the quicksands, will soon be afloat again, a perfect vessel as of yore. She was buried so deeply in the sand that not even her masts or rigging had been visible, but the recent storm unearthed her bleached bones from her seeming tomb. The vessel is in remarkably perfect condition, not even a bulwark being crushed in. The cargo of corn was dug out of her hold a few days ago, black, but in perfect shape. Watches, shoes, and the clothing of the crew were brought to light. The watch showed the exact hour at which it had stopped ticking forty-nine years ago, the pipes and tobacco were just as left by the ill-fated crew. The cargo consisted of a full load of corn shipped at Duck river, Delaware bay, for New York. She sunk so soon in the sand that the crew's clothing and paraphernalia, as well as the entire cargo, went down. Captain Andrews and several of the crew were frozen to death, and the steward drowned in attempting to reach the mainland.

FARMER Corseglia of South Jersey has sent to the Philadelphia Record a rather neat thing in the way of freak eggs, the production of one of his Cochins hens. What the hen tried to do was to lay two eggs at once, but she only partially succeeded. Having produced one complete egg, correct in size and shape, she managed, in trying to instantly duplicate it, to inclose it in a flexible sac of semi-opaque skin, which also contained the complete yolk and white of another egg. The effect was, therefore, that of a hard egg and an egg that has been dropped out of its shell, both inclosed in a seamless bag about four inches long and two inches wide. After accomplishing this very unusual feat Farmer Corseglia's Cochins hen raised such a disturbance in order to call attention to her achievement that she was set upon by half the feathered inhabitants of the barnyard and forced to roost on the henhouse roof to escape their jealous wrath. The row having attracted a farm hand's notice he investigated the cause and the Cochins prize production was carefully placed in a cigar box filled with bran and taken to Farmer Corseglia.

SCIENTISTS have estimated that every year a layer equal to fourteen feet of the entire surface of all oceans and other waters is taken up into the atmosphere in the shape of vapor, to fall as rain and again flow back into the seas. Bricks made of plate glass are of very superior quality. A sand of iron and glass is forged into a mold under several thousand pounds pressure; it is then subjected to extremely high heat, which causes glass and sand firmly to unite. (The bricks are perfectly white, and will stand both frost and acid.)

The new bridge in Paris, called the Pont Mirabeau, is to be constructed somewhat on the cantilever principle, since it will rest upon two piers and meet in the centre. Its stability, however, will depend upon an adjustment of weight like that of a huge crane. The long arm meeting in the centre will be of light construction, and to compensate for its weight the short arm received by the abutment will be especially heavy.

Herr Weismann, a distinguished German biologist has pointed out that the average duration of the life of birds is by no means well known. Small singing birds live from 8 to 18 years. Ravens have lived for 100 years and parrots still linger in captivity. Fowls live from 10 to 20 years, while the wild geese live over 100 years. The long life of birds has been regarded as compensation for their lack of fertility and the great mortality of their young.

OFFICIAL TIME.—Notwithstanding the fact that standard time has been adopted almost everywhere in the United States for the last seven years, there still remain some cities who subject themselves to the inconvenience of a double standard. Among these was Augusta, Ga., which, however, on March 1, formally adopted eastern time as its standard. There are now but two places of any importance in the Union, says the Railway Guide, where mean solar time, or as it is popularly called, "sun time" is used. In both of them attempts have been made to adopt standard time, but the conservative spirit has been too strong and has brought about a return to the old state

of affairs. In one case the effort was made in the winter when the days were short, and the difference in the hours of daylight soon made itself apparent and the attempt to readjust the working hours was a failure. If, however, a trial should be made during the spring and summer it is doubtful whether any one would be sensible that the change had taken place. Both of the towns referred to are on the line of railways leading to Chicago and it is to be hoped that they will try to bring about the reform before the opening of the Columbian exposition, otherwise they may figure in the eyes of the visiting foreigners as the only cities in the United States whose inhabitants still use the system in vogue in the days of Christopher Columbus.

DIAMETER OF A THUNDERBOLT.—"Did you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist. "Well, here is the case (which) once inclosed a flash of lightning, fitting it exactly, so that you can just see how big it was. This is called a 'fulgurite,' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass. I will tell you how it was manufactured, though it took only a fraction of a second to turn it out. When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand a distance, less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus, by its great heat, it forms at once a glass tube of precisely its own size. Now and then such a tube, known as a 'fulgurite,' is found and dug up. Fulgurites have been followed into the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill of three inches or more according to the bore of the flash. But fulgurites are not alone produced in sand; they are found also in solid rocks, though very naturally of slight depth, and frequently existing merely as a thin glassy coating on the surface. Such fulgurites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat in Armenia. The rock is soft and so porous that blocks a foot long can be obtained, perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle-green glass formed from the fused rock. There is a small specimen in the National Museum which has the appearance of having been bored by the torpedo, the holes made by the worm subsequently filled with glass. I am indebted to the Washington Star for the foregoing accounts. I may add that Charles Darwin mentions these fulgurites in his book of travels, and Humboldt found some on the high Nevada de Zoloco. Humboldt ascended this precipitous peak at the risk of his life."

It is a curious fact that not one minor out of every hundred who has had any experience will do anything but put the sticks of giant powder into his bootlegs. He knows just about how much giant powder he will need during the shift, and these he receives before he enters the shafthouse to go down. Then he carefully places it in the leg of his boot, and in this manner conveys it into the mine. The miners have stopped "crimping" the fulminating caps with their teeth of late years. This is due, probably, to the suicide at Chicago of Ling, one of the Anarchists who was sentenced to be hanged with Spies and the rest. Ling exploded one of the caps by biting it and blew most of his head off. Now the majority of the miners crimp the cap on the heel of their boot with a knife.

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THERE is a cat in Portland, Ind., which associates entirely with hens, eating everything they eat, even to shelled corn; and every night it perches itself on the roost alongside of the old rooster. The hens have learned to accept the situation and now look upon the cat as one of themselves.

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POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

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THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

DEATH IN THE SPIDER'S WEB.—The time-honored custom of using a spider's web to stop the bleeding of a wound has resulted in the death of a Liverpool woman from blood-poisoning. The web is especially adapted to catch disease germs and can never be regarded as surgically clean.

A HINT ABOUT FLIES.—The coming of warm weather brings with it the necessity for refrigerators, wire screens and all the paraphernalia of the store-closet and the kitchen, used as a protection against heat and flies. Before the summer begins every precaution which cleanliness and care can give should be taken to remove all debris of decaying vegetation or animal matter, not only from the precincts of the cellar and kitchen, but from the yard and the vicinity of the house. If proper precautions are observed, even in the hottest weather, there will be little trouble from flies. The fly is a useful scavenger, who performs with absolute faithfulness his thankless task of trying to save careless and thoughtless people from the legitimate effects of their own negligence. The year when there is a scarcity of flies is marked by fever and pestilence. If you are troubled with a superabundance of flies, yet exercise every care and precaution in your power, you may be sure there is some cause for them which you have not discovered.

POOR TEETH.—Poor, decayed, abscessed teeth are very often the sole cause of internal derangements of the digestive organs, and are at the foundation of many nervous diseases. As a breeder of fowl shelling breath they are very important and one cannot afford to let such a tooth remain in the mouth. Poor people as a rule suffer more in this respect than the rich, for the latter have their teeth early attended to by a dentist, while the former allow them to remain in the head until they are very far gone. Some teeth cannot be filled with any success, and the owner hates to have them pulled out. The proper time for the extraction of a tooth is really a difficult matter to determine. If the back teeth are abscessed in any way they should at once receive skillful treatment, and if the discharge of pus cannot be controlled in time they should be extracted. Chronic abscesses in the teeth discharge pus continually, and the stomach is forced to assimilate this septic poison along with the food. In the course of time it must poison the digestive organs, and eventually impregnate the whole system. Too much attention cannot be given to poor teeth in this way. There is a dry rot in some teeth which does not discharge pus, and a great amount of injury may be done to the system by letting them remain, but the majority are harmful. The question of pain should not keep one from the dentist's chair, for when gas is administered the work is comparatively painless. In taking gas, however, it should be taken only on an empty stomach, for if taken immediately after a good meal nausea and vomiting may be caused.

French Army Bicyclists.

The French War Office has just issued regulations for the employment of bicyclists in the Army. The present organization provides for the enrolling of between 6,000 and 7,000 "wheelmen" in case of war. They are, curiously enough, provided with a double armament; for, according to the regulations, they are to carry a cavalry carbine and thirty-six cartridges in their belts. Their chief use is to be that of messengers, and old-fashioned grumblers say that the first result of a general having a crowd of cyclists hanging about his headquarters will be that he will send for too many directions to his subordinates.—[Variety Fair.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

SIXTEEN YEARS TAKEN TO COMPLETE IT.

Fashioned Out of Over 34,000 Small Pieces of Wood From the Four Quarters of the Globe.

This is an age when everybody who wishes to be somebody must do something that nobody else can do. Feeling the restless ambition to surpass in something, Charles R. Hurlbut began sixteen years ago the construction of a wonderful clock which has not yet reached completion. It stands three feet high and has been designed and executed entirely by Hurlbut, who is an artist employed by Thomas F. Kennedy, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. It is the first and only piece of inlaying ever attempted by him. No paint, stain or color of any description has been used, but the natural tints of the various woods include some shade of every color excepting blue.

The clock strikes the hours halves and quarters. It has an automatic mechanical arrangement in which Father Time, Satan and Death figure conspicuously. Every quarter hour, Time and Satan descend from some unseen quarter of the great time-piece and appear at two open lower doors. Father Time, with scythe and hour-glass, stands with uplifted hammer beside a bell. Death, in the form of a skeleton, stands at his right. As Time raises his hammer to strike, Satan appears, slowly rising through the floor. He turns his head towards Death, who vanishes. Satan hesitates to advance; he peers in all directions and looks inquiringly at Father Time, but disappears instantly as Father Time strikes, and Death rushes in a second too late, the doors close and Time and Satan ascend to their original positions.

"At first," said the artist, "I made no calculations as to what the automatic figures were to be or what they were to do. The many odds and ends of brass and wire that I twisted, filed, soldered and bent into every conceivable shape and then threw away would start a bustle factory. I whittled out all sorts of horrid things and Father Time, the score, I dreamed of cranks, pins, levers, springs, and cog-wheels until the fortieth attempt proved a success."

The frame of the clock has great value for the relics it contains. There is a piece of Charter Oak, a cutting from Fort Sumter, a piece of the frame of the old Liberty Bell, some red wood from California, a bit of wood from the old North Carolina, another scrap from the receiving-ship Brandywine, and some valuable pieces of an old Chinese man-of-war, inlaid with pearl, which was wrecked on the Chinese coast. It contains fifteen varieties of pine, thirteen kinds of cedar, eight of walnut, twelve of maple, ten of cherry and eleven of oak. There are valuable pieces of petrified wood from the Dead Sea, and the countries represented besides the United States are Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Spain, Brazil, Chili, France, Australia, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, China, Japan, Ireland, the South Sea Islands, Madagascar, Turkey, Sandwich Islands, Africa, Egypt, Norway, and the East and West Indies.

There are three panels in the clock, on which months of labor were squandered. The one in front represents an American eagle with wings spread. This alone comprises seventeen different specimens of foreign wood, including some green shades which preserve their color beautifully and are only found in Asia. One side panel gives an ocean scene, pictured as faithfully as if painted. The breakers are made of small inlaid pieces of dull, grayish wood. Clouds float irregularly above and consist of woods of a dark-brown tint.

The moon, full, round and a rich yellow shade, breaks through the clouds. A ship, with sails spread, is composed of microscopic bits of wood and casts a shadow, which is represented by fine stripes of alternate dark and light wood. The stripes do not show the grain until they have been seen through a magnifying glass.

Opposite this wonderful panel is another, showing a scene in the far East. There is a stork standing upon some straggling growths of coarse grass. Over his head stretches a palm tree, its leaves being of crimson and orange, autumnal shades of wood being inlaid. In the distance an irregular chain of mountains is outlined in walnut. Several borders surround each panel and include thirty-four different patterns, all of which are original save the Grecian fret.

The clock, as the artist says, resembles a lady's gown in that some additional finishings or decorations may always be attached. It was practically completed six months ago, and yet he has since added at the top a specimen of Kloris, cut from the handle of a butcher knife owned by a Russian Jew, some German ash from an emigrant's trunk, a piece of Siberian hemlock cut from the stick carried by an exile, and a scrap of a cane made in Greenland.

"When I first began to collect my woods," said Mr. Hurlbut, "I had no particular interest in the different specimens, but when I learned that there were 200 varieties in Florida alone I grew ambitious to introduce a few hundred into the clock. I became a crank at once and talked wood, dreamed wood, begged wood and sawed wood until my friends all brought me wood to get rid of me. I hunted the docks and sought acquaintances among the sailors. Many an old tar has made me his friend for life by fishing out of his locker a stray bit of wood from Hong Kong or Shanghai. I have destroyed all the pipes, canes, elegant fans and bric-a-brac that fell into my clutches, in order to insert a square inch in my clock. If all the scraps employed were got together again they would make a respectable cord of wood."

The big and curious chronometer can never be duplicated, and its value has been estimated at \$15,000.—[New York World.

Ammonia for Electric Shock.

An ingenious dentist has been making some interesting experiments with animals

which have been nearly killed by electric shocks.

On Wednesday he was standing on the street and saw a sparrow in a small pool of water left by the street sprinkler. The bird soon went up and flew to a wire overhead. The shock at once sent him to the ground, where he lay until the dentist picked him up, barely able to move his wings. The gentleman breathed into the sparrow's mouth and let him go. As the shock was not a very bad one, the bird was soon able to fly, but he again returned to a dangerous locality, and the result was another shock much worse than the first. When the bird fell to the ground he was apparently lifeless, but the dentist took him to the office and began an experiment.

He at first resorted to artificial respiration as before, and then injected in the bird's flesh aromatic spirits of ammonia and poured a few drops diluted with water down the sparrow's throat. He then put him in a dry closet and gave him some clear water after a few minutes. When placed in the closet the bird's body was nearly cold, but the treatment proved so effective that in less than an hour he was able to fly as well as ever and was liberated.—[Daily Eastern Argus.

MEDICAL LAKE.

It Cures the Maladies of Men and Animals.

The story of the peculiar discovery of Medical Lake in the State of Washington has been told by Dr. John W. Temple, Superintendent of the Washington State Insane Asylum. According to the doctor the curative qualities of the water of this lake are not only appreciated by men, but by beasts as well; in fact it was through the instinct of a flock of sheep that it was discovered that the waters had wonderful medicinal qualities. Many, many years ago, so the doctor's story goes, "when the Indians who inhabited the region about the lake were first aware that the white men were taking from them their hunting grounds and destroying their happy villages, they gathered all their forces about a small lake and prevented by all means possible the advent of the whites on its shores. It appeared that the Indians held the waters sacred and created expressly for them and not for their pale-faced brothers. One venturesome settler finally succeeded in exploring the lake, and found that it contained no fish and could not be adapted for any particular use by the whites. The settlers then ceased all efforts to use the lake, supposing that the vigilance of the Indians was caused by a superstition peculiar to their race."

"Many years after, when the Indians had decreased in numbers the real qualities of the water were learned, and old settler named Lefevre owned a flock of sheep which was afflicted with a malady which threatened its destruction. The sheep bathed in the lake and their disease disappeared. Lefevre was afflicted with rheumatism and decided to try the water for his malady. After the first bath he felt relieved and the prosecution of the bathing brought permanent improvement. The wonderful discovery was soon known about the neighborhood, and children and pigs, men, women and cows were brought to medical lake to bathe in its health-giving water. But it has not been until recently that any attempt has been made to exploit its curative powers to the world. The water certainly has properties that relieve a person afflicted with rheumatism.

"One of the peculiar things about the lake is that no fish can live in the water with the exception of a species called the oxoloti, which has inhabited the water since the discovery of the lake by white men. This species is probably a hybrid between a land and water animal. It has a head like a frog, a body similar to that of a catfish, and moves by means of four legs. It inhabits both the water and the shores of the lake. This fish at maturity weighs about fifty pounds."

A Pet Persian Horse.

"Persian horses," says Mrs. Bishop, in "Journeys in Persia and Kurdistan," "are to be admired and liked. Their beauty is a source of constant enjoyment, and they are almost invariably gentle and docile. It is in vain to form any resolution against making a pet of one of them."

"My new acquisition, 'Boy,' insists on being petted, and his enticing ways are irresistible. He is always tethered in front of my tent, with a rope long enough to give him considerable liberty, and he takes advantage of it the very first day to come into the tent and make it appear that he wanted me to divide a melon with him."

"Grapes were his preference, then came cucumber, bread and biscuit. Finally, he drank milk out of a soup plate. "He comes up to me and puts down his head to have his ears rubbed, and if I do not attend to him at once, or if I cease attending to him, he gives me a gentle but admonitory thump."

"I dine outside the tent, and he is tied to my chair and waits with wonderful patience for the odds and ends, only occasionally rubbing his soft nose against my face to remind me that he is there. A friendly scuffle is the only sound he makes. He does not know how to fight, but that teeth and heels are for any other uses than eating and walking. He is really the gentiest and most docile of his race. The point at which he draws the line is being led; then he drags back and a mulish look comes into his sweet eyes. But he follows like a dog, and when I walk he is always with me."

"He comes when I call him, stops when I do, accompanies me when I leave the road in search of flowers, and usually puts his head either on my shoulder or under my arm. To him I am an embodiment of melons, cucumbers, grapes, pears, peaches, biscuits and sugar, with a good deal of petting and ear-rubbing thrown in."

The Turkish Government is contemplating the building of a great suspension bridge over the Bosphorus, which divides Europe from Asia. It would be almost as gigantic an undertaking as to bridge the Hudson river at New York. And yet it would probably cost less to make this great improvement than it would to duplicate the useless pyramid of Cheops. The Bosphorus bridge would not be so great as the famous Forth bridge in Scotland.

BREEDING IN CAPTIVITY.

Birds Mating in a Zoological Garden as Never Before.

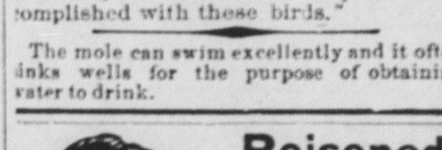
The condors, vultures and eagles of the Philadelphia Zoo have begun to lay eggs, which they have never done before while in captivity. These birds have all built huge nests of branches of trees and bark, and a wholly unwonted activity possesses them. The Zoo has been filled with persons looking at the birds and watching their build-ups. The keeper of the Zoo explains thus why it is that the birds have never mated before. "The secret is this," he said. "The nearer you approach a state of nature the better it is for birds in every way. In that state the first thing vultures and eagles do when they perceive upon their prey is to cut into the head and dig out and devour the brains. The birds had always been fed here, as they have everywhere else, on horse meat, but during the past month we have made arrangements with poultry and fish dealers by which the heads of poultry and fish dressed for market and all those that are a little damaged are brought up here and thrown in to the birds. It was a welcome change from horseflesh, and the birds have been ravensome for it. They are now devouring their natural food in their natural manner, and are just that much nearer their natural state. They became less sluggish and took more interest in each other. It wasn't long before they were killing and eating like turtle doves. I came out here and found an eagle's egg on the ground near the wire screen. Some small boy pounded it with a stick. Then another one had the same fate, so branches, sticks and bark were thrown into the cages as an experiment, and surely enough, the vultures and eagles began to build nests and lay in them. I believe we shall be raising young vultures, condors, buzzards and eagles like chickens and ducks in a short time. Never before in captivity did these birds ever make any pretense of laying or making nests. We shall give them their chicken and fish brains all summer. Brains are needed in every business, and this is what they have accomplished with these birds."

The mole can swim excellently and it often dinks wets for the purpose of obtaining water to drink.

Poisoned

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallen, a nurse, of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. She weighed but 73 lbs. and at last she began to take HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA and at once improved, could soon get out of bed and walk. She now weighs 128 pounds, eats well, and does the work for a large family.

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine-chest. Once used, always preferred.



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A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.



The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the faces of the three young ladies. The proprietors of Ford's Prize Pills will give an elegant Gold Watch to the first person who can make out the three young ladies; to the second will be given a pair of genuine Diamond Ear-Rings; to the third a handsome SILK Dress Pattern, 12 yards in any color; to the fourth a Coin Silver Watch, and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle and first-class timekeeper. In the next to the last pair of genuine Diamond Ear-Rings, and many other prizes in order of merit consisting from the last. WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PRIZES. (Should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for having and packing of premiums. The names of the leading pure winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are able to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Ford's Prize Pills, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are sugar-coated, do not grip, very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to our many leaflets, wholesale lists or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Eggs are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption, she tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. donor to German Syrup.

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