

A Bold Step.

To overcome the well-grounded and reasonable objections of the more intelligent to the use of secret, medicinal compounds, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., some time ago, decided to make a bold departure from the usual course pursued by the makers of put-up medicines for domestic use, and so has published broadcast and openly to the whole world, a full and complete list of all the ingredients entering into the composition of his widely celebrated medicines. Thus he has taken his numerous patrons and patients into his full confidence. Thus too he has removed all doubt from among secret nostrums of doubtful merits, and made them **Remedies of Known Composition.**

By this bold step Dr. Pierce has shown that his formulas are of such excellence that he is not afraid to subject them to the closest scrutiny.

Not only does the wrapper of every bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the famous medicine for weak stomach, torpid liver or biliousness and all catarrhal diseases wherever located, have printed upon it, in plain English, a full and complete list of all the ingredients composing it, but a small book has been compiled from numerous standard medical works, of all the different schools of practice, containing very numerous extracts from the writings of leading practitioners of medicine, endorsing in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient contained in Dr. Pierce's medicines. One of these little books will be mailed free to any one sending address on postal card or by letter, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and requesting the same. From this little book it will be seen that Dr. Pierce's medicines contain no alcohol, narcotics, mineral agents or other poisonous or injurious agents and that they are made from native, medicinal roots of great value; also that some of the most valuable ingredients contained in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak, nervous, over-worked, "run-down," nervous and debilitated women, were employed, long years ago, by the Indians for similar ailments affecting their squaws. In fact, one of the most valuable medicinal plants entering into the composition of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was known to the Indians as "Squaw-Weed." Our knowledge of the uses of not a few of our most valuable native, medicinal plants was gained from the Indians.

As made up by improved and exact processes, the "Favorite Prescription" is a most efficient remedy for regulating all the womanly functions, correcting displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion, overcoming neural periods, toning up the nerves and bringing about a perfect state of health. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

ELECTROCUTES GERMS

How Chicago Chemist Preserves Milk—Can Make Water Pure.

The bacillus will meet death by electrocution, should a new method of sterilization proclaimed by Dr. Carl H. von Klein of Chicago come into general practice. Two wires charged with positive and negative currents and a metallic bowl, preferably copper, are his weapons of death. With one of the wires applied to the outside of a vessel, the other resting in the fluid it contains, he claims swift and sure death is meted out to the unwelcome life therein.

"Sterilizations by my new method," said Dr. von Klein, "not only kills all the ordinary germs and bacilli, but it likewise kills the fermentive germ and itself becomes a most wonderful preservative. I tried it on a bowl of milk last Thursday. That milk is as sweet and pure as possible."

Dr. von Klein purposes trying it on fruits and vegetables. He also hopes to evolve a plan by which a copper mesh inserted in the water mains can sterilize every drop of water that passes through.

1906 the Most Fatal Year.

The year 1906, according to an insurance company, established the most fatal record of disasters on land and sea of any year in the history of this country. Motor cars contributed to fatalities not quite 500 deaths; 1,184 persons were killed in burning buildings, 2,985 were drowned.

Explosions killed 623. Falling and collapsed buildings cut off 483 lives. Five hundred and ninety-nine persons were killed in mining accidents, 700 in cyclone storms, 205 died from lightning strokes, and electricity numbered 176 persons as its victims. Six hundred persons were killed by the accidental discharge of firearms, and exactly the same number perished because of elevator accidents. Seven thousand pedestrians met death on the public streets.

Teams killed 5,000. The loss of life by ocean disasters during 1906 was 2,193, and on the great lakes and rivers 185 lives were lost. Deaths due to hunting accidents totaled 74. Thirty-four thousand were killed while doing their day's work. Sixty thousand persons were maimed and lost either hand, foot, legs, arms or eyesight.—Chicago Journal.

Old Game Revived.

The croquet aspects of 1907 promise well, and it is gratifying to note that this famous game of the sixties, which at one time had become practically extinct, bids fair to revive its bygone glory.

DOCTOR'S FOOD TALK.

Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.

A Mass. doctor says: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be and is one of the most important acts in life."

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility and more powerful in point of nutriment than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another."

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in 15 pages. "There's a Reason."



For the Younger Children....



ODDITIES OF THE BIRD WORLD.

"In the bird world," said a naturalist who has traveled all over the globe, "one is continually running across remarkable looking birds or birds with curious habits."

"One of the most mysterious of birds is the devil bird of Ceylon. The natives call it the ulama and regard it with superstitious horror; they believe that its scream heard at night presages misfortune, and they offer sacrifices to avert approaching disaster."

"While many people have heard its cry, no one has had the good, or bad, fortune to kill or capture one. Those who have heard it say that its ordinary note is a magnificent, clear shout, like that of a human being, which can be heard at a great distance and has a fine effect in the silence of the closing night."

"But the sounds which have earned for it its bad name are indescribable and never to be heard without shuddering. It has been compared to a boy in torture, whose screams were being stopped by being strangled. Scientists have never secured a specimen of this bird, only fleeting glimpses of it being had, and these lead to the belief that it is a species of owl."

"For many years naturalists heard reports of a mysterious bird which made its home in the solitudes surrounding the volcano of Soufriere on St. Vincent, in the West Indies. The natives had many superstitions connected with it, one being that any one seeing the bird would surely die, and as a result they avoided its haunts, and it long remained the 'invisible, mysterious bird with the heavenly song.'"

"The mystery was finally dissipated in 1876, when Frederick A. Ober made an expedition to the volcano and after considerable difficulty and danger from big snakes managed to secure several specimens. It developed that the bird was a ventriloquist, which explains why its song would often be heard and still the bird not be seen in the spot whence the sound seemed to proceed."

"Some birds are chiefly remarkable for the nests they make. The largest bird's nest is that made by the Australian jungle fowl. This bird collects a quantity of decaying vegetable matter and builds with it mounds fifteen feet in height and from 125 to 150 feet in circumference. The eggs are laid in a circle nine or twelve inches apart, and buried more than an arm's depth, with the large end upward."

"The Australian brush turkeys, working in colonies, build pyramidal nests even larger. One of these nests on being removed filled seven carts, and its total weight was five tons. "The most ingenious of nests is made by the Republican. This little bird of India, which is about the size of a sparrow, lives in numerous families, that unite in forming immense colonies."

"Their dwellings have the appearance of a circular framework surrounding the trunk of some large tree, and at a distance resemble great roofs attached to the trees. I once counted as many as three hundred cells, which indicated that it was inhabited by six hundred birds. These nests are so heavy that many men and a large wagon were required to get one down intact and carry it away."—New York Sun.

DEVOTION OF GYP.

One hundred and twenty-four miles is a long distance for a short legged little fox terrier to travel in less than one week, yet a certain fox terrier named Gyp recently went all that way to see her two babies, from whom she had been taken. And she had no one to tell her the direction. Instinct and mother love taught her where to go.

Gyp, who is a very young mother, only eighteen months old, lives in the far West. Her master is Harry C. Fisher, of Salt Lake City. Gyp accompanied her master on a visit to Weston, Idaho, and stayed with him on a ranch owned by August Jensen. One day, while they were there, Gyp came frisking to Mr. Fisher with an extra amount of pride in the wag of her nipped off tail, and informed him in her doggish language that she had something very beautiful to show him. Naturally his curiosity was aroused, and he followed where, barking and jumping joyously, she led him. There, hidden away in one of the barns, was a litter of little blinking puppies.

There was a large family of them at first, but, as dog families will, they dwindled to two before many weeks passed. But Gyp loved these two dearly, and when Mr. Fisher's visit being ended, he took Gyp away with him and left the puppies, she was grieved, as any mother would be. The babies were six weeks old then.

About four weeks after their arrival in Salt Lake City Mr. Fisher missed Gyp. At first he did not worry. He thought she had just gone out for a run, or on a hunt for the bones which are so dear to the heart of even the most carefully brought up dog. But a whole day passed, and no Gyp. The Fisher family began to be concerned. Two weeks passed, and still no Gyp. The Fishers mourned their pet as lost. She must have been killed or stolen, they said. Then a thought struck Mr. Fisher. He sent a postcard to Mr. Jensen, Weston, Idaho. And great

was the rejoicing in the Fisher home when the answer came, for it announced that Gyp was safe and sound at the Jensen ranch. She had arrived, footsore but happy, ten days before.

"Her arrival was the occasion of great rejoicing in the kennel," said the note. "The two pups and Gyp barked and rolled each other around in great shape."

Probably Gyp was telling the babies how hard she had traveled to reach them, and they were telling her how lonely they had been since she went away.

EVOLUTION IN LIGHTING.

The candle and lamp, the gaslight, the electric light—these are the steps which mark the development of the lamp. And how marvelous a growth it is! How great the triumph over darkness! In the beginning a piece of wood burns with a dull flame, and fills the dingy wigwam or cave with soot and smoke; now, at the pressure of a button, the house is filled with a light that rivals the light of day, with not a particle of smoke or soot or harmful gas. Are there to be further triumphs in the art of lighting? Are we to have a light that shall drive out the electric light? Time only can tell.—From S. E. Foreman's "Stories of Useful Inventions," in St. Nicholas.



This picture was drawn without removing the pen from the paper. Can you do it?—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A CITY OF PRAIRIE DOGS.

In far-away Montana is one of the largest prairie dog cities to be found in America. The inhabitants of this rodent metropolis have become so accustomed to passing trains that they sit at the mouth of their burrows, or feed quietly some distance from them, while the great iron horses whiz past. Some have even built their homes beneath the ends of the ties and in the roadbed between the rails, and I have frequently seen such inhabitants pop out of their holes before a train, that has just passed over them, was scarcely a hundred feet away. Nevertheless when you try to approach close to this little city you will find the inhabitants most alert.—From Nature and Science, in St. Nicholas.

ATHLETES OF ATTICA.

The athletes of ancient Greece, if they should appear to view, would not be taken for a foot-ball team of to-day. The old-time man of muscle wore his hair cropped—a distinguishing feature in a land of long hair. Trainers for the games led a very careful life. They were under orders for a rigid diet, which became especially severe just before the contest.

Their bill of fare consisted of fresh cheese, dried figs and wheaten porridge. A little later in the era meat was allowed, with a preference for beef and pork. Bread was not allowed with meat, and sweets not at all. At one time a strange custom of diet came into vogue. Every day, at the conclusion of practice, the athletes were obliged to consume enormous quantities of food which was digested in a long-continued sleep. The amount was gradually increased until huge meals of meat were taken. This diet produced a corpulence which was of advantage in wrestling, but injurious for other sports.

A HELPFUL HOBBY.

The average person who, through ignorance, is disposed to regard with compassion the harmless and, to him, useless hobby of the stamp collector, will no doubt be surprised to discover how much of interest and instruction there is in the pursuit of stamp collecting. You will invariably find that the schoolboy who is also a "stamp fiend" knows more of the geography of the various countries, their rulers and distinguished citizens, than any other pupil in the class.—From Frank J. Stillman's "Stamp Collecting," in St. Nicholas.

M. C. Russi, of Andermatt, who has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday, is the oldest Alpinist in the world. Last summer he scaled the Gatsch mountain without assistance.

Raising Snails For the Table

By WALDON FAWCETT.

It is only within comparatively recent years that the world's caterers have made snail meat one of their standard dishes, but it is recorded that snail culture was practiced by the Romans way back in the time of Caesar. Again, during the Middle Ages the snail industry won a strong foothold in Switzerland and along the Danube—one town producing 10,000,000 snails every year.

In France, the industry had assumed goodly proportions some time before the French Revolution and it has been expanding ever since. Burgundy is to-day the great seat of snail culture.

Most of the snail meat which finds its way to the dinner tables of civilized peoples now comes from France, but it is probable that in the near future the United States will have its own snaileries where the little animals can be raised for market, just as are squabs or frogs, for the demand is steadily increasing and "snail culture" is not difficult.

The common or vineyard variety of snail (which is the species universally grown for table use) subsists entirely on leaves, nature having provided it for the purpose with a hard, horny tongue. It is fairly prolific, laying from fifty to sixty eggs annually.

The newly hatched snails have very delicate shells, but they harden quickly when exposed to the air, and so rapid is their growth that they are large enough for the market within six weeks or two months after hatching. The principal difficulty in raising them is the extreme precaution which must be exercised to guard against their destruction by birds, toads and insects.

The snails for table use are bred and fattened in special establishments known as "snaileries." The ideal site for a snail park must have a damp and calcareous soil.

The tract is enclosed by a fence of wire or smoothly planed boards coated with tar and staunch enough in construction to withstand any wind. The boards penetrate the soil to a depth of a half foot or more and at the level of the ground is a shelf-like barrier to prevent the snails from burrowing under.

The snails with which a new snailery is stocked are installed in their new home on a rainy evening, and are immediately covered for the start with from two to four inches of moss or straw.

The average snailery accommodates at least ten thousand. Snails "in captivity" are quite fastidious and must be supplied with appetizing food. This usually consists of lettuce, romaine, cabbage and vine leaves. As the little animals are nocturnal in habits, their food is spread out for them just before sundown.

After the snails have grown quite fat on their luxurious fare they retire within their shells and cork themselves up, so to speak, by closing the openings with a thin substance. At this juncture they are taken from the yard which has been their home and are placed on trays or screens which are ranged in huge storerooms and there remain for several months without food of any kind.

When, in the opinion of the expert snail grower, the proper time has arrived, the trays are removed from the storerooms and the snails are sorted over by women, who throw out those which are dead and remove the "corks" from the living.

All earthy matter is then brushed off the shell. Next comes a thorough washing, and then the cooking—for which process the snails are placed in huge pots, holding each about ten thousand.

The cooking is almost a continuous operation at a large snailery, for to reach the consumer in good condition it is considered desirable that the snails should be cooked the same day that they are packed for shipment.

One of the final processes in preparing for market is the cleaning and filling. For this the snail is taken out of the shell; the shell is dried and the meat reduced to paste form; then the shell is refilled with paste, placed between layers of unsalted butter, seasoned with parsley, chervil, etc., finely chopped.

The shells with their delicious contents are finally packed in wooden boxes for shipment.—The Caterer.

Flattering, But a Knock.

"Even with flattery," said Mark Twain at a dinner, "you can't please some men. I remember when I was a reporter in Virginia City there was a doctor I liked—I had camped once on Lake Tahoe with him—and in an obituary I decided to give him a card. I wrote: 'Dr. Sawyer was called in, and under his prompt and skillful treatment the patient died Monday.' But Dr. Sawyer, somehow, wasn't pleased."—Kansas City Star.

Why Not?

Why should not a doctor who has moved into a new neighborhood be permitted to briefly announce the fact in the local newspapers, and to add some guarantee as to his experience, success or ability? Nay, why should not he, in justice to the profession generally, and in justice also to the public—by whom he must otherwise be taken entirely on trust—be required to do so?—Newspaper and Poster Advertising.

The process of manufacturing silk made from wood pulp is one which in Europe is jealously guarded from inspection. The imitation silk sells for considerably less than real silk, but at a higher price than mercerized cotton.

NATURE PROVIDES FOR SICK WOMEN

a more potent remedy in the roots and herbs of the field than was ever produced from drugs.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., in her study of roots and herbs and their power over disease discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. During its record of more than thirty years, its long list of actual cures of those serious ills peculiar to women, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person and every thinking woman.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful functions, weakness, displacements, ulceration or inflammation, backache, flatulency, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No other remedy in the country has such a record of cures of female ills, and thousands of women residing in every part of the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound and what it has done for them.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. For twenty-five years she has been advising sick women free of charge. She is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and as her assistant for years before her decease advised under her immediate direction. Address, Lynn, Mass.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

Indian Sign Language.

When an Indian paints his cheeks in scarlet lines and daubs a yellow square on his forehead the world knows that he is in love.

When he covers his face with zig-zag black lines upon an ochre base it is his purpose to—ah, I'm almost ashamed to say it—to get just as skated as he possibly can.

When red circles are on each cheekbone and a rectangle of blue is on the forehead the young brave is going out to steal a pale-face horse.

When he paints white rings around his eyes he is running for office, he is a candidate for medicine man or councillor, and the white rings signify that he ought to be elected because he has the wisdom of the owl.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FITE St. Vitus Dance; Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. 23 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 501 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Americans Excel British.

According to a critic the American people are becoming more accurate readers and writers of English than the English themselves. At Harvard University there are 20 professors of English, while at Oxford there is only one. America, Germany and France, he says, are all outdoing England in English scholarship.

THOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE.

Whole Body Covered With Cuban Itch—Cuticura Remedies Cure at Cost of 75c.

"My little boy, when only an infant of three months, caught the Cuban Itch. Sores broke out from his head to the bottom of his feet. He would itch and claw himself and cry all the time. He could not sleep day or night, and a light dress is all he could wear. I called one of our best doctors to treat him, and his treatment did not do any good, but he seemed to get worse. He suffered so terribly that my husband said he believed he would have to die. I had almost given up hope when a lady friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment and he at once fell into a sleep, and he slept with ease for the first time for two months. After three applications the sores began to dry up, and in just two weeks from the day I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment only cost me 75c, and I would have gladly paid \$100 if I could not have got it any cheaper. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved his life. He is now a boy of five years. Mrs. Zana Miller, Union City, R. F. D., No. 1, Branch Co., Mich., May 17, 1906."

It would take 10,500,000 acres to produce the amount of grain which England yearly imports from abroad.

Postal development in China has made necessary a revision in the spelling of Chinese city names.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER

destroys all the flies and gnats that infest rooms and all places where flies are bred. It is a powerful disinfectant and kills all insects. It is safe for use in all places. It is sold in small bottles for 10c. Write for free literature to J. H. Rogers, 149 South Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERFECT COMPLEXION

is what every woman longs for. We are putting on the market for the first time the treatment used by a famous physician for years in his private practice with wonderful success. Positive cure for Blackheads, Pimples, Yellow and Gray Skin. Don't wait, send now for 21 days' treatment, sent in plain package, post paid, for \$1.00. Agents wanted. CLARK & CO., 1101 Reel Estate Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. My face was full of pimples and blackheads. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am contenting the rest of them and never needing them to my trouble. I feel like when I rise in the morning. Hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Freud C. Witten, 25 Elm St., Newark, N. J.



Best for The Bowels. CASCARETS. CANDY CATHARTIC. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Food, Noer Discom, No Weak or Gripes, No Stomach, No Pain, Sold in bulk. The genuine tablets stamped C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 99c

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FREE PAXTINE

To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it, we will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

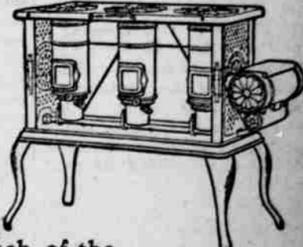
Paxtine cleanses and heals mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE H. H. HAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

P. N. U. 26, 1907.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

The NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

The different Oil Stove
The improved Oil Stove



Gives best results. Reduces fuel expense. A working flame at the touch of the match. "Blue Flame" means the hottest flame produced by any stove. The New Perfection will make your work lighter. Will not over-heat the kitchen. Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp

gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and beautifully nickelled. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. If not at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY (Incorporated)