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TARIO

ENES OF LOXDON LIFE thing Done to Cool Heat of Sum

or to Warm Rooms in Winter. A caustic correspondent of a Swedish newspaper has given his views on the miseries of London life. He I have heard much of English

comfort, but when I came here I failed to discover anything of it. It consists principally of an old armpoor. The Englishman seeks an infinitesimal amount of comfort. Seems indeed to be able to be at ease anywhere, as well on the floor as in an

easy chair.
"In the suffocating heat of a London summer nothing is done to cool the streets, and in the bars and restaurants beer and soda water are served warm. The arrangements in an English house in winter are completely incapable of keeping the rooms warm. Double windows, used by the poorest in Sweden, are unknown in

In the very best hotels it is true that one finds comfortable chairs, but they are usually placed where no one would think of sitting. I have never yet succeeded in the best hotels in London in getting a room where the electric light switch was anywhere near the bed.

"English cleanliness is much spoken of. The Englishman must have a great deal of water to wash with. A quantity must be splashed all over the room, and in particular there must be a great pool near the washstand. When an Englishman washes his face in 78 cases out of 100 he simply takes the water in his hands and blows it all over the floor.

"Englishmen are mad over fresh air. The expression may seem ironical to those who know how in London one does not so much breathe the air as swallow it. Tramway car windows stand open the whole year round, and there is no country like England for the prosperity of dealers in cough and cold medicines.

Hygiene may appear to be perfect in London, but they still say that much remains to be done. Spitting is not allowed in the parks, at least not near the seat. I have found that one of the cheapest and best places for spitting is the British Museum, where it only costs \$10. On the Great Eastern Railway it does not cost more the first time, but afterward the price is \$25 a time."

Did Not Require an Expert. A well-known business man in a town not far from London discovered one morning recently on entering his office that his safe was out of order.

He immediately telegraphed to the Metropolis for an expert.

When the latter arrived he found that the safe—an old-fashioned affair, locked with a key-could not be opened. After a hasty examination the expert, taking a piece of wire, dug out from the key a mass of dust and lint. He then opened the safe in the twinkling on an eye. The business man wore a sickly smile as he asked,

meekly: "How much?"
"Three pounds." "Do any of your firm's patrons know of your visit?"

"Not a soul but yourself."
"Then," added the business man. "here's five pounds. I'll take it as a great favor if you'll go back by the first train. If anyone in this town knew that I had paid a man three pounds to dig dirt out of a key for me I'd never do another shilling'sworth of business in the whole town.

Surnames In Bosnia.

Bosnia is a land where a man's surname very often varies according to his religion. In the old days families often divided their members between Christianity and Islam, so as to be certain to have friends on the winning side, much as old Scottish families in some case deliberately divided themselves between Jacobite and Hanoverian. In such Bosnian cases, Sir Charles Eliot explains, all representatives of the original family recognize each other as relatives, but generally they use different names for the two branches, conveying the same meaning in Slavonic and Turkish respectively. For example, there are the names Raikowich and Jennetich ("Rai" and "Jennet" both meaning paradise) and Sokolich and Shahinagich ("Sokol" and "Shahin" both meaning falcon).

Turn About

Mr. Kipling, while on a visit to Mr. Hardy, went to see a house which the author of "Life's Little Ironies" thought would suit him. When Mr. Kipling moved out of earshot, Mr. Hardy observed to the occupant: "I may mention to you that this gentleman is no other than Mr. Rudyard Kipling."

"Is that so?" she replied. "I never heard the name befere." Presently Mr. Kipling, in turn, found himself alone with the lady and

"Possibly you may not be aware that the gentleman who brought me here to-day is Mr. Hardy, the eminent author' "Oh, indeed," was her reply. "I den't know his name."—London

London, ex-Watering Place.

Time was when London was a watering place, whose wells, if not rivaling Bath or Harrowgate, were widely famed and frequented by people from all quarters. In South London there were quite a number of spas. Lambeth wells, which sold water for a penny a quart and gave it to the poor for nothing, St. George's wells. Sydenharm wells and Dulwich wells being the best known.—The London Graphic.

A Definite Reason. An English paper tells of a canny Scot whose neighbor met him fitting. Te Scot had wife and children and household furniture piled atop the wagon, and he was solemnly driving his one horse along the street.
"So ye're flittin'?" said the neigh-

"I am. I want to be near me work."

And where's fer job?"

"I haven't got one yet."

Oldest in the World. In Siam is a fire that not only lasts for years, but has what have been aptly termed "lineal descendants." It is to be found in a Buddhist temple near Bangkok, where every fourth year at a certain period the priests light a fresh fire light a fresh fire in a big brazier.

This flame is kept alive for four years and is in turn extinguished after supplying a brand to ignite its succeasor. Inasmuch as this practice has obtained for upward of two centuries, the Buddhist fire of Bangkok is

in a sense the oldest in the world. Another long term fire is said to exist at Sarhad, Persia. This flame is a symbol of religious fervor, and it is death to extinguish it, and it is claimed it has burned for seventy years. In explanation of this curious rite it is explained that the Persians, rigid Mohammedans and regarding their former fire worshiping faith with desestation, nevertheless suffer the Sarhad flame to continue to display their gratitude for a service rendered a high official of the Persian Government many years ago. At that time, it is said, a pious Parsee, who had come to trade at Sarhad, was the happy means of saving the grand vizier from assassination. So the grateful Shah of that day ordered that the fire lighted by the Parsee should be kept alive in-

definitely. There are some regions of the earth, like those inhabited by the Eskimos where the motive for retaining fires for long periods lies in the great diffi-culty of obtaining means for lighting new ones. One traveler reports see-ing a fire in Lapland that had not been extinguished in seven years. It had been carried from place to place

in an old ship's bucket. England claims one of the oldest fires in the world, that in an inn called the Checkers, in Osmotherly. This inn, the story runs, has re mained in charge of the same family for 100 years, and during that period the fire in the kitchen has never been extinguished.

The keeping up of fires for years at a time is said to be sometimes an incident of a Sicilian vendetta. The wronged individual when lighting his "fire of vengeance" is said to take solemn oath that it shall not be extinguished until his thirst for revenge shall have been satisfied by the death of the offending person. There is on record a trial in Palermo wherein it was shown that the accused, charged with murder, had kept his kitchen fire alight for five years.

Dyeing Real Flowers. "Every once in a while some flowst gets busy and puts some odd colored blossoms in his window as an extra attraction to the display," said a clubman. "I just noticed one down the street. It consisted of a bunch of impossibly green carnations. At first glance a good many people thought they were made of paper, but they got interested when they found out that they were 'natural.' Now, anybody who wants to have any of these freak flowers can get them by h some kind of aniline ink, any color desired. Carnations are the easiest to color, white ones, of course. Put their stems in a glass filled with the ink. Their stems are soft, and in a short while the large veins in their petals are filled with the ink. Don't let them absorb too much color; they are prettier with just so much. Then remove them and put them in a vase of salt water. Lilies-of-the-valley lend themselves to this scheme also - in fact, any white soft-stemmed flower may be used."

Forestry in Germany. In Germany no man may cut down a tree without replacing it by planting two or three more. And if the timber be growing on a slope which would, if deforested, precipitate a considerable body of water into a river, thus causing floods, the trees may not be cut at all, except such a portion of them as each year reach maturity. Most important of all, when it comes to recreating the devastated forests, the Germans do not tax growing forests for thirty years after the young trees are first plant-ed. By that time, under proper conntions of scientific forestry, a permanent and regular annual crop may be cut and the forest may well bear its just share of the burden of taxation.—Technical World Magazine.

The Earth's Crust. The solid crust of the earth is about 25 miles thick, and it floats upon a denser substratum, which is fluid or at least plastic. The crust of the earth may therefore be compared to an ice floe resting on the ocean and the mountains to icebergs imbedded in it. Just as an iceberg floats with only a small proportion of its bulk above the surface of the water, so the hills as we know them are merely the crests of huge bergs that float, almost wholly submerged, in a denser sub-

Quarterly Review.

The Tribute of Protest. During a matinee of "La Femme X" at the Porte St. Martin theatre. Paris, a man of seventy-four named Letang, sitting in the third row of the stalls, sprang to his feet. He was very much excited by the play and shouted to the judge in the trial scene that the prisoner (Mme. Jane Hading) was fainting and ought to be allowed to leave the court. "You are torturing an unfortunate woman!" he shouted, and as he said the words he broke a blood vessel

What He Likes Best. An olu farmer was invited to at tend a party at the village doctor's one evening, where there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met "Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night? Were not the quartettes excellent?" "Why, really, sir, I can't say," said the farmer, "for I didn't taste them. But the pork chops we had at supper were the finest I ever ate."

and fell dead in the theatre.

CATCHING THE HIPPO ALIVE

the hunter who kills for ples capture his quarry alive. Carl Hagenbeck, the famous animal dealer has reduced his method of capturing wild beasts to a science. The method of securing live hippopotamus is par-

ticularly interesting.
The so-called Hawati, or hunters, of the Soudan, all of whom are excellent and daring swimmers, harpoon their victims at the noon hour, when they are sunk in deep slumber. Then, according to The Wide World Magazine, they pull them to the bank by means of a cord attached to the harpoon and make him fast.

The hunters use for this a special kind of harpoon, made in such a way that it does not make a deep wound Fully three-quarters of the hippopo-tami exhibited in Europe have been captured in this way.

Hippopotamus hunts are also conducted on land. There advantage is taken of the fact that the female hip-popotamus makes her young walk in front of her. The reason for this is that the beast, being well protected in the rear by her abnormilly thick skin, prefers to have her offspring in front, where she can guard them better against danger.

In spite of her affection for her children, the hippo has no particular desire to meet danger when it comes. So the hunters dig large pits in the forest, cover them over until they are fully concealed, and then lie in wait nearby.

Presently a female hippopotamus comes along with her child trotting before her. Suddenly, without warning, the young hippo disappears before its mother's eyes. This is too much for the old animal. She dashes away, leaving the little fellow at the mercy of its enemies.

A Heney Finding Bird. One of the most sagacious of birds is certainly the bee cuckoo, or moroc, a little bird very like the sparrow. It is found in various parts of Africa where wild bees abound, and, being unable to help itself to the honey, which is its favorite food, it resorts to human aid.

Having discovered a swarm of bees it flies to the nearest habitation and attracts by its cries of "Cherr, cherr, cherr," the attention of some of the natives. It then flies off in the direction of the nest, uttering its cry, and waiting for its followers to overtake it. Should they be tardy it returns to meet them, and seems as if trying to urge them on to greater speed, the natives answering it with a low

Arrived at its destination, it is sient, waiting patiently on the bough of a neighboring tree while its human friends dig out the nest, a good share of the honey and the comb, containing the bee maggets, being left by them for their feathered guide.

The natives never injure this berd and always prevent shooting it.

Crabs That Climb.

The tree crab of the south sea islands is akin to the hermit crab, but it is larger, and it has its hind quarters sheathed in a shell. It is also known as the palm crab, because it climbs the cocoanut palm and picks the fruit, which it nips off close to the stem. It always takes care to choose a paim tree with plenty of stones at the foot, so that the cocoanut may be broken by the fall. When the natives see that a crab is in a tree they tie a ruff of grass around the trunk. When the crab comes down again he is upset by the grass and falls heavily to the ground, where he lies stunned. He is then killed with a stone axe, his nippers are tied together, and he is slung upon a spear and carried to camp. The south sea islanders roast the palm crab between two hot stones and consider the flesh a great delicacy.

The Modern Physics of Epicurus. Let us ask ourselves if, in our theories of atoms and electrons, we have really advanced beyond the ideas of the ancients. Democritus certainly advanced a theory of atoms, and Epicurus taught that an infinite number of atoms, existing from all eternity in infinite space, continually in motion, were the elements of that matter of which the universe is composed. It is true hat our modern theory of atoms at first sight seems to resemble closely that of these two philosophers, for in the air of a room we suppose billions of atoms; we believe in the continuity of matter, and therefore that all matter is ultimately made up of atoms. The ancients' conception of atoms was a flight of the imagination, but the modern theory is supported by measurements of weight, magnitude and speed.

stratum.—Captain Craster in New Hair Prices Go Up. A curious effect of the exodus of nuns and convents from France, owing to the new law regarding religious associations is that false hair has gone up tremendously in price. One of the foremost wig-makers in Paris says that an incredible quantity of hair used to be supplied regularly to the trade by religious establishments, and their departure has created a dearth and consequently enhanced prices in the home market. Natural golden tresses and white locks have always been the most expensive and are now prohibitive in price. Parisian wig-makers pay at the rate of \$150 a pound for the former and \$300 a pound for fine plaits of the latter.

Mrs. Chant's Little Lecture. Mrs. Ormiston Chant tells a story of her effort to convert a couple in the train by a little lecture on temperance. Although stubborn in some points, they thought the present restrictions were not stringent enough in regard to grocers' licenses, and she thought she certainly had made headway. When the pair reached London she told the guard what a nice couple they were. "Oh, yes," dryly remarked the official. "They are taking a public-house in Camden Town?"

ng away the cobwebs of popular ition, and abstract science establishes the fact that thirteen in ancient times had quite a different meaning from the thirteen of today. Oriental people found in thirteen as thing divine and hence something good. Thus it is in the folklore of the Persians, the Indians and Hindoos.

Old Testament Jews were of the same opinion, as Biblical students well know. Thirteen cities were especially dedicated to the priestly tribe; thirteen high priests descended from Aaron; thirteen kings sat in the high council of the ancients; on the 13th day of the month Nisan the preparations for Passover began, and the holy incense consisted of thirteen different odors.

It is well known that all the nations of the old world were in more or less intellectual rapport. The ideas of one tribe descended to the other. But it is certainly interesting to learn that the figure 13 had its secred and divine meaning also in America of yore among the long since extinct tribes of the Incas and the Aztecs. The iphabitants of Peru counted seven days without any particular name in the week. Their year had seven times fifty-two days, or four times thirteen weeks. The father was compelled to support his illegitimate child to the thirteenth year. The Aztecs had weeks of thirteen days, each with a special name. Their century had fifty-two years, or four times thirteen. Their public archives were of circular form, with a sun in the center of each of the thirteen parts, and thirteen were their

THE HUMAN HAND.

Its Relation to the True Education the Young.

No animal or bird can endure the extremes of climate like man or is at home in so many different parts of the world. A dog, it is true, will follow man anywhere, but only when food and shelter are provided. Nor can any other creature subsist on such a variety of food as man can digest. He flourishes on roots, herbs, grubs, insects, fruits or fish, on which flesh eating animals would starve, or he is equally pleased with animal and bird flesh on which herbivorous animais would starve. He can pick nuts with the monkey, catch fish with the otter, dig roots with the wild pig, eat ants' eggs with the ant eater and grasshoppers with the snake.

And all this is due to man's hand. Because his hand could grasp a stone or a club man rose on his hind legs and walked and talked. His hand is e most wonderful of all tools. It sits like a monkey wrench, hangs on like a grappling hook, cracks like a nuteracker, picks like tweezers, tears

like forceps, grubs like a gopher. This brings us to the first great lesson of health and common sense. Man owes all to his hand. Train the child's hand, then answer the questions that the brain, which the hand builds, will ask, and you have true education-education at its best. Give children every kind of hand work that their play instincts call for-and their play instincts are the deepest and most useful in their nature—and then brain development will follow as naturally as the night follows day.—San Francisco Chronicle

It Gets the Criminals.

According to the Chinese method of criminal prosecution, a man is responsible for the crime he may have committed personally, but if he chooses to escape justice by running away from the place where the deed was committed then the remaining members of his immediate family are held and punished in lieu of the real culprit. This may seem a strange way of attracting the real criminal back to the scene of his crime, but it appeals to the religious side of the man's superstitious nature. According to their religion, the man who forsakes his parents when in peril will find his soul sailing around through hades without chart or compass for all eternity. In view of this, compliance with the law is very prompt, for John Chinaman does not care to take the desperate chance.

He Explains. "Why is it, professor," asked the young man with the bad eye, "that when Christopher Columbus discovered this country he didn't settle down and stay here?"

"Doubtless you are aware, my young friend," answered the professor, "that the Spanish form of his name was Cristoval Colon?"

"Yes, sir." Well, a colon does not mean a full stop. We will return now, young gentiemen, to the consideration of the lesson."-Exchange.

Make Friends. There is nothing so healthy as plenty of human nature about one, young, old and middle aged. When we stay at home too much or associate entirely with a very limited circle we lose the proper sense of perspective. The few individuals whom we like assume giant proportions in our thoughts and the rest of the world recedes.

Persona Grata. The Old Buildog-They're going to chain us up on Sunday nights now. The Young Buildog-How's that, governor? The Old Buildog-The new feller that's started calling on Miss Mamie has got money.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Let Fortune come under what haggard form she may, they may her he their arms and owner she to a beauty. -Le Sego

WIREN THRIEFL

ed by the new cook, who asked:

"Phwat do you want?" Upon being told of the call the girl replied:

"Oi! Stick yer cards between teeth. Of've been makin' breed."-Harper's Weekly.

Its Identity "What was going on at your place last night, squire?" inquired H1 Spry: "The house was all lit up, and"-"Eh-yah!" returned the old codger grimly. "They were having a stung party, and it was an unqualified suc-

"A stung party?" "Yep. Lot o' people came to spring surprise party on me, and I failed to show up."-Puck.

Dismal Prespect. McJigger-Poor Dumley's in for it. He married a girl who stutters, you

know. Thingumbob-Well, it shouldn't be hard to outtalk a woman like that. McJigger-Yes, but with all her stuttering she is very determined. If she ever starts to say anything she'll stutter through it if it takes all night. Catholic Standard and Times.

Benevolent.

Recently accepting the invitation of his old chum Potts, Briggs journeyed over to the little seaside town for a few days' rest. Whilst going out for a quiet walk one evening, Potts no-ticed his neighbor, Bland, sitting in his garden leisurely enjoying a cigar, and, of course, observed customary greetings and passed on.

Decent chap is Bland, you know, Briggs. Very charitable and considerate, and causes a lot of money to be distributed amongst the poor and

"Glad to hear it, old fellow. I'm sure," replied Briggs. "Your friend is retired, I suppose?"
"No—oh, no," said Potts, rather

What does he do. then?" "Oh, he's the district officer for the old-age pensions," remarked the jov-And Briggs then laughed good-hum-

oredly. A Daring Escape. A private of the Northamptonshire Regiment recently escaped from the military prison at Colchester in a daring and dramatic manner. In the early hours of the morning he rang the alarm bell in his cell, and when not a class of people to be found when the warder answered it, he stunned inflict account to the country inflict. him with the metal end of the fire hose. Having tied the warder hand rolled him under the bed. seized his keys, and escaped. The soldier was traced to Warley, twentyfive miles away, but evaded capture,

and was last heard of in London.

The warder lies in the military hospi-

tal at Celchester in a critical condi-

The Napkin's Progress. The napkin that seems so indispensable even in the commonest restaurant in this generation was in the time of the gossipy Pepys very spar-ingly used. He relates that at a dinner at the lord mayor's there were only enough napkins for the very exalted persons. Many women of the present time can remember when napkins were not as common as they are now and the steamships were a long time deciding to have them, while now they start out on a voyage with 20,000 clean napkins, which must be laundered at the end of the voyage.

FATE OF THE STO

Was an Old Old Timer.

man of some originality of ideas.
Illustrates his talk with a brand a story. The audience smiles in a ne tal manner. The speak nother new one. A few scatte aughs are his reward. So it while he tells half a doson new Then an inspiration comes to He realises that the trouble is telling stories they have never telling stories they have never "Which reminds ma," he apropos of something he he said, "of the two men who are radial for the first time."

He sees four or five men at up in their chairs and madge that up in their chairs and madge that neighbors, as though they were per paring them for what is coming.

"The horneradish was on the table. says the speaker, "and one of

men took a heaping teaspoonful of if at a gulp. Great tears coursed down his cheeks, and his friend looked at him with wonderment." All over the room he now winking and nodding at one and as though they were passing the v to wait for the nub of the story.

What is the matter?' asked friend," narrates the speaker. remembered that my grandmot died a year ago to-day, was the A wave of laughter sweeps over

banquet hall, and everybody is hap py. At last a story they recognize.

"After a decent interval," says the
speaker, "the friend asked how the other man liked the white stuff, meaning the horseradish. The other man said it was great, and the friend tried a tablespoonful of it. Then he, too, cried bitterly."

A spasmodic effort at applause checked here by those who urge their friends to wait for the finish of the

story.

"Why are you crying?" asked the other man. 'I am crying, answered the friend, 'because you did not dis the same day your grandmother did." And then the cheers and laughte break forth, the applause continuin for fully five minutes, while the speaker bows and bows and waits at opportunity to continue his remarks. He has realized in time that the average audience wants jokes that i

Consequently he does not tell l audience that the story they have applicated tickled the ears of Shakes peare and was first printed alor about 1525 in a book called "A Hu-dred Merry Tales," out of which Benedick alleged that Beatrice

Punished With Starvation

inflict severer punishment themselves than the Caribs of tral America. Their religion, which is one of the most peculiar kind, demands self-punishment for sins intentionally or unintentionally com-mitted. The punishment takes the form of starvation and close confinement. If the sin be in the form of a lie no matter whether it is calculated to injure another or not the sinner goes without either food or drink for three days, at the end of which it is believed that the offender has paid the penalty for his or her sin. Blaspheming and using bad language are punishable by absolute starvation for two days. Assault, drunkenness and other serious sins call for four days' starvation for one week, three days' starvation for the second week, two days' starvation for the third week and one day's starvation in the fourth week. All sins are punished with starvation. For that reason crime is very low among the Caribs, who are among the best behaved and most truthful people in the world.—Exchange

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Young caives red with a weeks. For weeks, and with ordinary materials at ten weeks.

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