

# RHEUMATISM



I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicine and all treatments, all pills, and give MURPHY'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against all advertised remedies, get out to your druggist and get a bottle of the RHEUMATISM REMEDY. If it fails to give satisfaction I will refund your money. Remember this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium, cocaine, morphine or other harmful drugs. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25c.

## QUITE ANOTHER THING.



Dick—I made all my money with my voice.  
Fluffie—You must sing beautifully.  
Dick—Not as a singer, my dear—as a bookmaker!

## NURSE TELLS OF SKIN CURES

"I have seen the Cuticura Remedies used with best results during the past twenty years. In my work as a nurse, many skin disease cases came under my observation, and in every instance, I always recommended the Cuticura Remedies as they always gave entire satisfaction. One case in particular was that of a lady friend of mine who, when a child, was afflicted with eczema which covered her face and hands entirely, breaking out at intervals with severe torture. She could not go to school as the disfigurement looked terrible. I told her to get at once a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the use of only one set she was perfectly well.

"A grown lady friend was afflicted with salt rheum in one of her thumbs, and she was cured by the Cuticura Remedies. Still another lady had dry salt rheum in both palms of her hands every fall of the year. They used to be so painful she could scarcely wet her hands until she began to use the Cuticura Remedies which cured her. I have also seen them cure children of ringworm. The children's faces would be all circles and rings around the cheeks, and the neck, and after treatment with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment they were completely cured. My husband had rheumatism on his arm and I used the Cuticura Ointment, whereas it was quite stiff before I began to apply the Ointment.

"Last May I had an ingrowing toe nail which was very painful, as the side of the nail was edging right down in the side of my toe. I cut the nail out of the cavity it made, and of course applied the Cuticura Ointment to the part affected. It soothed it and in less than ten nights it was all healed through constant use of the Ointment. Ten days ago I had my left hand and wrist burned with boiling lard, and Cuticura Ointment has completely cured them. I have just recommended the Cuticura Remedies to another friend, and she is pleased with the results and is recovering nicely. I will gladly furnish the names of the people referred to above if anybody doubts what I say." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Hederson, 77 Highland Ave., Malden, Mass., Oct. 1, 1910.

"An Optical Illusion.  
"I speak Mistah Rastus Pinkley 'as in trouble," said Miss Miami Brown. "Las' evenin' I saw do teardrops streamin' down his face."  
"Dem warn't teardrops," replied Miss Cleopatra Jackson. "He des got hisself a little splattered up 'llin' his Christmas gif' fountain pen."

The greatest cause of worry on a woman's face can be removed by using Defiance Starch, which will not stick to the iron. Sold everywhere, 16 oz. for 10c.

Communions by the Wayside.  
Adam Zawfox—Jever git through a winter 'thout workin'?"  
Job Sturkey—Yeh; I spent one winter in a workhouse.

BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR FREE  
Send 10 cents for trial three months' subscription for our new and beautiful calendar. We will mail you prepaid our handsome 1911 Beauty Calendar. Never sold in bulk. The calendar is in ten gorgeous colors. Write immediately. Keokuk Farm Journal, Oskema, Neb.

True charity will seek to purify the well and not rest content with painting the pump.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for Lewis' Single Binder cigar, 3c.

If some men were compelled to pay as they go they would stay.

# Constipation

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take an injection of warm water once every two hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man. During the nine years before I used Cascarets I suffered untold misery with internal piles. Thanks to you, I am free from all that this morning. You can use this in behalf of suffering humanity. B. F. Fisher, Kosciusko, Ill.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. Do. See. See. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 100



# ROOSEVELT VIEWS TROPHIES of HUNT

By EDWARD B. CLARK. COPYRIGHT BY W. A. PATTERSON



WARTHOG

IT HAS been told before this how the African treasures of the National Museum in Washington brought out of the dark continent by Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Heller, Dr. Edgar A. Mearns and J. Alden Loring, are stored away in great chests and on shelves in by-rooms of the museum building, and how the specimens of big game will not be mounted for general inspection until many months have passed. The treasures are all in the big building, however, and if one has interest and patience one of the scientists will draw them forth from their recesses and give him a chance to study and to admire.

It was my good luck not long ago to be invited by Theodore Roosevelt to go through the National Museum with him on a tour of examination of the pelts of the big mammals, and the skins of the many colored birds and of the small



NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM

Colonel Roosevelt seemed to find special delight. One can exhaust all the color adjectives in the English language and yet hardly do justice to the hues and combination of hues of the plumage of the tropical birds which the expedition brought back from Africa. Dr. Edward A. Mearns, who is a surgeon of the United States Army, but now on the retired list, did most of the collecting of feathered big game and small game. Dr. Mearns is one of the world's foremost ornithologists. While he was stationed with the troops in the far west he made a special study of the birds of the sections in which he happened to be, and on several occasions he was authorized by Uncle Sam to join scientific expeditions organized to make investigations and collections in new territories.

It is well known that in a general way the more soberly clad birds are the best songsters. For instance, take the hemit thrush and the mocking bird of America. They are both dressed in homespun, but they have voices of the kind which people call "fortunes in themselves." There are some sober clad birds in the tropics and there as elsewhere they are the better singers.

In America we have a bird called the shrike.



GAZELLE

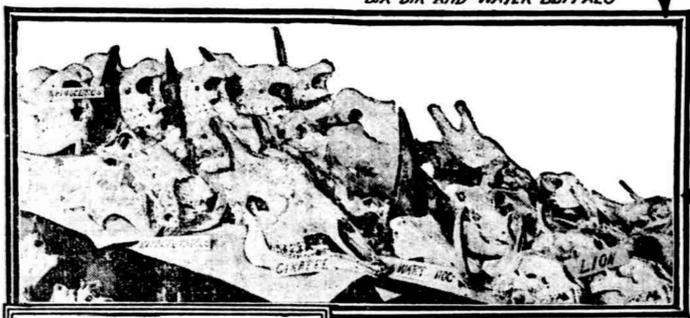
which is about the size of a red-winged blackbird, the swamp blackbird known to every country. The shrike preys on smaller birds, on mice and on big insects which it empales on thorns after making a meal, in the case of birds and mice, of the brains of the quarry. The shrike is dressed in soft grays and white rather a handsome bird it is by no means of brilliant attire.

The African shrikes which Dr. Mearns collected and in which Theodore Roosevelt showed a marked interest on the day in which he went through the museum, are perhaps among the most brilliant colored birds of the world. They are not unlike the American scarlet tanager only the scarlet is of the kind that seems to burn the sight. Colonel Roosevelt has been having a little controversy with Scientist Abbott H. Thayer over the question of the protective coloration of birds and mammals. Mr. Thayer, in a general way, thinks that most animals have a coloration which protects them in a measure from discovery. It is known that this is perfectly true of some kinds of wild creatures, but Mr. Thayer thinks that even brilliantly plumaged birds are protected. Colonel Roosevelt on the day of his visit to the museum held up one of the shrikes in its scarlet attire and said ironically, "There's a fine example of protective coloration." Looking at the bird one might readily believe that against a background of green leaves it would be the first object in the landscape to attract attention.

There are storks in the African collection. I think that three species were included in the captures. Now it must be understood that when the expedition went into Africa it was agreed that there should be no killing beyond the actual needs of science except of course when it was necessary to kill game to supply the game table with food. The rule was that when a certain number of mammals or birds of each kind had been killed the shooting must stop and the number fixed was very small, although of course this regulation did not apply to destructive animals like the beasts of prey, mice and other crop destroying rodents.

The rule which Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon and in which the others readily acquiesced was lived up to the letter. When Dr. Mearns had secured a fixed number of storks he wanted to get over the matter because he thought there was some point which might be decided if he could add another stork to the collection. He told Colonel Roosevelt he was going to kill another stork. The colonel laughed and said, so it is reported: "Not on your life." Mr. Roosevelt's anti-race suicide pronouncement may account for his devotion to the interests of the stork.

When we were ready to leave the museum Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who has made a careful study of the collection brought back from Africa, turned to Colonel Roosevelt and said: "There can be no possibility of mistake in saying that the expedition which you led was the means of giving to the National Museum the finest and most valuable collection of African animals which exists in the whole world. Science has profited immensely as the result of your labors."



SPECIMENS FROM THE ROOSEVELT HUNT



BLES-BOK

mammals of which hundreds and hundreds were brought to America to give the student an adequate idea of the fauna of the African plains, mountains, valley and forests.

It was Colonel Roosevelt's first glimpse of the African quarry since he saw it living in its native wilds. It was his desire to know how perfectly the specimens had been prepared and what deterioration, if any, the climatic conditions before shipment and after arrival had caused.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt in his trip through the museum were Dr. C. Hart Merriam, now the head of the Harriman Zoological Foundation and former chief of the United States Biological Survey; Mr. Edmund Heller, who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt to Africa and who prepared most of the big game specimens for shipment; Edgar A. Mearns, the ornithologist, who accompanied the expedition and collected most of the birds; Louis Agassiz Fuertes, the mammal and bird painter; John Saure, and myself. We had the huge rooms in which the Roosevelt collections are stored all to ourselves. Colonel Roosevelt spoke freely about his trip and told many anecdotes in connection therewith which do not appear in his book and which he did not tell in his lecture before the National Geographic Society.

It is hard to describe adequately the enthusiasm of the Oyster Bay hunter over the natural history treasures which his expedition had secured for the National Museum and which, much to the Colonel's delight, had arrived in splendid condition, due largely to the hard, driving, painstaking work of Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring and Dr. Mearns in preparing the specimens under the heat of an African sun and with only natives to help them in their delicate and difficult task.

The first visit of the colonel was paid to the part of the museum where the elephant, the rhinoceros and the hippopotamus hides in their crude form are stowed away awaiting the day when they will be mounted and made to appear in natural form in the great exhibition hall. The colonel stopped before the skin of one gigantic elephant. The hide had been placed on a huge table which it covered completely while the "overflow" went to the floor and stretched out for some distance in every direction. "This," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is an elephant which I had the hardest kind of work to shoot. I labored for hours under the blistering sun to get within certain killing range, for the specimen was a fine one and I wanted to be sure that I could add it

to the museum's collection. Finally I got a shot and down went the monster. I turned with a shout of rejoicing to Heller, who was near me. Heller turned over and examined the elephant and then turned to me with a grave face and said, 'Colonel this elephant died of apoplexy. You missed him a mile.' Heller keeps on telling that story and I am willing, for he gets lots of fun out of it. All I have to say is if the elephant dropped dead of apoplexy at the instant I fired it was the most considerate elephant that ever roamed Africa."

In the African fields there are thirty or forty species of antelopes, one, the giant eland, is bigger than an ox, and it inhabits a fever stricken territory in which only a few hunters and those of the hardest kind will venture. The colonel is exceedingly proud of the giant elands which he secured and which are now in possession of the museum and in perfect condition for eventual mounting for show purposes.

One of the antelopes which the expedition secured has a remarkable hide. Colonel Roosevelt spent a long time examining and admiring this specimen. The skin is iridescent and as you turn it at different angles to the light it sent forth colors of blue, green, red and purple. It has a watered silk effect, but perhaps no watered silk that woman ever wore held such a marvelous combination of hues.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, who is now, as has been said, the head of the Harriman Zoological Foundation, was the first man to suggest to Theodore Roosevelt that after he retired from the presidency he ought to go to Africa to collect specimens for the National Museum. Credit for the suggestion was given Dr. Merriam by Mr. Roosevelt in his lecture before the National Geographic Society. It is probable that Dr. Merriam is the foremost authority in the United States on several branches of natural science. He is particularly interested in bears and it was by him that comparisons were made of bear skulls by which recently a separation of species was made where it was not known definitely that a difference existed.

It must have been fully a century ago that an English scientist hunter who had secured a specimen of the cane brake bear declared that it was a species distinct from the ordinary black bear of the eastern United States, the bear known to every dweller in the eastern region remote from the populous centers.

There was a dispute among scientists about the matter and it never definitely was settled, the general opinion remaining that the cane brake bear was simply the ordinary black bear of the Alleghenies, the Adirondacks and the woods of Michigan, Wisconsin and Maine. When Colonel Roosevelt killed his specimens of the cane brake bear he examined them and came to the conclusion that the Englishman who had separated it as a species was right. The colonel to put the matter to the test sent the skulls of the bears he had killed to Dr. Merriam, who put in a lot of painstaking study comparing them with the skulls of the ordinary black bear and it was found the Englishman who had contended for separate species was right. If it had not been for the Roosevelt study and his determination to submit the matter to the test science probably would still be holding to the belief that the eastern United States have only one species of the brute tribe.

In the bear room of the museum, Mr. Roosevelt saw the skulls of the species which he was instrumental in giving a separate place to and he saw the skulls of every bear known to the world. To the laymen present these skulls were nothing but skulls and originally they might have formed the head bones of any kind of an animal, but scientists can pick up a bone of any kind and not only tell what it came from, but from it can construct the entire animal.

In the room set aside for the present as a storage place for the collection of African birds

# TEN MILLION PEOPLE IN THE CANADIAN WEST BY 1920

"Toronto Star," Dec. 16th, 1910.  
The prediction is made that before 1920 Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will have ten million people. It is made not by a sanguine Western journal but by that very sober business newspaper, the New York Commercial. It is based upon actual observation, upon the wheat-growing capacity of the Canadian West, and upon the prospects of development following the building of railways. The writer shows how the position of leading wheat market of the world passed from Milwaukee to Minneapolis and thence to Winnipeg. Canada's wheat-growing belt is four times greater than that of the United States, and only five per cent of Canada's western agricultural area is under cultivation. There are 170,000,000 acres of wheat lands which will make these Western Provinces richer, more populous, more dependable for food supplies than the Western States can ever become. The center of food supremacy will change to Canada, and 25 years more will give this country 40,000,000 population west of Ontario.

All these estimates of population are in the nature of guesses, and must not be read too literally. But the enormous area of wheat-growing land, the rapid construction of railways, and the large volume of immigration are facts which must be recognized. They point to the production of an ever-increasing surplus of wheat and other cereals. However rapidly the urban, the industrial and commercial population of Canada may increase, the increase of home consumption is hardly likely to keep pace with that of the production of wheat; for a single acre of wheat will provide for the average annual consumption of four people.

While production in Canada is thus running ahead of consumption at a prodigious rate, consumption in the United States is overtaking production, and the surplus for export is growing smaller year by year. It is true that the limit of actual power to produce wheat is as yet far away. By methods of intensive cultivation, such as prevail in France, the production could be greatly increased. But with the overflowing granary of Canada so close at hand, it seems likely that our neighbors will begin to import from us, turning their own energies more largely to other forms of agriculture.

It must be remembered that while the Northern States resemble Canada in climate and products, the resemblance diminishes as you go southward. The wheat belt gives place to a corn belt, and this again to semi-tropical regions producing cotton, tobacco, cane-sugar, oranges and other tropical fruits.

The man who secures a farm in Western Canada at the present time secures an investment better than the best of bond or any government or bank. It is no unusual thing for a farmer in Western Canada to realize a profit of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. There are thousands of free homesteads of 160 acres each still to be had, and particulars can be obtained by writing your nearest Canadian government agent.

Tell Wellman.  
"So you have a new idea for a dirigible balloon?"  
"Yes. Make the equilibrator larger, put a motor into it, and let it pull the balloon."

# WEAK BACKS MADE STRONG.

Backache in most cases is kidney ache, and usually accompanied by irregularities of the urine. To remove the pain and weakness, you must cure the kidneys. Do as with Doan's Kidney Pills. J. R. Dunlop, Kansas, Mo., says: "My condition was terrible. I was in bed for six weeks and could not move owing to intense pain in my back. My feet and limbs were swollen, and urine scant and distressing. After taking doctor's treatments without relief, I began with Doan's Kidney Pills. They straightened me up in a hurry." Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Friendly Tip.  
"Now that provisions are lower, Mrs. Haaher," said the fussy boarder, "don't you think you ought to reduce your rates?"  
"No, indeed," replied the landlady. "I find it hard to pay my debts as it is."  
"But," suggested the fussy boarder, "if you paid in advance as you make others do, you would have no debts."

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. Tiny sugar-coated granules.  
Modern life pushes a man into the mud and then chides him for materialism.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.  
Your druggist will refund money if FAZU (Foster's) fails to cure any case of Constipation, Headache, or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Love may make the world go round, but it doesn't always seem to be able to make both ends meet.

Lewis' Single Binder gives a man what he wants, a rich, mellow-tasting cigar.

Hiding a tallow dip under a bushel does not make it an are light.

## You Want a Proven Remedy

to correct a bad stomach  
—to restore the appetite  
—to relieve constipation  
and keep you strong and healthy. Then, by all means, get a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It has a proven record, extending over a period of 57 years, in cases of Poor Appetite, Headache, Belching, Indigestion, Costiveness, Colds, Grippe and Malaria and you will find it just the medicine you need. Its results are quick and certain. Try it today.

SWAMP. Is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PATENT. For more information, send for our new and improved Patent. Registered in U. S. Pat. Office, Washington, D. C.

# Woman's Danger Periods Made Safe

## By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Here is proof:

Natick, Mass.—"I cannot express what I went through during the Change of Life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold. I had creepy sensations and could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I had a tumor.  
"I read one day of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it has worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others who may publish this letter."—Mrs. Nathan B. Groaton, 51 No. Main St., Natick, Mass.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.  
Cornwallville, N. Y.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time for Change of Life, nervousness, and a fibroid growth.  
"Two doctors advised me to go to the hospital, but one day while I was away visiting, I met a woman who told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and I know it helped me wonderfully. I am very thankful that I was told to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Wm. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.  
Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

# The Beet as Food

The beet beats all. It's one of the most valuable of cultivated plants. The sugar beet is a main source of sugar and alcohol. The large forage beet supply an excellent food for cattle and the red garden varieties provide savory table vegetables. The usefulness of this valuable food has now been increased by the production of an edible flour from sugar beets. The desiccation of sliced sugar beets

is practiced in Germany on an extensive scale, but the product is employed exclusively as fodder for cattle. In Belgium a meal is made from dried beets. It is entirely free from the distinctive flavor of the beet and is suitable for cakes, puddings and pastry. As it contains about 65 per cent of sugar it can often be substituted with advantage for sugar in somewhat larger quantities.

The processes of desiccation and grinding not only cost less than the extraction of sugar, but preserve all the sugar of the beet, part of which is rejected in the form of molasses in the process of sugar making.  
A Perturbed Philadelphian.  
Just as the conductor of a Darcy car on Walnut street was pushing the lever that helps to hermetically seal the door the other day an energetic young woman made a bound for the fast disappearing step. She missed it, the car rolled on and the energetic

young woman found herself in a heap in the street.  
A young man whose boast is that he is always "on the job" in such emergencies, rushed to the fair one's assistance and helped her to pick herself up.  
"Hurt yourself?" he asked, solicitously.  
The young woman breathed hard, removed her hat from her left ear and rattled off in one breath: "None of your business. Beg your pardon. Thank you."—Philadelphia Times.

