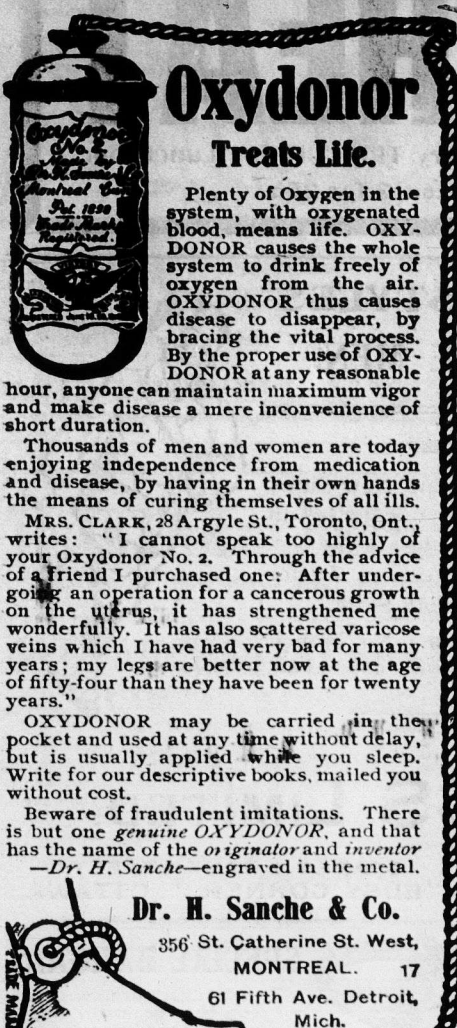




**LUBY'S**  
Parisian Hair Renewer  
restores gray hair to its  
youthful natural color and  
beauty. Cures Dandruff  
and makes the hair grow  
strong and healthy.  
All Druggists.



**WHEN YOU WORK ALL DAY**  
you need a good night's rest  
and you'll get it too if you  
sleep on a  
**HERCULES  
SPRING BED**  
They are more comfortable than any  
other bed on the market, last 5 times  
as long, owing to the patent interlacing  
wires, as the ordinary bed, don't sag,  
but give with your body, affording it  
the support that a tired frame needs.  
Test a Hercules for 30 nights free,  
examine it, test it in any way you will,  
note how rigid every wire is and see  
how it holds its shape and retains its  
springiness, then, if you are not better  
satisfied with it than with any bed you  
ever slept upon, tell your dealer and  
he'll take it back and refund your  
money.  
If Hercules were not the best beds  
on the market we couldn't make this  
offer, could we?  
Be sure that you get a Genuine  
Hercules, not one bearing a name that  
has a similar sound, or any imitation.  
**GOLD MEDAL FURNITURE MFG. CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



**Oxydonor**  
Treats Life.  
Plenty of Oxygen in the  
system, with oxygenated  
blood, means life. OXY-  
DONOR causes the whole  
system to drink freely of  
oxygen from the air.  
OXYDONOR thus causes  
disease to disappear, by  
bracing the vital process.  
By the proper use of OXY-  
DONOR at any reasonable  
hour, anyone can maintain maximum vigor  
and make disease a mere inconvenience of  
short duration.  
Thousands of men and women are today  
enjoying independence from medication  
and disease, by having in their own hands  
the means of curing themselves of all ills.  
MRS. CLARK, 28 Argyle St., Toronto, Ont.,  
writes: "I cannot speak too highly of  
your Oxydonor No. 2. Through the advice  
of a friend I purchased one. After under-  
going an operation for a cancerous growth  
on the uterus, it has strengthened me  
wonderfully. It has also scattered varicose  
veins which I have had very bad for many  
years; my legs are better now at the age  
of fifty-four than they have been for twenty  
years."  
OXYDONOR may be carried in the  
pocket and used at any time without delay,  
but is usually applied while you sleep.  
Write for our descriptive books, mailed you  
without cost.  
Beware of fraudulent imitations. There  
is but one genuine OXYDONOR, and that  
has the name of the originator and inventor  
—Dr. H. Sanche—engraved in the metal.  
**Dr. H. Sanche & Co.**  
356 St. Catherine St. West,  
MONTREAL. 17  
61 Fifth Ave. Detroit,  
Mich.

**LADIES** Can make \$2. a day at home. Send  
for particulars. **The Central Co.**  
Box 308, London, Ont.

## ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY

VARIOUS SUBJECTS CLEVERLY TREATED

### Facts and Figures.

In Egypt there are 160,000 more men  
than women.

Tokio has 800 public baths, wh n are  
used by 300,000 people daily.

Spain receives more sunshine than  
any other European country. The  
yearly average is 3,000 hours.

Boma, in the Congo Free State, has  
a road nearly 150 miles long, which is  
practicable for automobiles.

The tobacco monopoly has yielded the  
Austrian Government the enormous net  
profit of \$25,000,000 for one year.

Farm machinery saved in the planting  
and gathering of last year's crops, in  
the United States, \$700,000,000.

In the Chapel of Saints, within the  
Ursuline Convent of Quebec, there  
burns a votive lamp, which was lighted  
in 1717, and has never since been  
extinguished.

The most torrid section in the world  
is the Great African Desert, where, in  
the hottest days of summer, the mercury  
rises to 150 degrees F. Yet a day when  
the thermometer has recorded such a  
feat is often followed by a night that is  
uncomfortably cool.

In the city of Durango, Mexico, is  
an iron mountain 640 feet high, and the  
iron is 60 to 70 per cent. pure. The  
ore spreads in all directions for a radius  
of three or four miles. The entire  
deposit is sufficient to supply all the iron  
required in the world for 1,000 years.

New Zealand has many very large  
glaciers. The most important are the  
Isman, 18 miles long; the Murchison,  
10½ miles long; the Godley, 8 miles  
long; the Mueller, 8 miles long; and  
the Hooker, 7½ miles long—all on the  
eastern slopes of the Southern Alps;  
the Franz Josef, 8½ miles, and the Fox,  
9 miles, on the western side.

When the project for the con-  
solidation of the suburbs of the city into  
a "Greater Berlin" has been carried out,  
the Prussian and German capital will  
be the second largest city in Europe and  
the third largest in the world. It will  
then have more than three million  
inhabitants, and will outrank Paris by  
about a quarter of a million. At  
present it has about 2,250,000 inhabi-  
tants, half a million less than the French  
capital, and is the third city of Europe  
and the fourth in the world.

The largest book yet printed is a  
colossal atlas of beautifully engraved  
ancient Dutch maps. It takes three  
men to move it from the giant book-  
case in which it is stored in the library  
of the British Museum. This monster  
book is bound in leather, magnificently  
decorated, and is fashioned with clasps  
of solid silver, richly gilt. It is unlikely  
to be stolen, however, for it is nearly  
seven feet high and weighs 800 pounds.  
This, the largest book in the world, was  
presented to King Charles II. before  
leaving Holland in the year 1660.

On the coasts of Pomerania there are  
large tracts of sand, heaped up by the  
wind, hundreds of yards in breadth and  
from 60 to 120 feet high, and these  
hills, propelled by the wind, move  
steadily in an easterly direction. The  
speed at which these great hills travel  
is from 39 to 56 feet a year. Pine  
woods, which sometimes come in their  
line of march, cannot stop them and  
are completely destroyed. The branches  
are rotted off by the sand and nothing  
is left of the trees but the bare stems,  
which, after a few years, wither and  
die.

One of the gravest perils which fire  
fighters are constantly facing is the  
fierce heat. After successful trials, a  
newly invented "heat veil" has been  
introduced into practice at Cologne,  
Germany, where 200 men have been  
supplied with the appliance. The veil  
is made after the principle of a safety  
lamp, with double windows. It is  
composed of fibres of cane, which  
possess the peculiar property of retain-

ing water for a considerable length of  
time. The veil is made damp before  
being fastened to the fireman's ordinary  
brass helmet.

The scarcity of horses and men in  
the West is one of the most noticeable  
features in the progress of industry.  
Good draught horses, which eight years  
ago were worth only \$40 are now selling  
at \$200 to \$300 each; a good team is  
worth \$500. These horses are needed  
in the lumber woods and on railway  
construction, but not enough can be  
had. Men to work in the woods are  
being paid \$70 a month and board. A  
man with a good team commands  
wages of \$9 a day hauling lumber and  
logs. Never before have the wages been  
so high or the price of horses so great  
as now.

Few persons ever wonder where  
clothes-pins come from; few ever  
hear of Bryan's Point, Me., and yet a  
man there has been quietly turning  
trees into clothes-pins for years and  
supplying the world with them,  
amassing in the process as comfortable  
a fortune as many a man makes in a  
more pretentious business in some  
money centers. His name is Lewis  
Mann, and he began with a capital of  
\$400, with which he purchased an old  
disused mill and began the manufacture  
of clothes-pins. To-day he is the largest  
individual maker of this very necessary  
article in the world.

Connected with the Mohammedan  
mosque at Lucknow, India, is one of the  
largest rooms in the world without  
columns, being 162 feet long, 54 feet  
wide, and 53 feet high. It was built  
during the great famine in 1784 to  
supply work for starving people. It is  
a solid mass of concrete of simple form  
and still simpler construction. In its  
erection a mould or framework of  
timber and brick several feet in thick-  
ness was first made, which was then  
filled with concrete. The concrete was  
allowed about a year to set and dry,  
when the mould was removed. Al-  
though the building has been standing  
122 years it is said to show no signs  
of decay or deterioration.

In the two villages of Luceran and  
Lanconque, in the Alpes-Maritimes,  
France, June 10 was kept as a public  
holiday to celebrate the end of a great  
lawsuit which had kept the two villages  
divided since Nov. 14, 1462. The ques-  
tion of dispute was the possession of a  
piece of land at Lova, which each  
village claimed. A short time ago the  
court at Nice definitely settled the  
matter by dividing the land equally  
between the two villages. The total  
cost of this lawsuit during the 444 years  
amounts to \$150,000, while the value of  
the land in dispute was about \$2,000.  
The law papers which had accumulated  
were docketed in 1,856 parcels, which  
weighed 16 tons, and were stored in a  
large disused church.

### Making Precious Stones.

While the artificial diamonds so far  
produced have been very expensive,  
and are too small to have any com-  
mercial value, the manufacture of  
rubies seems to be developing into a  
considerable industry. The process of  
making these "Geneva rubies," as they  
are called, has been supposed to be a  
secret one, but it is understood that the  
apparatus used by a Parisian chemist  
includes a blowpipe like that used by  
glass-workers and a heating pipe. In  
the latter a pointed sugar loaf is built  
up in strata by alternately sifting in  
finely pulverized alumina and chromium  
oxide. This makes possible gradual  
heating, the molten mass takes a  
spherical form, and on slow and careful  
cooling the oxide of aluminium forms  
regular and perfectly clear crystals.  
Great care is necessary to avoid bub-  
bles. In this simple way it is possible  
to make three or four stones at a time,

often a quarter of an inch across and  
weighing thirteen to sixteen carats, and  
as they are genuine rubies only experts  
can distinguish them from the natural.

### Strange Gods Still Worshipped.

Nearly every man and woman of  
to-day read, years ago, in the school  
books, of the Hindoo mother who  
committed her child to the bosom of the  
Ganges river, hoping, should it survive  
a journey on the holy waters, that it  
would be purified for the career to  
come. That was a true story. The  
Hindoo mother is doing the same to-day.

With these superstitious people such  
a practice means sacrifice, for the river  
is infested with crocodiles, and the  
chances of an infant escaping their  
hideous jaws are slim.

For centuries the Ganges has played  
an important part in Hindoo mythology  
and religion.

In the religion of all classes of  
Hindoos—the classes in that land are  
almost as the sands of the seashore for  
number—the Ganges is held in par-  
ticular veneration as the cleanser of  
sins and, finally, the gateway to Para-  
dise. When death reaches one upon its  
banks burial is made there.

Almost from the sources of the Gan-  
ges to its mouth temples and shrines  
line the banks; the junctions of the  
river's various affluents are especially  
sanctified spots.

That of the Jumna, at Allahabad, is  
considered the most sacred, and is,  
consequently, the most frequented place  
of ablutions, annually visited by thou-  
sands of pious pilgrims.

The lower sections of the river are  
infested with crocodiles, while tigers  
and other wild animals roam on the  
banks. Yet the Hindoo mother, with  
blind devotion to the teachings of her  
religion, calmly launches her little one  
upon the Ganges' tide.

Of late years the British Government  
has taken a firm stand against this  
practice, although emotionally inspired  
women still stealthily commit their  
children to the waters when they are  
able to slip past the sentinels on the  
banks.

### Queer Things Made from Milk.

It is probably not generally known  
that from a substance called galalith,  
made of milk, there are manufactured  
many articles that are commonly sup-  
posed to be of ivory.

Milk stone, or galalith, or petrified  
milk, is milk subjected to a chemical  
process, by means of which the casein  
is converted into a yellowish brown  
powder.

This powder is mixed with formaline  
and a horn-like product is formed,  
called milk stone.

By mixing with various other sub-  
stances there are made substitutes for  
many other useful materials, ivory,  
celluloid, hard rubber, and even amber.  
There is no limit to the number of  
useful articles which can be made from  
this wonderful substance called  
galalith, and they include almost every-  
thing, from cigarette holders to  
mantelpieces.

Piano keys are now seldom made of  
real ivory, except in the case of the  
more expensive instruments. This is  
rather remarkable when one remembers  
that from a single elephant's tusk no  
fewer than ninety-six sets of keys have  
been cut. However, galalith is now  
the best substitute for ivory that we  
have, for it is smooth to the touch,  
retains an excellent color, and, unlike  
celluloid, is proof against fire.

### The Cricket's Treat.

In the American Naturalist, J. L.  
Hancock gives an interesting description  
of some of the habits of the striped  
meadow cricket. The most striking  
part of the account deals with the  
allurements which the male cricket  
possesses. When he wishes to attract  
the female, he raises his fore wings  
vertically above his head and, by rub-  
bing them over each other, produces a  
high pitched singing, or, perhaps better,  
shrilling. When the females' attention

has been attracted,  
and proceeds to the  
refreshments offered  
back, situated in the  
thorax, is a little  
which a small quan-  
material is secreted  
the male's back,  
apparently delicious  
eagerness. It is  
especially choice wa-  
for her especial  
feeding suggests  
means of winning  
confined to the  
cream and soda wa-

### Postal Service.

The island of  
fifty miles to the  
and it is without  
munication of any  
nection being by m-  
trading steamer, w-  
and autumn to the  
products of the isl-

When they wish  
their friends in So-  
the St. Kildans a-  
to a floating mail  
a sheepskin buoy  
of wood, and atta-  
on which is rough  
"St. Kilda Mail."  
side the buoy is  
containing the lett-

The last "mail"  
Kilda drifted to St-  
and one day. It  
and eight post car-  
forwarded to the  
Lerwick Post Office  
two of the post  
obliterated through  
one shilling was in  
the missives. It  
similar "mails" w-  
island on the sam-  
so far as is known

### Mine of R.

The collecting of  
comparatively new  
says a correspondent

Though the dw-  
board have known  
wood picked up  
gave out iridescent  
in open grates, th-  
to the colorings of  
rich summer visit-  
and changed the  
wood from an occa-  
ness into a profitab-

For five years  
of Penobscot Bay  
quest of wood, a  
grew scarce and  
from \$10 to \$25 a  
grew rich by inver-  
when burned with  
colors nearly as l-  
wood from the se-

Last fall Emer-  
who sold consid-  
former years, wen-  
at the foot of hi-  
dig a supply of  
excavated a hole a-  
came to a flooring  
which had been c-  
for ages.

The limbs had  
bark and sapwood  
dry heart of the  
in life. Kindling  
this wood Bowden  
out very brilliant  
green.

No sooner had  
than he stopped d-  
to mining rainbow  
schooner with cut-  
Boston patrons.

cord for the cargo  
Since then Bow-  
men who are wil-  
digging out the  
forest and selling  
The deposit of p-  
the clay subsoil a-  
peat, and is fully

As the muck be-  
in area, Bowden  
half million cor-  
forest that has b-  
for many ages.