Good Blood

Means good health, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has an unapproached record as a blood-purifier.

It effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients. There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as Sarsatabs.

TYPEWRITERS. "New Visible Yost." All makes rebuilt like new, at second-hand prices. Two Smith Premiers rebuilding on from $25 to $45. Supplies for all makes. Machines rented, $2 to $3.50 monthly. The Typewriter Exchange, 25 Montgomery, San Francisco

Potatoes steeped in sulphuric acid and subjected to pressure make an excellent substitute for ivory in the manufacture of billiard balls.

DO YOU WANT A TYPEWRITER? The Wholesale Typewriter Co., 37 Montgomery St., San Francisco, will sell you one at 40 to 75 per cent discount from factory list, all makes on market, all fully guaranteed.

English mercantile marine, which forms more than one-half of the whole world's shipping, brings that country about $450,000,000 every year.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The ruby is the most valuable of the precious stones. A four-karat ruby is quoted at about $2,250, and a ruby of forty-seven karats brought $100,000.

Overcomes Loss of Nervous Force in Men and Women

Men and women who are nervous wrecks, who lack energy and ambition, who suffer with nervousness, dread, anxiety and a general inability to be happy or to act naturally and rationally at all times, may try this treatment with a certainty of astonishing results.

The ingredients can be obtained separately at all well stocked drug stores.

At any leading drug store get three ounces syrup sarsaparilla compound in a half-pint bottle. Get one ounce each of the following in separate packages: Compound fluid balmwort, compound essence cardiol, and tincture cadomene compound (not cardamom). Add balmwort to sarsaparilla; let stand two hours, then add other two, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at retiring.

Of the timber England imports, 87 per cent is pine and fir, 3 per cent oak and 10 per cent teak, mahogany and other furniture woods.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently yet promptly on the bowels; cleanses the system effectually; assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine.

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"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year." James McGune,
108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Bog comprises about one-seventieth of Ireland's area.

The Servians look upon light hair with marked disfavor.

The average snowfall in the vicinity of New York is seven feet.

A man's beard is generally heavier on the right side of his face.

The latest storm doors for large business places are revolved by electric motors.

In 1652 a duty was imposed on negroes imported "into New Netherland to work on their Bouweries."

The chief publishing centers of Germany are Berlin, Leipsic, Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, in the order here named.

An electric wagon with a platform supported by a strong telescope tower, is used in New York city for trimming and repairing the street lamps suspended high above the thoroughfares.

The August meteors, according to a leading astronomer, form a stream so broad that the earth, though it travels faster than eighteen miles a second, takes seven weeks to cross it.

In Japan about 98 per cent of the males of school age attend the educational establishments and 93 per cent of the females. In Mexico only 16 per cent of the population can read and write.

The Tuilleres hydro-electric works, the largest of the kind in France, is nearly completed. It is built on the river Dordogne, where nine 2,700-horse power turbines produce 23,000 electrical horse power.

The Michigan Central will electrify its terminals at Detroit and the main line as far as Ypsilanti, thirty miles west of the city. Electricity will be obtained from the water power of the Huron river at Chesiea, Mich.

Edison, who has not done much in the way of improving the telephone for some time, is now working on a new transmiter, which is very sensitive and enables conversation to be carried on with greater ease and less liability of error.

Manitoba became a province in 1870. Its population was 62,260 in 1881, 152,506 in 1891 and 255,211 in 1901. The value of Manitoba's harvest last year was a little short of $70,000,000. The census of 1906 gave Winnipeg, its capital city, a population of 90,000. There is nothing wild in a guess that its present population is not far from 120,000.

Servians in their good nature and love of humor are said to remind travelers of the Irish peasantry. They are hospitable to strangers; their patriotism is vehement, almost quixotic, and they take great interest in politics. Many of the domestics in the towns and cities come from abroad as the Servian girl is too independent for domestic service.

London ladies stimulated by the Olympic games of last summer have taken to the foils, and fencing is now the fashion. Indeed, an official of the Sword Club holds that fencing is likely to have an even wider vogue among women than among men. Many women prominent in the social world are actively interesting themselves in the foils, and there seems every likelihood that something approaching a craze may be started in the fencing world during the coming season.

Boston women established the first playground in 1902. Last year there were eight, and nearly $2,000 was expended, or about $1 for each child, a very cheap price for the amount of good obtained. The Playground League is the name of the society of the playground boys themselves, who wear buttons, and discipline all bad boys, thus making the government easy enough for those in charge. Not the least important result of the playgrounds in that city is said to be that involved in the self-government.

In the year 1694 William Patterson, founder of the Bank of Scotland, conceived the grand project of planting on the Isthmus of Darien a British colony which, in his own words, "should secure for Great Britain the keys of the universe, enabling their possessors to give laws to both oceans and to become the arbiters of the commercial world." This colony was actually founded at a place still known as Puerto Escoces, but its people were subsequently forced by the Spaniards to evacuate and return to Scotland.

A suggestion that shoe repairing, or cobbling be made a part of the manual training activities in the ungraded schools and in the Parental School of Baltimore has been made to the authorities, but the Sun of that city sees no merit in the scheme. It says: "That class of boys who would profit by learning the trade have, as a rule, only a few years to devote to school, and those few years had best be devoted to learning how to read, write and cipher, with such other practical and necessary elementary studies as their time will permit."

Having raised $500,000 to duplicate Andrew Carnegie's gift and having received Mr. Carnegie's check for the half million, the Universty of Virginia now has $1,000,000 in cash to add to its endowment. The $500,000 given by Mr. Carnegie will become the permanent endowment of at least six schools in the university—the school of engineering, the school of political economy and political science, two chairs in the school of law, the school of English and the school of pathology. These will be named for great men who have helped build the university and the republic

GILA MONSTERS INCREASING.

Whether Bite of This Lizard is Fatally Poisonous to Man Unsettled.

"Naturalists who recently visited the Mojave desert in Arizona say that there has been an increase in the number of gila monsters in that region," said Dr. A. B. Cedron of Prescott, Ariz., according to the Washington Post.

"These lizards are of great interest to naturalists, for in spite of investigations, authorities still differ as to whether the bite of a gila monster is fatally poisonous. I have had several instances come under my observation when men have been bitten by gila monsters, but none ever died. In the case of a gila monster biting a guinea pig, however, the poison was fatal a few minutes after the guinea pig had been bitten. The natives of the Southwest, particularly the Indians of Mexico, sincerely believe that the bite of a gila is fatal to a human being and the lizard is held in much awe by them.

"It is likely, however, that this fear is occasioned largely by the repulsive appearance of the reptile. The head is very prominent, comprising about one-fifth of the total length of the body and, like the back, is thickly covered with yellow and black tinted tubercles. Its skin is very tough, and, although the bones of the tail are fragile, this part of the reptile is very strong, it being possible for the monster to raise itself and balance the body on the tip of the tail, thus enabling it to climb rocks and steep ascents. There is no doubt that the teeth lead to glands containing poison. It is very slow in its movements, but it is not timid like other reptiles. If one attempts to strike the gila with a stick it will grasp the weapon in its jaws like a dog does, and when angered it emits its breath in a succession of quick gasps. It is supposed that the breath of the gila has a drug-like effect on insects, and as it can be detected at a considerable distance, it is believed that this is the way it catches its food."

Legal Information

In Cunningham vs. Castle, 111 New York Supplement, 1057, plaintiff was injured by an automobile which the chauffeur had been granted permission to use for his own pleasure by the owner. Plaintiff recovered judgment in the lower court, but on appeal the New York Supreme Court reversed it, on the ground that the chauffeur was not engaged in any business of defendant at the time of the injury, and that the permission to use the machine made no difference as to defendant's liability.

The Alabama statutes of 1907 regulating freight and passenger rates on intrastate business were declared invalid as denying due process of law by the United States Circuit Court, in Central of Georgia Railway Company vs. Railroad Commission of Alabama, 161 Federal Reporter, 925. The proceedings were to enjoin the State officers from enforcing these statutes. The defense was that this was an action against the State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. The court held otherwise.

Plaintiff and her brother were the only heirs under their mother's will, which gave the brother practically everything. Plaintiff thereupon entered into an agreement by which she was to receive one-third the estate for not contesting the will. The will having been duly probated without contest, the brother tried to escape the compromise agreement. In Blount vs. Dillaway, 85 Northeastern Reporter, 477, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that, although a will contestant had a statutory standing in the probate court to enforce compromise agreements, it did not prevent equity taking jurisdiction under these circumstances and granting specific performance against the executor.

The Wisconsin tenement house act, which provided that every tenement house must have courts of certain dimensions, and must be equipped with the ordinary modern improvements as to water supply common to cities having public water and sewer systems, and that any person violating the provisions should be subject to fine or imprisonment, was declared unconstitutional in Bonnett vs. Vallier, 116 Northwestern Reporter, 885. The Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the statute was such that an ordinary person would relinquish his right to use his real estate for tenement houses rather than take the chances of violating the statute, and that the effect of enforcing the penalties would be to take property without due process of law.

Curb Widow's Expenditures.

The Lambeth (London) Board of Guardians has decided that no outdoor relief should be given to the widows during the first six months of widowhood if they have spent lavishly on funeral and mourning any money received from a club, insurance society or other source.

Co-operative Purchasing Agency.

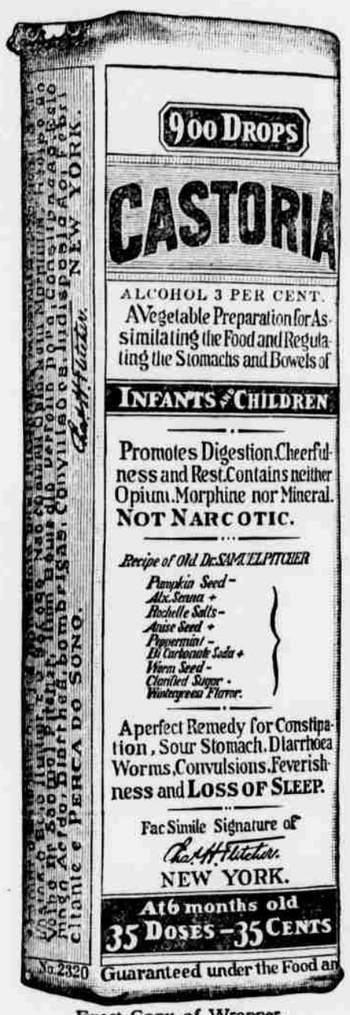
A co-operative purchasing agency is being organized in this country for supplying American and English missionaries with certain necessary supplies.

When a woman says her husband will not give her any satisfaction when she accuses him, she means he will not confess.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twentytwo per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirtyseven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.



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Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Peeler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. Edward Parrish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."

Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merits."

Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the ease with which such a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

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Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Water Supply in Many Cases Found Unnecessarily Polluted.

E. F. Pernot, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

The condition in which I find water received from various parts of the state warrants my calling the attention of the public to the unsanitary conditions which must exist surrounding their water supply. Some samples of water taken in storile bottles under asceptic precautions, contain as high as 63,580 germs per cubic centimeter (a teaspoon holds about five cubic centimeters of water and an ordinary drinking glass about 225 cubic centimeters). A glass ful of such water would therefore contain 14,305,500 living germs. While it is true that many varieties of these germs are not directly disease producing, the continued introduction of such large quantities of them into the system lowers vitality and increases susceptibility to the disease producing types when they gain access to the body. Water containing so many organisms carries also, in solution, the ptomaines from the putrefaction of the organic matter in which they grew. These large number of organisms generally find their way into open wells by surface drainage and where they can pass, so may the disease producing types pass also.

The waters from driven wells are comparatively free from organisms. An open well is an abomination and is not in keeping with our present understanding of the laws of sanitation.

The question arises, how can we better our condition. Where a well is the only means of obtaining water, let it be dug to the water bearing stratum, wall it up with brick laid in cement for ten feet, arch it over with the pump pipe and arch well cemented in, fill the remainder of the hole, which may be 15 to 20 feet, with clay well tramped down and the result will be a bottomless brick jug, deep under ground, into which no surface water, worms nor animals can penetrate. The water from such a well is as pure as can be obtained from the locality in which it is situated.

There are many families living in the country who should enjoy the best of health, but who are always ailing. The cause of ill health may, as a rule, be traced to their use of polluted water produced by the unsanitary condition of their surroundings. But few homes have proper drainage from sinks and baths, dish water is thrown out of the back door on the ground near the well, garbage is similarly disposed of to decompose and drain into the well. Wash water containing filth that would not be tolerated on the clothing is also emptied on the ground to drain into the well. Most of the open wells situated near the house or barn are but cesspools. It is the lowest point in its vicinity into which liquid's drain. Frequently a privy is located within a stone's throw of an open well. When the water table rises to the surface of the ground, as it always does during the winter in Western Oregon, all surface water is contaminated, and, as the water level lowers, the open wells become reservoirs for the drainage.

The ordinary stone or brick wall of an open well only serves the purpose of preventing the caving in of the earth and in no sense acts as a filter.

We have received samples of water from open wells, situated near barnyards or dwellings, which were loaded with organisms that are instrumental in decomposing manure. The samples gave strong reactions of ammonia by chemical analysis and were even tinted with the color of liquid manure. One particular sample was thus polluted from a flower bed near the house, the flower bed having been heavily manured.

In localities where water is piped into the house and there is no sewer, the toilets should be connected with a properly constructed septic tank and the effluent should be piped a long distance from the well and empty on the surface of the ground, where sun and air may still further purify it. If an open closet must be used, a concrete vault, well cemented, should be constructed, instead of a mere hole in the ground, and lime frequently thrown into it to prevent the breeding of flies. Earth closets have been very successful and consist of galvanized iron trays or tubs that may be emptied away from the premises; dry earth or ashes should be used in connection with them to absorb moisture and suppress odor.

It is well known that flies breed in human and animal manure; for example, the deposits of human excreta are often seen to be a crawling mass of maggots, these are the larvae hatched from the eggs deposited by flies, from this they pass into the pupa stage and again emerge as flies with the return of warm weather. These flies enter our dwellings, walk upon our food and directly transmit the organisms from excreta to our food. Contanimation does not cease at that, for we have definitely proven that the organisms which the flies take into their bodies from the excreta are not destroyed by their digestion, and passing from their bodies with the excreta the germs utilize this excreta for food and multiply. Therefore a fly speck containing fifty germs will increase its numbers fifty-fold.

If perchance the organism happens to be the typhoid bacillus, a fly speck upon an apple, or other food, will eventually contain thousands of germs. This we have conclusively demonstrated by hatching flies in a sterile box, then feeding them with bread or sugar saturated with cultures of the typhoid bacilli, then allowing them to excrete upon apples, cabbage leaves, other material that gives off moisture. The fly speck, after some time, assumes the form of a colony and is found to be loaded with living typhoid bacilli, showing that they had passed through the fly uninjured and had multiplied abundantly in the fly's deposit.

It is well known that milk is an ideal food for typhoid bacilli, and for that reason should be well guarded from the invasion of flies. Keep flies out of the house, especially that part where food is kept.

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WILL DO ALL THAT ANY HIGH PRICED POWDER WILL DO AND DO IT BETTER

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