

BREAKS A COLD IN A DAY
And Cures Any Cough That is Curable. Noted Doctor's Formula.

"From some druggist get two ounces of glycerine and half ounce of white Pine Compound (Concentrated) Pine. Take these two together and mix them into a half pint of good white key. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at night. Simpler does to children according to age. This is the best formula known to science. There are many cheap preparations of large quantity, but if you wish to get only the genuine, take the Pine Compound (Concentrated) Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a small tin wrapped in cellophane. If your druggist does not have it in stock he will get it in a few days from his wholesale house. This has been published here ever since winter for two years and thousands of families know its value. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

DIDN'T NEED TO READ LINES

Amateur Palmist Had Other Lines of Information Which Aided Her in Revelations.

The fair amateur palmist looked at the left hand of the sweet girl and earnestly. Breathlessly she waited for the palmist's next words.

"Ah! I see by your hand that you are engaged to be married," said the palmist. "And," continued the reader of the future and the past, in a more cutting tone, "I see that you are engaged to Mr. Mason."

"Oh! It's perfectly extraordinary," burst out the blushing girl. "How can you know that?"

"By my long study of the hand," was the reply.

"But surely the lines on my hand cannot tell you the name—"

"Who said anything about lines?" replied the prophetic one, with withering scorn. "You are wearing the engagement ring I returned to him three weeks ago."

Nice Distinction.
"Pa, what is a patriot?"
"That depends, my son. In the time of George Washington, he was a man who walked barefoot on snow and ice to serve his country. Now he is one who does it by getting a job."

THOSE RHEUMATIC TWINGES

Much of the rheumatic pain that comes in during changing weather is the work of uric acid crystals. Needles couldn't cut, tear or burr away warts when the affected muscle joint is itchy. It's time to help the weakened kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills quickly help sick kidneys.

A Michigan Case
J. J. Doan, 2100 East 10th St., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I have had a very bad case of rheumatism in my back and legs. I have tried many remedies but have failed to get any relief. I was told to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I have had a very good result. I have had no more pain since I started taking them."

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-McLELLAN CO., Buffalo, New York

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FREE
The price of beef is high and so is the price of cattle. The price of beef is high and so is the price of cattle. The price of beef is high and so is the price of cattle.

Free Homestead

Opportunity in another part of the world. The price of beef is high and so is the price of cattle. The price of beef is high and so is the price of cattle.

It is easier to write history than it is to manufacture it.

Partial Success.
"Do you believe in those faith cures?"
"Oh, I have known some that cured faith in them."

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

ADD RICHES IN CURATIVE QUALITIES FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PISO'S REMEDY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

THE AUROCHS AND THE BISON



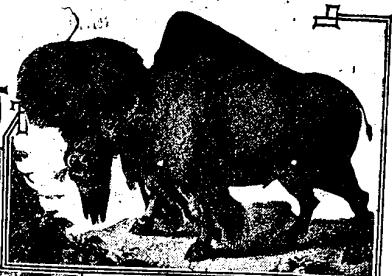
A MAINTAIN TO ATTACK THE AUROCHS, ENGRAVED BY ANTONIO TEMPESTA (1555-1630)

THE differentiation between these two animals is a subject of unusual interest to the sportsman-naturalist. To trace the origin of the bison is an interesting task. In the dark Hercynian woods that surrounded his hunting lodge, Hieronimus. According to the original account by the monk Eginhard of St. Gall, the aurochs were of such terrifying appearance to the men from the east that they could not even bear the sight of them, and fled from the emperor's side. The latter, attacked by the ferocity of these monsters, missed the vital spot, with the result that the emperor's hound could still bite the aurochs slightly wounded in the thigh and had his netter garment torn into shreds. Rushing to his side, the assembled courtiers offered to divert themselves of their own blood, but the emperor indignantly rejected their offers, declaring that he intended to show himself in his sorry plight to the fair Hildegard, who was a great huntress herself. Needless to say, this adventure proved a miserable "scoop" for the emperor, but in an interesting and numbered retelling the aurochs became a lion, as was called the European bison, and since that time a perplexing confusion has reigned between these two animals.

The true aurochs, who had become extinct a long time ago, was an entirely different animal from the bison, whose name, alas! is also on the list of animals about to share the aurochs' fate, is now a fact known to all scientific men. To the writer the poor historian's error is more particularly regrettable, for when shooting in the Rockies in the seventies of last century he still saw them in herds of ten thousand. But as the men who can handle the largest animal of the world, the bison, will before long follow these lordly inhabitants of the wilds to the happy hunting grounds, the study of the past history of these two species has for some people unusual attractions. And no one who has seen the aurochs in the collecting of pictures made at a time when the beasts were still roaming over the "wastes of the earth," or had but recently disappeared.

Of the earliest of all pictures of what was probably the last of the aurochs, we have the picture which recently appeared in an illustrated weekly, in which the roof pictures in the Altamira Cave were reproduced, gave one a capital idea. After a gap of uncounted centuries we reach the various pictorial records left to us by the chisel, gravers or brushes of the classic ages. Among those who have made important discoveries respecting the distribution of the aurochs, Professor Conrad Keller, of Zurich, an avowed zoologist, occupies a prominent place. His discoveries in the ruins of the ancient palace of King Minos in Crete of no fewer than sixteen horn-corns and one skull of what unquestionably was the last of the aurochs, are so convincing that they show that it lived there at one period, and that the famous legend of the minotaur has a substratum of truth. From his pages we borrow an illustration of an important fresco in Knossos depicting an aurochs in the act of mauling a helpless-looking victim, while a bold bull-fighter is actually turning a somersault over the back of the beast, a third, possibly female, looker-on attempting to ride the aurochs' tail, the scene being probably enacted in a ring. It is possible that the Thesaurus story came from the slaughter of captives in such exhibitions. Several other pictures have been recently discovered which belong to the same period, between 2000 and 1500 B. C. Professor Keller's highly instructive writings contain many other illustrations of Bos primitives.

Skipping tens of centuries, we reach the Bestiarium, the most ancient of what originated in the period we touched at the outset when speaking of Charlemagne's aurochs-hunt. These exceedingly primitive pictorial records do not add much to our information; the "chips hurt one," as German describes that state of uncertainty in regard to what the modified artists meant to represent by their crude attempts. Skipping a few more centuries, we at last reach, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, fairly intelligent accounts of the aurochs in the form of illustrations with drawings presenting features sufficiently distinct to indicate, even to eyes accustomed to photographic accuracy, the identity of the animal the pictures are intended to represent. Very curious is the circumstance, which, by the way, nobody has so far drawn attention, that none of the French sporting books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, such as "Roy Modus" and "Feston d'Orphee," "Lance de la Baigne" and "Fontaine-Guestin," mentions either the



"AUROCHS BY HILDEGARD"



FRESCO IN THE PALACE OF MINOS AT KNOSSES

run: "Some great lords are looking on at a spectacle in the arena. A furious lion with rearing mane and claws tears some wild beasts. He lays the wolves low and defeats the 'Taurus' in a struggle, while the bear covers away in terror." Whether the artist ever witnessed such a struggle in an arena cannot be ascertained, but it is quite possible, considering their great popularity during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The blasts were caught in pitfalls and transported great distances. The aurochs is not a bad one, and in the above collection of prints there are three other pictures of aurochs, and a fifth depicting the lassoing of the buehalus on the island of Sardinia. A contemporary and countryman of Stradanus, one Hans Bol, produced also an interesting engraving of an aurochs hunt which forms the second print of his attractive little set entitled, "Venationes Piscationes, et Aucupii typti," published in 1582 by the same enterprising Antwerp publishers that gave the world the last-named collection. Beneath the aurochs picture we read, in Latin elegiac couplet:

"Thus with darts, swords, and light arrows men even where drive the horned aurochs into pits." A rather similar print was produced fourteen years after by the Nuremberg engraver, Johann Sibmeyer, who etched another picture of aurochs. Then follow, in rapid succession, half a dozen "portraits" by Tempesta, the pupil of Stradanus, one of which prints we reproduce. It shows in what awe the gigantic wild bull was held, for it depicts a formidable-looking machine where the bull could be attacked and brought down. Tempesta's pictures need not be taken seriously, for his Roman "studia" was nothing but a work shop where apprentice hands turned out a vast amount of prints of little or no value in an engraving of this sort. His English contemporary of the pen, Edward Toppell, in his illustrated natural history book-jogge called the "Historie of Four-footed Beastes" (1607) only added to the existing confusion. "A Bison" he says "is a beast very strange as may appear by his figure prefixed which by many authors is taken for Ursa, some for a Bugle or wild ox, others, for a Hauffer, and many for the beaust Taraxacum Suffe." And to show that that really meant what he said, he affixes a picture of what is unmistakably a reindeer! Fortunately, however, he adds, pictures of the bison and of the aurochs, reprinted by Hieronimus, and by Hieronimus, out of Hieronimus' "Reverum Moscoviticarum Commentarii," which, as we have already mentioned, are among the most correct representations published at a period when the aurochs still existed.



"URUS" (CAIROUS, CLAMORUS, JULIUS, CEBRUS, LITUS)

aurochs or the bison by so much as a word. As the authors of these classics were great sportsmen and close observers, they would support the theory that both these animals had already then become quite extinct in western Europe. In the sixteenth century, when Europe, so far as the aurochs was concerned, had at last been aroused from its mediæval stupor by the invention of printing, and an extraordinary demand had sprung up for pictorial matter illustrating recent exploration of new worlds and the various forms of the chase, there were produced quite a number of pictures of the aurochs by artists, very few of whom had ever set eyes upon a live wild specimen, though they may have seen captive ones. The one artist of whom we positively know that he had before him at least a stuffed specimen was the Venetian engraver Augustin Hieronimus (born in Nuremberg about 1503), who illustrated the famous travel book of Baron Herberstein in 1516-18, then on many different occasions as Charles V's and Ferdinand's ambassador. The last intelligent observer who saw the beast in his wild state, and left pictorial records of his impressions, Hieronimus was fitted with precision eyes, for he foretold that the aurochs was doomed to speedy extinction. Hence on his several expeditions to the unknown interior of Russia as the ambassador, first of Emperor Maximilian in 1516-18, then on many different occasions as Charles V's and Ferdinand's ambassador, he made notes on it, and, what was much more important, actually brought back with him some skins and skulls, which he had mounted in his home in Vienna, and from which Hieronimus probably drew his celebrated picture of the aurochs. To differentiate he drew next to it a picture of a bison. As these two "portraits," which have been published scores of times, will be familiar to all interested in this matter, we will merely quote the inscriptions placed by Herberstein over the two pictures, for it is a perfectly correct differentiation. The picture of the bison has the following: "I am a Bison, as called by the Poles a Sabeur, by the Germans a Bisont or Damthier, and by the ignorant an aurochs." Over the woodcut of the aurochs: "I am an Urus which is called by the Poles a Tur, by the Germans an Aurochs and in our own tongue the ignorant a Bison." The inscriptions in the various editions—Herberstein's volume appeared in several languages—vary triflingly. But the above, which are taken from the edition of 1556, give the sense in the best form.

Shortly after Herberstein the Flemish painter Stradanus, who lived and worked for over fifty years in Florence (from 1553 to 1605), produced a drawing of an aurochs engaged in a terrific struggle in an arena where he was matched against a lion, two wolves and a bear. This original drawing is not the least interesting of the twenty odd ancient pictures of the aurochs in the collection in 1578. The Austrian publisher Phillis Gale published and out of the hundred and three other sporting drawings by the Florentine master, and underneath each of the engravings there is a Latin inscription. The one under the "plate representing the drawing

Now Is The Time

those pains and aches resulting from weakness or derangement of the organs distinctly denoting sooner or later leave their mark. Order a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will restore health and bring you back to the time to enjoy life.

A SECRET

A 24 lb. sack of Henkel's Bread Flour will make over 37 lbs. of bread. Everything but flour shrinks when cooked but Henkel's Flour grows. It costs less to begin with than any other food you like; and what other food do you like so well that you must have it at every meal in the year? Buy

HENKEL'S FLOUR

IT IS NEVER DEAR

Live and let live is a poor motto for butchers.

Red Cross Ball Blue will wash double as many clothes as any other blue. Don't put your money into any other. Ad.

The man who stands at the bottom of the ladder and attends it is often of more benefit to the country than the one who climbs to the top.

The Process.
"I am a hamper in love."
"Then it is time for supplementary proceedings."

Extremes.
"Was Alexander so cut up?"
"Because his salary has just been cut down."

Better Way.
"Does your wife raise a rumpus when you stay away from home at night?"
"No; but she does when I get home."

Solved.
"Two persons for dinner? Aren't you crazy?"
"We might invite a thirteenth; that would perhaps take away their appetite."

Swat Indirect.
Mandy—"What for you ben got to de possidion so reglar? Are yo' cor-respondin' with some other female?"
Hastus—"None; but since I ben a readin' in de papers 'bout dese 'conscience funder' ah kind of thought ah might possibly get a letter from dat mislial 'what married us'—Life.

Excellent Device.
An excellent device against slipping on your front-door steps these foot-matting is to cover them from top to bottom with your last summer's sofa cushions. These suitably placed will prevent your falling and chipping the brickstone or granite steps with the back of your celluloid collar—Judge.

Breakfast "Out of Place."
Papa (look Harry to the country to visit his grandparents. They lived a short distance from the village where the train stopped. Harry insisted on running as they approached the home of his grandparents. Harry had not gone far, however, until Harry's breath was coming in short jerks and he could hardly talk.
"Wait—wait—a minute—papa" he gasped.
"What's the matter, son?" asked the father.
"My—breath—is all out of place," gasped the little fellow.

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Direct From Package

Post Toasties

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A dainty dish of toasted Indian Corn, brimful of sweet flavour and substantial nourishment.

Post Toasties in the pantry mean many delicious breakfasts.

Direct to your table in sealed, air-tight packages.

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