

ANIMAL STUDY IN

is the Work of Living Forms and Their Relations to Our Own Needs And Opportunities,

There is a case in French history in which the birth of a blind boy to a pair of working people was the means of ducating the entire household. They section to read to the boy, who was unble to learn for himself, and institotes for the blind were then almost unknown. They read of the animals, the plants, the skies, which he could not set. They found natural science better adapted to his comprehension than ovels and dramas. With the aid of scientists, they selected the books. By the time the father and mother had read during their leisure moments to read during their leisure moments to read during their leisure moments to their blind son for about 10 years, there were three persons that had been ed-quated instead of one. And the blind boy continued to bring light into that boy continued to bring light into that about the futellectual growth that with him the intellectual growth that ame from extensive courses in read-ng. By co-operation with the school ducation to its inmates. If the school lightes and honors the work of the one, by teaching and idealizing it in chool courses of instruction, the home and fail to respond by co-operating ith the school and supplementing its nat he subjects taught in the schools all likewise be matters of interest of guides for reading to the inmates the home. In this way, the latest, is best, the most practical results of hole education would be translated to the home life of the people: and e immense expenditures made for e education of the youth would be riher available to refresh, inspire, d more fully educate the adult citi-n also. It is an ambitious program, the ago beginning therein is not ficult to make; and an old proverb sures us that what is well begun is if done. heir blind son for about 10 years, there

ANIMAL STUDIES IN FALL.

will be most convenient to outline will be most convenient to outline tof the animal studies for the fall, whiter work on animals has al-dy been indicated, and the spring dies are shown farther on. Many of books named may be found in the e public libraries of this city. All bulletins may be had free by ad-ssing the secretary of agriculture, ushington, D. C., or the experiment tions of the several states mentioned. Is best to begin with the first grade d to follow the order named, in home ading as well as in school courses. ng as well as in school courses. order of the second sec

I. ANIMAL FRIENDS.

Grade 1-Stories of the domestic spe-tes the bird singers and observation of the showy butterflies. Books: Shaler -Domesticated animals. Miller-House-hold Pots.

IL ANIMAL SERVANTS.

Grade 2-The farm animals, their hab-Grade 2-The faith annuals, their has-is, foods and care; pigeons, rearing and dinds; stories of carnivorous birds. books: Magazine articles; bulletins 106 -dairy cattle; 177-squab raising. Need-am-Out Door Studies.

III. BIRD TRAVELERS.

Grade 3-The larger wild birds, esetaly cranes, herons, ducks and geese. d (heir migrations. Hibernation of M animals and preparation of men danimals for winter. Books: Inger-Books: Inger-

wild fowl, ducks, geese, etc.: "Insect Destroyers," common birds and the work they do for us; "Chickens," kinds, feedings and care of poultry. Books: Grinnell, "Our Western kinds, feedings and care of poility. Books: Grinnell, "Our Western Birds:" bulletin 54, "Some Common Birds:" bulletin, 41, "Fowls, Care and Feeding:" bulletin 51, "Standard Vari-ettes of Chickens;" bulletin 7, "Wood-peckers;" and "Four Common Birds."

IV. OUR FOES AND FRIENDS. Grade 4--- "The Insect Terrible," lo-Grade 4---"The Insect Terrible," lo-custs, grasshoppers, crickets and army worms, and their scourges; "Our Bird Allies," gulls, owls, nighthawks, etc., and what they do for us. Books: Weed, "Nature Biographics;" Com-stock, "Ways of the Six Footed;" bul-letin, 54, "Common Birds;" bulletin 3, and year books for 1905, 1896 and 1900, topics on meadow mice, food of nestling birds and hawks and owls.

V. GREAT LESSONS FROM LITTLE FOLK. Grade 5--"The Insect Wonderful." ants, bees, wasps, their ways, intelli-gences, instincts, etc., the honey bee and its care. Books: Lubbock, "Ants, Bees and Wasps:" Peckham, "Wasps, Social and Solitary:" bulletin 59, "Bee Keeping." Comstock, "Insect Life."

VI. ROMANCE OF INSECT LIFE.

Grade 6.—"The Insect Beautiful," metamorphosis of the lepidodptera, the moths and the butterfiles. Books: Badenoch, "Romance of the Insect World;" Dickerson, "Moths and But-terfiles;" Weed, "Life Histories of American Insects;" Comstock. "How to Know the Butterfiles."

VII. ABOUT FROGS AND FISHES. Grade 7-"Aquatic Life." manage-

Grade ?---"Aquatic Life." manage-ment of an aquarium with special ob-servation of the toad as an insect destroyer; also fishes and other forms of marine life. Books: Bulletin 196. "Usefulness of the American Toad;" Bateman. "The Book of Aquaria;" Bamford. "Up and Down the Brooks;" Jordan & Kellogg, "Animal Life;" Holmes, "The Frog."

VIII. THE MARVELOUS TEMPLE. Grade 8-"The Human Body," com-

parsion of the human and animal skeletons; the human hand; the musskeletons; the human hand; the mus-cles; hygiene of exercise, eating, bath-ing and breathing, Books: Any school text on physiology; Martin, "The Hu-man Body;" Colton, "Practical Physi-ology." None of the books named are to be read by pupils in the grade. The books are guides for the teacher only, or are for home and private reading. only, or are for the only of VIEW. reading. THE POINT OF VIEW.

It may not be necessary to state hat there are no such zoological It may not be necessary to state that there are no such zoological classifications as those indicated in the foregoing sections. In the case of in-sects, there is no division by scient-ists into "insect terrible," "insect won-derful," etc.; neither do physiologists consider the human mind and body as "the man wonderful in the house beautiful," The classifications adopt-ed here are those which the learner

beautiful." The classifications adopt-ed here are those which the learner would be perhaps most likely to make upon learning the class of facts in-dicated in each case. That is, the point of view from which we make these classifications, if they may be so termed, is that of the child and the beginner, and not that of the scien-tist. These are the aspects of the various groups which will be of most interest to the learner. It is his men-tal attitude that we are considering. various groups which will be of most interest to the learner. It is his men-tal attitude that we are considering, and not the field of birds, insects, or quadrupeds as divisions of zoology. Primarily, we are working with the pupil rather than with the animal. The more obvious and familiar the grouping we can adopt, the more easy, natural, and assimilable the knowledge will be to the child or the beginner; always provided that the grouping is also striking, impressive, and capable of being related to the interests of the learner. And the whole alm of the method, the sequence, and the grad-ation preferred herein is simplicity, and human interest. For reading on the topics as a whole, see Harris-Natural Science, Education, January, 1890; Jordan-Nature Study and Moral Culture, Proc. N. E. A., 1896; Nature Study Review, N. Y.; Huxley-Science and Educa-tion; Thomas-Study of Animal Life.

RISING FROM THE GRAVE.

A prominent manufacturer, Wm. A. Fertwell, of Lucama, N. C., relates a most remarkable experience. He says: "After taking less than three bottles of Electric Bitters, I feel like one rising from the grave. My trouble is Bright's disease, in the Diabetes stage. I fully believe Electric Bitters will cure me normapently for it has already stopped permanently, for it has already stopped the liver and bladder complications which have troubled me for years." Guaranteed at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 So. Main St. Price only 50c.

YOU ARE INVITED to come in and hear all the latest records and gra-phophones. Columbia Phonograph Co. 327 South Main.

Tax-Free Towns-And Philadelphia.

Orsa, in Sweden," said an assessor. "Furthermore, the townspeople have a free railroad, free telephones, free education, and free libraries. Think of it--not merely no taxes to swear off

"Monaco has no taxes, thanks to the Monte Carlo gaming, and Klingenburg-on-the-Main owns clay pits so profit-able that they not only make every-one tax-free, but afford to each inhab-itant a small income as well. "It is likely that Philadelphia will some day be tax-free. When the Stephen Girard estate grows so big that there will be a surplus after all append

Stephen Girard estate grows so big that there will be a surplus after all annual payments are made, this surplus is to be applied to 'diminishing the citizens' burden of taxation'--I think that is the wording. But don't move to Philadel-phia light away. It will be some years before the Girard estate is big enough to pay the people's taxes."

A VALUABLE LESSON.

"DRUNKENNESS"

TRIB

"There are no taxes in the town of

Utahn's Impressions Special Correspondence, Capetown, Cape Colony, South Africa,

Jan. 2 .- From the time I left my home in Utah, it took me just two months to the day to get here, and I had a very enjoyable trip. Seymour Wells and I did as much sightseeing as we could together, both in America and its Europe. We saw London and Paris together, but there we separated. ' I had a splendid trip from Liverpool.

was just 21 days on the water, but the sea was calm and the weather de-lightful. There were many interesting things to see while passing through the torrid zone, and the time passed very quickly. Various amusements were in-dulged in on board, such as dances and

races, concerts, etc., thus breaking any monotony that may arise. I was greatly surprised with South Africa. I had the exaggerated ideas Africa, I had the exaggerated ideas that most of our people at home have. Although I knew there were a great number of civilized people here, I ex-pected to see many barbarlans. The lead, too, I thought would be almost desolate, but found it to be otherwise. Cape Town is the first part of South Africa I saw. It stands just beneath

Cape Town is the first part of South Africa I saw. It stands just beneath Table mountain, which can be seen for several hours before arrival. When I landed the atmosphere was very clear and the sea as calm as Great Salt lake. It was a very beautiful sight. Every-thing is green, and flowers grow every-where. Clear to the top of Table moun-tain is a varitable forest of plase nalms. tain is a veritable forest of pines, paims and tropical trees. I learned that they all had been planted as an experiment to make the climate more moist. I do not know if the desired effect was ob-tained, but the trees certainly do not detract from the appearance of the

country. country. The town itself is about the size of Salt Lake. It has everything modern, such as hansom cabs, electric cars and automobiles. Some of the buildings and automobiles. Some of the buildings are massive structures, though not sky-scrapers. Everything, at first sight, appears to be up-to-date. In the de-partment stores are found sliding stair-cases, elevators and other conveniences met with in any large city, though some of the improvements are of an early nattern early pattern.

some of the improvements are of an early pattern. It is interesting to note the differ-ences in the people. I date say there is not a race on earth not represented by some of its people. There are Arabs, who still wear their heads wrapped in bright colored cloths; Greeks, Turks, wearing the fez; Indians, Malays, and colored people of all types. Most of them dress as we do, except for the headgear. In nearly all cases, the na-tive dress on the head is worn. The English people predominate, but Amer-icans seem to be holding their own in business. All along the streets are seen the large signs of American insurance companies, and other firms doing a uni-versal business. The kaffirs, or native negroes, are very numerous. They are employed by the clip to clean the streets and do other menial labor. They also do a great deal of peddling, seling also do a great deal of peddling, selling every kind of fruit in season, and fish. They speak both Dutch and English.

They speak both Dutch and English, and many of them have their native jargon besides. The carts they use are cumbersome two-wheeled affairs, like our "dump-cart," and mules or oxen supply the motive power. Sometimes as many as five yoke of oxen are used. While pass-ing through the city, the law requires oxen to be led, so a little kaffir is seen leading the large bullocks by only a plece of string.

This country has very good railroad service. The trains resemble those used in E-gland except for the locomotive, which looks like our American engines. The trains are narrow gage, and run slowly, but they are very frequent. It is said that over 300 trains pass through the Cape Town station every 24 hours, but I believe that is overestimated. The government controls and operates all trains, as well as other public utilities.

Of South Africa.

the price at home. Very few peole do their own baking, as a consequence, bakeries here do a thriving basiness. Most of the cooking is done on oll stoves with American oll, which, by the way, is cheaper than in the United States, Land is very dear, and I am surprised at that because there is so much of it, but I have been told that it

much of it, but I have been told that it belongs to a few, who keep the price up for their own interests. The wea-ther, too, also keeps many settlers away. It is very hot the winter being about "as cool as an English summer." During the dry season, they say this climate is good for consumptives. The effects of the war are still seen. All over the streets, in municipal and private lots, there are many cannon. They were brought down from the were brought down from the country, and are used for gate-hitching posts, or as "guard s," And most of the gate posts

stones. And most of the gate posts have a large cannon ball on top. As a result of the war, the country is nearly exhausted. Prices are way up, and a great number of people have been rendered poor. Soldiers and ma-rines are posted at different inter-vals throughout the colony, and are exacting reduced for more way vals throughout the colony, and are constantly being trained for more war. The feeling against the Dutch seems to be bitter in most English people, but some are in sympathy with the Boers. The government is very care-ful to enforce the law and keep order, and guards against the import of fire-arms. When I passed through the customs house, the only question they asked was concerning firearms. Oc-cassionally, the kaffirs get excited and cause trouble, but the police force is cause trouble, but the police force is quite ample to control them. Accord-ing to some residents here, another ar would ruin this country completey. Poverty-stricken people are very numerous, and for some, I am told, it s a big struggle to get the necessities is a big struggle to get the necessities of life, fish forming their chief food. The holiday season is now on, and it may be interesting to some to know how Christmas and New Year's are celebrated. Christmas is the biggest day of the year to the white popula-tion and New Year's to the blacks.

day of the year to the white popula-tion and New Year's to the blacks. On Christmas eve everyone tries to make as much noise as possible. The horns are blown, and a racket made in other ways. "Election night" just about sums up how Christmas eve is celebrated. But after midnight they begin to sing carols which they do un-til midnight. Some of the music is very good, especially that of the ne-groes. Santa Claus gives way to "Father Christmas." and he brings toys to the children. The day follow-ing Christmas and New Year's is real-ly the holiday. All the stores are closed on that day, whether on Christ-mas or not. Feasting, cricket, and bathing in the sea is the pastime. On January 1st, all the negroes have their day. Hundreds of them dress in fantastic clothes, painted faces, and brilliant colors. They form them-selves into "minstrels" of 50 or 60 in a company and parade the streets all day, making music. The dress is used year after year. It is very odd to see negroes blackening their faces to be blacker. Some of them paint their eyes, or their chin white. They make all teams turn aside for them, and they literally "run the town." They seem to be untiring in their merry making, and even in the scorch-ing sun they dance step dances and cake walks. January 2nd, which is today, is a day of resting, or of recuperation from the

January 2nd, which is today, is a day

January 2nd, which is today, is a day of resting, or of recuperation from the effects of yesterday. The city is near-ly deserted and the seacoast is crowd-ed, if crowded it could be. The At-lantic ocean is too cold for most peo-ple, so they ride a few miles across country to the Indian ocean. The beaches are smooth and the water "just right." ORSON M, ROGERS.

NEIGHBORS GOT FOOLED.

but I believe that is overestimated. The government controls and operates all trains, as well as other public utilities. The Cape Town station is large and up-to-date, much like the north station in Boston. I do not see many freight trains. Most of the traffic appears to be passenger. Probably the reason for so much passenger train service is that nearly all the people live in the suburbs. All of the well-to-do people, with a few excentions live just about 10 or 15 minutes' ride from Cape Town. Notwithstanding the beauty of the country, it seems to me not to be a desirable place to live. It is not self-supporting, and is very dependent on

Dentistry Revolutionized By the Wonderful New **Alveolar Method**

regular teeth, and all other conditions that require the attention of an ex-pert and learned dentist who has achieved more in their profession than any other men. Does away entirely with bridge work and plate ork. Saves falling teeth, cures pyorreha and other gum diseases heretofore thought incurable. The Public Will Benefit.

Three years ago-before a clinic comprising the most eminent men in That the majority of men will give up their lives to laboratory work. Dr. Rex has been so engrossed in further-ing his new method of dentisiry that he had no time for making money; but he succeeded in interesting a prothe profession-a demonstration of a most remarkable new invention that has alreday revolutioniezd a cortain procedure in dentistry, was given with complete success. minent and wealthy professional mai who organized a company and pur-chased Dr. Rex's patents.

Dentists admitted then that they would have to abandon many of their pet methods for the invention-discovery of the Rex Dental company, whom are not only dentists, but graduate physicians as well.

No dentist, no doctor, could have solved this epochmaking problem, but

solved this epochmaking problem, but it took a combination of both, and the doctors of this company were ofrunate in having studied in both fields. Europe is very alert to the advance-ment of dentistry, which is still more or less in its infancy over there, and owes whatever progress it has made to American ingentity, for Americans are the leading dentists of Europe. The governments of many countries have granted us special privileges be-

have granted us special privileges, be-cause they recognized the idea as a decided and original step for the ad-vancement of the dental profession. Leading Dentists Approve It.

The Rex Dental company invention is a radical and most remarakble one, and yetso simple that the wonder is that some one has not thought of it before The first statement that can be made

for it-and that in itself is remark able enough-is that it does away entirely with bridge work, which, as is generally known, is the method univer-sally used today as a substitute for rubber plates.

This is done by fastening the arti-ficial teeth to a good tooth on either side. As all who ave tried it, konw, it is

so that but few among the many who so that but few among the many who would like to have their teeth saved can summon the courage to do so by the bridge work method.

The bridge work method. The Rex Dental company invention, as has been said, does away with bridge work entirely. But aside from the torture of having bridge work done it was a very unsatisfactory process to the dentists, as complaints from patients was constant patients was constant. This was seldom the fault of the dentist, for he knew all along that

bridge work was a temporary expedi-ent, but there was no substitute, as nothing better had yet been found, and rather than lose the patient, each dentist, of course, performed the open The worst feature of bridge work

is that in the course of some months the fastenings give way, the gums be-come suppurated or inflamed, the teeth come out, and the mouth is in

The invention of the Rex Dental company will also do away with the wearing of false teeth on a plate. Not every mouth is so constructed that it can hold a plate, and when it is considered that plates become foul from the lodgement of food that they from the lodgment of food, that they make the breath bad, that they inter-fere with clear enunciation, that they are easily detected, that they are liable to fall out under excitement or dur-ing sleep that they inflame and weaken the gums, and that they are a menace

the goins, and that they are a menate and disflurement at all times, it is small wonder that the leading den-tists of the country have halled the new invention as the redeemer of a profession that has been at a standstill for progress. By the Rex Dental company's system no one need wear a plate of false

teeth. Clinical Demonstration Successful.

It is no less valuable in the case of falling teeth. Many persons are afflicted with the disease—some dentists say it is con-stitutional, but the Rex Dentai comdisease—some dentists say it is con-stitutional, but the Rex Dental com-pany is able to prove that it is local— which causes the teeth to fall out of their sockets until, in some instances, there is not a tooth left in the mouth. By the old method the remaining teeth were pulled and the unfortunate one was compelled to wear a plate of false teeth forever. By the Rex Den-tal company's method, the teeth that remain can be made as sound as they were in youth and by wonderful dex-terity in the way of device, the teeth that are gone can be replaced, each tooth distinct and solid, so that it is no more possible to take them out than it is to take natural, healthy teeth out; and it all arranged so correctly that no one can tell it. In fact, so perfect is the work the Rex Dental company, in several in-stances where one or more natural teeth were in the set, has defied den-tists of long experience to tell the one from th other.

fession, must fo course, have a special and equally sure way of coping with such conditions as decaying teeth, ir-



Purity Books

minent and wealthy professional man who organized a company and pur-chased Dr. Rex's patents. This company at once fitted up the most magnificent dental office in ex-istence, located then and now in the Hughes building, Denver. This office at the present time em-ploys a large force of skilled operators and laboratory men. From the first patients come from all parts of the United States to have their work done, and the Denver office up to this date has successfully treat-ed over 5,000 cases, a large proportion of which had been given up by other dentists before coming to that office. A year later the Rex Dental com-pany opened an office in the Mechanics American Bank building, St. Louis, and Central block, Pueblo. The finest offices then and now in both cities. The business was equally as successful as in Denver. The company has received many in-quiries from the West, from people who are unable to do so on account of the great distance to the Denver of-fice. That is why thed decided to open the Salt Lake office. The result was the opening of our magnificent offices, suites 7, 8, and 9, Mercantile Annex, over Walker's store. The Salt Lake office is equally as well furnished and equipped as either penver, St. Louis or Pueblo, and the work is in charge of operators who have the highest skill. It may be sald right here that these offices should not be confounded with dental institutes, parlors, and the kind who call attention to their announce-ments by a set of grinning teeth. Only the highest class of dental work of every kind will be performed. It is in charge to the benet of

ments by a set of grinning teeth. Only the highest class of dental work of every kind will be performed. It is impossible to get the benefit of these inventions except by going to one of the four Rex Dental company offices. The Rex Dental company will be glad to have persons who are in accord with advancement call on them

and let them make an examination. They will not obligate themselves by doing this.

Our method will do away with bridge Our method will do away with bridge work, which was never a successful dental procedure anyway. It will save falling teeth, cure diseases of the gums, straighten teeth, prevent the wearing of plates, and in other ways really make dentistry unpainful and sightly, and do mankind a permanent good. We are physicians as well as dentists, and we know that bad teeth are often an inheritnace, and the only way to save the succeeding genera-tion from disfigurement and tortures of bad teeth is to better the genera-tion of today. This, we believe, our method will do. To anyone uninformed in dentistry

method will do. To anyone uninformed in dentistry it would be difficult to clearly explain our system, though its application is so simple that it has startled my con-freres. However, if you know of any one whose teeth are in an apparently hopeless condition, or if they have but one or two teeth, bring them into our office and we will show you how it is done. You will wonder why some one did not think of it before. Remarkable Cure of Pyorrhea

Remarkable Cure of Pyorrhea. A middle aged woman, a Mrs. Shaw, who has been a resident of Denver for many years, had only three teeth left. Her gums were simply putrid, so much so that no dentist would even think of making a set of faise teeth for her. Her gums could not stand it. She had, of course, Pyorrhea. She had made the rounds of the best dentists and all of the college clinics, but they gave her up. We applied our system and she has a full set of teeth today, and without a plate or anything of that without a plate or anything of that kind. We also saved her three teeth, and you could not tell them from the others. This particular case dates back six months, and the lady is in



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tion. You'll see them in our

Main Street window.

LEE KIM YING. The Celebrated Chinese Physician. 152 West South Temple BL Thousands of Testimonials of Persons Cured of Consumption Catarrh Hemorrhages and Every Diseas-and Slekness. Herbs Used. No Poisonous Drugs



Notice if our name is on the door. If not it's the wrong place. Phone 65 for the correct time.

eusons

The Lagoon Road"

Sait Lake & Ogden Raliway. Simon Bamberger, President and Gen eral Manager. Time Table in effect Sept. 4, 1906: Leave Sait Lake-5: 50 and 9:00 a. m.: 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 p. m. Leave Layton for Sait Lake-7:00 and 10:15 a. m.: 2:45. 6:00 and 7:45 p. m.

Neighbors: Long-Ways of Wyoming bulletin 54-Birds of Wyoming.

IV. BIRD ALLIES.

Grade 4-The common wild birds and helr food, noting especially the in-sets and weed seeds eaten; the game and and their protection; bird forms-heaks, claws, feathers, etc. 'Books: beaks, clavs, feathers, etc. Books; Miler-First Book of Birds; Kelley-Shy Neighbors. Buletin 54—Common Mida Year book 1892—Food habits of the Cedar bird.

V. HOSTS OF THE ENEMY.

 ander 5-The common fly and the saduto as carriers of disease. Other umful insects of the household.-muth fleas, etc. Books: Department fariculture-Household Insects of the Saded States. (20 cents): Gibson-Eye-96. bulletin 155-How insects affect keith in rural communities. Year book. 199-Food habits of the Kingbird. # Bee Martin. Howard-Mosquitoes.
YI. ANIMALS AS FUELD I ADDD of it--hot merely no taxes to swear off and dodge and lie about, but no car fares, no telephone fees. "In the French town of Chamaret there are no taxes, either. The Cham-aret extra is a Christmas blow-out. The mayor spends \$2,500 from the town treasury on a Christmas treat to which all the inhabitants are invited. "Monace has no taxes, thanks to the Monte Carlo gaming and Klingenburg-

VI ANIMALS AS FIELD LABOR-ERS.

ERS. Grade 6-The burrowing animals as fell makers, especially the gopher, praine dog, squirrel, chipmunk, bad-st, etc. Earthworms as soil prepar-ers, and the formation of black mould. Books: Gaye, "The Great World's Farm;" Darwin, "Vegetable Mauld," Nevada experiment station buletin 35 soulimet etc. bulletin 38, squirrels, etc.

VIL INSECT ALLIES.

VII. INSECT ALLIES. Grade 7—Habits of spiders, web weaking, methods of carrying their young of overcoming obstacles, etc. Usefal beetles, habits of burying car-ran, of destroying other insects, of egg-laying, etc. Dragon files, Books: Emeton "Spiders:" Comstock, "Ways of the Six Footed," Gibson, "Everpy;" McCook, "American Spiders."

VIII, INSECT ENEMIES.

Grade 8-Insect enemies of (a) shade and forest trees; (b) farm cross Books, Bulletins 99, "Insect Enemies of Shade Trees;" 247, "Con-trol of the Codling Moth," 153, "Or-chard Enemies in the Pacific North-weit," 122, "Insect Enemies of Grow-as Wheat," "The Brown Tailed Noth," 146, "Insecticides and Fungi-ties"

OUTLINES FOR SPRING WORK.

Cigarotte and Tobacco Habita Cured by The animal studies for the spring mean will be grouped upon similar ites and will follow a similar grada-ing negating with what is obvious an familiar and ascending in diffi-miy of subject and remoteness and maniparity of the grade of observation vasary. The respective topics for the nome reading and school study full be as follows: "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." We, the undersigned, know of many people who have been oursd of the H-quor and tobacco "habits" by the use of "TRIB." Hey, J. R. N. Bell, the oldest living Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order in the World. L. P. Desmarlas, pastor of the Ro-man Catholic Church of The Dalles, Oregon.

I. ANIMAL STORIES.

A ANNAL STORIES. Made 1-Observation of the doings whe domestic animals, the dog, cat, but domestic animals, the dog, cat, but cov, sheep, goat, clephant, desi etc. Books: "St Nicholas Di stories Retold." Pierson, "Among te Eanyard People."

L TAME FRIENDS AND SHY NEIGHBORS.

NEIGHBORS. Grad. M. Godland Neighbors." Fost, talks on the rearing of ducks, rese and turkeys. Books: Thompson Mon. "Animal Stories." Intersoll. Wild Neighbors: "hulletin 64, "Ducks, Gene and Turkeys." III. BIRDS USEFUL.

man Catholic Church of The Dalles, Oregon. Hon. Samuel White, presiding judge of the Eighth Judicial district of the State of Oregon. Do you believe these gentlemen would allow their names to go before the public indorsing this remedy if they were not absolutely sure that "TRIB" cures the liquor and tobacco habits? And we know the remedy and know from seeing many who have been cured in this city that it will do all that is claimed for it. We guarantee every treatment of "TRIE." Price, \$12.50 a cure. F. C. SCHRAMM.

F. C. SCHRAMM. and Main Sts. First So

desirable place to live. It is not self-supporting, and is very dependent on England and America. There are some

If you destre to buy or sell real estate farms here, but they are small and do not supply a tenth of the demand. Living here, is quite expensive. Most of the food stuffs are American made. 24 East South Temple St. Both 'phones or English. Fuel is about three times | 910.

THE RESULT OF BUILDING ON SAND.



The large business building shown in the picture was built on a sand foun dation just outside the gates of Tunis, north Africa. It was barely finished be-fore it shifted in the fashion indicated in the cut. French engineers have agreed to restore it to its proper level, and there is a prospect that they may succeed.



The structure shown in the cut is Kylemore castle, one of the most stately residences in Ireland. It is the property of the Duke of Manchester, whose wife is an American, formerly Relena Zimmerman of Cincinnati. Kylemore has been built only about thirty years, having been erected by a millionaire cotton manufacturer who went bankrupt. The castle is in Concembra, in the back six months, and the lady is in perfect health today, eats everything and does whatever other people do who have sound teeth. We have writ-ten a treatise on our new method of dentistry, covering the care of the teeth, all of which should prove valu-able to the public at large. All who wish a copy should write for it now, addressing Rex Dental company, Mer-cantile Annex, over Walker's store. Salt Lake City, Utah, Suites 7, 8, and 9, and a copy will be forwarded free of charge. Ask regarding the use of this sys-

Ask regarding the use of this sys-tem by other dentists. The Rex Den-tal company said: It cannot legally be done, as the Government is there to protect us. However, we are will-ing to take the cases that reputable dentists cannot handle satisfactorily, and will, of course, make professional arrangements with each. We are es-pecially anxious to secure the most difficult cases and no reputable den-tist will have any hesitancy acquaints tists of long experience to tell the one from th other. They could not do it. This new discovery has been most sensationally successful in that most stubborn of all dental diseases, known as Pyorrhea, or a discharge of pus from the gums. tist will have any hesitancy acquaints ing us with such. All are cordially invited to call at our new office.

from the guins. The dentists have heretofore des-paired of ever being able to cure a condition of this kind, as it is the theory of the profession that it is im-possible to do so, as this disease causes inflamation and receding of the sums followed by loosening and fall-

our new office. Consultation and careful examina-tion absolutely free. Rex Dental Company's book, "Al-veolar Dentistry." is one of the most remarkable works on dental science ever written. I is written in lan-suage a layman can easily understand gums, followed by loosening and fall-ing of the teeth, is the reason so much importance is attaiched to the Rex Dental company's invention. guage a layman can easily understand. Will you reard it? It's free and solves the new teeth problem. Dental company's invention. A system that can cope with the most difficult cases that dentistry has to contend with, and prove it to the satisfaction of the leaders of the pro-

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