# The HOME BEAUTIFUL
## Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation

The Daisy Should Have a Place in Every Garden.

### DAISIES

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

No flower in all the garden series is more beloved than the star-eyed daisy, or marguerite. And perhaps no flower has undergone a more decided improvement than this same flower, which fills the meadow spaces with its nodding white and in better soil looks statelier from the garden path.

The daisy should have a place in the garden. They make delightful borders to beds of taller-growing annuals, and can be used very effectively in beds of spring-blooming bulbs.

Daisies may be sown at intervals for succession, in shallow boxes of light, rich soil. Cover the seed to about three times their own thickness, and press the soil firmly over them. Keep the box in a warm window, greenhouse or hotbed.

Transplant to new boxes and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Daisies can be sown in beds outside in August or September. They must be protected with straw or litter through the winter and transplanted to their permanent position in the spring.

The orange daisy, South African orange daisy, has become a great favorite. It was introduced a few years ago and has been made much of at the flower shows and is used largely on big estates. It is excellent for borders and as a pot-plant.

### THE WHITE CARNATION

By BETTY PAKE.

The search for the pure white carnation, one that will keep its pure color for a long period, has never been quite successful.

It is a fact that the average variety remains under cultivation but a few years, and they are constantly running out. They must, herefore, constantly be replaced by newer and more vigorous varieties grown from the seed. Often a carnation that produces beautiful white flowers for two or three years fails entirely after that time.

The common garden soil will not do for the carnation. It should be composed of about three-fourths rich, dark loam and one-fourth well-rotted manure. This should be thoroughly mixed several times and by September the first cuttings should be placed in boxes about five inches deep. Set the plants about ten inches apart.

Syringe thoroughly with water until they have a good start. The plants should be staked in order to keep the flowers above the foliage.

The soil should be frequently treated with liquid manure—cow, sheep, or hen droppings are excellent—but it should not be too strong, say about the color of weak tea.

If you want large flowers you must disbud the plants judiciously. Give them plenty of water and ventilation, and syringe with tobacco extract to discourage the red spider.

If potted, they should be in pots of from four to seven inches according to the size of the plants.

The best way is to propagate them in cold frames, leaving them uncovered as long as possible. The early frosts will not injure them. As the cold weather comes on, cover the sashes, but on bright, sunshiny days uncover and give them plenty of air.

Of course in very severe weather they must be thoroughly protected against freezing. If they are properly cultivated they will bloom in a month or six weeks.

While carnation growing is not particularly difficult, the plants must be attended to with great regularity. They are rich feeders and therefore must have very rich soil, plenty of water and all the air and sun they can get at the last in order to bring them forward quickly.

### CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Some roses—the crimson rambler, for instance—seem particularly liable to mildew. If outdoors the disease may be kept in check by using the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate applied faithfully with a sprayer, about every two or three weeks, or oftener, if the case seems to require it.

Myposulphite of soda, used in proportion of half an ounce to ten gallons of water, is a good spray. In some cases, however, nothing serves to do any good.

### TRY CYCLAMEN

Among winter-flowering plants there is nothing more beautiful than the bulbous greenhouse plant, the cyclamen.

They come highly recommended for house culture as they thrive well and bloom profusely in the average temperature of the living room. Their quaintly formed flowers and oddly marked foliage and their variety of shades and wealth of coloring make them an agreeable adjunct to the list of house plants.

### THE BEAUTY OF HYDRANGEAS

By LIMA R. ROSE.

One of the best late flowering, hardy shrubs is the hydrangea.

While there are other shrubs that I like better, this one seems to be a favorite with the masses. It has the merit of extreme hardiness, easy culture, great floriferousness, late blooming and persistency.

Its flowers lose their early whiteness as the season advances, but in their pinky brown stage they are not without attractiveness, and even after snow comes they afford pleasing effects when seen against a background of pure white.

In planting the hydrangeas, I would never advise using them singly. They are vastly more effective when grouped. By this means we secure for it a strength and dignity which single specimens never have. Planted thickly this plant produces a grand effect.

Those who are in search of a plant that will grow in any soil and under almost any condition, and has hardiness enough to withstand the trying ordeal of the severest northern winter, will find the hydrangea the very thing they are looking for.

Roses and Hydrangeas Massed Give Great Beauty.

**Character Building.**

By all means cultivate those positive qualities which tend toward the upbuilding of a splendid character. But do it not for the sake of advancement, but for the love of being a noble, worthy self, and a blessing to one's fellows. Doing this you will become possessor of that priceless thing, a character—the one thing of which neither prosperity nor adversity, nor time nor eternity can rob you; and with it a self-respect, void of any unseemly state of egotism, that millions could never buy. Incidentally success will follow; but following, you will have learned to put it in second place where it really belongs.

**Fashionable Calls.**

"Who rang the doorbell, just now, Katie?"

"A woman who found you out, ma'am."

"But I'm not out, Katie."

"I know, ma'am, but the woman looked as if that was what she wanted to know."

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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## LESSON FOR JUNE 11

### SOWING AND REAPING (TEMPERANCE LESSON.)

LESSON TEXT—Galatians 6.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

We turn aside today to consider the second temperance lesson for the year. Paul's letter to the churches of Galatia strongly contrasts law and grace. It's key verse is ch. 2:16, and its most prominent word is "law," many claim verse one of Chapter 5 as its golden verse. This final chapter is a most practical one and rich in suggestion regarding our social relations. Let each member come prepared to give a temperance application or to ask a temperance question.

**I. "Bear Ye One Another's Burdens" (vv. 1-5).** If a man trespass, be surprised in a sin, be caught in the very act, or surprised into committing a sin, "ye which are spiritual" (literally, guided and governed by the spirit; ch. 5:16-25) are to restore such a one. This is to be done, not by cutting off or casting aside the erring one, but as a dislocated limb is restored to its place, so we are to "restore" that one to his place as a believer; each believer being a member of the body of Christ (I Cor. 12:12, 14, 27); one who falls into sin is a dislocated limb or member, and the stronger ones are to restore him to his proper place. This must be done, however, not with any sense of our own infallibility, but in meekness, gentleness and with great tenderness. (See II Tim. 2:24-26). Paul's reason for this, "lest thou also be tempted" should lay low the pride any of us who have not fallen might feel (v. 1; Math. 7:2-5; Jas. 2:13). Instead of exclaiming, "I could never have done any such act," we ought rather to say, "But for the grace of God I might have done even worse than that." (I Cor. 10:13). The burdens (v. 2) or weights which we are to bear are not the unnecessary details of the Mosaic law (Math. 23:4; Acts 15:10) but rather they are the temptations, weaknesses and failures of others. The master "came no, to be ministered unto but to minister" and was "tempted in all points," "touched with a feeling of our infirmities" and in our thus sharing with each other we but follow in his steps (Ch. 5:4; John 13:34, 15:12; Romans 13:3). This is the "law of Christ," not onerous, not a grievous burden, not necessarily an obligation, but a "law" because he, our "file leader," fully and perfectly exemplifies it (Phil. 2:5-8). It is chiefly self-conceit and spiritual pride (v. 3) which stands in the way of gentle forbearance in dealing with our erring brothers. Such pride does not usually deceive others (Jas. 1:22-24) and he who is so controlled, "deceiveth himself." We are to put our accomplishments, not because of our brother's failure, but in the work of others. Few of us can glory much in ourselves, and all are to glory in that which is the death to self, the cross of Christ (v. 14). Paul's reason for this self-testing is that every man must bear the "load" (v. 5 R. V.) of his own responsibility, and is not held responsible for the failure of any but himself. (Rom. 12:12). The word "burden" (v. 5) is not the same as that in verse two. We are to help our brother bear his "burden" of temptation, but must each bear the "load" of his own responsibility to God. Each must answer for his own work.

**II. "Whatsoever a Man Soweth" vv. 6-8.** While each must so bear his burden, yet those who are taught are to help those who teach to bear their burdens by contributing "in all good things" (Rom. 15:27; I Cor. 9:11-14). Paul sounds a solemn warning to those who refuse thus to help forward the work of righteousness, those who fail to support others and think that their selfishness will accrue to their advantage (v. 7). The natural world has many illustrations of this immutable law. Men may mock (sneer at) this law, but find eventually that there is no escape from its operation. This law has many applications. The one in the context is, first, a physical one (v. 8), a most familiar one to us all. The same is true spiritually, and has been repeatedly illustrated throughout the history of the Christian church. (II Cor. 9:56; Prov. 11:24). In all of our actions, physical, mental, moral, social and spiritual, we reap what we sow; like in kind, sown sparingly we reap sparingly; abundantly, and we reap in abundance.

**III. "We Shall Reap, If We Faint Not" vv. 9-18.** Paul now proceeds to make the practical application. If we act under the leadership of the Spirit (See ch. 5:16-25) we avoid carnal mindedness, and we are sowing to the Spirit and of the Spirit (who is life John 6:63; II. Cor. 3:6), we shall reap "life eternal," i. e., life which is endless in duration and divine in its essence. There must be, however, persistence. We must not withhold the good seed nor refrain from sowing it if we are to reap the reward suggested in verses one and ten. If we do so withhold, or should we sow ought but the "good seed," we will surely reap the awful harvest suggested in verses 7 and 8. Temporal weariness or discouragement will not excuse us for any negligence.

Some fail to reap because of laxity; others continue cultivation too long; still others, by overlooking their "opportunity" to do good (v. 10) and hence having not sown, they cannot reap.

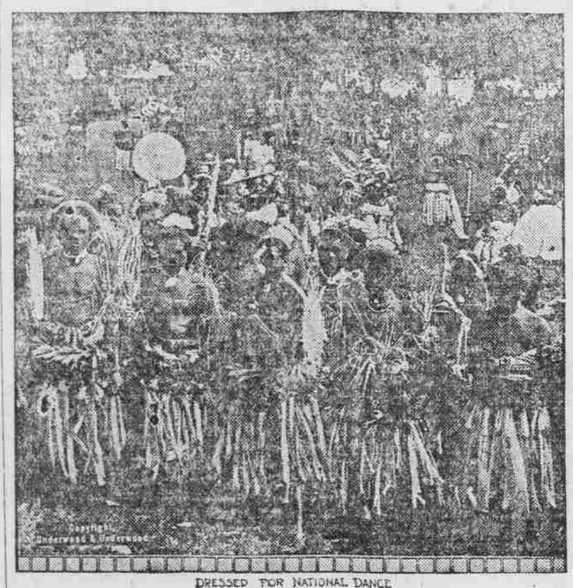
Paul suggests (v 12) that the sowing of which he speaks is not for any outward show, nor for conformity to the edicts and regulations of men in order to avoid persecution. (v. 12 R. V.).

Such outward formal conformity does not change the heart and is not impelled by the spirit (v. 13).

Such a walk is only possible to them who are "a new creation" (v. 15) and "as many as shall walk by this rule shall enjoy peace and mercy from the God of Israel."

Paul has sown and reaped the "branding" of the Lord Jesus as the seal of his testimony; he had physical evidences of his devotion to the Lord Jesus (II Cor. 11:18-28) yet his boasting was not of himself but of Christ who had saved him and whom he loved and served.

# LAND OF CURIOUS CUSTOMS



DRESSED FOR NATIONAL DANCE

THE Fiji islanders are remarkable for many reasons, among others the fact that while they were cannibals 50 years ago and made it a practice to kill their captives and eat their flesh, now they are devout churchgoers. Having been Christianized, nominally at least, doubtless they are entitled to be called civilized also, but the fact remains that many of their old habits and customs are as strong as ever, although their general way of living has been completely changed and cannibal forks are no longer in use, writes Edward Farrington to Grit. These peculiar forks are still to be found, however, and it is whispered that modern reproductions are being made to sell to shuddering and unsuspicious tourists. They are made of wood, with round handles and long prongs. In the old days ordinary meat was eaten with the fingers, but there was a superstition that it was bad luck to touch human flesh with the hands after it had been roasted.

The men of the Fiji islands take exceeding pride in their hair, which is allowed to grow very long and is usually very thick. Although the enormous mops of hair worn by the warriors of cannibalistic days are no longer to be seen, being considered as a relic of heathenism, long hair is distinctly popular and it is regularly dipped in coral lime, which makes it as white as though powdered for several days, after which it takes on a shade varying from warm red to tawny yellow. There are two reasons for this custom; it is the fashion and it keeps the hair free from tiny creatures not to be mentioned in polite society. Oil is also rubbed into the hair and when the barbering has been completed the heavy locks stick out from the head in all directions, looking like a great red or yellow aureole.

**How the Natives Dress.**

On ordinary occasions the Fijians of both sexes dress lightly. On certain ceremonial occasions, however, rolls of cloth many yards long are wrapped around the body until walking is made difficult. Cloth obtained from the white people is made use of somewhat, but the natives make a durable cloth from the inner bark of trees, which is hammered thin and often dyed. Sometimes the only clothing consists of a fringe of leaves and the children wear nothing at all.

The chief business of Fiji is sugar growing and there are thousands of acres in sugar plantations, but the work is under the supervision of white men and the actual labor is performed by coolies. It is difficult to get the Fijians to work hard or for more than a few days at a time. They live in a very simple fashion and have few wants. The houses are made of thatch, are rather high posted for the sake of coolness and contain a single room. There are no beds nor chairs, but great piles of mats on which the Fijians sit and sleep.

More than one sailor whose ship has touched at Suva, the principal seaport of Fiji, has had a very peculiar experience. On going ashore he has quite naturally indulged in the beverage of the islands, a drink called yangona and sometimes kava. When he has endeavored to return to his ship a little later, he has found to his immeasurable surprise that he has no command of his legs. His brain is as clear as it ever was. He is in a mental condition to talk rationally on any subject, but he cannot walk. That is the way yangona acts. It is said that one Englishman was found after nightfall with his head buried in a thick shrub by the side of the road and lustily calling for help. He was perfectly conscious of his unpleasant predicament but was unable to move. Immense quantities of yangona are consumed by the natives. Few white people like the taste at first, but it is considered refreshing on a hot day and it is so pleasantly stimulating that many Europeans in Fiji drink it habitually.

**Making Yangona.**

Yangona is brewed on all festal occasions as a matter of course. A great wooden bowl with four legs is used for the purpose. Usually it is beautifully polished from long usage and has a purple bloom like that of the grape. the yangona root, which comes from a plant growing freely all over the islands, is brought in when all is ready and publicly scraped and cleaned. Then it is cut into small pieces and grated into the great bowl. In olden times it was customary to have the root prepared by chewing rather than by grating. Several young men or pretty girls were given pieces of the root and bidden chew them until large lumps of white fiber had been obtained. The operation required some time and the chewers frequently washed out their mouths with fresh water. It is contended even yet by many people in Fiji that yangona prepared by the chewing process is much preferable to that obtained by grating, so far as the flavor is concerned.

The second process is adding the water, which is poured over the roots in the bowl, after which it is wrung out through a piece of hybiscus fiber, which is like fine netting. The yellowish fluid which is thus produced tastes like rhubarb and magnesia.

In spite of the fact that they follow the practices of the Christian church, some being Methodists, some Adventists and some Catholics, many of the old-time rites are still persisted in. Perhaps the most interesting as well as the most remarkable is that found on the island of Beqa, one of the Fiji group, where the natives walk barefooted on stones so hot that they glow. Although the statement was long questioned, the fact has been established that there is no jugglery about this rite, although nobody can explain why the feet of the firewalkers, as they are called, are not terribly burned.

**Poetry From Experience.**

The finest poetry was first experience; but the thought has suffered a transformation since it was an experience; cultivated men often attain a good degree of skill in writing verses, but it is easy to read through their poems their personal history; anyone acquainted with the parties can name every figure: This is Andrew, that is Rachel. The sense thus remains prosaic. It is a caterpillar with wings and not yet a butterfly. In the poet's mind the fact has gone quite over into the new element of thought, and has lost all that is exuvial.—Emerson.

**Walled Themselves Up.**

When the International Trust company of Denver decided to use an adjoining office room workmen were employed to cut a door through from the main office and wall up the outside door of the new room with a plate glass set in the opening. When night came the eight men found themselves in somewhat of a fix. They had not started work on the new door, but had nicely fixed in cement the plate of glass which replaced the outside door.

They finally escaped via the skylight and refused to be interviewed on the subject.

**Scotch Repartee.**

If old Garge Jones was the most inquisitive man in the village, Tom Morton was certainly the surliest. One afternoon as Garge perambulated slowly along the one narrow street, he paused at Tom's garden fence and gazed inquiringly over at Tom, who was busily nailing a very large box together. "Afternoon, Tom!" said the old chap genially. "Whatever be 'ee puttin' that great box together for?" Tom paused in his hammering long enough to retort curtly: "To hold all your questions, if so be as it's big enough!" Garge eyed him in pained silence for a few moments. Then he took an empty match box from his pocket and threw it over to Sandy. "Then that'll do for yer civil answers, if so be as it's small enough!" he retorted quietly.

**The Great Modern Fool.**

The fool is one who has an impediment in his thought. It is not, as the modern fellows say, a prejudice put there by his grandmother. I have wandered over the world (so to speak) trying to find some faithful, simple soul who really believed in his own grandmother. He does not exist. The first act of the fool, when he is articulate, is to teach his grandmother how to suck eggs. Fools have no reverence. Fools have no humility. The impediment in the thought of the great modern fool (for in this department we have beaten all other epochs) consists in the fact that his head has found room for one idea. It is a very modern idea. It is, if you like, a very large idea. But it is a very small head. The stopper fits the brain as stopper fits a bottle. And when you have really put in the stopper, the brain stops.—G. K. Chester in Life.

**Argument Hard to Answer.**

Many a native of the Hawaiian islands has a precarious knowledge of English, picked up from every source imaginable, and of which he is inclined to be proud. He airs it with and without provocation, and occasionally with startling effect, as the wife of the visiting missionary discovered. She said to the man-of-all-work: "I suppose you have no cows in these islands." "No cow? How — get milk no got cow?"

## CONDENSATIONS

Many women are employed for making army shirts in France.

In nearly all the French ammunition factories the majority of workers are women.

Women are now being employed in all the large factories in England where munitions are manufactured.

The British war department now recognizes women to the extent of giving them rank as noncommissioned officers in the army.

**Cupid's Caviar Honeymoon.**

That their honeymoon will be to Russia was announced by Gregory Mason, a magazine writer, and Miss Eleanor Flowers, an actress, just before they were married by Judge George C. Tennant in the courthouse at Jersey City.

Mr. Mason is to act as war correspondent of the Outlook, while his wife will continue her stage career by becoming connected in a student capacity with the Fine Arts theater in Moscow.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

### LITTLE ECONOMIES.

The mind is master of the man,
And so they can who think they can.

A diligent man can always find leisure, a lazy one, never.

Cut stale bread into lengths the size of the finger, dip into milk and put into a greased tin to bake in the oven until crisp. Spread with marmalade or jam after putting on a thin coating of butter and serve hot.

To keep the baby off the floor and yet give him exercise, place two table leaves on his bed, cover with a carpet and he will be able to sit or stand with no fear of a fall or a cold.

When putting a casserole into the oven see that there is no moisture on the outside, as carelessness in this matter often causes chipping and cracking.

A good brown cake recipe may be made by using cracklings for shortening. To two cupfuls of chopped cracklings add a cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of seeded raisins, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cloves, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of allspice. Into a cup drop an egg, three-fourths full of milk, and add one and a fourth cupfuls of flour, sifted with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Drop in gem pans and bake.

**Pineapple Pudding.**—Dry three slices of stale bread until crisp, then roll or put through the meat grinder. To the bread crumbs add one cupful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of pineapple juice, and two slices of the fruit with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, combine in the order given, pour into a buttered dish and bake 20 minutes. Serve with a sauce made by cooking together two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour, add a cupful of pineapple juice and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a cupful of sugar and a grating of nutmeg.

**Spice Pudding.**—To two cupfuls of graham bread crumbs add one well-beaten egg, one pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of sugar, a cupful each of chopped dates and nuts, one tablespoonful of butter and spices to taste. Bake in a moderate oven and serve with whipped cream.

### OUT OF THE COOKY JAR.

Character is built out of circumstances. From exactly the same materials one man builds palaces, while another builds hovels.—G. H. Lewes.

Oatmeal in various forms is good for children, and when made into simple cakes without spice is wholesome and nutritious. A point to be remembered when using oatmeal: If it is to be well digested it must be well cooked, and the time it takes to bake small cakes containing oatmeal is not sufficient to cook the meal so that it will be digested. Treat the oatmeal to a good, strong heat in the oven, stirring it as one did coffee in the old days, when it was browned at home. After this good baking it will be slightly brown. Then put it through the fine cutter of the meat grinder, and it is ready to use in cakes, and it will not be too much cooked if used in oatmeal bread.

**Scotch Cookies.**—Take 2½ cupfuls of oatmeal, prepared as for the drop cookies, two cupfuls of flour, adding another half cupful to use for rolling out the cookies, one cupful of sugar, two eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of milk, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of soda, one-half cupful of butter, one-third of a cupful of beef drippings, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of spices, cinnamon, nutmeg, and clove mixed. Mix as usual, and set aside on ice, or, even better, let stand over night before rolling out. A sharp cutter is needed for cutting.

**Oatmeal Drops.**—Take a cupful of butter and other shortening, mixed and softened; add a cupful of sugar, two eggs, two cupfuls each of flour and rolled oats, five tablespoonfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and soda, mixed with the flour; one cupful each of raisins and walnuts, finely chopped. These may, by mixing, be put through the chopper easily. Drop the dough by half teaspoonfuls, two inches apart, on baking sheets, and bake in a moderate oven.

### WAYS WITH VEGETABLES.

But happy they, thrice happy, who possess
The art to mix these sweets with due address.

Better is oaten bread today than cakes tomorrow.

Most American cooking of vegetables is poorly done, and for that reason we do not secure sufficient nutriment from them to satisfy hunger and keep the body in perfect physical condition. Those who study the proper methods of vegetable cookery do not crave meat, because their vegetables are delicately flavored and deliciously seasoned. The average cook cooks the life all out of the vegetable in the water and then throws that away, retaining the mere waste for food.

**Mustard Greens.**—Wash the mustard leaves and put them on to cook with no water, adding as little as possible, to keep from scorching. If the greens are cut in shreds before being put on to cook they will cook quicker. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and cornmeal, using a tablespoonful of the latter; let cook until tender and the meal is thoroughly done.

**Eggplant With Tomatoes.**—Peel and cut eggplant into inch cubes. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and put in the eggplant, one cupful of tomatoes and one small onion, chopped very fine. Season with salt and pepper, cayenne and ground cloves, nutmeg, ginger, mustard and cinnamon. Cook until the eggplant is thoroughly soft.

**Vegetable Salad.**—Mix equal parts of shredded cabbage and celery, a good sized apple and a tablespoonful of onion, all cut fine, with a good salad dressing. Serve well chilled on lettuce leaves.

**Cabbage and Onions.**—Shred a cabbage and put into a kettle with a tablespoonful of oil or butter, add a chopped onion, cayenne pepper and salt and cover closely to cook in its own steam. The onion may be fried in butter before adding, which makes a difference in the flavor of the dish.

**Sauted Radishes.**—Use the large, white ones, cut in small pieces and add butter or oil and cook them in their own steam, adding more water if needed, but leaving none when they are ready to serve. Season with salt, mustard and turmeric.

### CULINARY KINKS.

Make my mortal dreams come true
With the work I fain would do;
Clothe with life the weak intent;
Let me be the thing I meant.
—John G. Whittier.

Place a heel of a loaf of French bread, rubbed with a slice of onion or a clove of garlic in the salad bowl and heap the salad over it.

A Spanish onion scooped out makes a pretty salad dish; also a cabbage head hollowed and filled with a salad garnished with nasturtiums placed on the chop plate with the cabbage.

Beautiful and wonderfully attractive are the salads for a wedding served in the cups of a white rose, garnished with rosebuds and twigs and leaves. The white meat of chicken would seem to be the only appropriate salad for such an elysian feast.

Fish salads are usually marinated, while it is not necessary to do so with meat salads.

Warm gingerbread, cottage cheese and apple sauce are delicious together.

Cut celery in 2½-inch pieces and split in narrow strips, cut nearly to the center, from both ends. Throw into cold water and let them curl. Use these as a garnish for a whole tomato salad.

A tablespoonful of butter makes butter pats of good size.

Garnish butter pats with sorrel, clover or buttercups.

Fresh fruit served with a pyramid of powdered sugar in the center of the dish is a most attractive arrangement. The powdered sugar may be molded in a small glass, by pressing it, then carefully unmold.

Popovers may be used as shells for entrees of various kinds.

Sweetbreads should be parboiled in water with a bit of lemon juice or vinegar.

Nellie Maxwell

## CONDENSATIONS

London has 73,500 miles of overhead telegraph and telephone wires and 921,000 miles underground.

Carbons for lights and electro-mechanical purposes are being made from tar by a new Swedish process.

Lake Baikal, in Asia, is in danger of losing its distinction as the deepest body of fresh water in the world. Recent soundings indicate that Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, is entitled to the palm.

Following recent discoveries of deposits, an American syndicate has opened a manganese mine in Panama.

A curtain to be attached to a bath tub with clips to prevent water splashing on walls or floors has been patented.

The average weight of the Greenland whale is said to be 100 tons—224,000 pounds—equal to that of 80 elephants or that of 400 bears.

Figuring on an average of four persons to each car, which is conservative, there are 8,000,000 people in this country in daily enjoyment of motoring.

One Chinese province annually exports more than 150,000 tons of peanuts, all because an American missionary several years ago gave a native convert a quart of California seed.

A patent for a paper umbrella, claimed to be perfectly waterproof, has been granted to its New York inventor.

Typhus germs are said to be more deadly among German soldiers than in the Russians. The latter seem to have developed a higher degree of resistance.

"Flag whipping" is the term used to describe the practice of Scandinavian shippers who start vessels for Russian and English ports after reaching an agreement with Germany that the cargo shall be captured and arranging even the smallest details, though usually without knowledge of the ship's master. The practice is really a breach of neutrality, but the penalties are small compared to the profits and up to now the Swedish and Danish governments have met no success in their attempts to put an end to it.

## WORTH KNOWING

An easily attached shield has been invented for protecting the glass windshield of an automobile from rain without interfering with the vision.

A careful test of two Swedish ships of identical design showed electric motors more economical for propulsion than triple expansion steam engines.

A Texas inventor's tooth brush is made of fabric to fit over a finger, one side being designed to apply a powder and the other to rub the teeth.

**Woman Sculptor Studying Types.**

Among the many American women living abroad who have been forced by the war to return to this country is the sculptor, Leila Usher, who has a studio in New York filled with interesting studies of her work in this country as well as in Europe. She is particularly successful in her portraiture of the ranks of the unemployed, whom she beguiles into sitting for her by warming and feeding them in her little kitchenette before she begins to work.


# WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK

## IN BED MOST OF TIME

### Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 133 pounds. I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. Wm. Green, 332 S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There is hardly a neighborhood in this country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.


**Author Worked Hard.**

John Sharp Williams wrote a book, awhile ago, and nearly every time he devoted a day to the book he broke a dictating record. Several times he dictated continually for eleven or twelve hours, with the exception of a few minutes for lunch. Once he dictated from seven in the morning until two the following morning. During that time he rested altogether less than half an hour.

**Easy to Forgive.**

A minister whose daughter eloped with a bricklayer has forgiven them and welcomed his son-in-law into his home. There is nothing very surprising about this, considering the relative wages of bricklayers and salaries of many ministers.—Hartford (Conn.) Post.

**Raises Dog on Bottle.**

Tiny, a wee snip of a toy terrier, wasn't quite as big as a mouse when she was born six months ago, according to her owner, Hobart Kramer, aged nineteen, a Columbus high school student.

Tiny was raised on a bottle and slept on a hot water bag. She often curled up for a snooze in a common drinking glass.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

If you've a good case, try to compromise; if you've a bad one, take it into court.

China has the longest national hymn.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A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

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