The HOME BEAUTIFUL
Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation

While Hedge Lovers, as a Rule, Prefer the Evergreens as Hedge Material, Calla Lilies Are Used to Advantage in Some Places.

SPEAKING OF HEDGES

By LIMA R. ROSE.

More and more the hedge is coming into its own. For miles and miles along the New Jersey coast, reaching from Atlantic Highlands to Sea Girt, is the most continuous stretch of country homes in America. Millionaires, near-millionaires, people with money and people who are merely comfortable have made this region a show place of never-ending interest. There are more millionaires among the home owners of this one spot than the entire realm of England holds.

They have discarded the fence almost entirely and mile after mile of privet comes into view as one motors along the smooth, beautifully kept roads.

There are also, in the Pacific region, hedges of geraniums five feet high, hedges of calla lilies and of roses, but the substantial, serviceable evergreen hedge is the last word for elegance and utility, and the New Jersey coast offers the best possible field for its study.

Here is how the landscape gardeners of this section handle the plants: Before the plants are brought to the ground a quantity of top soil is procured for the purpose of filling in about the roots. They need lots of moisture to keep them healthy and to maintain the rich green color. Then the transplanting is done in the spring and the plants are handled with care to prevent the roots from being dried out by the wind.

The evergreens that run from 12 to 24 inches are set from 8 to 12 inches apart. The larger plants can be placed with 18-inch intervals.

In order that the evergreens may be bushy, they are pruned when planted, and this makes the subsequent shaping of the hedge easy. The spring time is taken for the pruning, because the plants are then resuming their growth and the process finds its best results.

Starting at the beginning, the first thing to do is to dig a trench wide enough not to cramp the roots, so that they can spread flat and not touch the sides. Then plenty of well-rotted stable manure is worked in the trench with the soil. After the planting a coating of manure is placed on the surface of the soil, covering all of the earth that has been disturbed. This mulch is left in place for a year, and is then usually worked into the soil.

Where double-row hedges are required the plants are set in rows six to nine inches apart and the plants from 6 to 16 inches apart in the rows.

The whole eastern coast is beginning to show the effect of hedge culture. Newport, the queen of summer resorts, Long Island and all of the other show regions are literally marked with the natural substitute for the fences.

DEMOCRACY OF FLOWERS

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Flowers, like genius, belong in the family of democracy. The one is just as put to pick out a log cabin as a palace for its home. President Wilson, speaking at the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, called attention to this feature of genius. When he said that genius picked its society as it willed, without regard to the status of the persons, he also called attention to one of the distinctive attributes of flowers.

I am reminded of this idea by one of the most recent social events among the millionaires of the East. Down on Long Island, where there are scores of palaces more costly than anything that any king ever dreams of building, a number of rich women came together for an entertainment. They had three elegant prizes to be awarded.

For what, you ask.

Bridge?

No.

These women of the aristocracy of money came together, each bearing a little basket, to compete for the prizes that were given for the best arranged basket of flowers that had been grown by the woman who arranged the hand basket.

All of the money commanded by people who consider one with a mere million poor, could not provide these women with a pleasure that the poorest child of the log cabin cannot enjoy. What child is there in the land who cannot pick and arrange a bunch of posies with as much freedom as the wealthiest of these grand dames?

I think it a good idea. Why not have little contests at which the taste and good judgment of the members of each little circle of a community will be tested by the arrangement of flowers?

One need not award cut glass and silver prizes. There can be just as much rivalry and competition where the prize is but a ribbon. And when the award is made the committee that judges the prizes ought to be made to tell exactly why one bouquet or basket is better arranged than another. The members should say in what respect one set of flowers is better grown than another.

Thus will be established an interchange of ideas as to the growing of plants and flowers and the artistic sensibilities of each contestant will be developed while the stock of general information will be improved.

Flowers are the true democrats. They are as sweet for the pauper as for the prince. There is absolutely no bar to a study of their beauties and I would like to know that in a million homes the example of this rich coterie on Long Island is being followed to the profit of other people and to the better production of the pretty things of life.

THE TULIP IN POTS.

Some varieties of tulips are well adapted to the flowerpot. The Clusiana vent grows to a height of 20 inches, with a slender stem. The leaves are very long and narrow, and the flower sometimes measures two inches across. This variety is of the funnel form, with bright lemon-yellow flowers, with light shading of green or white, sometimes streaked with pink. It is very fragrant, and when properly cultivated is one of the most beautiful of all the tulip family. The tulip is easy to cultivate, as it thrives well in either heavy or light soil. It does better, however, in rather light soil, well-drained and fairly rich. Those grown in heavy, black soil produce smaller flowers, and the colors are not nearly so bright. In some of the uplands of Virginia the ideal tulip soil is found for the growing of bulbs, and it is said to be almost identical with that of Holland, where this flower is so successfully grown.

JAPANESE MAPLES

One can go a long way and do worse than to pick the Japanese maple for ornamental effect. The elegance of the tree, its rich coloring and its decorative value cannot be overestimated.

One should always take care to give the maple a sunny position to fully develop its rich coloring. In the spring and summer it should be liberally watered.

It is important to keep the soil loose about the base of the trees and under no circumstances should the pruning knife be applied.

Ferns and Palms Are Ideal Home Plants. Their Season Is the Winter.

CARE OF DAHLIAS

Give dahlias a liberal dressing of hydrated lime, if they fail to bloom. Dig or rake it lightly into the soil. Do not dig deep enough to disturb the roots. Water well and next day apply freely prepared stable or sheep manure and rake this in. The plants will bloom profusely if well watered.

Peculiar Wedding Services.

In Persia the wedding service is read in front of a fire. In Nicaragua the priest, taking the couple each by the little fingers, leads them to an apartment where a fire is lighted, and there instructs the bride in her duties, and extinguishes the fire by way of conclusion. In Japan the woman kindles a torch and the bridegroom lights one from it, the playthings of the wife then being burned.

But Otherwise.

"You must take me for a miserable fool." "Oh, no; you are cheerful enough."—Boston Transcript.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 7

JESUS' THE LIGHT AND LIFE OF MEN.

The studies for the first six months of this year are devoted to the gospel of John; the remaining portion of the year to II Kings, Ezra and Nehemiah, being a study with the prophets. One year from now we begin the new "graded uniform lessons" recently adopted by the reorganized International Lesson committee.

John was younger than his brother, James, and lived to be the oldest of the apostles, dying somewhere between A. D. 95 and 98. His name means "Peace," though he is surnamed the "son of thunder" (Mark 3:17). Five of the New Testament books bear his name. He blended the gentleness of a dove with the force and vision of an eagle." The purpose of his gospel is clearly stated (ch. 20:31). Only about 8 per cent of it is found in the other three gospels. Seventy-six times the word "witness" is used. The word "father" occurs 140 times and the name "Jesus" 240 times.

I. The Word (vv. 1-5). Words utter thoughts; a word is an expression of an inaudible and invisible thing. As the Word, Christ is Creator (ch. 14:9; 8:19), he is the source of light. "The word is God heard; the life is God felt, and the light is God seen"—Moody. This eternally existing person is called the Word because in him God fully expresses or reveals himself. The Bible is the written word because in it God speaks and reveals himself through this person who is the eternal Word (Heb. 1:3). The first verse brings out the fact that there are at least two persons in the Godhead, the one divine person in company with whom the word was, and the word, himself, was God; that is, was also a divine person. He who by his incarnation became our brother and our savior was first our creator and the creator of all things, and apart from him not anything came into existence. The Word did not become the light of men by his incarnation in Jesus of Nazareth. He was ever the Light of Men. The light that shone in the Old Testament time shone from him. When sin came, night came. Conditions of the world since the fall have been that of dense spiritual and intellectual darkness, but in the midst of this universal darkness there has always been a light. Our Savior must first of all be divine, having all knowledge and power. He must have also life which can create and maintain existence. He must also be light, for dead minds cannot know nor dead souls see.

II. The Witness (vv. 6-10). John the Baptizer came for a witness. He was not the light. Some might have thought him to be the promised Messiah. This he denied. He was a lamp which held forth light to men concerning the true light "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." He reflected light (v. 8). John told all that he knew. Testimony will expand as experience enlarges. The spoken word of man must confirm the experience of the word in our lives. John was a wonderful man, a man whom God delighted to honor, but he was a man. Men are not asked to believe blindly, but always upon an abundance of testimony.

III. The World (vv. 11-14). This world was created by Jesus, and throughout its existence he has been in the world, though the world knew him not. This living light had been coming into the world, and was not fully come until he was manifest to Israel at the baptismal act of John. In order to be made manifest the "Word was made flesh" in the person of Jesus. The world did not apprehend the light (v. 5) nor did the world which he was in and which was made by him (v. 10). Even his own people, literally his own household servants, i. e. Israel, received him not to themselves, but whoever receives him, even the vilest sinner of earth, and takes him into his heart to be all Jesus desired to be, savior, lord, teacher, friend, that instant he becomes a child of God. We cannot attempt to explain this mystery. The union of spirit and body was in one person, a sample fact; though unexplained, still true. The union of God with a human body, forming one person, Christ Jesus, sometimes spoken of separately, sometimes as a whole, sometimes as divine, sometimes as human. We cannot divide his activities into two sections and say this is divine and this is human; they are inexplicably blended into one. This Christ really dwelt among us. He did not merely appear to some persons, or come in a vision, and yet his abode among us was only temporary, only a few years, and we beheld his glory, the glory of the only begotten Son. The world expected a Messiah and his own creation, his own inheritance received him not, rejected him, opposed him, crucified him, their lord, savior, king and messiah. Those who received him and believed on his name became sons.

To be a child of God we must be born into the nature and character of God, into his spiritual life. We are members of his family. We are under a peculiar, loving care, dwelling under the shadow of his almighty wing. We have a share in his beautiful home.

We are heirs of all things through him, his joy, his love, his character and his blessing and the privileges of working for him and with him. We become heirs by being born of God, not of blood, physical descent nor inheritance, for the best of parents cannot bestow this gift upon their children.

Not by our own efforts or exertions nor the will of the flesh, not by the will of men, through wisdom and man's highest powers of intellect, but of God.

God's divine glory became a matter of sense perceptions (I John 1:3; 4:1, 3).

Over against every grace in him there is a corresponding grace wrought in us.

He fully revealed, not merely by his own word, but by his own person, all that is God (v. 18).

No heart is pure that is not passionate.

Let us lead our scholars to a decision to receive the Son of God as their savior, if they have not done so, to love him fervently, serve him faithfully and follow him closely.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

GIRAFFE'S BIRTHDAY.

"It was Gyp Giraffe's birthday," said Daddy, "and the Keeper of the Zoo said he would give a birthday party.

"All the Animals seemed to know that the Keeper had something in store for them. He was around them a good deal all the morning, and he took special pains to see that their Coats were well Brushed, and that they had good baths and scrubs.

"'We must all look well today,' said the Keeper, 'for it is Gyp Giraffe's Birthday, and he is to have a Party.'

"When afternoon came what should the Animals see coming into the Animal House, but a great many Children. There were Boys and there were Girls. And there were a few Grown-Ups.

"The Keeper led the way, saying, 'Here are my fine Animals.' The Animals stood up very straight at that and said, 'Thank-you!'

"You should have heard them say it! Each Animal spoke at the same time, and each one had his own special way of saying, 'Thank-you!'

"The Lions roared in great, loud Voices, 'Thank-you!'

"The Tigers roared in their wild way, 'Thank-you!'

"The Bears, the Zebras, the Kangaroos, the Hippopotamus Family, the Rhinoceros Family and the Leopards all called out, 'Thank-you!'

"The Children laughed with glee! They were not in the least frightened, for the Keeper had said that the Animals were most polite and would probably speak to their guests. Only, he had said, their different ways of speaking sometimes sounded rather frightful.

Wearing a Bow Around His Neck.

"The Children stopped in front of the Giraffe's cage. There was Gyp wearing a beautiful pink bow around his neck. It was around only a part of his neck—even though it was a very, very wide ribbon. For the Keeper had not been able to find any ribbon wide enough to cover the Giraffe's whole neck.

"'It's a lucky thing,' said the Keeper, 'that Gyp doesn't have to wear collars! Think of the collars that would have to be made for him!'

"Next to Gyp—in the cage alongside, was his Mother looking very proud and happy.

"'Many happy returns of the day,' said the Children. 'How old is he?' they asked the Keeper.

"'He is one year old,' he replied.

"At that all the Children burst out laughing. 'To think,' they said, 'that a great, tall, enormous Creature like that is only one year old!'

"Gyp and his Mother didn't seem to know just what the Children were laughing at, but they looked very much pleased. Gyp leaned his head out between the bars and reached his Mother's cage. She put her head out too, and they Kissed each other and rubbed their heads together.

"'Dear old Mother,' Gyp was saying, and his Mother was answering, 'My fine Son Gyp!'

"'We must have the party,' said the Keeper. 'There is special food today for Gyp and his Mother, and also for every other Animal. And there was even some Ice Cream for the Children, as the Keeper had asked the Children he knew loved Animals and were interested in all they were doing.

"For the Giraffes he had hay and vegetables. There was also some grain and meal, and mulberry leaves for which he had made a special trip to get.

"The Giraffes love mulberry leaves almost better than anything else and when Gyp saw what he was going to have as it was being put into his cage, he waved his great long Neck about and looked so Happy!

"And instead of Water, the Giraffes had Milk. For they much prefer Milk to water! And, of course, this was a Birthday Party, and they must have their favorite dishes.

"The other Animals got many Goodies they were especially fond of—and every Animal and Child ate the Keeper's treat—for everyone had just the right thing.

"When it was time for all the Children and Grown-Ups to leave, and time for the Animals to go to bed, the Giraffes began bending with their heads. Their long necks bent toward the ground and then went back up again.

"'What are they doing?' asked the Children.

"'They are making bows of thank-you's,' said the Keeper."

Importance of Schools.

A man writing to his son, said: "It is important to know people, and it is important to be worth knowing. School gives you a chance for both these details—a variety of people to know and a large variety of ways to make yourself worth knowing."

Willie Was Wise.

"Why did you pray so loud for a pony, Willie?" asked his sister. "God isn't deaf." "No," replied Willie, "but papa can't hear very well."

His Main Prop.

There was a man in our town, supported by his wife; but one day she turned him down—his only prop in life. And when he saw his wife had fled, he started on the run—he had no time to lose, he said—so he copped another one.

Learning.

He—You are more beautiful every day.

She—Hardly that, I think. It is just that your qualities of perception and taste are growing better.

CATHEDRALS of PERU

CATHEDRAL OF LIMA

THE traveler in South America who studies the various features of the history of that continent, the life of colonial times and that which followed it as the national life of the separate countries, soon discovers that there is a well-defined line of demarcation between that time when the people borrowed their artistic inspiration from the traditional sources in Europe and that later time when local influences began to be felt and when the continent developed its own artistic sense that demanded some original expression. This statement applies to the industries that were first brought over from Europe across the Atlantic; it is true of the social life and of education in all the republics of the southern continent manifesting characteristics which are peculiarly their own; it is likewise true of municipal and governmental affairs, and finally in regard to the construction of their buildings, especially of the architecture ecclesiastical edifices of the diocesan capitals, says the French edition of the Bulletin of the Pan-American union. As an example of the colonial epoch in church architecture the cathedral of Lima offers a good illustration. That country has one archbishopric, that of Lima, eight dependent bishoprics, viz., Arequipa, Huanuco, Chachapoyas, Ayacucho, Puno Trujillo, Cuzco, and Huaraz.

In connection with the name of Lima two characters will always be intimately associated with its historic memories; Pizarro, the intrepid conqueror, whose remains rest in the cathedral whose corner stone he laid, who founded the capital and gave it the name of La Ciudad de los Reyes (the city of the kings); and second a young girl who renounced a life of social ease and pleasure and became renowned for her piety, a renown which resulted in her canonization by Pope Clement IX in 1671 under the name of Saint Rosa of Lima, the patron saint of the capital city as well as of all Catholic South America.

It was Pizarro who laid the plans for the imperial city, including the erection of a great metropolitan church. It was not finished and dedicated until 1540, and it was at the request of Charles V of Spain that Pope Paul III raised the see of Lima to an archbishopric. As a consequence it was determined to rebuild the edifice, and the work was started under auspicious circumstances. Owing to various interruptions, changes of plans, and other delays the building was not finished until 1625. Not long after the consecration of the cathedral, by order of the Spanish viceroy, the mortal remains of the great conquistador were transferred to the edifice and now rest in a splendid sarcophagus in one of the chapels.

In 1746 an earthquake made a mass of ruins of the city of Lima, the cathedral being among the buildings seriously damaged. In 1758 it was finally completely restored. The building is of gray stone, and is the largest of the old Spanish ecclesiastical edifices of South America. The facade is 480 feet wide, the crowning feature of the building being its two massive square towers. The many columns and architectural decorations are for the most part Corinthian in style; it has five naves, each consisting of nine arched vaults, the two aisles being formed of ten chapels. The choir and stalls are of cedar and mahogany and are ornamented with remarkably fine wood carving, while among the treasures of the church are to be found some excellent paintings, among them being a fine Murillo and one of Rembrandt's masterpieces.

Arequipa Cathedral Is Old.

Among the cathedrals of Peru that of Arequipa is one of the oldest and most interesting. The city was raised to a bishopric in 1557 and the erection of the cathedral was commenced in 1612. It was completed in due course, but in 1844 its interior was partially destroyed by fire, many of its rich treasures, paintings, and other possessions being lost. The rebuilding took 20 years, and four years after its restoration it again suffered some damage from the terrible earthquake of 1868. The structure faces the Plaza de Armas, its facade measuring 450 feet in length. It has three entrances and the building is supported by 70 large columns of composite Ionic and Doric style, lending it a massive and splendid appearance. The interior is divided into three naves, separated by superb columns that support the great arches above with harmonious effect. The main altar is of marble, and the pulpit of beautifully carved wood.

Huanuco, capital of the department of the same name, was made an episcopal see in 1865. The once large population of the city has dwindled since the discovery of the famous copper mines at Cerro de Pasco until now there are perhaps about 8,000 left. The cathedral which fronts the plaza, is chiefly remarkable for its solid construction, having stone arches and a high and pointed steeple. This is accounted for by the fact that severe earthquakes have never visited this immediate section.

Chachapoyas has been a bishopric since 1843. The cathedral is a simple one-story structure of brick, having two square towers to relieve the plainness of the facade.

Ayacucho, a bishopric since 1609, has a cathedral of more pretentious architecture built of volcanic rock from the Picota mountains.

Puno, raised to a bishopric in 1861, has a cathedral which is well constructed and quite ornate in architectural embellishment. The space of the facade between the two towers is highly ornamented and has a number of fine statues of saints placed in open niches as an unusual feature.

Trujillo's Two Large Towers.

Trujillo, an episcopal see since 1577, has a large and substantial cathedral whose architectural features are two large towers with a cupola over the center of the building. Many fine paintings decorate the sacristy. The general plan of the building is similar to that of the cathedral of Lima.

Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, was made a bishopric as early as 1536. Construction of the cathedral was begun the same year, but for one reason and another the building was not completed until 90 years thereafter. It is in the style of the Spanish renaissance and was built of stone at a tremendous cost. The interior consists of three naves separated by stone pillars which support the high vaulted arches.

NEW MULVANEY IS FOUND

Promoted to Sergeant and Then Reduced to Private Within Four Months.

Private C—— was a man of mystery. We picked him out from the ranks during the first parade. There was no mistaking him; he was a young man, but an old soldier. There was nothing in his attestation paper to that effect; but a man does not become an expert at squad drill and the handling of arms by instinct. Van Hay writes in the Saturday Evening Post.

Next day we made him a lance corporal and gave him a dozen backward recruits to bring on. In a fortnight he was a full corporal; after two months he was a sergeant; after three months he was a corporal again; a week or two later a lance corporal; at the end of four months he was back in the ranks. He had a failing—just one—and it had been his master for ten years. He told me all about it. He asked me, in confidence, as a personal favor, not to recommend him for promotion again.

Promotion means increase of pay, and money to him spelled only disaster. He had been in two regiments of the line—he told me the names of both. He had fought in South Africa, but he had no medals to show. So we left him in the ranks—the best soldier and the bravest man in the whole company. He died very gallantly last October, during a bombing attack in the salient at Ypres. Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it.

Looking Ahead.

"What are you reading?"

"Oh, just a few hot weather hints on how to keep cool," replied the fat man.

"But summer is over now."

"I know it. I'm checking off the suggestions I tried, so I won't waste any time trying them again next summer."

Not a Botanical Species.

The artichoke, which originally came from Barbary, is not a botanical species, but a variety of the thistle, which grows spontaneously all along the African coast of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Palestine.

Animal Justice.

Some of the most interesting cases of animal justice are found among the birds, and many tales are told of these trials by uninvited and unsuspected human guests. It is said that a stork, whose morals were sadly out of repair once appropriated to himself the companion of a neighbor. The injured lady, with great dispatch, called together the storks of the district and haled her abductor before this tribunal. He was found guilty and sentenced and the court immediately turning executioner fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

Frank Explanation.

It was at a private entertainment, and a lady had just risen from the piano. "Would you like to be able to sing and play as I do, dear?" she queried of a little five-year-old miss. "No, ma'am," was the unexpected reply. "And why not?" asked the lady. "'Cause," explained the small observer, "I wouldn't like to have people say such horrid things about me."

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Nature warns you when the track of health is not clear. Kidney and bladder troubles cause many annoying symptoms and great inconvenience both day and night.

Unhealthy kidneys may *cause* lumbago, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints or muscles, at times have headache or indigestion, as time passes you may have a sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, sometimes feel as though you had heart trouble, may have plenty of ambition but no strength, get weak and lose flesh.

If such conditions are permitted to continue, serious *results* may be expected; Kidney Trouble in its very worst form may steal upon you.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patients, *who usually content themselves with doctoring the effects*, while the *original disease* may constantly undermine the system.

If you feel that your kidneys are the cause of your sickness or run down condition, try taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the famous kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys improve, they will help the other organs to health.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at all drug stores. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

Back to Crecy.

If, as may be assumed, body shields are to be provided for our troops in accordance with the report of Sir Douglas Haig, the action is a singular comment on progressive warfare. This moves in a circle. We are now in a sense back in the Crecy period as well as in the Crecy country. This gradual reversion to former methods has been remarkable throughout the war. Hand grenades were followed by helmets, and now body shields are to be adopted. The wise men who foresaw the suppression of the "white arm" will have to revise their predictions.

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES

With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Traveling for Health.

"Where's Three-Fingered Sam?" asked the visitor at Crimson Gulch.

"Travelin' fur his health."

"Is he sick?"

"He isn't. He's got his health now. But the boys he was playin' cards with last night say that unless he travels he's goin' to be in the hospital. An' every time they's a prescription like that dealt out in a card game it's best fur a man as values his health to take it."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Beaten Out.

Willis—The motion picture producers have gone the legitimate stage producers one better in all departments of the game.

Gillis—That's right. We always thought there couldn't be anything with less plot than a musical comedy until some of the "feature-films" of the past few months.—Puck.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Another Historic Repetition.

"The early Greeks, you will note," remarked the professor, "went barefoot as a rule."

"That's interesting. The high price of shoes now threatening this country isn't such a new thing as we thought it was."

Smile, smile, beautiful clear white clothes. Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore best. All grocers. Adv.

Some bachelors hurry through life as if a leap-year widow were chasing him.

Vital Statistics.

Vital statistics are sometimes vital in an unexpected sense. Since the European war began, several Americans, arrested as spies, have saved their lives by proving through the official records that they were born in this country. They have reason to be thankful that they were not born in states that do not register births.

Mean Suggestion.

"I hear Miss Oldgirl is going to be married."

"To whom? A collector of antiques?"

There was a little lawyer man, who gently smiled as he began her dear dead husband's will to scan. And thinking of his coming fee, he said to her quite tenderly "You have a nice 'fat legacy'." Next morning as he lay in bed with plasters on his broken head, he wondered what the deuce he'd said.

The only legacy left to some people is—poor stomach with a tendency to nervous indigestion, or dyspepsia and that close companion of the disorder called constipation. For more than half a century a ready remedy in countless thousands of households in every clime

Green's August Flower

has been successfully used for the relief of stomach and liver troubles all over the civilized world. All druggists or dealers everywhere have it in 25c. and 75c. sizes. Try it and see for yourself.

PILE SUFFERERS

Can Avoid the Pain and Expense of an Operation

There is no more annoying and embarrassing disease immaginable than Piles. It causes suffering to thousands of people who can find no relief in the remedies ordinarily used; who fear the pain and serious after effects frequently accompanying an operation, and in many instances cannot afford the expense of such an operation, which involves not only high surgical and hospital bills, but loss of time during convalescence. To Pile sufferers we offer quick and possibly permanent relief in

KONIKAL PILE REMEDY

a healing suppository that is used without causing the slightest inconvenience. The price is 50c the box. At your druggists, or by mail postpaid direct from

THE SAFETY REMEDY CO.
CANTON, OHIO

Write today for free sample, and our booklet "Relief From Piles."

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED

MULVOL OINTMENT

CERTAINLY DOES THE WORK

For the treatment of Eczema and all forms of Skin Diseases, it positively has no equal.

Mulvol Ointment is sold to you on a guarantee

Price $1.00, prepaid, trial size 50 cents.

THE MULVOL REMEDIES CO.
42 Vick Park B Rochester, N. Y.

W. N. U., FORT WAYNE, NO. 53--1916

WINCHESTER

HUNTING RIFLES

When you look over the sights of your rifle and see an animal like this silhouetted against the background, you like to feel certain that your equipment is equal to the occasion. The majority of successful hunters use Winchester Rifles, which shows how they are esteemed. They are made in various styles and calibers and ARE SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF HUNTING

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around $2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada but there is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

W. S. Nethery, Room 82, Interurban Station Bldg., Columbus, O.; J. M. MacLachlan, 215 Traction-Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Government Agents