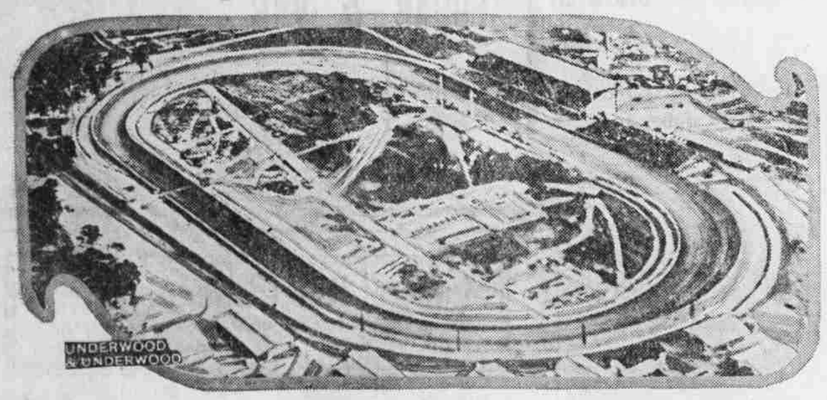
Fine Driving Track Recently Opened at Jacksonville

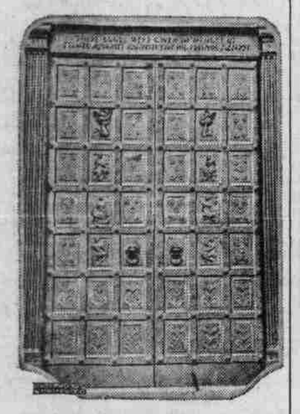


Aerial view of the new driving track of the Jacksonville Driving club, opened recently at the Florida State fair. It cost $72,000 and is the finest in the South.

CLYNE FORBIDS THIS

United States District Attorney Clyne at Chicago asserts that the women members of fashionable clubs there have been in the habit of carrying "hip liquor" in their stockings, and that his force of detectives is going to break up the practice. This young lady is showing how it is done.

MEMORIAL TO ARCHITECT



This is one of the two bronze doors of the Gould Memorial library of New York university dedicated a few days ago as a memorial to architecture in the person of the late Stanford White, the designer of the building. The doors were designed by Mr. White's son, Lawrence Grant White, and presented to the university by a committee of friends and admirers of the dead architect.

SCULPTOR OF BIG MEN

Miss Irene McCarthy, an American sculptress, at work on a statue of Briand in her studio in Washington. She is sculpturing the leaders of all the foreign delegations attending the arms conference.

The Modern Way.

Old-fashioned Aunt—Of course you intend to ask her father if you may pay your addresses to her.

Nephew—Not at all, aunt; I intend to pay in advance.

All Fixed.

"What are you up to?"

"Opening a drug store."

"Know anything about the drug business?"

"No, but I'm bound to make a go of it."

"Why?"

"Got an entire library on how to succeed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Few Lungs Perfectly Healthy.

Lungs in a perfectly healthy state are very rare, according to the curator of a Parisian medical institute.

Would Be a Relief.

"Don't you sometimes long for your childhood's happy days?" said the sentimental person.

"Yes," she answered, "there are times when I would enjoy hanging on the fence and making faces at people I don't like, instead of having to say, 'How do you do, dear? So glad to see you!'"—Stray Stories.

Fez to Have Power.

Two electric generating stations will be built in Morocco at a cost of $500,000 to supply Fez with power.

Destroyer DeLong Runs Aground

Gripped fast in the sand near Halfmoon bay, 20 miles south of San Francisco, the United States destroyer DeLong is seen lying helpless within a stone's throw of low water line. Rising water aft had driven the 75 men and officers in the crew to the forward compartment.

General Pershing Decorated Again

General Pershing received another decoration the other day in Washington. It was the double-barred cross which indicated that he had bought his share of Christmas anti-tuberculosis seals from litle Adrienne Mayer.

Delegates From Far Eastern State

Here is the delegation from the Far Eastern republic which, after traveling from Chita for nearly two months, has appeared in Washington to lay before the armament conference the demand that all Japanese troops be withdrawn from Siberia at once. In the group from left to right, are: A. Yazikoff, advisor of the Far Eastern government on economic matters; B. E. Skvirsky, former vice minister for foreign affairs; Mrs. B. E. Skvirsky; P. K. Karavaeff, economist and editor, and Gustav J. Farman, secretary.

BRIEF INFORMATION

The level of Roman London is 18 feet below the surface of the city.

Foliage in cities where there is much soot usually is free from insect pests.

Wilhelm while German emperor had seventy-three castles and other residences.

An aluminum sail boat invented in Germany closes hatches on its hull automatically in case of an upset and floats until its occupants are rescued.

The town of Radcliffe, Ia., with a population of 800, has 106 ex-service men, all of whom are members of the American Legion.

A factory has been established in New South Wales for the extraction of orange and lemon oils and the manufacture of calcium citrate and allied products.

In the Sixteenth century it was customary to put on one side of the blades of table knives the musical notes of the benediction or grace before meal, and on the other side the grace after meal.

The sun is 1,369,000 times larger than the earth.

Slugs of type seven inches in length are cast by a new typesetting machine.

Some fishes fill themselves with air and float bottom up on the surface when attacked.

The pulp industry of Pennsylvania employs 7,144 persons, and the wages and salaries approximate $12,500,000 a year.

A boxing contest was recently held under the auspices of the French army of occupation, between a German civilian and a French soldier. It was the first time since 1914 that a German was opposed to a Frenchman in a sporting event.

Hyde Park, London's greatest recreation center, recently saw the newest phase of a fashion which, though not altogether new, has hitherto been kept from public gaze. On a secluded park bench sat a young, fashionably dressed woman contentedly smoking a dainty briar pipe of fancy pattern.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

LIFE SAVING MEDALS

Medals as follows for heroic service in the saving of life have been awarded by the National court of honor, since its last meeting in May 1921.

GOLD MEDALS.—Henry Rate, Troop 7, Vineland, N. Y.; Henry A. Skelton, Troop 12, Wilmington, Del.

SILVER MEDALS.—George S. Allen, Troop 1, Bridgeport, Pa.; Joseph Buckley, Troop 2, Allston, Mass.; Loren C. Underwood, Troop 19, Denver, Colo.; Myles Turner, Troop 1, Lancaster, Ohio; Horace Viner, Troop 15, Denver, Colo.; Charles E. Carter, Troop 1, Tutwiller, Miss.; Morris Carmedy, Troop 2, Painesville, O.; Floyd Lamb, Troop 4, Westerly, R. I.; Cyril Ashworth, Troop 5, Westerly, R. I.; Milburn L. Fay, Troop 2, Lincoln, Ill.; Edwin Brockman, Troop 47, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael Larick, Troop 1, Emporium, Pa.; F. Austin Culver, Troop 1, Princess Anne, Md.; Camp Bonds, Troop 1, Muskogee, Okla.; William Barrar, Troop 5, Charleston, W. Va.; John A. Wilson, Troop 5, Columbus, O.; T. E. Tappan, Jr., Troop 1, Helena, Ark., Eugene Krenkie, Troop 1, Niagara, Wis.; Charles R. Green, Troop 1, Edna Mills, Calif.; Richard A. Dee, Troop 50, Hartford, Conn.; Paul Wolfert, Troop 12, Warren, O.; Glen A. Case, Troop 30, Des Moines, Ia.; Percy A. Baker, Troop 1, Terryville, Conn.; Ferman Villamil, Troop 1, Florida, N. Y.; Richard Wolven, Troop 1, Raritan, N. J.; William Kramar, Troop 1, Old Bridge, N. J.; Thomas H. Robinson, Troop 4, Camden, N. J.;

BRONZE MEDALS.—Ross Mace, Troop 2, Pe Ell, Wash.; Fred Leeburger, Troop 63, Des Moines, Ia.; Everett L. Cheney, Troop 1, Wilmington, Vt.; Morgan Willey, Troop 45, Denver, Colo.; Leland S. Waggoner, Troop 69, Denver, Colo.; Clifford I. Fingland, Troop 65, Liverpool, N. Y.; Kenneth W. Dayton, Troop 1, N. Harpersfield, N. Y.; Wright A. Edmonson, Jr., Troop 1, Marlboro, Mass.; Herman Boehringer, Troop 106, Philadelphia, Pa.; Merline Gerard, Troop 29, Berkeley, Cal.; William Palmer, Troop 5, Kewanee, Ill.; Charles Priest, Troop 1, East Long Meadow, Mass.; James McGeorge, Troop 43, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

BOY SCOUTS PLAY SANTA CLAUS

Last year Akron (O.) scouts collected and distributed 900 toys among the poor children of the city. This year they raised the number to 1,500. For weeks they canvassed the city for old toys, dolls, sleds, etc., which they painted, repaired and made to look as good as new to delight the hearts of the kiddies on Christmas morning. This kind of good turn is being quite generally practiced throughout the country. Other cities reporting similar Santa Claus service on the part of scouts were Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, O., and Butte, Mont. The Cincinnati council got out an attractive poster in the name of "Santa Claus Co., Inc.," bespeaking the public cooperation in handing over old toys to the boy scouts for repairing and redistribution under the auspices of the Associated Charities. The Butte scouts established a regular toy hospital at their headquarters, to which the papers gave considerable publicity.

SCOUTS MAKE TRAFFIC SURVEY

The city planning commission of Grand Rapids, Mich., recently invited the Boy Scouts of America to conduct a traffic survey. This was accomplished in so thorough and satisfactory a manner that the boys won high praise not only from the city planning department but from all who saw the boys at their work. The count was checked up by men from the traffic safety council and was found in only one instance to have been inaccurate. Hugh E. Lynch, secretary of the commission, in thanking Scout Executive Walker for the boys' services, said that he regretted that every boy could not have the benefit of scout training, because he could see in watching the boys at work how far-reaching the influence of the movement was and what a genuine contribution to citizenship training.

EXPLORE UNCHARTED SWAMPS

A group of scouts and scout officials, representatives of the National Geographic society and newspaper men from Atlanta and other Georgia towns went on an exploring expedition last November into the hitherto uncharted Okefenokee swamps to investigate its wild life.

TO GIVE SERVICE MEDAL

The board of trustees of the village of Bronxville, N. Y., has voted to award a "Village Medal" every year to the boy scout whose record at school, at home, at work (if employed) and in scouting activities indicates the most promise and achievement and one in whom the village may justly take real pride. The name of the scout who is so honored will be placed on a permanent tablet in the trustee's room of the village hall.

SCOUTS SAVE BUILDINGS

When a group of boy scouts in Broken Arrow, Okla., were gathered at a troop meeting, word was brought that a fire had broken out in the vicinity which was endangering many buildings, as the high wind was blowing cinders from roof to roof. Instantly the boys, under their assistant scoutmaster, were mobilized for service with "A Scout for Every Roof" as their slogan. Fire Chief Walker later reported that the scouts' action undoubtedly saved several houses.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE

The Erie (Pa.) scouts sponsored a community Christmas tree program. The tree was donated by a public-spirited citizen and was erected, wired and decorated by the scouts, the material being supplied by the city. Gifts were donated by the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, and the scouts themselves collected and repaired old toys so that no kiddies went away disappointed.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS FOR FOWLS INCREASE PRODUCTION OF EGGS

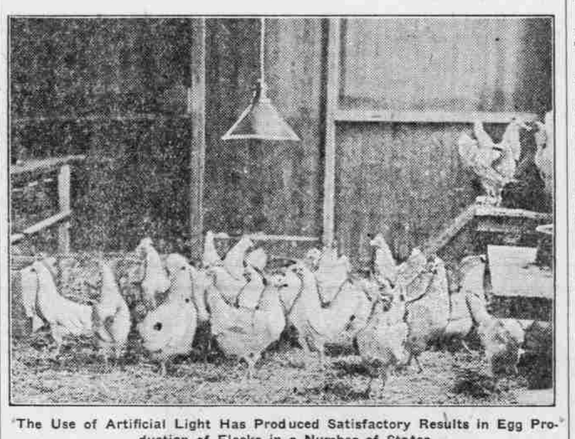
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Artificial lights properly operated will materially increase the winter egg production of pullets, the United States Department of Agriculture believes. The use of lights may also slightly increase the yearly egg production of individual hens, though not to any marked extent. The opinion of the department's poultry division is fully corroborated by many of the state experiment stations, particularly those in California, Indiana, Kansas, Washington, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New York and New Jersey. County agents working in New York and New Jersey report considerable activity in this project, in which the Department of Agriculture usually cooperates with the state agricultural college through the county agent.

Lighting as a Feeding Measure.

It should be well understood that artificial lighting is intended primarily as a means of getting the hens to feed longer than they otherwise would during the short days of fall and winter. An extra feeding of scratch grain should be provided, so that the flock is induced to eat not only enough for maintenance but an amount comparable to what is eaten in the more active laying seasons.

Lights are used soon after September 1 in New Jersey, but in most localities they are started November 1 and continued to April 1. Conditions vary in different states. What may be good practice in New Jersey may not work in Kansas. In the latter state electricity is considered the only practicable kind of light, while in other states kerosene lamps and gasoline mantles are sometimes used. Electricity is the most practical method to use wherever it is available.



The Use of Artificial Light Has Produced Satisfactory Results in Egg Production of Flocks in a Number of States.

How to Use Artificial Light.

The total daylight, real and artificial, should be about fourteen hours. There are three ways of increasing the apparent length of the day—by turning on lights very early in the morning, or by keeping them going several hours at night, or by using them both morning and night. While all three methods have given good results, the first is usually found most convenient, because the lights merge into daylight and no ill effects result if they are not turned off promptly.

In using the second method some dimming device is needed with electric lights to lower the illumination gradually. The hens do not get to their roosts if the light is suddenly extinguished. Gasoline and kerosene lamps have to be turned down.

Artificial lighting can be abused, with disastrous effects on the flock. If they are run for too long a day, the hens may produce well for a short time and then begin to moult. If the laying passes 60 per cent, or, in the opinion of some poultry authorities, 50 per cent, there is danger of moulting and consequent cessation of laying. In the spring the lights should never be stopped abruptly. The length of time they are run should be shortened about ten minutes a day until they can be entirely abandoned.

Other Points With Lights.

Fresh water should be given the flock the first thing in the morning when the lights are turned on. Birds of different ages should not be housed together or lighted in the same way. They should be properly graded and flocked according to age. Lighting makes it possible to carry February-hatched pullets through the first fall and winter producing period with less moulting. Yearlings and two-year-old hens are better if started with artificial lights in January, and the method is not as profitable as with pullets. It is considered a questionable practice to turn lights on culled hens to stimulate egg production. In New Jersey, where the largest amount of work has been done with artificial lighting, it is thought better to sell the culls and buy good birds.

Artificial lights should be suspended from the ceiling so that the entire floor space is lighted. If the roosting closet partition casts a shadow on the roosts, the chickens will go to sleep in the shadow.

Results in New Jersey show that in general the use of lights nearly doubles production during the period of high prices of eggs and greatly increases the usual net return over the cost of lights and feed in the lighted pens. The lighted flock showed better health than the unlighted ones, and the subsequent laying was as good among the birds which had had winter lights as with any of the birds.

A record was kept of 14 New Jersey flocks for five months. The birds averaged 3,802 in number and laid 280,511 eggs altogether. This was a 41 per cent production, whereas a 22 per cent production was usual before the experiment. This meant an increase of 127,158 eggs.

An experiment was made at the agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, N. J., in which 600 unlighted pullets made a profit of $3.20 per bird, but 500 lighted birds cleared $5.07 each. The lights were turned on in the morning. Where an evening lunch was given to 100 pullets the profit per bird was $5.48. The fuel and operating cost for 1,100 birds was 4.4 cents per bird. An increase of a single egg per bird pays this cost.

Green Food Essential.

Chickens must have green food. The reason many farm hens are found dead under the roosts in the first warm days of spring, or are found limping in the last stages of liver trouble, is because through the winter they have been fed too rich a ration.

Poor Care of Sows.

Sows that are improperly fed, that are kept in poorly ventilated quarters and that do not get sufficient exercise have a poor chance to produce healthy, vigorous litters.

FARM VALUES HURT BY CHANGES

Certain Crops Have Ceased to Be Profitable.

Farmer in Making New Selection Will Do Well to Look Back and Follow Economic Changes That Have Occurred.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farmers, before buying a farm, have saved themselves future losses by looking well into the matter of a probable change in the type of farming practiced in the region they have under consideration. Certain crops may cease to be profitable owing to the development of other regions more favorably situated for their production and marketing. Some crops may have to be abandoned because of disease, insect pests or other causes. The United States Department of Agriculture suggests the test question: Is the farm selected adapted to such possible changes?

For instance, the farm selected may now be growing beans, potatoes, corn, oats, clover and hay, with the prospect that beans and potatoes will soon cease to be profitable. The question then arises—can some other crop or crops be found to replace them? Very few regions have a wide range of crops, especially in general farming, and adaptability to new crops is a very important consideration.

Can the beef-cattle farm be made over into a dairy farm? Can the dairy farm be made into a sheep farm? Can the fruit farm be made into a hay, grain or live stock farm? In many instances it will be found that the farm in question demands a type of farming that cannot be easily changed to meet the needs of changing conditions.

When making a selection, look back and follow the local economic changes that have occurred in the last 30 years, and then judge for yourself whether the farm you have under consideration has the adaptability necessary for meeting the changes that are bound to come in the future.

Go Over Stored Produce.

Go over vegetables and fruits stored in the cellar once in a while and cull out decaying specimens, otherwise all will soon decay.

Storing Root Crops.

Cover carrots, beets and other root crops with dry sand to prevent wilting. They should be stored in a cool place.

Produce of Woodlands.

An acre of woodland produces two-thirds of a cord of wood a year.

BEST CABBAGE FOR STORING

Should Be Carefully Grown and of Variety Well Adapted to Keeping, Say Experts.

Cabbage for storing should be carefully grown and handled and of a variety well adapted to keeping, say the vegetable specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The heads should be solid and all loose leaves removed and practically free from injuries caused by insects and diseases. They should be placed in a storage house so constructed and arranged as to prevent drip from the structure striking the stored heads. It is also essential that moisture and ventilation be so controlled as to prevent the condensation of moisture on the cabbage while in storage. The temperature maintained in common storage houses may vary from 32 to 45 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on outdoor conditions. In no case should the cabbage be allowed to freeze.

The usual type of constuction employed in commercial storage houses is that of a broad, low house with an alley sufficiently wide to admit a team and wagon through the center, and with the storage bins or shelves arranged on either side. The cabbage is placed on shelves in layers, one to three layers deep, or in crates or ventilated bins. Banks, pits and cellars are also largely used for the keeping of the crop.

Sprouted Oats for Hens.

Laying hens can use a square inch of sprouted oats per hen each day. The sprouted oats are slightly laxative but this can be regulated.

Layers Need Exercise.

Perhaps one of the main reasons why farm flocks are healthy and hearty is that they have wide range most of the year and the chance for the exercise naturally needed, but which closely confined flocks are denied.

Production of Eggs.

If the hen is of the right age for laying and the housing conditions are right, she may be expected to produce a pound of eggs for every four or five pounds of feed.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

—COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION—

TWO HOLLY TREES

"I've been standing here a long time," said the first Holly Tree.

"So have I," said the second Holly Tree. "I am sure I cannot remember how long but I do know that it has been for a long, long time.

"We belong to a very famous place," the second Holly Tree continued.

"Ah yes," said the first Holly Tree. "I know. We're a part of the grounds of Mount Vernon where George Washington used to live.

"A little girl came to see Mount Vernon not long ago and she said.

" 'To think of holly trees being here!'

"She hadn't expected to see us. It seems, because she thought of us only in connection with Christmas time, and Christmas decorations.

"But she was much pleased to see two real holly trees growing just as any other trees would grow, or standing and blooming just as any other trees would do, though I suppose I should say that we bloom and wear our green leaves just as any other holly tree would do. That would be more correct.

"For of course holly trees haven't the same ways as other trees.

"But I got thinking about Christmas and how fine it is to be a Holly Tree."

"It is almost Christmas now, isn't it?" asked the second Holly Tree.

"Almost Christmas," said the first Holly Tree. "You know of course we have lived here for so long a time. We were talking of that only a few minutes ago.

"A Most Important Part."

"And we belong to this most historical and interesting place.

"There are few, if any, places in the country which are as interesting as this one is. And we belong to it, and people come here to admire the place and the beauty and they like to see us too.

"We're very gay and pretty, we holly trees, blooming as we do so gaily! Our berries are so pretty and bright and festive and gay.

"But not only do we belong to this historical place, but we are famous too. Because, you know, we have, as a family always been used for Christmas decorations.

"Oh yes, holly is a most important part of the Christmastime, and I love to think of how many of our relatives have helped to make Christmas day brighter than ever.

"It makes me feel quite excited as Christmas time comes near and as I hear the visitors talk about Christmas as well as about the beauties of this place!

"It makes me feel so pleased too, because I can think to myself, as I stand here and look out over the river below and the beautiful white house just above, that our family have done their part in the world too to add to the pleasure and gaiety of people.

"I suppose it makes one feel that way when one is a part of a place like this. To belong to the grounds of Mount Vernon, and to stand so near the house where General Washington once lived, makes one want to be proud of something in the family.

"Yes, it makes one want to be proud of something well done.

"And so I am glad that we have given of our beauty and our brightness as a family to the Christmas-time decorations. I'm mighty glad of that."

"Indeed, and so am I," said the second Holly Tree. "But hush! I hear some one speaking.'

The Holly Trees both listened and some one said.

"What lovely Holly Trees. They add to all this beauty, don't they? And it isn't often that I've seen Holly Trees; it's really a treat to see them!"

Good Copy.

Young William received a new diary for a present and was encouraged by his mother to set down each day's doings.

The first day he wrote: "Got up at seven," and then continued to record incidents of the day.

On his mother's advice he took it to his teacher for approval.

She criticized his first phrase. "Don't say 'got up,' William," she said. "The sun doesn't get up; it rises."

Upon retiring that night William remembered his teacher's instructions and wrote with much care in his diary: "Set at nine."

High Building Gets More Daylight.

The sun rises about half an hour earlier and sets about half an hour later on an average for the year at the top of the Woolworth building in New York than at street level.

Receiving and Giving.

There's a vast difference between gratitude for blessings enjoyed, and for privilege to help others to have what they should have. It's exactly the difference between receiving and giving.

"Caddie" and "Cad."

To call the boy who carried your clubs on the golf course a cad would be an insult, he is a caddie. Yet cad is only the abbreviated form of caddie, the Lowland-Scot word for an errand boy.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

They Wilt.

"Which weeds are the easiest to kill?" asked young Flickers of Farmer Sassfrass, as he watched that good man at his work.

"Widow's weeds," replied the farmer. "You have only to say 'Wilt thou?' and they wilt."

Always a Way.

"No, he has never kissed me."

"Give him a slight hint."

"I have given him several in vain."

"Then try climbing on his lap."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

DON'T DESPAIR

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief in

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

Shave, Bathe and Shampoo with one Soap.—Cuticura

Cuticura Soap is the favorite for safety razor shaving.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

ITCH!

Money back without question if HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap), fail in the treatment of Itch, Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter or other itching skin diseases. Try this treatment at our risk. Sold by all reliable druggists. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas

Liggett & Myers KING PIN PLUG TOBACCO

Known as "that good kind"

Try it—and you will know why

NR Tonight Tomorrow Alright

Get a 25c. Box.

Nature's Remedy NR TABLETS

$75 FOR CERTAIN DATE QUARTER; other big prices paid for coins. Send 10c for coin book. ARTHUR W. HENK, 429½ Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Build Profitable Business of Your Own—$250 buys complete equipment and supplies. We have shown others how to make $1,000 monthly from the start. Why not you? Economy Overtire Co., 314 3rd St., Davenport, Ia.

W. N. U., FORT WAYNE, NO. 52--1921.

Blessings of Obscurity.

"Doesn't it make you discontented to read about movie stars getting $2,000 a week?"

"Sometimes it does," said the citizen whose income is $3,000 a year, "but, on the other hand, it is a lot of satisfaction for me to know that I don't have to tell an inquisitive public what I eat, what I wear, how I amuse myself in my leisure moments and the exact state of my affections from day to day."

Bring Up the Firing Squad.

"I see here that this country has shipped fifty thousand tons of barbed wire to Russia," said the boob, as he looked up from his newspaper.

"I wonder what that's for."

"Oh," replied the cheerful idiot, "I suppose they are going to try and keep the cow in Moscow."—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Foolish Question.

Careless Ike—Any of you fellows see a pair of leggings around here?

Boston Mike—Well, as there are about two hundred men in this company and they all wear leggings, I don't suppose it would surprise them any if they did see a pair.—The Leatherneck.

Foul Play.

The Scottish bowling team is accompanied by a band of pipers which plays prior to every important match. The general opinion is that this gives a very unfair advantage to the Northerners, who are used to it.—The Passing Show (London).

An Interested Party.

First Turkey—Believe in disarmament?

Second Turkey—Certainly; I'd start with the ax.

Taken in Turn.

"Let's see, whom were we discussing?" "I forget! Who went out of the dressing room last?"—London Mail.

U. S. Army Lumberman Rubber Shoes

WILL OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY PAIRS

These Shoes are more flexible and comfortable, too—no amount of twisting or bending will crack the pure Para rubber used.

Just a Made-to-Order Shoe for Farmers, Miners and Lumbermen.

They stay waterproof, for the straight grain leather upper is joined to the rubber bottom with four rows of stitching.

These Shoes are 12 inches in height

$3.95 Per Pair and 10 Cents for Postage

These Shoes are selling wholesale at higher prices. Send money order or check to IRVING DRUCKER, Director of Sales, Dept. W, 238 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y.