

Los Angeles Boy Needed Help



Leroy Young, 1116 Georgia St., Los Angeles, is a "regular" fellow, a "regular" in sports, and at the top in his classes at school. To look at him now, you'd think he never had a day's sickness but his mother says: "When Leroy was just a little fellow, we found his stomach and bowels were weak. He kept suffering from constipation. Nothing he ate agreed with him. He was fretful, feverish and puny."

"When we started giving him California Fig Syrup his condition improved quickly. His constipation and biliousness stopped and he had no more trouble of that kind. I have since used California Fig Syrup with him for colds and upset spells. He likes it because it tastes so good and I like it because it helps him so wonderfully."

California Fig Syrup has been the trusted standby of mothers for over 50 years. Leading physicians recommend it. It is purely vegetable and works with Nature to regulate, tone and strengthen the stomach and bowels of children so they get full nourishment from their food and waste is eliminated in a normal way.

Four million bottles used a year shows how mothers depend on it. Always look for the word "California" on the carton to be sure of getting the genuine.

AS FIRST AID
Use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh
All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not satisfying.

America Has Practical Broom-Corn Monopoly

Broom corn is one of those natural products, like cork, that are so perfectly adapted to the uses to which they are put that no substitute has been found or is likely to be found. It is almost exclusively an American crop. The first broom-corn market in this country was developed by the Shaker community at Watervliet, N.Y., in 1793.

In the early part of the Eighteenth century broom-corn raising and broom making were largely in the hands of the Shakers and others in New England, especially in the Connecticut valley. Later the center of the industry shifted to the Mohawk valley. Until well past the middle of the century New York and Virginia continued to be the broom country; then production started moving westward.

Dainty white dresses for baby or daughter made beautiful by Russ Ball Blue. Your Grocer has it—Adv.

The order of the Golden Horseshoe was the first order established in the United States. It was organized in Virginia in 1724.

Of the persons reported as centenarians in the 1920 United States census, 1,561 were men and 2,706 were women.

ONE PRESCRIPTION MADE FAMILY DOCTOR FAMOUS



Seldom has any single act been of greater benefit to mankind than that of Dr. Caldwell in 1885, when he wrote the prescription which has carried his fame to the four corners of the earth.

Over and over, Dr. Caldwell wrote the prescription as he found men, women and children suffering from those common symptoms of constipation, such as coated tongue, bad breath, headaches, gas, nausea, biliousness, no energy, lack of appetite, and similar things.

Demand for this prescription grew so fast, because of the pleasant, quick way it relieved such symptoms of constipation, that by 1888 Dr. Caldwell was forced to have it put up ready for use. Today, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as it is called, is always ready at any drugstore.

COULD NOT SLEEP NIGHTS

Helped By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Fairhaven, Mass.—"I am taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during the change of life and I think it is a wonderful tonic. When I feel nervous and run-down my husband gets me a bottle right away. It is a great help to me and I think that if other people would only take it when they feel all run-down and take it as the directions say, they would find it a great benefit. My worst symptoms were nervousness and tired feelings. I could not sleep nights and I did not care about my work. I was so nervous I would cry if anyone looked at me."—Mrs. Ada Besse, 196 Washington Street, Fairhaven, Mass.

Ginger Ella

by Ethel Hueston
Illustrations by Irwin Myers

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STORY FROM THE START

In the usually quiet home of Rev. Mr. Tolliver of Red Thrush, Iowa, his motherless daughters, Helen, Miriam and Ellen—Ginger Ella—are busy "grooming" their sister Marjory for participation in the "beauty pageant" that evening. With Eddy Jackson, prosperous young farmer, her escort, Marjory leaves for the anticipated triumph.

CHAPTER I—Continued

While Ginger complained, however, he obligingly did her share of the straightening, and the dusting, and he rearranging.

"Nice sensible girls like ours, no flits, no nonsense, no put-on about them. Work hard. Good natured. Easy to live with. But let a man larken the horizon—disgusting, simply disgusting. Do you understand it, ather?"

"Well, perhaps—at least, I am used to it," he evaded adroitly.

Helen, returning, laughed good-naturedly. "Now, now, little one, don't be jealous," she said.

"Jealous—jealous! Me, jealous? envious of a—a male school teacher?" Helen frowned. "Father, I wish you wouldn't let her say 'male school teacher' in that insulting manner. A professor of mathematics with two degrees is not the same as a male school teacher. And besides as you know very well, he isn't going to teach for ever. He is going to write textbooks."

"Textbooks! But they're already not textbooks. Don't tell me they're going to discover more mathematics to make us learn."

"Ginger, don't talk so loud, for good sake. He'll be here in a minute. Sh! Here he is."

"Disgusting—simply disgusting," Ginger buried herself once more in her despised paper.

Horace Langley came in, greeted Helen with a perfunctory, before-the-familial kiss, and shook hands with Mr. Tolliver.

"What's the matter with Ginger?" Ginger looked up. "Oh, hello—are you here? I was just interested in—uh, she stole a look at the paper, what Lloyd George said to the Elks—I mean, to Coolidge." She nudged her father with a sharp little elbow.

"Ellen, suppose we run down and have a cream cone? I feel quite fatigued with the strain of living up to Marjory's beauty. Won't you come along, Miriam? Helen, why don't you and Horace come, too?"

"Oh, I don't think so, father. Not this time, thanks. You go. And do keep an eye on Ginger. She's so apt to walk out unexpectedly, you know."

But Ginger, disdaining answer, with great hauteur led the way down the flagstone path that curled through the green grass.

CHAPTER II

It was a pleasant house, the old brown Methodist parsonage at Red Thrush, Iowa. While it was old in point of years, it was not called the old parsonage for its age, but because a new one was in projection.

It is true that it boasted all modern improvements, but they were improvements so obviously added to cater to a progressive generation that they fitted but inharmoniously into its general contour. The bathroom had been jealously installed in a corner bedroom. Electricity had been wired in, at as little expense as possible. A furnace had been introduced into a cellar room, and at that time, to facilitate the piping, the partition between parlor and sitting room had been removed to make one large living room, in strict conformity with the style.

It was the living room which boasted the second charm of the old house, in the form of a circular staircase rising grandly from the back of the room. Perhaps, in the most technical phraseology, it was not altogether a circular staircase, but it curved gracefully upward, and gave the same effect. The girls loved it.

But where the old parsonage was merely of a drab plainness, the new one was to be a model of modern architecture. It was to have electric refrigeration—a parsonage! Only five houses in Red Thrush had electric refrigeration—the new parsonage would be the sixth.

In the true sense of the "Discipline," he old parsonage was no parsonage at all. It was merely a house, owned by a member, and rented to the church for its pastoral use for ten dollars a month. The Methodist church had thrust its small spire above the surrounding maples when there were no more than a dozen houses in the township, a staunch little testimony to the indefatigable determination of early Methodism. The building itself had not been much in its best days, and was nothing at all in these, its worst ones. As anything but a curiosity it would have been abandoned for practical purposes years ago.

It was the growing realization—and it takes a church group many years to grow up to this realization—of the absolute need for more ample accommodations that brought Mr. Tolliver to Red Thrush. The district superintendent had been asked to pick out a "buster" to put the new church over on the congregation. Mr. Tolliver was known as a buster, and so it came with his four daughters to the stately brown parsonage in the maple grove beside the old brown church.

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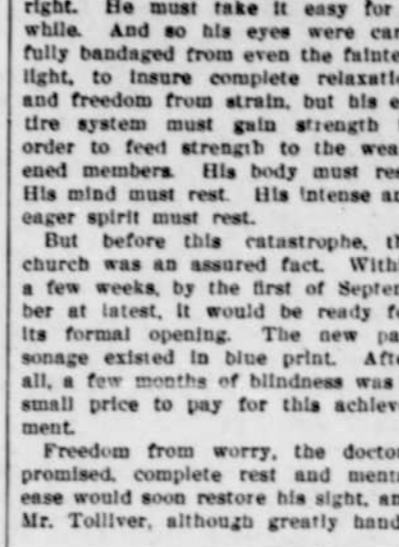
It was the nervous strain of over-work attendant upon bustling the new church into Red Thrush that finally resulted in a nervous reaction and physical wearing down which led at last to temporary blindness, a cloud over his eyes, a thick mist fogging his vision. Rest, the specialists in Chicago said he needed, good food, good air, a general building-up. The eyes would be all right, when he was all right. He must take it easy for a while. And so his eyes were carefully bandaged from even the faintest light, to insure complete relaxation and freedom from strain, but his entire system must gain strength in order to feed strength to the weakened members. His body must rest. His mind must rest. His intense and eager spirit must rest.

But before this catastrophe, the church was an assured fact. Within a few weeks, by the first of September at latest, it would be ready for its formal opening. The new parsonage existed in blue print. After all, a few months of blindness was a small price to pay for this achievement.

Freedom from worry, the doctors promised, complete rest and mental ease would soon restore his sight, and Mr. Tolliver, although greatly handicapped in his work, did not worry as to the final outcome. True, upon his first visit to the doctors, some three months previous, they had thought a month's time would be amply sufficient for his recovery, and at the end of the month the mist was still dark upon him. Another month, and still the mist. He should have returned some days ago for a third examination and treatment, but the financial situation in the parsonage was such as to render this impossible. He told himself there was no hurry, he would go soon. For what with the travel and hotel expenses, and medical treatments, the burden of his misfortune was more financial than physical.

But all this was only for a short time. When the new church was a fact accomplished, he felt it would be easier for his ardent spirit to find the rest that would mean restoration for his eyes. He felt no sort of resentment for his affliction. He got on very well. The girls were good, they helped him greatly. The members were patient, full of sympathy, because they loved him. He knew his

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Bible from cover to cover, and his every thought was centered upon his work so that his sermons did not deteriorate. Just a little rest, freedom from killing worry, if only there were more money!

If the girls felt anxiety on his account, bravely they gave no sign. A hundred dollars a month is not a great deal of money on which to support a family and maintain three daughters in school. And Mr. Tolliver had never relinquished his old custom of tithing—a tenth of his wife for the Lord. If sometimes the girls felt that ten dollars a month could better be spared from the church than from the parsonage, that the Lord in His altness might better be deprived than the pastor in his poverty, they did not complain. Ellen thought about it, of course, for she was turbulent, given to turbulent thoughts. It was her birth which had cost the home its mother. Perhaps it was sorry knowledge of what she had cost the family that stirred her to a great eagerness to do something for them, that determined her to carry life before her with a high and triumphant hand. Perhaps it was only her youth, for she was not yet seventeen. It was for this turbulence of hers that she was known as Ginger Ella.

Helen, who was twenty-three years old, after two years of training at the normal school, had served for two years as a teacher in a neighboring town. Her small check coming into the parsonage every month had meant something almost akin to richness, until the unaccustomed expense of medical treatments had made such voracious demands upon them. Now the twins also were ready to go into the normal school for training, in the fall. Ginger felt that it was a real extravagance on the part of the family to assume the expense of educating Marjory to teach school. That money might better be saved. Marjory was beautiful. The obvious end of beauty is marriage to great fortune. From her earliest childhood in her queer, small heart, Ginger Ella had secretly dedicated her beautiful sister to that high estate. She would enrich the family by marriage.

In her inexperienced youth, Ginger divided all men broadly into three general groups—regular men, romantic figures and base pretenders. Regular men were like her father, settled, urbane, and immune to sex. Like Eddy Jackson, Ginger called him a regular.

Eddy Jackson had been one of their first friends when the Tollivers came to Red Thrush. He was a farmer. Not that Ginger called what Eddy Jackson did farming. The neighbors did not call it that, either. Ginger Ella called it playing. They called it kid-gloving. Eddy Jackson was an agriculturalist, an experimentalist. He was of the new school, one of those who studies the land as a mechanic studies his tools. The neighbors laughed at what they called his high-dinkuses—but the fact that he made, in spot cash, every year, nearly twice as much money as they did from the same amount of land, gave him a certain authority among them. They said he was lucky, but they went to him for advice.

There was a long low building on his farm which Ginger called the sacred shed. Eddy Jackson called it the lab. And there, with microscopes and plates and curious tubes and queer liquids and funny little boxes and bottles and cans of sand and soil, Eddy Jackson did strange things with soil, with seeds and sprouts.

Often, during the summer, young men, students from the state university, came and stayed at the farm—which Eddy called Pay Dirt—and hobbnobbed about with him fraternally. But when Eddy told them to do anything, they obeyed as if they were servants. And so they were. But not the servants of Eddy Jackson—servants of the soil, of the state, the great farming state of Iowa.

So Eddy Jackson, for all his youth and his sometimes flippant way of dealing with serious subjects, fitted into Ginger's classification as regular—just like her father. He never waxed sentimental. He never succumbed to what she bitterly termed "pawing." He went about with Helen until Professor Langley attained the heights of monopoly to her time as well as her affection, and then he obligingly transferred his attentions to the twins, taking them interchangeably according to the occasion, or both together, and sometimes, although she always protested, Ginger herself.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bidders Set Own Prices on Rare First Editions

There is a recent story of a man who took his old copy of "Alice in Wonderland" to a Boston bookstore to be rebound. The bookstore clerk, who recognized the book as a first edition, is reported to have told the customer that the book was worth \$2,500. The value of first editions fluctuates with the condition of the copy, and in particular with the person bidding for the volume. The first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," London, 1865 is very rare and consequently much sought by collectors. Its value is approximately \$3,500; a presentation copy might be worth more. This is because the author withdrew the book from circulation shortly after it was published, as he did not think the illustrations came out well. They were by John Tenniel, who was also reported to be dissatisfied with them.

The next edition came out in London in 1893 and is worth about \$350 to \$500. The third valuable edition

Looked Like It

The car was unusually crowded, and an inoffensive-looking little man accidentally stepped upon another's toe.

"You clumsy fool!" roared the injured man, clapping his foot and massaging it very gently. "You might have broken my instep."

An abject apology failed to appease him in the slightest.

"Do you think my feet were made for an idiot to walk on?" he demanded.

"It almost seems as if they were," was the quiet rejoinder.—London Answers.

Something Omitted

Modeling in clay, now taught to children in many elementary schools, is taken very seriously by some of the young sculptors, judging from a story told by Mrs. Laura Knight, A. R. A. A friend of hers was one of a party who were inspecting the works of various pupils, and they had gathered round to look at a statuette of a little old lady which a child of five or thereabouts had just finished. "I wonder what the old lady is thinking about?" somebody asked, and she can't think," replied the tiny sculptor, "I didn't make her any brains."

He Really Lived

Good King Wenceslas, who peeped out of the window at the celebration of the feast of Stephen, is usually regarded as a mythical person. He is said to have really lived, however, and the thousandth anniversary of his birth is about to be celebrated. In Polish his name was Vaclav, which somehow got transformed into the German Wenzel and so became Wenceslas. There are many other stories told about his goodness besides that of the Christmas carol.

Many Uses for Iron in Construction of Homes

Pure iron is used for special purposes in house construction, one of the most important of which is metal lath.

Metal lath is widely used because according to the underwriters' laboratories, authorities on fire tests and fire prevention matters, it will protect both sides of an ordinary wood-studded partition under a temperature as high as 1,750 degrees Fahrenheit for upwards of one hour. Some of the best metal lath now obtainable is made of pure iron.

Eaves troughs, down spouts, flashings and so on are made of pure iron because it resists rust so effectively. Being virtually free from rust-promoting impurities so common in ordinary iron and steel, it resists the corrosive action of moisture, smoke and salt air.

Iron nails of great age have been found to be in almost perfect condition. Absence of impurities is given as the reason for their rust-resistance. So the great durability of pure iron,

Treatment of Basement Walls to Keep Water Out

A remedy for wet cellars seems to be sought by a great many people who have bought small homes within the past few years. The best remedy, of course, is to "lock the door before the horse is stolen." In other words, waterproof the foundation at the time the house is built so that water will not have a chance to get in. Since this is not possible in homes already built, the following methods are suggested:

The most satisfactory method of keeping out dampness and ground water is to prevent its entry into the foundation wall by a waterproof coating on the exterior face of the wall. This coating may take the shape of one inch waterproof cement troweled onto the wall, or if serious water conditions are discovered a tar paper and hot pitch membrane may be required to assure keeping out the water. Either of the above would require that the ground around the house be excavated sufficiently to allow a workman to apply this coating.

It is feasible where the water is not under heavy pressure, i. e., where there are no springs, but only surface water to contend with, to apply a waterproof coating on the inside of the foundation wall thus avoiding the up-jetting of the grounds around the house. The most generally adopted method is the one-inch thickness of waterproof cement troweled on similarly to the job suggested for the exterior face of the wall. This is not

Remodel the Basement if More Room Is Needed

When the needs of a growing family get to the point where a little extra space would save a great deal of wear and tear on dispositions, go to the basement and ponder. Even if there is money with which to build an addition, even if architecture and ground make this possible, consider the possibilities of cellar conversion: to build an addition to the house is not economic when the removal of trash, usually a fire and health menace, from the cellar and the expenditure of a little thought, time and money will provide extra living space.

If the need is for additional sleeping accommodations, a sleeping porch built over the open porch or sunroom will probably solve the problem; but if the need is for a study room for the children, or a rainy day playroom, a den or office for dad, or space for entertaining, then a few extra electric outlets, a partition perhaps and some paint judiciously used below stairs will probably do the trick.

Plumbing and Heating

Plumbing and heating supplies include innumerable products, sizes and types.

especially when galvanized, is causing it to be used more and more in building construction.

Since the metal house resists fire, it takes a lower insurance rate. Maintenance costs are greatly reduced.

A metal-framed house that is properly grounded is also free from the danger of being struck by lightning.

Seasoned Lumber Brings Strength and Durability

With over 90,000,000 Americans living in frame houses, it may truly be said that our civilization is built on wood. Unfortunately not all the lumber produced is put to use under proper condition of seasoning and assembly, and many millions of consumers suffer severe losses through failure to obtain maximum service.

Wood in its original state contains more moisture than is desired. Drying increases strength and durability, and reduces weight, so decreasing freight charges. Seasoning of lumber is in reality a refining process, just as is the impregnation with preservatives.

Iron Nails of Great Age Found to be in Almost Perfect Condition

Absence of impurities is given as the reason for their rust-resistance. So the great durability of pure iron,

Shingles Give Attractive Touch to Modified Dutch Colonial Home



While this shingled home has an appearance of the Dutch colonial, it will be noticed by the floor plan that it is slightly different. At the front are the living and dining rooms but the central hall is absent. This home contains five rooms and a sun parlor at the end.

By W. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamps for reply.

One reason for the popularity of the Dutch colonial type of architecture is that it gives an attractive exterior with very little, if any, waste of inside space. The roof lines are broken by dormers which extend the length of the building on both front and back so that the house appears small, but is in reality a two-story home.

While the shingled home shown in the accompanying illustration has the appearance of a Dutch colonial, it will be noticed by the floor plan that it is slightly different. In the true Dutch colonial the living room usually runs at one end through the depth of the house; the entrance door is in the center and the dining room and kitchen on the opposite side. In this design the standard colonial floor plan has been changed so that the entrance door is at one end and leads directly into the living room which extends

stairs to the second floor. Through a cased opening is the dining room, 11 feet square, and to the right of it is the kitchen, 7 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. A fine feature of this home is a sun room, which is 13 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide. Almost continuous windows make it a light, airy sitting room. It is connected with the living room by a cased opening and

there is a doorway into it from the dining room.

The stairs lead to a central hall on the second floor off of which open two bedrooms. The one at the front is unusually large, being 11 feet 6 inches wide by 10 feet long with two closets at the end. The other room is a corner room 11 feet by 9 feet 6 inches with an unusually large closet off of it. The bathroom occupies the other corner of the house.

This home is exactly 24 feet square, exclusive of the sun room projection. This size makes it suitable for a rather narrow lot but, of course, the larger the lot the better, for it is the surroundings and plantings which make the home attractive.

In construction the house is built of frame and has its outside walls covered with shingles. The use of shingles enables the home builder to get some very attractive effects, as shingles may be had in the silvery tone, which is so attractive in homes near the seacoast. The salt sea air in time turns the ordinary unpainted shingle into a silvery tone.

This is a very fine home building design for a small family. It is not expensive to build and is most attractive from the exterior and provides a roomy, comfortable home.

Second Floor Plan.

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Acidity

The common cause of digestive difficulties is excess acid. Soda cannot alter this condition, and it burns the stomach. Something that will neutralize the acidity is the sensible thing to take. That is why physicians tell the public to use Phillips Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this delightful preparation can neutralize many times its volume in acid. It acts instantly; relief is quick, and very apparent. All gas is dispelled; all sourness is soon gone; the whole system is sweetened. Do try this perfect anti-acid, and remember it is just as good for children, too, and pleasant for them to take.

Any drug store has the genuine, prescription product.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

Mutual Admiration
How to become an intellectual? Well, you call one of them a great thinker and then he calls you a great thinker, and there you are.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Coast to Coast good Grocers sell and recommend Russ Ball Blue. Better value than any other.—Adv.

Hypnotizing Chickens

To weigh a chicken without tying its feet, tuck its head under its wing, swing it around a few times and it will lie still on the scales.—Farm and Fireside.

This little Copper Rivet at all Strain points Plus Extra Heavy Tested Denim in LEVI STRAUSS

Waist Overalls Insure long wear

A NEW FREE IF THEY PAIR FREE RIP

Ask for Levi's Reliable Merchandise since 1853

Cat Sounded Alarm

"Murder! Murder!" was the message an excited man telephoned to House Sergeant Butler, of the Philadelphia police. Sergeant Butler sent Sergeant Dever in a handily chase to investigate. In a vacant house Dever found a big black cat with its head trapped in a coffee can and producing a good imitation of a terrified woman's screams. Fifteen minutes with a hack saw freed the cat.

Food for Thought

Moron—Will marriage settle my troubled mind?
Robot—No, but it will give you something new to worry about.

The Right Way to Dye Fine Silks

Textile makers always use special dyes for silk or wool. They know that is the best way. The makers of Diamond Dyes are the first to enable home dyers to follow this plan.

Next time you want to dye some of your more valuable articles of silk or wool, try the special Diamond Dyes in the Blue Package. They will give these materials clearer, more brilliant colors than any "all-purpose" dye. And they are just as easy to use as ordinary