

Winter Is Best Time to Paint Interior of Home

THE greater part of the interior work on village and country homes should be done during the winter months. It is invariably postponed until April or May, and the patron must wait days, sometimes weeks for the painter, and when he finally arrives the time is so limited that he cannot turn out a first-class job. If it is paper to hang, he cannot take time to study out new ideas; if it is wall paint, he cannot put up the decorations he likes and knows look well. He cannot look after the details as he should because he knows he must be at Brown's the next day or lose a job and a good customer as well.

Wall paper of all kinds can be hung as well in the winter as summer. The paper hanging season should begin January 1. Woodwork can be finished better in February than in July because there is no dust, or flies, or exceedingly hot weather to contend with. This applies to varnishing, staining, waxing and painting. Cold weather would not interfere with outside painting if it were not for freezing the painter.

As long as the surface is dry, and no frost flying, cold weather has no effect on good house painting. Pure linseed oil, turpentine and white lead cannot freeze. The writer painted buildings five and six years ago when the thermometer was hovering around zero and they are in a number one condition today.

These are not theories but facts and it will not pay anyone to let a new house or barn stand until spring and get soaked with rain. Get two good coats of paint on it now and finish with the third coat in May or June.

Another reason for not having interior work done in the winter months is that people think that everything must be moved out of the rooms while the work is being done, and that it would get soiled before spring. This is not necessary. How much time does it take to move pictures, curtains, a few chairs, and a table, or maybe a bed? The average painter would do it in 15 minutes. Then he can throw his canvas over the floor, leaving the rug or carpet down, and bring in his tools and do the work. When through, he rolls up his canvas and takes out the waste paper and dirt, leaving the room clean and bright. When spring comes take the vacuum cleaner and run over the rug, or take it out and give it a good dusting, scrub the floor and wipe off the woodwork and housecleaning is about over.

As for the walls getting dirty, there is nothing to it unless a very cheap grade of paper is used. A good quality of paper should last from five to 15 years, and oatmeal patterns should last even longer providing the walls are good. The writer has seen water color jobs put up by a decorator that have stood for 22 years in a dining-room and hallway and were looking fine even after that length of service.

Give the painter a chance. When he has time to do the work, let him do it regardless of weather or time of the year. Get his ideas. They are nearly always good and are the result of years of experience. Follow the advice of the painter and the work will be done better and the owner will always have good workmen at his command.

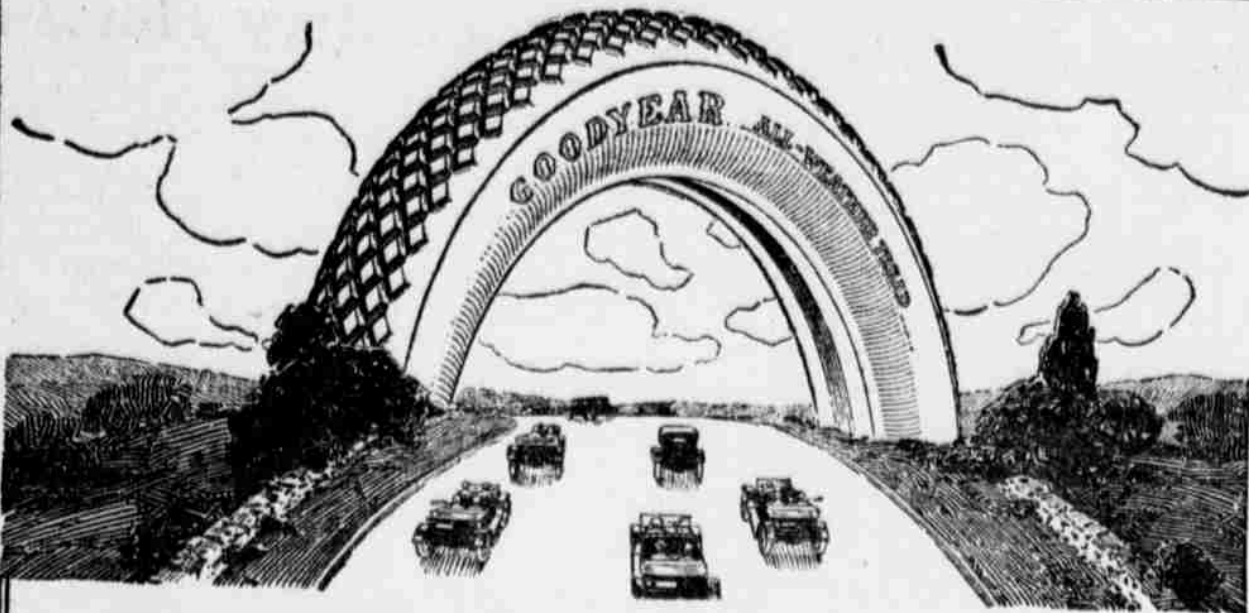
Good Blood and Feed.

Two fundamental factors enter into the making of a good farm animal—blood and plenty of good, judiciously given feed. To go into the winter with a nice calf and feed and manage the youngster so that it will weigh very little if any more than at weaning time is false economy. Starving a young animal is a practice very much in keeping with that of a heavy money lender. He said he always took his notes up about the 20th of September each year for the days were so short during the winter that his notes did not draw enough interest to pay him to give them his serious attention.

Cholera Serum.

The practice of inoculating pigs with cholera serum is now extensive in Hungary. In the five years preceding April, 1914, government reports show that more than 1,000,000 animals have been operated on. Pigs intended for fattening are generally treated with the serum shortly after being put into the fattening sties, and losses are thus avoided.

The total citrus shipments from Florida for 1913-14 were 7,665,914 boxes.



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Facts Concerning the Panama-Pacific Fair

CELEBRATES the completion of Panama Canal.

Gates opened at 9 A. M., Saturday, February 20; close Saturday, December 4, 1915.

Forty-three states, and 42 foreign nations represented officially; other nations by individual exhibitors; more than have been present at any other exposition in history.

Investment represented, \$50,000,000.

Concentration of exhibit palaces a triumph of ground plotting. Contains the largest frame building under one roof in the world—Machinery Hall.

Transportation facilities available to handle 50,000 visitors an hour to and from the exposition gates.

Hotel facilities ample for any number of visitors. Reasonable rates guaranteed.

The only world exposition where climatic conditions make possible mural paintings on canvas on exterior surfaces.

Covers an area of two and one-half miles in length by one-half a mile in width along the shore of San Francisco Bay.

Tree Grows on Tower.

Occasionally Nature performs a miracle seemingly for no purpose but to keep in practice. One of such feats is the growth of a maple tree on the Courthouse tower at Greensburg, Ind. About 10 years ago the

tree started from a seed that had lodged in the masonry. Nourished by the rains it grew a little each year until now it is a sturdy tree with a trunk more than two inches in diameter and a height of about 12 feet. Greensburg claims the honor of having the only tree-bearing courthouse tower in the world.

On every hand is some evidence that Nature dislikes nakedness. Moss and other forms of growth are found clinging to the face of rocks. Everywhere there is some attempt on the part of the great designer to clothe places which would be otherwise repulsive in their barrenness.

That a tree should grow in such an unusual place as a courthouse tower, is of course, a novelty. It was purely accidental that the seed became deposited. But the fact serves, nevertheless, to bring out the truth of the old law. Take as an additional illustration a mud flat formed by a flood. All former vegetation has been covered up; too deeply buried to permit of growing up to the surface. But the water in flooding the land has brought with it seeds of many kinds. Soon the ugly appearance disappears beneath the new growth. The nakedness has been clothed.

By Number.

Puzzled Diner (to restaurant waiter)—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter—Roast beef, rice, fried chicken, stewed lamb, hash, baked and fried potatoes, jam, pudding, milk and coffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth and 19th syllables.

Says War Will Cause a "Back-to-Land" Movement

A HIGH official of the Grand Trunk system, on his way through Chicago recently, predicted that one of the immediate and biggest results of the European conflict to America would be an unprecedented "back-to-the-land" movement and that both the United States and Canada are on the eve of the greatest agricultural prosperity ever known on this continent. He said that the governments of the various provinces in Western Canada were making elaborate preparations for increased farm acreage and that, with any ordinary kind of weather, Canada is sure to have a 300,000,000-bushel wheat crop this year.

He cited the fact that the homestead entries the last few months broke all records and that the British Columbia government has just made available for homesteading nearly 1,500,000 acres of land along the line of the newly-completed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This land may be had in blocks of 160 acres merely on the payment of a small record fee.

He said that according to the announcement made by the British Columbia government a few days ago the following lands have been surveyed and are open to homesteaders: Cassiar district, 146,931 acres; Coast district, 443,000 acres, and Cariboo district, 789,752 acres. Nearly all this land is tributary to the railway, as nearly half of the Grand Trunk Pacific line in British Columbia is in the Cariboo district.