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For many small dining rooms where one wishes to use mahogany furniture, the Sheraton and Adam styles cannot be improved upon to give a light and graceful effect without causing the room to appear overcrowded. We show Sheraton and Adam suites of this character in genuine mahogany as low as \$150.00 and \$175.00 for the complete suite.

Our showing of dining-room furniture embraces suites in Colonial, Mission, Sheraton, Adam, William and Mary, Queen Anne, Heppelwhite and Charles II design.

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3 - MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS - 3

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At all good drug stores 25¢

USE **VIVAUDOU'S**
Peroxide Tooth Paste

For a generous trial tubular this excellent tooth paste and its storage and your dealer's name to Vivaudou, Dept. 8, Three Building, New York 24, N. Y.

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it makes the scalp itch and the hair fall out. Be wise about your hair, cultivate it, like the women in Paris do. They regularly use

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the wonderful French Hair Tonic. Try it for yourself. Note its exquisite quality and fragrance. Aristocratic men and women the world over use and endorse this famous preparation. It keeps the scalp clean and white and preserves the youthful brilliancy of the hair.

Buy a 50c bottle from your dealer—or send 10c to our American Offices for a testing bottle. Above all things don't neglect your hair.

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Beautiful Bust and Shoulders

are possible if you will wear a scientifically constructed Ben Jolie Brasseries.

The dragging weight of an unconfined bust so stretches the supporting muscles that the contour of the figure is spoiled.



but the best trick where it belongs, prevent the full bust from having the appearance of fat-bust, eliminate the danger of dragging muscles and confine the flesh of the shoulder giving a graceful line to the entire upper body.

They are the delicate and most effective garments imaginable—come in all materials and styles: Cross Back, Hook Front, Surplice, Bandeau, etc. Banded with "Walohn," the rustless boning—permitting washing without removal. Have your dealer show you Ben Jolie Brasseries. If not stocked, we will gladly send you, prepaid, samples to show you.

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21 Warren Street Newark, N. J.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR COMPLEXION?

Take care of your complexion—and your complexion will take care of you.

CHOOSE PURE AIDS. CHOOSE CREME ELCAVA
THE PURE, DAINTY, TOILET CREAM THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR YEARS.

"Makes the skin like velvet"

SEND 10c FOR LARGE SAMPLE

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Get it from your dealer or from us. Every reader of this paper may secure

THE \$5. DURHAM DUPLIX DOMINO RAZOR FOR \$1.



Outfit complete of one Durham Duplex Domino Razor with white American safety razor blades, safety razor brush, safety razor case, and a box of safety razor blades, needed to make a complete outfit.

DURHAM DUPLIX RAZOR CO. - JERSEY CITY, N. J.

SAVE THE TREES.

The White Pine Blister Rust and a Warning and an Appeal.

The American Forestry association has issued a warning and appeal for co-operation in fighting the disease known as the white pine blister rust, that threatens the destruction of all the white pine and other five leaved pine trees in the United States.

This disease has already appeared in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota and in Quebec and Ontario.

There is no known cure for it. It kills the white pines infected, and it spreads steadily. The spores or seeds are blown from diseased pines to currant and gooseberry bushes. They germinate on the leaves of these bushes. The leaves then produce millions of spores or seeds of the disease, which are blown by the wind from the bushes to the pines, and these, even though several miles distant from the nearest bushes, are infected, become diseased and die.

The white pines in New England are worth \$75,000,000, in the lake states \$93,000,000, in western states \$60,000,000 and in the national forests \$30,000,000, or a total of \$261,000,000.

Unless the ravages of the white pine blister rust are stopped these pines will be destroyed.

The American Forestry association urges people in all the regions where the disease has been discovered to destroy at once all currant and gooseberry bushes, diseased pines and other plants exposed to infection. This will help stop the spread of the disease.

The great forests of dead and dying chestnut in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts stand today mute but convincing witnesses to the fact that such diseases must be checked, if at all, in their early stages.

The pine growth of this country is far more valuable than the chestnut ever was, and the damage the blister rust may do is accordingly greater than the injury that has been or can be wrought by the chestnut blight. But experience proves that the ravages of the blister rust can be, if taken in season, stopped much easier than the chestnut blight. In a number of places where started it has been nearly or entirely eradicated. May the pine forests of America be saved and not neglected as the chestnut until it is too late!—Tree Talk.

HOW To Start an Asparagus Bed in Spring

DURING the life of an asparagus bed each plant should yield a dollar in returns," said J. B. Norton recently before an audience at Cornell university. "Land should be well drained, level, sandy loam that does not dry out badly in summer, and near to markets. Manure, fertilizer, green manure, and lime requirements should all be attended to before planting asparagus beds."

Names of varieties often mean nothing. Choose plants from stock that has a good record as a producer. Select from a nearby field, if possible, and be sure of your stock first. Grow enough roots so you will have ten times as many plants as you will want for selecting the one year roots for planting in the field. "I never plant two-year-old roots," says Mr. Norton, "and do not believe in starting the seed in its permanent place. Root selection is a most important factor in getting a good bed."

Start the seed bed in early spring, rows eighteen inches apart, seed ten to the foot, one inch deep; give clean cultivation. To keep the slugs and beetles away use arsenate of lead or chickens. Plow out the roots in spring and plant about the time the last frost.

After careful selection of roots plant in rows four feet apart, plants fifteen to eighteen inches apart in the row, and cover three inches deep at first. The trenches are made deep enough to leave crowns eight or nine inches below the level. Use no intercropping system, but plant a cover crop, holy rutch or crimson clover, the first two winters. With rust resisting asparagus the tops are left on in the fall and disked in the next spring, thus saving a great deal of labor and plant food.

Fertilize with manure in late winter, ten tons or more to the acre, or with chemical fertilizer, 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, 500 pounds of acid phosphate, 300 pounds of muriate of soda, applied before end of cutting season or before growth starts on young beds.

Musical Vibrations.

We can take the scale of vibrations beginning with the shortest wave lengths that have been measured—the gamma rays given off by radium, which are only about one one-hundredth of a millimeter long—and ending with the longest known electromagnetic waves, 10,000 meters or more in length, and arrange them in a scale of octaves like the musical scale. In the Scientific Monthly Professor David Vance Guthrie of the Louisiana State university says they will cover just about forty-eight octaves, of which the rays that are visible to our eyes comprise but one.

Wrens Good Insect Eaters.

The wren, according to A. A. Saunders of Norwalk, Conn., is a valuable and interesting bird. It has a cheerful song, and during the summer months it sings almost incessantly. Its food is largely insects. A pair of wrens will work from daylight to dark during long June days gathering caterpillars and other harmful insects to feed their young. I have known them to visit the nest with insects on an average of three times in five minutes. The number of insects destroyed by a pair of wrens and their young in a season is enormous.—Tree Talk.

The Constitution.

The constitution is either a superior paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts and, like other acts, is alterable when the legislature shall be pleased to alter it. . . . Certainly all those who have framed written constitutions contemplate them as forming the fundamental and paramount law of the nation, and consequently the theory of every such government must be that an act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is void.—Chief Justice John Marshall.

Judging a Potato.

A good potato should be firm and crisp when cut, and a thin cross section when held between the eyes and the light should show a relatively uniform distribution of starch throughout its whole area, as opposed to a large, translucent, watery central area, which denotes a lack of starch in this portion of the tuber. The even distribution of starch insures greater uniformity in cooking and in texture of the flesh when cooked.

Useful Curtain Suggestion.

The small metal office clips so handy for keeping papers pinned together will be found exceedingly useful for clipping the curtains at night. The advantage over pins in preventing curtains from blowing out in preventing curtains windows at night is that the clips leave no telltale holes.

The National Hymn.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" is honored as the national air not by act of congress, but by regulations of the military services, which prescribe that it shall be played at colors and retreat.

Drops of dew refresh the faded flowers; so do kind words cheer the aching heart.

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AUTO HEADLIGHTS.

How to Eliminate the Dangerous Glare in Front of You.

Elimination of glare from automobile headlights is ridiculously easy when the headlights are hung on forked brackets, according to George B. Waite, sales manager of a large motorcar corporation. He says:

"The problem of headlight glare, which is not only inconvenient to approaching motorists, but positively dangerous, and which has caused so many accidents, has been the subject of deep study for more than a year by a committee of members of the Society of Automobile Engineers. At the conclusion of its investigations the committee made recommendations for a standard headlight which would throw a concentrated beam of light for a distance of 200 feet and yet with its highest point not more than forty-two inches from the ground.

"The solution is to set the lamp so that the upper edge of this beam, which, if the lamp is a good one, is clearly defined, will be parallel to the ground. When the lamp is set square the center line of the beam is parallel to the ground, but the distance between the edges of the beam grows greater as the distance from the lamp grows greater.

"It is, however, easy to understand that if the upper edge of the shaft of light is parallel to the ground the light will extend for as great a distance as the lamp is capable of throwing it, but will be sufficiently low so that it will not strike the eyes of a person approaching, whether at foot or in a vehicle."

How to Pitch Camp in an Automobile While Vacationing.

"Comfort is to be found in the camp car," says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. "If you know how to arrange for it. The bed should be in the car if you have no tent, as the charm of sleeping on the ground soon fades, and berths in the machine are easier to arrange than a portable shelter. We used a spring bed of canvas, and light frame made to extend across the top of the front seat and allow space for the pillows over the back seat. This affords a waterproof roof for the sleepers in case of rain, and even if a storm should come up the campers can remain snug and warm by buttoning the flaps from the top to the body of the car. Mosquito netting instead of side flaps may be desirable in some camp sites."

How to Make the Crown of an Unruly Hat Fit Your Head.

When the crown of a hat is too large a comfortable and easy way to remedy the trouble is to take a piece of ribbon or silk the proper color and make a strip two inches wide, having a run for ribbon on one edge.

Sew the straight edge of the hat where the crown lining begins and run a small rubber in the run and draw up to desired size. This is much softer than the ready made stiff ones and likewise admits of a change of size to suit the hair.

How to Scale Fish With the Least Trouble.

The best way to scale fish is to dip them in water just a little too warm to bear the hands in and scrape toward the tail. The scales will not fly and will scrape off like paste. To skin fish make water a little hotter, but do not let them remain in the water. If the fish is large scald one side at a time to avoid softening the flesh.

An Elephantine Pill

By F. A. MITCHEL

There was never a doctor in the mining center of Luckyville till some of the miners went away and got married. The men while alone didn't think they needed a doctor. When they shot one another they shot to kill; when they got sick they waited till they got well or died. Up to the time the women came no one had died from disease. The women had been used to having a doctor within call and could not readily get used to having no one on whom to shift the responsibility when they were ailing. When children came the necessity seemed all the greater.

They called upon a doctor to come and settle among them from a neighboring mining town where the men had not taken to themselves wives and the cry of the babe had not been heard. The men were uncouth and needed or at least expected radical treatment. But the doctor at last won their confidence and was permitted to give them medicine when they needed it and to tell them frankly when they did not need it.

Dr. Truax was a new thing in Luckyville. Some of the men—those who had no family—poo-pooed at the idea of a sawbones in a place where no one ever died. They said that his pills and his powders might have some effect on the children, but to give such doses to men was like pouring water down a hole in the ground. They sneered at the women who relied upon the doctor and who when told to give a baby a teaspoonful of a few drops diluted in a glass of water every two hours would watch the clock to make sure that the dose went down on the minute.

One of the most contemptuous of the men in his opinion of the doctor's methods was Mike O'Rourke, whose name indicated that he was a son of Erin. Mike stood six foot three and was large in proportion. One day he failed to feel as well as usual, but went to his work expecting to wear out whatever might be the matter with him. But he came home feeling no better, and the next day it was the same with him, and the next and the next. He did not grow worse, but failed to grow better.

"Why don't you go to the doctor, Mike?" said a friend. "Maybe he'll give you somepin to get the trouble out of you."

"The doctor?" sneered Mike. "What do I want with the doctor? He'd give me a drop o' somethin' in a gallon of water and expect it to make me well."

But after a week's waiting for a return of health Mike concluded that if the doctor didn't do him any good at least he would do him no harm. So he yielded to the advice of his friends and called on the physician at his office. Truax asked him his symptoms, tested him for fever and other troubles, then gave him some little white pills, telling him to take one every hour and come again the next day. Mike departed and when asked about his visit said:

"He stuck a little glass rod into me mouth that looked like a toy thermometer. Then he looked at me tongue. I felt as if I had gone back to me childhood, and everything was got up for me in thim days. When he'd got through with his tiny fustlin' he give me these pills. Look at 'em. Ye can hardly see 'em without a glass."

The next morning Mike reappeared at the doctor's office.

"Doctor," he said, "I took the little pills ye give me. I didn't string 'em out; I took 'em all at once, and even then there was so little of 'em that I couldn't taste 'em. Give me a dose for a man; not a measly little chap with an arm like an ax handle, but a good, big feller, a 200-pounder like me. I want somethin' that'll take hold of me and push the disease out of me."

The doctor looked at the speaker until he had finished, then without a word turned and went into a room where he kept his medicines. When he returned he gave Mike a pill as big as a walnut.

"I reckon," said the man of drugs, "that I didn't consider your size. You need a larger quantity and stronger medicine. There's a dose that will take hold of a man like you. I was once called to a menagerie to treat a sick elephant. I gave him one of those pills, and the next day he was so full of vim that he cleaned up his keeper."

"Now ye're gittin' down to business, doctor," he said.

"Come again tomorrow," said Truax. About noon the next day the doctor saw a tall man whose clothes seemed too big for him staggering up the walk that led to his office. The party came in and sank on to a sofa. He was Mike O'Rourke.

"Doctor," he gasped, "are ye shure it was an elephant ye give that pill to or was it one o' them big fellers they dig out o' the ground they call mammoths?"

"How did it work?" asked the doctor.

"Work? It worked like a stick of dynamite."

"Do you feel better this morning?"

"I feel as if I'd been skinned inside. The doctor poured something in a tumbler and gave it to his patient to drink. Mike took it down and said it went right to the spot."

"I knew I needed a stiff dose, docther," he said, "and I got it."

Mike left the doctor convinced that it was the big pill he needed. At any rate, he got well.

The doctor's dose was not permanently harmful.

The Little Oyster Crab.

The captain of a foreign ship, in port at Baltimore, at an entertainment given by friends was delighted with the oysters which were on the menu. Just before the ship sailed these friends sent to several barrels of these oysters as a present to the captain. When he made the trip back to this country his friends asked him how he liked the oysters. He said: "Don't you know, we had to throw nearly all of them overboard. They were no good. Practically every one of them had a live insect on the inside, and knowing they were not fit to eat, we let the whole lot go to Davy Jones." Investigation showed that the insect was the little oyster crab, which is a great delicacy, preferred by many to the oysters themselves, and which the epicure knows as a sure guarantee of the quality of the bivalve. It was a good joke on those sending and the one receiving the present, at which neither side laughed very much.—Christian Herald.

Living Icebergs.

A problem of the zoologist is the endurance of freezing by many animals. Collecting the records, Miss Frances and Paul Portier, entomologist of Paris find that fish have survived 5 degrees F. frogs 8 degrees below, and ducks 184 degrees below and bacteria have come out alive after exposure to 300 degrees below zero. The two French experimenters freeze certain caterpillars—Cossus cossus—at a temperature just above zero. They became quite solid and brittle and could be broken like icicles. On warming, however, even broken ones returned to life. Several freezings and the worms were endured, but recovery became slower each time and ceased after the sixth thawing. Other genera show much like results. There seemed to be physiological preparation for the cold, for caterpillars that survived the winter freezing all succumbed to similar temperatures in the spring.

The Magnetic Needle.

There are two places on the earth's surface where the magnetic needle must point due south. They are not easy places to reach. One is in the arctic regions north of the northern magnetic pole on the line between that pole and the geographical north pole. The other is in the antarctic region, south of the southern magnetic pole on the line between that spot and the geographical south pole. In the first case the point of the needle is attracted to the northern magnetic pole. In the second case the other end of the needle is attracted to the southern magnetic pole.

Doesn't Know How.

Albert, aged three and half, had failed to respond to verbal reprimands, and at last his mother said: "If you don't behave you will have to be spanked. You would not like that, would you?"

"I wouldn't like daddy to spank me," was the quick response.

"Why not?"

"He doesn't know how. He hurts."

—Life.

Retraint of Trade.

The Dentist—I'll have to charge you \$2.00 for pulling that tooth. The Patient—I thought you charged 50 cents. The Dentist—Yes; but you yelled so loud you scared four other patients out of the place.—New York Times.

Tenacity.

"Grain has been found clutched in the hands of an Egyptian mummy." "It beats all," commented the Chicago man, "how some of those speculators will hold on."—Washington Star.

A Pedestrian Once More.

"I see Brown riding on the street cars. I thought he owned an auto." "He does, but he made the mistake of teaching his wife to drive it."—Detroit Free Press.

Real Optimism.

Our idea of an optimist is a farmer who thinks he could live happily in town on \$40 a month.—Galveston News.

Sincerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without sincerity it is like a ship without ballast.

In a French War Hospital, serving a community of fifty a day, course—meat—soup, meat and vegetables and dessert—in a man who presided, says Elizabeth France in her Saturday Evening Post. "I saw the bou tables, often cutting up the food and feeding the Armenian patients, their complexions the best. The next day I completely lost my head. My clamorous young brood, nine of whom were under twenty-two, reminded me of nothing so much as a nestful of yawning baby robins waiting to be fed.

It was: "Look out for my leg, mees!" "More bread, mees!" "My serviette, mees!" "Have you forgotten me, mees?" "My soup's tipped into my bed! I'm afraid, mees!" And all in a rapid bubble of French that made my head spin. At last in sheer desperation I addressed them in the American language: "You damned kids—shut up!"

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