

HARD ON CHOLLY.



Cholly Chumpleigh—Would you leave your happy home for me?
Miss Caustique—Yes, if I saw you coming and the back door wasn't locked.

FREED FROM SKIN DISEASE

"Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shoulders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. Other parts of his body were affected, but not to such an extent. We tried about every advertised remedy without avail, indeed some of them only added to his suffering and one in particular, the Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in buttermilk. This did not do any good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We then called in another doctor and inside of a week the boy was, to all appearances, cured and the doctor said his work was done. But the very next day it broke out as bad as ever.

"We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we just kept his arms bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his flesh. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. You would not think he was the same child for Cuticura made his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return this time. We still use only Cuticura Soap for baby's bath. Robert Mann, Proctor, Minn., May 2, 1910."

Outdone.

Willis—I'm raising 500 chickens on a five-foot lot.

Gillis—That's nothing. You ought to see the relatives my wife is taking care of in our flat.—Puck.

A magazine poet refers to a baby in the house as a well-sprung of pleasure. According to his theory triplets would be a deluge.

Take Garfield Tea to regulate the liver and overcome constipation.

Friendship is one soul in two bodies.—Diogenes

The American Home
WILLIAM A. RADFORD
Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of 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. 173 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

To anyone who is interested in home building and who goes about with eyes open to what is going on in the building world, it is very plainly evident that we are building very much better today in America than at any former time. Not only in our designs is better taste being used, but we are building more substantially and are equipping our homes with all modern conveniences to make them comfortable, sanitary and labor-saving.

It used to be said that there was no such thing as an American style of architecture, and looking at some of our residence sections which were built up, say 30 years ago, we are inclined to agree that at that time there was no American domestic architecture worthy of the name. The styles of our houses were borrowed from every quarter of the globe; very often the same structure containing borrowings from a dozen different lands and foreign climes. Over our land has been scattered a great conglomeration of Queen Anne cottages, Swiss chalets, Italian villas, Indian bungalows, and more recently art nouveau creations. A few of these have been at peace with their environment and look to be in their natural, appropriate setting; but most of them seem very much out of place.

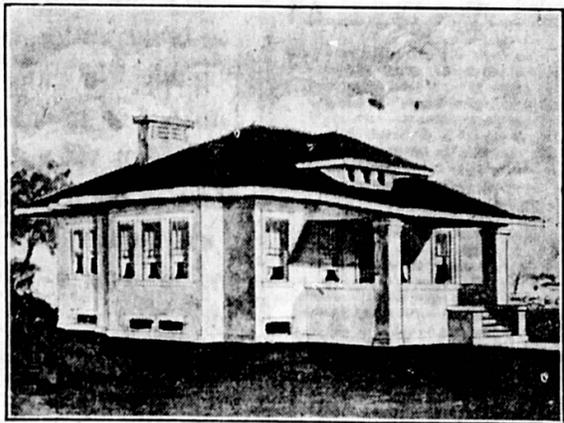
However, in the houses that we see going up today there is a directness of design and a sincerity of treatment that is very satisfying. One of our

metal lath in a durable coat from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, this material produces a very neat and at the same time durable, attractive appearance. It stands on its own merits, it does not imitate anything. If ornamentation is desired, the broad flat surfaces are divided up into panels in any way to suit the fancy of the architect. Small and irregular spaces, corners, etc., are handled just as easily as the straight, flat work.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that this type of construction has received such favorable attention. The coat is just about the same as for clapboards or shingles, and it has the advantage of being more fire resisting. One of the problems in connection with this type of construction in the past has been that of waterproofing. Especially where metal lath has been used, this has been a matter for serious consideration. Unless particular pains were taken to make the very outer surface thoroughly waterproof moisture was bound to penetrate the thin layer of plaster and get to the metal, causing rusting and serious weakening of the walls.

To solve this problem has been the task of the paint men; and evidences are that they have now solved it satisfactorily. Numerous paints, stains, waterproofing compounds, etc., are now on the market to meet every need along these lines.

The design illustrated herewith is a very good example of what can be done with cement plaster in the design and construction of a small-sized house or cottage. This is a four-room cottage which has been built for \$2,000, and from that up to \$2,500. It is 34 feet 4 inches wide by 35 feet 6 inches long, exclusive of the porch. The exterior is extremely attractive.



philosophers has said, "There is a settled relation existing between home architecture and the human heart and the expression of that relation should be the ideal of domestic architecture." Today we may be said to be approaching that ideal, for we are insisting first of all that our homes express simple beauty and hospitable comfort and liveableness.

In this architectural development cement plaster exteriors, stucco work, has played a great and important part. The use of cement plaster has freed the architect to a certain extent from certain of the old time fixed rules, and has allowed a greater freedom in composition than with either wood, stone or brick. New styles



have been evolved and new rules formulated which are in accord with the ideals of today. Stucco has been used in connection with exterior work for hundreds of years, but only as applied over brick and rough stone buildings, and was usually ruled off into neat oblongs to imitate the fine dressed stone work. It is hardly surprising that as an imitation it was far from being a success. In recent years stucco or cement plaster exterior in connection with frame buildings has made its appearance and has gained a wonderful popularity. Applied over wood or expanded

being of the type that is so popular at the present time—neat, home-like, substantial looking, finished with cement plaster.

The floor plan shows a very large sized living room, 14 feet 6 inches by 20 feet long. This is to the left of the central hall, while to the right are two large-sized bedrooms, each with a clothes closet. A large kitchen is in the back of the house and is intended to be used as a dining room also, if desired. The bathroom, pantry, etc., are very conveniently located. This is a design that works out very well in practical use and prospective home builders cannot do better than to follow it.

Set Him Right.

At Broadway and Forty-second street, New York, a man and his wife were making valiant efforts to cross the street, dodging among trolleys and automobiles. They finally landed on the opposite curb, agitated and breathless, having, at the last moment, narrowly escaped destruction under the tires of a huge motor car. "I wish," said the man fervently, "that all automobiles were in hades and the chauffeurs in heaven."

"My dear," remonstrated his wife, mildly, "you ought to reverse that wish, because in heaven the roads are so good."

Slightly Qualified.

Fred A. Beckwith, a Clevelander in exile, spoke of Cleveland's enormous growth, but on being pressed was unable to say that he had visited either the new west end, or the south side, or yet the hilltop. Still, in a general way, he knew the town had grown a heap.

"He reminded me," said Fred Bright, "of the farmer who sent his young son to find four sheep that had strayed from the herd. 'At night the farmer asked the son if he'd found the missing sheep. 'Yes, sir,' replied the boy, 'I've found them all but three.'—Cleveland Leader.

The Real Theater.

"Why don't you ever drink on me?" demanded the bibulous man. "Got any objections to having a drink on me?" "None whatever," answered the other citizen. "What I object to is drinking on your struggling family."

Of the Resurrection
By Pastor Russell
Of Brooklyn Tabernacle

Death is spoken of throughout the Bible as an enemy. Merely hymn-book theology presents it as a friend, an angel sent of God. Death is introduced to our attention in the Bible as the penalty for sin, with the distinct understanding that had Adam not transgressed the Divine commands he need not have died, nor even have been cast out of his Eden home. St. Paul emphasizes the fact that death is the penalty of sin and that the resurrection of the dead will come to mankind as the result of the redemptive work of Christ. He says: "Since by man comes death, by man also comes the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive; but every man in his own order," band or cohort (1. Corinthians 15:21-23).

In the poetic language of Scripture death is symbolically represented as a great monster which has been swallowing up the human family, never satisfied. Millions on millions have already been devoured. Mankind in vain has looked for a deliverer—for one able to vanquish death and to deliver the prisoners from the great prison house of sheol, hades, the grave. This monster was granted permission to devour the race by him who created us, because we were unworthy of eternal life. Death, therefore, is backed by the mandate of the Almighty, and he cannot overthrow his own decision.

The Scriptures assure us that the sacrifice that Jesus offered (himself) was a satisfaction, "ransom-price," for the sins of the whole world. They tell us that the heavenly father manifested his approval of the sacrifice when he granted the Pentecostal blessing, and that Jesus is even now at the father's right hand waiting (Hebrews 10:12, 13) until the time shall come when the heathen and the uttermost parts of the earth shall be given to him, that he may establish his reign of righteousness, blessing the world and releasing all the prisoners of sin and death.

The delay is not in any sense an indication of weakness, nor of any change in the divine program. It merely indicates that there is another feature of the Almighty's purpose which we did not for a time discern. The work is to be a great one. Twenty thousand millions are to be delivered from death's prison house. And all of them will need instruction, uplifting, chastening, schooling, to prepare them for the divine blessing of life everlasting. The time for instruction and uplifting is declared to be a thousand years. The power for the instruction is the Messianic Kingdom, the Rulers of which will be Messiah and His Bride—joint heir with him in his kingdom. During the past nineteen centuries God, by his word and providences, has been calling and drawing a "little flock" to Christ to be his bride.

St. Paul points us to the great deliverer, the glorified Messiah, at the time when he shall take the kingdom under the whole heavens and begin the fulfillment of the prayer he taught us, "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven." He tells us he must reign until he shall have put all enemies under his feet—"the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death" (1. Corinthians 15:26). The meaning is clear. Messiah's kingdom will address itself prominently to the rectification of every form of unrighteousness, financial, political, social, religious. He will rule the world with a rod of iron and every nation and every system or element contrary to the divine standards of righteousness will be broken to shivers with his "iron rod." Thus will righteousness be established in the earth in the midst of "a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."

By the close of the thousand years of Messiah's reign, his victory over Sin and Death will be complete. Every member of Adam's race will have been lifted from the prison house of death. It will be a prison house no longer, for there will be no prisoners in it; mankind will have been lifted out of the clutches of Sin and Death, weakness and depravity, by the processes of restitution, resurrection, uplifting (Acts III: 19-23). The victory over sin will be complete.

Then will be brought to pass the Divine prophecy, "O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is thy victory?" (1. Corinthians xv:55).

Every member of Adam's race is to be delivered to him who redeems all.

A key is a symbol of authority and symbolizes a legal power to open the prison house and to release the prisoners. Adamic death has been a legal penalty upon our race—a just penalty. But, although all shared the condemnation and weakness, God foresaw that some of the race, if granted the opportunity, would gladly return to loyalty to his laws. He has, therefore, made provision through Jesus for every member of the race, great and small, rich and poor. World-wide redemption will be provided and world-wide opportunity for the coming to a knowledge of the Truth and for being uplifted or resurrected will be afforded. The right or power to release mankind from the power of death and from the prison house of the tomb, sheol, hades, the grave, is represented by the key in the hands of Messiah.

Old Superstition.

It was prescribed by an old superstition that if those who were affected with ague would visit at dead of night the nearest crossroad five different times and then bury a new laid egg, the disease would be buried. If the experiment failed, they attributed it to some unlucky accident that may have befallen them on the way.

Raw. Bore—Do you believe oysters have brains?

Bored—Certainly I do, since they know when to shut up.

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For **DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever
Historic Event Celebrated.
Australia recently commemorated the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of Captain Cook's first landing. It was in 1770 that H. M. S. Endeavour, a barque of 370 tons, entered the inlet first called Sting Rays Harbor, but afterwards Botany Bay, from the beauty and variety of the plants growing about its shore. The vessel remained eight days, and before she left the British flag was hoisted. As is the custom on each recurring anniversary, the flag was again unfurled upon the spot where it was first displayed, and was saluted by the guns of the warships in the harbor.

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We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing copy; or, in cloth binding for 31 stamps.
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