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Made by

Freeman's Foods, Ltd.

London, England.

Side Talks by Ruth Cameron

WHEN SMALL THINGS SEEM LARGE.

A friend of mine who had a very efficient maid all winter, has recently lost her. I started to console her with her and she told me she was more relieved than grieved. "Why, I thought she was a wonderful worker," I said. "But, dear, did you ever hear her sing?" she asked. "I admitted that I had never had pleasure in a way of going about half singing, half humming in a tuneless sort of way. She never kept close to a tune. Just followed it from a distance, as it were, and it got me so nervous I thought I should go crazy sometimes. She was so touchy I knew she would leave if I spoke to her about it, and I didn't have the grit to do it because she was such a treasure about the work, but my dear, I can't tell you how it wore on me. When she said she was going I thought 'I won't have to listen to that noise any more.' I don't imagine the next girl I get will be half so good a worker, but she won't sing. I'll be sure of that, I can tell you."

Such is the power of a mania to cancel the value of other apparently far more important qualities. I know of another case in which a

woman gave up an attendant nurse who was excellent in most ways, because the latter had a nervous laugh which grated on the patient to an unendurable degree.

The effort of laughter seems to be particularly susceptible to being spoiled by nervous mannerisms. A letter friend writes me: "One of my prettiest friends hangs on to her nose when she laughs and really it distracts my attention from the point of the joke to say nothing of spoiling her appearance. Eating oranges or cream puffs, or laughing, one ought to practice I think. They are lost arts as a rule."

The Use of Worn Out Slang.

Another mannerism, I think you can call it that, which annoys me is the use of thoroughly worn out slang. It seems to me that I shall scream if I hear a certain friend of mine say "I'll say so" again. I am sure I have heard her say it 500 times in the last few months. Why is it that people who would never wear worn out clothes, who would feel embarrassed to have worn out furniture in the home, will constantly use worn out slang?

What a blessing it would be if each of us for one day in the year could get outside our own skins and see and hear our mannerisms as others see and hear them!

Cuticura Soap The Safety Razor Shaving Soap

Cuticura Soap shaves without pain. Everywhere.

Deadly.

(From the Boston Transcript.) Bobby was intensely interested in his new baby sister and he happened to be around one day when the nurse was singing her to sleep. "Nurse," he said softly, "she's nearly unconscious isn't she?" "Yes," nodded the nurse and continued her lullaby. "Then don't sing any more," whispered Bobby, "or you'll kill her."

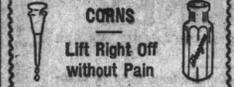
The History of the Wood Block.

"Wood cutting," or wood engraving, is a relief process. The design is drawn on or transferred to a block of wood, and a knife is employed to cut away the surface of the block between the lines. The wood engraver does not work on the lines of the design; it is wood that is left untouched, which prints. This is the older method, but later an engraver's brain was used as well as a knife. So, in "Etching and Other Graphic Arts," George T. Plowman reminds us:

"The oldest woodcut is dated 1423. Block books were made before the invention of movable type, both the illustrations and the letters being cut in the block. Many artists worked in this medium in Germany in the sixteenth century. A later development was the white method, where the design was cut into the wood, so that the print therefrom showed as white lines on a black ground. Thomas Bewick (1753-1838), introduced many methods into the art. In the old method pearwood was cut with the grain. He used boxwood, cut across the grain. Bewick was the first to interpret the design rather than to follow slavishly the lines. To illustrate: The shadow side of a rock would be made, in the first method, by digging out all the space between the artist's lines. In the later method the effect would be attained by running white lines through the shadow in such a way as to get the proper tone and character. This required much more skill on the part of the engraver."

"A further change in the character of wood engraving came about through the use of photography in transferring the design to the block. This brought about the subordination of line to tone and texture, giving results not unlike line engraving. It became a reproductive art. Artists were employed in reproducing paintings. Timothy Cole's beautiful woodcuts of the old masters in the 'Century' are examples. At present a return to the earlier method is shown in the work of Lepeux, whose woodcuts are as great, if not greater, than his etchings. The influence of the Japanese is seen in his revival."

"It should be noted that woodcut is the opposite of engraving. In the former the lines are in relief as the space between is cut away, while in the latter the lines are cut into the surface. It was the art of the people until superseded by process. The woodcut can be printed with the letterpress, and is therefore a cheap method of reproduction. As the cut would wear away in time, an electrotype is made which can be renewed as often as desired. Different values are obtained by varying the width of the lines. Boxwood is now generally used for the blocks, and is cut across the grain. The woodcut should not be made to imitate the line engraving. The artist should work from the block to the white, showing a flat black, white lines and white spaces, with no cross hatching. If a woodcut is made in the correct style, it cannot be copied with pen and ink."



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Germany Now Knows.

For the German people the war ended on May 10, 1921. That was the date of their final abandonment of any lingering hope to escape their just penalties. It marked the complete crashing to the earth of the hopes of German arrogance and mad ambitions which had been building for forty years, and which its very architects insanely imperiled in 1914. There has been much repining over the alleged fact that Germany has not realized what has happened to her. Her troops were welcomed back to Berlin in 1918 as "unbeaten." Her territory had never been invaded, except temporarily in East Prussia. Her fields had not been ravaged, and her factories had been left intact. And her Government busy set to work in the old fashion to seek to undo as much of the Versailles Treaty as possible. All this gave ground and some reason for the complaint that the armistice was a mistake, and that, in order to break German pride entirely, the war should have been continued until Berlin was occupied and a Peace of Potsdam dictated.

These regrets, whether well founded or not, have all along been vain, and now, at any rate, there is no occasion for renewing them. For there can be no doubt that Germany, at least among the great nations, is to remain a German farm laborer, and as the most overbearing Junker, cannot fail to have come to the full realization of defeat. If the iron had not entered Germany's soul before, it has done so now. She has to make complete and humble submission to the victors. Her vaunted "shining armor" of other days has to be cast into the junk heap. She must disarm. She must try her military criminals. And she must pay the huge bill for damages. What boots it that her agriculture and industry were left untouched by the war, so long as their products must be for years subject to foreign claims? Her farms may be flourishing, but France and England will have a large part of their usufruct. Her manufactures may be ready for great expansion, but the wealth which they produce is heavily mortgaged to other nations. Every German artisan will go to his daily task aware that a good part of his labor is to be for the benefit of Belgians and Englishmen and the French. Germany knows today if she did not before.

There are other things, however, that Germany ought now to be able to understand. She has a long and hard road to cover before she can struggle back to the confidence and respect of the world. But there is no desire on the part of the nations that shattered her military power either to maintain an attitude of vengeance toward her or to hold her in a humiliating political and economic subjection. She will be free slowly to work out her own destiny. But there must be no mistake about the necessary steps. The German Government must not lose a day in balancing its budget and stabilizing its finances. Overdue measures of taxation must be imposed. Fares and rates on the State railways must be leveled up to the average in France and England. To her heavy industrial tasks Germany must bend every energy. Her people have got to feel the pinch both of taxes and severe economies and hard labor. All dreams of restoration of the old regime must resolutely be put aside. But if Germany does all this, sincerely renounces the obsession of world domination, and also every thought and plan of revenge, and presently gives convincing proof of a determination to meet her obligations and to devote herself to the arts of peace, she may count upon winning the international peace, which will then be due to her.—New York Times.

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ties have proved them by many careful tests. The best dental opinion endorses them.

These methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to let all know its benefits a 10-Day Tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

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One ingredient is pepsin. Another multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling. The saliva's alkalinity is multiplied also. That to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

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Pepsodent, twice daily, attacks the teeth's chief enemies.

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The results in ten days will amaze and delight you. Make this test now. Cut out the coupon so you won't forget.

You must fight film

Brushing does not save the teeth if you leave the film. That's why well-brushed teeth so often discolor and decay.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not end it, so very few people have escaped its damage.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So dental science has in late years sought ways to fight that film.

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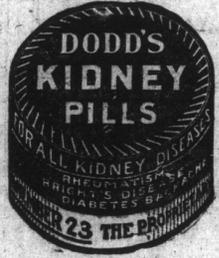
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Just Folks
WATER GUEST

FISHING TRIP TALKS.
Those fishin' jaunts we used to take were more than fishin' trips. It seems to me they brought to us our best companionships. An' whether we had luck or not, was fishin' good or bad, we found delight an' pleasure the good old taks we had. We went to catch some fish, of course, but always right an' day we'd come to know each other in a bigger, broader way. I mind one time we sat out there an' never got a bite. An' yet before we knew it, it was comin' on to night; we'd simply talked the day away, discussin' various things, Religion, an' the ways of men, an' European kings. The purpose of fishin' an' death, fee' layin' ourselves bare. The way we never would at home, or maybe wouldn't dare. You get a bunch together in some fishin' shack at night. An' you'll hear some real high thinkin' by the oil lamp's flickerin' light. An' you sit all day with someone underneath the open sky. With God's wonders all around you an' the water ripplin' by. An' you'll find yourselves both talkin' in a confidential streak. Of the things you think in alliance which you very seldom speak. Those fishin' jaunts we used to take meant more than catchin' bass. An' whether luck was good or bad, the hours would swiftly pass; we grew to know each other, for we talked of matters then. That we'd very seldom mention to the common run of men; we hung our souls wide open in those close companionships. Which only seem to come to men who go on fishin' trips. Eggs should be kept away from strong odors, as they absorb them very quickly.



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