



Makes Life Sweeter

Children's stomachs sour, and need an anti-acid. Keep their systems sweet with Phillips Milk of Magnesia! When tongue or breath tells of acid condition—correct it with a spoonful of Phillips. Most men and women have been comforted by this universal sweetener—more mothers should invoke its aid for their children. It is a pleasant thing to take, yet neutralizes more acid than the harsher things too often employed for the purpose. No household should be without it.

Phillips is the genuine, prescriptive product physicians endorse for general use; the name is important. "Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. registered trade mark of the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. and its predecessor Charles H. Phillips since 1875.

PHILLIPS Milk of Magnesia

GREAT DISCOVERY KILLS RATS AND MICE, BUT NOTHING ELSE

Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chickens

K-R-O (Kills Rats Only) is a new exterminator that can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 378 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials. Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O (Kills Rats Only), the original Squill exterminator. All druggists 75c, or direct if not yet stocked. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

Suit Proved Lasting

What is believed to be one of the oldest suits in England still worn every day belongs to Nicholas Hannen, an actor. In one scene in the play, "Many Waters," he appears in a suit made for him in 1904, when he worked as an architect. The suit is in very good condition, and is held to be proof of the durability of English prewar products.

Red Cross Ball Blue should be used in every home. It makes clothes white as snow and never injures the fabric. All good grocers.—Adv.

On the Hop

New Landlord—And, may I ask, have you any running accounts?

New Tenant (brazenly)—Oh, yes, several, and they sure keep me running from collectors.

Work wins success.

What Will you do



When your Children Cry for It

There is hardly a household that hasn't heard of Castoria! At least five million homes are never without it. If there are children in your family, there's almost daily need of its comfort. And any night may find you very thankful there's a bottle in the house. Just a few drops, and that colic or constipation is relieved; or diarrhea checked. A vegetable product; a baby remedy meant for young folks. Castoria is about the only thing you have ever heard doctors advise giving to infants. Stronger medicines are dangerous to a tiny baby, however harmless they may be to grown-ups. Good old Castoria! Remember the name, and remember to buy it. It may spare you a sleepless, anxious night. It is always ready, always safe to use; in emergencies, or for everyday ailments. Any hour of the day or night that Baby becomes fretful, or restless, Castoria was never more popular with mothers than it is today. Every druggist has it.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

TRAINING THE PUP

Does your dog always behave the way you want him to? Will he do tricks when there is company? If not, you may have been at fault at the time of his early training. Most dogs, whether blooded or not, have the ability to learn something. But they all must learn while they are still in the puppy age. Start when they're young—just as soon as they can safely be taken away from the mother. Some breeders say it is safe to separate the pups from their mother at four weeks of age. Five or six weeks, or even two months, is better. The younger the pups are, the easier it is to get them house broken. Even the big dogs should be thoroughly house broken, although the owner may intend to keep them quartered in the barn or other outbuildings. Cleanliness should be the first lesson. It may require only a few weeks or it may take two months; the length of time depends not only on the pup, but on your method of training. During the mild seasons it is not so difficult to train a puppy to attend to his wants outdoors. All that is necessary is to give him frequent opportunities, and to make him feel ashamed by putting him out of the house immediately, every time he forgets himself. It is harder to teach a puppy cleanliness when the weather is cold.

If your puppy arrives in fall or winter, have a big, roomy box for him—one large enough to make room for a warm, woolen rag in one corner. Instinctively the pup will choose this corner in which to snuggle up to sleep and to rest, whenever he is not snooping around and looking for something to eat. Few pups will soil or wet this bed if they can avoid it. If the pup soils his bed, do not whip or scold him, but place a piece of heavy paper in the opposite corner. Lead him to it several times and after that, if he does make a mistake, chide him not too severely as you move him to the paper. It will not take long for him to learn why the paper has been placed in the box. Always replace the soiled and wet paper with clean sheets placed in the same corner.

Until the pup is perfectly house broken, don't allow him to run on floors with rugs. Keep him confined in rooms with wooden floors or linoleum coverings. As he grows larger and older, admonish him with a somewhat sterner voice whenever he forgets good habits. A pup is very sensitive, and to be rebuked by his master, whom he is beginning to worship and love, so injures his feelings as to make him try to do better the next time. Whipping and rough language are likely to make a disloyal cur out of the pup. The next things for your puppy to learn are to come when called, to lie down when told, and to follow. Perhaps your pup has the impression that lying down means punishment. Get this idea out of his head. Make him lie down and shake your finger at him if he attempts to rise before he is called. He will be watching you all the time and waiting for the moment when you say: "Come here; you're a good doggy." Teaching the pup to come to you is easy if you reward him with a tiny morsel of meat or something he likes. Following is a little harder for the pup, because he finds dozens of things to distract his attention. An effective way to teach this is to get him used to a leash and collar. At first he will not like the collar idea. He will probably jerk and pull backward. Don't pull the leash, but ask him to come toward you. When he has done so several times, pull the leash ahead a little. Soon he will be so used to it that he will follow the leash without objection. As soon as he is no longer afraid to follow with the leash, make him follow without it. Every time he turns away, admonish him kindly. An easy trick for young dogs is to shake hands. Take the paw and shake it, always saying "shake hands!" Don't get him confused by taking either paw—start with the right paw and always make him use the right paw when you give the command to shake. Whenever he has performed, give him one or two caressing strokes and tell him what a wonderful pup he is. Don't attempt to teach a dog lessons when the room is full of people, or when there are any noises to distract his attention. In order to learn, concentration is necessary. Sitting up is a trick easily learned by some dogs. It is hard for others—especially the short-tailed Boston terrier. With a little patience, however, even he can be taught this trick. Your job is to teach him how to hold his own balance while sitting on his haunches. The easiest way is to make him sit up in a corner of the room. This is comparatively easy, especially if you reward him every time he does the trick. Then, gradually, move him away from the corner. He may fall over once or twice, but he'll try again if you are patient. A simple trick to teach is to bring a ball, a letter, a paper, a bone or any other light article. Rubber balls, especially, seem to attract puppies. A little terrier I once trained had to have the ball thrown away from him only twice before he ran after it and brought it back. "Dead dog" is an easy trick to teach. Place the dog on his side with his legs outstretched, hold him gently in that position, saying, "dead dog, dead dog." At first he will probably wag his tail a little and peep out of the corner of his eye. But if you persist long enough he will learn to feign death. Walking erect is another easy trick. Hold a bone or some fresh meat over the dog's nose high enough to make him stand on his hind legs, but not too high or he

TEST THE SEED

If you must use garden seeds left over from last year, make sure of their germination by testing. Count out 25, 50 or 100 seeds of the sample to be tested and put them between folds of moist blotting paper. Put the paper between two plates (one upside down on top of the other) and place the plates in a warm room. Keep the paper moist, but not wet. Count the sprouted seeds and note the rapidity of germination. Merely sprouting isn't enough—seeds should sprout quickly and vigorously.

will jump. As soon as his front feet are off the ground, move the bone slowly forward so that he follows without dropping, all the time saying "up, up, up." Soon he will walk erect if you merely hold up your hand. Since this is an unnatural position, it is tiresome, and you should not expect the dog to walk erect for long stretches. Many dogs can be taught to "sing." I know of one pup who has his favorite selection on the piano. When his mistress plays them he approaches the piano, turns around, faces the audience, and gets ready for the performance. He usually starts with a high pitched tone. As the music becomes louder he throws his head from side to side and barks wildly. Then, with decreasing, he closes his mouth and lets his voice die down to a fine, smooth tenor.

After your pup has his second set of teeth, it is safe to let him catch a rubber ball thrown quite high. Shepherd dogs (known popularly as German police dogs) like this game immensely, and smaller dogs also will enjoy it, provided you don't choose too big a ball.

GROWING POTATOES

A few years ago a western grower planted potatoes in a hog lot near an old straw pile. The potatoes nearest the pile were accidentally covered with straw. When the crop was harvested, it was observed that the tubers which were covered deep produced the largest yield. Since that time nearly all potato growers on adjacent farms have used straw mulches on their potato crops. That their methods are sound, is shown by the large yield which they secure year after year. Last year the discoverer of the method produced 420 bushels of potatoes per acre. In growing the crop he first prepared a fine, loose, deep level seed bed. The square, chunky, ounce and a quarter seed pieces, freshly cut were planted from three to four inches deep in rows 28 inches apart with the pieces about 1/2 inches apart in the rows.

A 3/8:6 fertilizer, used at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre, was drilled in on either side of the seed pieces with the potato planter. The field was harrowed two times before the potatoes were through the ground. Just as the leaves were breaking through the ground, a six to eight inch layer of straw was applied. No further cultural attention was given the crop, except that of dusting the foliage with copper-nitrate. This potato producer raises Carman No. 3, a late or main crop variety. He has learned that straw acts as a weed-killing agent, thus taking the place of cultivation. It also prevents the loss of soil moisture to some extent and aids in keeping the soil cool. In preparing the field for the straw, he tries to keep the ground level. One disadvantage of this straw-mulch system, as pointed out by the originator of the method, is that straw makes it difficult to use liquid-spray machine. There is danger of getting the straw on too early. The soil should be warmed up well (70 degrees Fahrenheit) before the straw is applied.

NEW LIGHT ON SOY BEANS

Another recent development in the legume phase of soil improvement is that the soybean, which we once hoped would be the leguminous savior of poor land, has, in a number of experiments, proved disappointing. It is variously charged with increasing erosion, being a heavy feeder of mineral elements at the expense of succeeding crops, adding only small amounts of organic matter through its root systems, and even robbing the soil of its nitrogen. As a hay and seed crop, the soybean is rapidly gaining favor, but as a fertility crop, there appears to be serious doubt in many cases. Perhaps the next five years will reveal how soybeans should be grown to make them a first class fertility crop. Sweet clover has brought in a new kind of rotation, either two-year or three-year, in which corn, (or other cultivated crop) is grown one or two years. The corn is followed by small grain seeded to sweet clover, and the clover is plowed under the autumn, or following spring for corn. This it is possible to have four crops—two of corn, one of grain, and one of clover for green manure—in three years.

Twenty years ago a prominent soils teacher and investigator paraphrased an old line and exclaimed, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," with ruined lands behind. At that time it seemed that this dismal statement might be a true one. The older farm lands in the eastern states were becoming less and less productive. Much was being said about worn out land and abandoned farms. Many farmers were still following the old custom of moving on to new lands farther west, just as soon as their soils began to decline in crop yields. Serious concern was being expressed for the future of agriculture. What would happen when there were no more virgin lands to be exploited? We are no longer worried. The adoption of proper systems of soil management, including the use of fertilizers, has made it possible to increase present crop yields and to keep the soil permanently productive.

DO HENS NEED EXERCISE

Whether or not hens need the exercise afforded by scratching for grain in the litter may be a debatable matter. That is no question, however, that fowls pick up a great deal of dirt and litter with their scratch grain. Why not feed the scratch grain in boxes? Tests made with different varieties of hens show that the egg yield keeps up when scratch grains is fed that way. Tests with Leghorns do not show any benefit from scratching for grain in the litter.

A FEEDING HUNT

Too many dairy dollars are left in the manger in the form of uneaten roughage—coarse stems of soybean hay, corn fodder, etc. Running these left overs through a grinder is one way to put them into shape for palatable feed. Corn fodder isn't the best roughage for cows of course, but some dairymen have to do the best they can with it when better roughage is not available. As for the coarse stems of soybean and sweet clover hay—it is a waste of good feed to throw these out of the manger for bedding.

This Mother Had Problem



As a rule, milk is about the best food for children, but there are times when they are much better off without it. It should always be left off when children show by feverish, fretful or cross spells, by bad breath, coated tongue, sallow skin, indigestion, biliousness, etc., that their stomach and bowels are out of order.

In cases like this, California Fig Syrup never fails to work wonders, by the quick and gentle way it removes all the souring waste which is causing the trouble, regulates the stomach and bowels and gives these organs tone and strength so they continue to act normally of their own accord. Children love its rich, fruity flavor and it's purely vegetable and harmless, even for babies.

Millions of mothers have proved its merit and reliability in over 50 years of steadily increasing use. A Western mother, Mrs. May Snively, Montrose, California, says: "My little girl, Edna's, tendency to constipation was a problem to me until I began giving her California Fig Syrup. It helped her right away and soon her stomach and bowels were acting perfectly. Since then I've never had to have any advice about her bowels. I have also used California Fig Syrup with my little boy, with equal success."

To be sure of getting the genuine, which physicians endorse, always ask for California Fig Syrup by the full name.

Gun Gave Fire Alarm

Returning from a hunt, Charles Maul, Milford, Del., hung up his gun on the kitchen wall thinking it wasn't loaded, but in this case it was lucky he was mistaken. That night the family was aroused when they heard the gun go off. A fire had broken out in the kitchen and reaching the gun, discharged it. The fire was put out before it spread farther.—Capper's Weekly.

For your daughter's sake, use Red Cross Ball Blue in the laundry. She will then have that dainty, well-groomed appearance that girls admire.—Adv.

Nursery for Dogs

The thirty-first floor of a hotel just built in New York is reserved for the guests' dogs and cats. Most New York hotels refuse to admit dogs, but this one has a "vet" kennel maids, and a cook for the pets, as well as bathrooms, a "beauty parlor," and wired exercise runs on the roof garden.

You Can't Dye a Dress with Promises!

You can't dye a dress—no matter how careful you may be—without real color. That's the idea behind Diamond Dyes. They are made to give you real service. They contain from three to five times more aniline than other dyes on the market.

Next time you want to dye, try Diamond Dyes. See how easy it is to use them. Then compare results. Note the absence of that re-dyed look; of streaking, or spotting. See how soft, bright, new looking the colors are. Then observe how they keep their brilliance through wear and washing. If you don't agree Diamond Dyes are better dyes, your dealer will refund your money.

The white package of Diamond Dyes is the original "all-purpose" dye for any and every kind of material. It will dye *crimson* silk, wool, cotton, linen, rayon or any mixture of materials. The blue package is a special dye, for silk or wool only. With it you can dye your valuable articles of silk or wool with results equal to the finest professional work. When you buy—remember this. The blue package dyes silk or wool only. The white package will dye every kind of goods, including silk and wool. Your dealer has both packages.

Diamond Dyes
Perfect results
Easy to use

Diplomacy Not Small

Girl's Strong Point

The time was an autumn afternoon, the place was at an East side drug store and the characters were two women and a little girl.

The conversation which was being carried on over their soda glasses had drifted to the fact that Rev. Mr. Blank had been at the home of Mrs. Jones the day before for lunch. The conversation ran thus:

"I would sure hate to be the wife of a minister," exclaimed Mrs. Smith.

"Don't s'pose I'd like it, either," said Mrs. Jones.

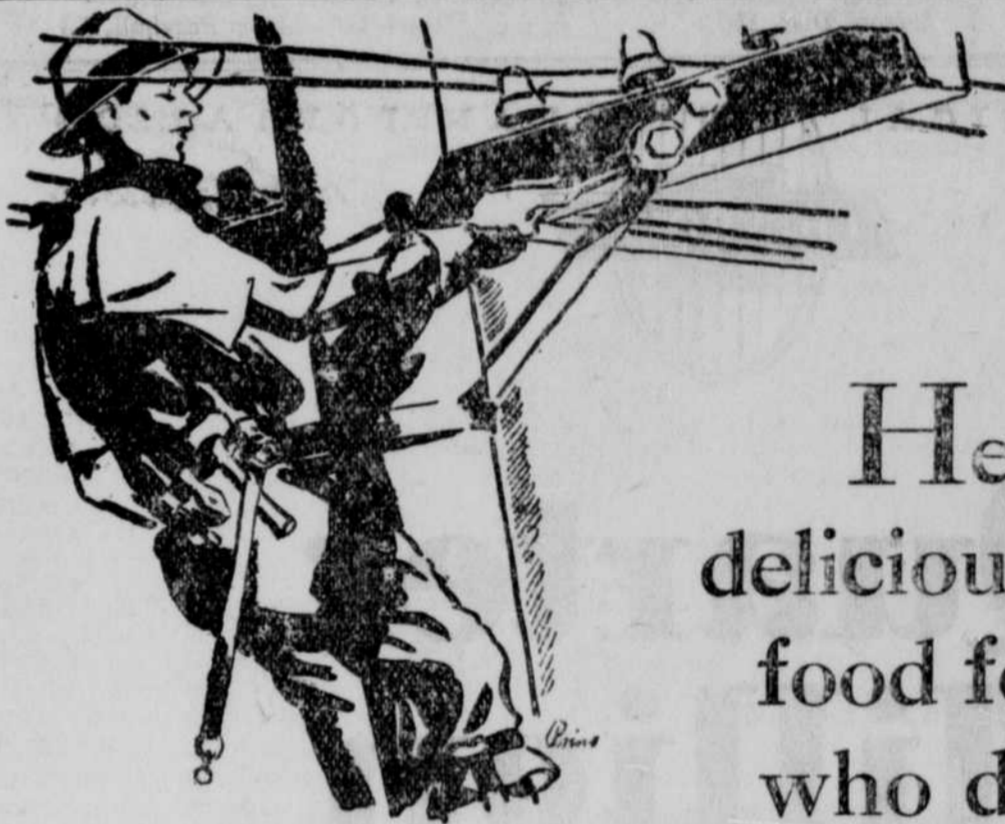
"Do you think a minister would have me for a wife?" asked Mrs. Smith, turning to the child, who was Mrs. Jones' little daughter.

"I expect he would," replied the little girl. "The ministers aren't supposed to pick the pretty ones."—Indianapolis News.

Periscopes for Trainmen

Trainmen on an electric line in England are to use periscopes to view the track ahead and behind. Heretofore the men have looked out through sights projecting from the side of the car, but with the enlargement of the cars recently, this practice became dangerous in going through tunnels, and the periscope has been substituted for the sights.

Deeds survive the doers.



Here's a delicious, energy food for Men who do hard, outdoor Work

THE energy to work hard comes from the calories in the food we eat.

Karo is a delicious food—but quite as important, it is a great energy-giving food.

There are 120 calories per ounce in Karo.

Karo immediately supplies muscular energy.

No digestive effort is required as in the case of many other staple foods.

Karo has almost twice the energy value of eggs, lean beef, weight for weight—and it costs less, too.

Serve lots of delicious Karo—to the entire family—especially to the children.

Keep them all strong, healthy and happy.



DELICIOUS ON PANCAKES