

It May Be Urgent



When your Children Cry for It

Castoria is a comfort when Baby is fretful. No sooner taken than the little one is at ease. If restless, a few drops soon bring contentment. No harm done, for Castoria is a baby remedy, meant for babies. Perfectly safe to give the youngest infant; you have the doctors' word for that! It is a vegetable product and you could use it every day. But it's in an emergency that Castoria means most. Some night when constipation must be relieved—or colic pains—or other suffering. Never be without it; see mothers keep an extra bottle, unopened, to make sure there will always be Castoria in the house. It is effective for older children, too; read the book that comes with it.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

All In / R
 Intestinal poisons are sapping your energy, stealing your pep, making you ill. Take **NATURE'S REMEDY**—the safe, dependable, vegetable laxative. Keep you feeling right. Get a 25c box.

For Sale at All Druggists

Health Giving Sunshine
 All Winter Long

Marvelous Climate—Good Hotels—Tourist Camps—Splendid Roads—Gorgeous Mountain Views. The wonderful desert resort of the West.

Palm Springs
 CALIFORNIA

CHERRY-GLYCERINE COMPOUND
 FOR COUGHS COLDS

Mrs. Hoover College Grad
 It is interesting to note that Mrs. Hoover, a college graduate, follows another college graduate as First Lady of the Land. Mrs. Coolidge is a graduate of the university of Vermont. There have been few college graduates among the 30 mistresses of the White House.

Even the expensive milliner may not uphold high-hatting.

Help Kidneys By Drinking More Water

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys and Help Neutralize Irritating Acids

Kidney and bladder irritations often result from acidity, says a noted authority. The kidneys help filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it may remain to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread; the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is often one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Begin drinking lots of soft water, also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast. Continue this for two or three days. This will help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer are a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs, which then act normal again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by acid irritation. Jad Salts causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which may quickly relieve your bladder irritation.

NEEDED BUILT-IN FEATURES

Sylvia North sat with her friend, Helen Morris, on the seat under the old grapevine exchanging confidences. Helen, passing by, had seen Sylvia sewing and had hastened across the yard to sit beside her for a little while. Helen's lovely darkness was enhanced by a startling new hat in henna, and she kept her left hand moving restlessly in order to enjoy the sparkle of an enormous diamond, her betrothal ring. Sylvia, fair and sweet, wore a faded blue chambray. She, too, was engaged, but the diamond in her ring was like a tiny candle beside the incandescence of Helen's big one.

"I hear that Peter has bought one of those new bungalows out on East road for you," Helen said. "They're such cunning dollhouses, but all so much alike. That's what I should object to myself. Have you been out to see it yet?"

"Yes. We walked out there Sunday afternoon," answered Sylvia.

"Walked? Why, it's ever so far. I should think Peter would get a car of some kind."

Sylvia smiled.

"He's doing pretty well, I think, to buy a whole house. A little later," she said proudly, "we'll have the car and everything else."

"Oliver's just bought a new car," said Helen. "One of the \$4,000 kind; I don't know what they call it. He's teaching me to run it. I'll take you over to see the bungalow he's having built for me. It will be all ready as soon as we get back from our wedding trip. It's a perfectly wonderful dwelling—built-in features and everything. We shall buy the furniture in the city on our way home. Oliver says I needn't scrimp. And then, of course, grandpa will make me a nice wedding present."

Sylvia's eyes began to look a little tired. She had no grandfather to make her great wedding gifts. In fact, she had no one but Peter, and she thought Peter was wonderful, inasmuch as he was going to give her a whole house to be her own. She wasn't going to let Helen spoil anything for her now, but she thought wistfully, she would have been quite as happy sitting under Mrs. Draper's grapevine—she boarded at Mrs. Draper's—if Helen had stayed away.

"Has your bungalow built-in features?" demanded Helen.

"N—no, it hasn't," Sylvia bit her lip.

"You don't mean it! Why, Sylvia North, I wouldn't live in a house that didn't have built-in features!" Sylvia laughed tremulously.

"Well, I guess I shall have to, and I don't mind," she replied.

"I should mind like everything. A bungalow isn't a bungalow without built-in features," insisted Helen.

They sat there a little longer until the smell of frying potatoes began to creep out of Mrs. Draper's kitchen window, then Helen arose and went her way.

Sylvia, left alone, took up her sewing. She was making a lunch cloth for her hope chest, so soon to be needed. That hope chest had been filled at the expense of much thought, some sacrifice and a great deal of joyful labor. She had done her best to get ready the small paraphernalia of her new home-making, and Peter had done his best. One's best was all one could do.

A few days later Helen drove up in the shining roadster and invited Sylvia to go out to Locust avenue to look at the new bungalow. Sylvia went. She followed Helen over the sweet smelling rubbish of wood and shavings from room to room. Helen was very gracious to the workmen and very important. She gave a small order or two just to test her new feeling of ownership.

"Isn't it splendid?" she asked enthusiastically. "And almost too big to be called a bungalow. Now we'll go and look at your new house."

The contrast between the beautiful stucco bungalow on Locust avenue and the tiny dollhouse on East road was so striking that Sylvia's joy was hushed to silence. She had a key and they went in and looked around. Helen criticized freely.

"I couldn't stand it," she said as they came out, "but maybe you can."

Sylvia was pale. She thought Helen was unnecessarily cruel. It was like eating chicken salad before one who has only dry bread. She couldn't have done such a thing to Helen, never.

They didn't say much as they drove away from the dollhouse. Helen had to watch her driving and Sylvia was too oppressed.

That night Sylvia had to sit in the parlor because it rained. After the other boarders had cleared out by going to the "movies" Peter came.

"You've been crying," he said at once.

Sylvia shook her head. He put his finger under her chin, lifted her face and studied it gravely with his shrewd, Scotch gray eyes.

"Anything I can help?" he asked.

"Mercy, no! You—you're wonderful, dear."

everything. Makes our little nest look pretty slim, eh?"

"No, no, Peter! I love our bungalow."

He laughed a little as men do when they've discovered a secret.

As he was going away he said: "Give me that key to the bungalow you've got, will you, Syl?"

"Lost yours?" she demanded.

Peter did not answer. When he went away he took the key. Without it Sylvia could not enter her paradise.

She did not see the bungalow again for two reasons. One was that Peter had both keys and another was that she thought it better not to see it until she had got over the impression Helen had made upon her. She wished that she had been so brave and strong that Helen could not have made that impression.

The next three weeks were busy ones. Sylvia kept on with her job at the library until the last minute. Then she put on her new clothes and went to the parsonage with Peter and was married in the presence of the minister's family. Then they took the train for Silverton, where they were to visit Peter's married sister for a week.

They came back one beautiful late afternoon. A cab took them from the station to the bungalow.

"We might just as well start in living there," Peter said. "I've had the furniture man put in a few things just enough to get along with until you can make up your mind what you want. It's up to you to do the real home-making, you know, dear."

Peter unlocked the door and they entered. The pink western light came in at the windows and the first thing Sylvia saw was that a change had been effected since she last saw the little house. Those adorable cupboards, the window seat with cover that lifted, the darling closet under the stairs—those were built-in features, and they had not been there three weeks ago!

"Oh, Peter! Where did they come from?" she gasped.

"Well, I did most of them myself with a little help," Peter replied. "After I saw Oliver's bungalow I realized that ours wouldn't be complete without a few built-in features."

Sylvia clung to his arm, her face radiant.

"And that's why you took the key—'I was so afraid you'd find out.'"

"Oh, Peter!" sighed Sylvia. "What a man you are." And she rested her head contentedly on his shoulder while the sunset light welcomed them home.

Odd Judgments Made Under Ancient Laws

That persons have been and are still punished for crimes under the law is, of course, a truism, but it has lately been shown that it was by no means uncommon for organized society to punish inanimate objects for crime.

Among the Kookas of India, for instance, it is decreed that if a man suffers death by falling from a tree, the relatives shall punish the spirit of the tree by cutting the tree to pieces and scattering the chips to the wind.

A king of Ceylon-China is said to have become dissatisfied with the way a ship was sailing and to have ordered it publicly whipped. Within recent times in China 15 wooden female dolls were tried for the murder of an army officer, found guilty and publicly beheaded.

According to ancient Anglo-Saxon law a sword, cudgel or other weapon with which a man was murdered was thought to be in disgrace, and under the law could not be used again until the crime was expiated. No cutter was allowed to sharpen the sword without a certificate to the effect that it had been freed of taint. In Norway, in recent times, such farm implements as sickles, which had been used as weapons to kill a man, were condemned to hang in the barn unused.

In an old set of municipal laws of Schleswig-Holstein is a statute providing that when a man was killed while working on a building, the timber, which caused his death paid the penalty by surrendering itself to the family of the victim. If the owner refused to give up the timber he was fined 9 marks.

In the town of Uglich, Russia, Prince Dimitri, a son of Ivan the Terrible, was assassinated in 1591. The signal of insurrection was rung by the town bell, and as this was a grave political offense, the bell was banished to Tomsk, Siberia, by the Russian government. There the bell languished in disgrace for many years.

At length it was reconstructed and hung up in a church, but it remained in exile. Finally, in 1892, after serving a sentence of 300 years, it was fully pardoned and restored to its native village. In some of the Scottish islands the fishermen still cling to the old custom of beheading a boat from which a fisherman has been drowned. The boat is dragged up on the beach, the fishermen assemble about and curse it; then they leave it to rot upon the beach.

A French lawyer has told how a glacier was excommunicated on account of the damage it had done to life and property in the valley. In English law there was for many years a statute compelling owners of personal chattels which had caused the death of a man to give them to God. This was accomplished by turning them over to the crown to be sold and the proceeds applied to pious uses.

Apt to "Spill the Beans"
 "One who wishes to believe himself wise," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "must find some way to 'sperse his wife and daughters.'"—Washington Star.

Velvet Beans Are Soil Improvers

Best Way to Plant This Crop for Good Results Is With Corn.

Velvet beans, while not recommended for hay, are as valuable for soil improvement as soy beans or cowpeas and at the same time cost only half as much.

"The best way to plant this crop for good results is with corn," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at the North Carolina State college. "They will do as well or better with corn than if planted alone and the grower will receive a profit from the corn in addition to improving his soil."

Plant in Alternate Rows.
 The corn and beans should be planted in alternate rows, three feet apart, dropping the beans six inches apart on poor soil and about one foot apart on rich soils. Cultivate the corn until the bean vines have covered the middle. In this way a ton or more of vegetation, worth \$14 in plant food alone, will be added to each acre planted to these crops.

On light sandy land or on very poor soils velvet beans make a much better growth than do soy beans, while on good land they make equally as good a growth and are much more valuable as a fall grazing crop. Cattle may be turned into the fields at frost and grazed until the vines and seed are gone.

Plant for Grazing.
 Where the beans are planted for grazing purposes, it is a good plan to plant two rows of corn to one of velvet beans. This gives a clear space between rows for harvesting the corn and will also furnish sufficient grazing for the average farm animals.

Mr. Blair states that velvet beans and the Biloxi variety of soy beans grow together with excellent results. The heavy stalks of the soy beans help to hold up the beans, which makes for a larger growth and a corresponding increase in value to the land as well as grazing.

Prune Grapes in Winter to Get Best Results

Winter is the season for pruning grapes—anytime when the wood isn't frozen, for then the vines are brittle and will snap off if handled.

Pruning grapes is in reality thinning the crop. The idea is to remove enough wood so that the strength of the vine will be thrown into fewer bunches, and make them larger and finer. In general this result will be best gained by pruning the vine to about 20 or 40 buds distributed over four or five canes.

The size of the canes is important. According to Michigan studies the best yields are from canes about one-fourth of an inch thick, measured between the fifth and sixth buds. Big canes have spent their strength in producing wood and are poor producers of buds.

There are several different systems of pruning and training grapes, and your agricultural college will be glad to give you the best advice for your section.

Cut Out Over-Wintering Cankers to Cure Blight

Get after the fire-blight during the dormant season by cutting out the over-wintering cankers, for they are the sources of next year's infection. The cankers are often found at the base of blighted twigs and are dark-sunken areas in the bark. The cankers should be cut out beyond the discolored part of the inner bark. The wound should be disinfected with corrosive sublimate and painted over with white lead paint, or coal tar. Blighted twigs and branches should be cut off during the growing season about six inches below the blighted part and the stub disinfected. The disinfecting can be quickly done with a swab on the end of a stick which is carried in a bottle of disinfectant. A fast growing tree is more susceptible to fire-blight than a slow-growing one, and a tree in full bearing is usually less susceptible than a young tree.

Around the Farm

All work and no play generally makes a grouch.

An inch of compost manure put on your lawn now will give good green grass next spring.

Cutting the weed trees in the farm woodlot will improve the quality of the stand in future years.

Protecting farm machinery from the weather during the winter will save heavy drains on the bank account next spring.

A farm inventory and a credit statement will tell where you stand in the farming business, and may help you get the loan you need to expand that business.

Much heavier dressings of barnyard manures may be applied to garden soils during the winter than while the vegetables are growing. In fact, chicken droppings may be safely applied for some plants at no other time of the year. One ton of such fertilizer is equal to two or three tons from the dairy barn.

ATWATER KENT RADIO



ORCHESTRAS · CROP REPORTS
 WEATHER · CHURCH SERVICES
 NEWS FLASHES · BRASS BANDS
 FIDDLING CONTESTS · SPORTS
 CHILDREN'S STORIES
 GREAT SINGERS

IT'S ALL TRUE —when you have the right radio

RADIO does bring the city "up close." It does mean more to farm families than to anyone else.

BUT you've got to have a good radio. Radio that reaches out. Radio that sounds natural. Radio that's always ready when you are. The best evidence that Atwater Kent Radio is good radio—that it really does the job as everybody wants it done—is the fact that it is and has been for a long time the best seller in both the city and the country. After listening, after comparing prices, most people want it—because they find it's the kind they want.

From a lamp-socket or from batteries

Some homes have electricity, some haven't. Either way, you get fine Atwater Kent performance and proved dependability. If you do not happen to have power from a central station, you can enjoy the broadcasting with the improved, powerful 1929 Atwater Kent

Model 40 (Electric), \$77. For 110-120 volt, 50-cycle alternating current. Requires 6 A. C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube. \$77 (without tubes).

Model 56. The new all-in-one set that fits so beautifully anywhere. Full-wave Dial. For 110-120 volt, 50-60 cycle alternating current. Requires 6 A. C. tubes and 1 rectifying tube. Without tubes, \$97.

Battery Sets, \$49—\$65. Solid mahogany cabinets. Panels satin-finished in gold. Full-wave Dial. Model 65, \$59. Model 66, extra-powerful. \$66. Prices do not include tubes or batteries.

On the air—every Sunday night—Atwater Kent Radio Hour—listen in! ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO., 4 Atwater Kent, President, 6704 Wineshield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Avoiding Ill-Nature
 "Why do you cultivate sarcasm?"
 "If you try to correct a fault," said Miss Cayenne, "you should try to be as gentle as possible. It is better to be sarcastic than brutal."

Or Hubby Slip in Late
 How wonderful a mother is! She sleeps, and a telephone loudly ringing does not awaken her. But let her baby stir just a little bit, and she awakens immediately.—Atchison Globe.

More Popular Every Day Since 1893

—if not from this package it is not the ORIGINAL

SHREDDED WHEAT 12 ounces full-size biscuits

The year 'round natural health food
 A full ounce of health in every biscuit
 Warm and serve with hot milk on cold days
 CHILDREN WHO CAN PAINT WILL WANT TO SAVE THE PAPER INSERTS IN SHREDDED WHEAT PACKAGES

PROOF OF DYES is in the dyeing!

Words won't dye a dress, or coat, or sweater. It takes real anilines to do that. That's why Diamond Dyes contain from three to five times more anilines than any other dye—by actual test.

It's the anilines in Diamond Dyes that do the work; that give the colors such brilliance; such depth and permanence. It's real aniline that keeps them from giving things that re-dye look; from spotting or streaking.

Next time you have dyeing to do—try Diamond Dyes. Then compare results. See how soft, bright, new-looking the colors are. Observe how they keep their brilliance through wear and washing. Your dealer will refund your money if you don't agree Diamond Dyes are better dyes.

The white package of Diamond Dyes is the original "all-purpose" dye for any and every kind of material. It will dye or tint 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.

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 Easy to use Perfect results
 AT ALL DRUG STORES