



GRANNY SQUIRREL'S SUPPLY

"IT IS no use wishing," said Mrs. Young Squirrel, "we won't find any nuts to store away this year. We will be lucky if we get enough to eat before the snow comes. I never knew such a season; no nuts at all and a cold, hard winter it will be for us, I know."

Granny Squirrel, who had lived a long time and learned many things, heard Mrs. Young Squirrel's grumblings. "Why don't you know the good side instead of the bad?" she said. "There you have been making the bad as important as you could and never said a word for good. Isn't it

not see any nuts. So how you are to get them I don't understand."

"You want to think lack, my dear," said Granny. "If you didn't you would be thinking supply and you know that thinking right brings things right in the end. Of course thinking about a big supply of nuts won't make things right."

"What else do we need, I should like you to tell me?" said Mrs. Young Squirrel.

"Good thoughts, a supply of kind thoughts toward your neighbor, for one thing," replied Granny. "When Mrs. Red Squirrel comes chattering in your tree and tries to make you angry so you will chase her, just think of her as a nice, kind, good creature and put out of your thoughts the quarrelsome neighbor you have always seen in her."

"Granny Squirrel is crazy," Mrs. Young Squirrel told her neighbor, Mrs. Gray. "She sits there, talking about having all she needs when the ground is about bare of nuts, and seeing somebody who isn't anywhere around. Poor old granny, she will starve this winter."

But Granny didn't starve. Instead, she had a good supply of nuts, and one day, when Mrs. Young Squirrel, who was looking rather thin and far from well fed, happened to call, Granny Squirrel treated her to nut cakes and tea.

"Where did you get nuts for cake this time in the winter?" asked Mrs. Young Squirrel. "You could not have stored any, because there were none. It was a dreadful season for us poor creatures."

"No, my dear, I did not store any nuts," answered Granny, "but I have had plenty, for some kind person put nuts and bits of fat and other dainties every day on a shelf near my home and I have all I can use and to spare."

"You see, it is as I told you. If we will know the good here we shall never know the lack of it. Have another nut cake and some more tea, my dear."

Mrs. Young Squirrel nibbled her cakes and wondered if, after all, Granny was as crazy as she had thought her to be, for she looked not only plump, but happy as well.

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EVEN SPECIALISTS FAILED

Then the Fruit Treatment—"Fruit-a-tives" Brought Complete Relief

It is simply marvellous how successful the Fruit Treatment is in overcoming chronic troubles, like Constipation, Dyspepsia and Rheumatism.

The juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—intensified and combined with tonics—are made into small tablets called "Fruit-a-tives" which have proven the marvels of the medical world for many diseases. For instance, Mr. James A. Sheil, 80 Oakhill Ave., Waterbury, Conn., says: "I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from chronic Constipation. Having suffered for ten years, and receiving little relief from specialists, I at last have been helped by your good tablets. Your dealer has 'Fruit-a-tives'—25¢ and 50¢, a box or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdenburg, N. Y."

DANCE HALL YIELDS TIMBER FOR CHURCH

Pulpit Is Made From Top of Old Bar.

Durango, Colo.—The old Greek saying "out of bad wood good smoke sometimes comes" was applied here when a "community tabernacle" and its parsonage were built out of timbers and materials taken from a once notorious gambling resort and dance hall and from an erstwhile brewery.

The tabernacle, built by the Free Methodist church, was recently dedicated. Its altar rail was made of part of the bar against which the lumberjacks, miners, cowpunchers, Mexicans and gamblers of forty years ago used to lean. The bar's foot-rail was converted into the hand-rail of the steps leading into the church. A Bible now rests on the polished walnut where the liquor of the early days was placed, for the top of the bar has become the pulpit. The altar was constructed from other parts of the bar.

The church rests on a foundation of stone, heavy timbers and iron beams taken from both the dance hall and the brewery. The window sills and ledges were made from the heavy oak bottoms of huge beer vats.

The building occupies the site of the former brewery. It is situated at the foot of a bluff and is overlooked by the parsonage of the presiding elder of the district. The parsonage once was the office of the brewery and has been made into a modern cottage. It is planned to terrace the bluff and to build winding stairs from the elder's home to the house of worship, using as a hand-rail a coil formerly utilized in making beer.

The two steps that lead to the entrance of the tabernacle were formed of timbers taken from the dance hall. One of the boards carries a bullet fired from a ".45" evidence of one of the many shooting scrapes that enlivened the old resort. The heavy timbers comprising the supporting columns and the roof beams were taken from the dance halls. The church seats 700.

"I think," said Rev. F. F. Stewart, the presiding elder who conceived the idea, "that it was in the nature of an act of Providence that we were able to convert these places of disrepute into a house of worship."

Australia's production of gold since its discovery more than 73 years ago has been estimated at \$3,131,000,000.

Motor trucks with bullet proof bodies have been designed to protect shipments of silk against theft along roads.

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Fabric Glove Has Lady's Approval

Pleasing Handcovering May Be Had in Fancy and Plain Modes.

The fabric glove has gained a new prestige for the autumn, says a correspondent in the Christian Science Monitor. It appears now in fancy as well as plain modes and shows a beauty of texture and style that is worthy of almost any street or afternoon costume.

Never before, say those who make a particular study of glove seasons, has there been such an expert imitation of French suede. Even the prices of suede gloves have been limited, you may say upon first inquiry. But the new fabric gloves, while more expensive than ever, have an enviable advantage—they can be washed in soap and water. Furthermore, as a second examination of them will show, the material and workmanship combine in giving a far more refined effect than past fabric creations have suggested.

They can be bought in the prevailing glove colors of the season—gray and beige, with the many intermediary shades. It is the slightly decorative types that are the most attractive, perhaps, and certainly the more expensive. A model in light beige, with chocolate-brown stitching on the back and a narrow, turn-back cuff trimmed with metal cloth has reason to be a promising favorite. The colors are unostentatious but effective. This is one of the finer groups and one is almost tempted to doubt the saleswoman's explanation that the material is not suede and run an appraising finger over it, to make sure.

Another "true to type" model is an all-gray glove. This has a scalloped cuff edged with a half-inch plaiting of the same. The fabric is a soft dark shade of gray, quite like the familiar shade in suede gloves but proof against many washings, according to reputation. More ornate than either of these two is a lighter gray with sky-blue trimming on the cuff which would go appropriately with dresses of more delicate materials.

Wrist-length gloves and short-sleeved dresses continue to be acceptable contraries among autumn fashions. Twelve-button gloves in French suede, kid, and fabric will be very popular this winter.

For the business woman, there are new qualities and varieties of a glove that was created for time-saving purposes. It has three names—the slip-on, the pull-on and the Biarritz glove, the last name coming from the French town where the fabric is manufactured. Of gauntlet length, without snaps or straps, this glove has a flare sufficiently wide to take in a medium-sized coat cuff and a wrist sufficiently narrow to wrinkle not too loosely. The slip-on glove is available in French kid, suede, buckskin, doeskin and chamois, besides an inexpensive model in fabric.

While the novelty gloves are called for quite as frequently as ever, the novelties, on the whole, are of a less conspicuous nature. A few elaborate styles in better gloves for those who prefer them can be bought at some of the stores, and some of these, provided the costume and occasion warrant, are very pleasing. Embroidered, hand-painted and stenciled cuff designs are found in this group. One pair of old-ivory-colored French kid, with turn-back cuffs of navy-blue moire silk, with tiny flowers hand-painted in old rose, will probably appeal to those who like styles that are ornate and yet tasteful.

White Brushed Alpaca Used for This Sweater



Since knitted wear is popular for the cool days, this striking sweater of white brushed alpaca should gain favor. It is trimmed with broad bands of peasant embroidery.

New Organdie Collar The modified Medici collar is seen on some of the autumn gowns. It is a soft white organdie, in two parts. One part stands up high about the ears and the other lies flat on the neck. It is tied around the middle with a black ribbon.

APPENDICITIS IN CHILDREN

That children's "stomach aches" are not always due to simple indigestion and that it is better not to give castor oil until the cause is known was brought out in a radio health talk prepared by Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, consultant or child hygiene to the New York state department of health and broadcasted from Station WGY Schenectady on Friday evening.

Dr. Shaw began his talk by quoting an expression common to children: "Mother I have a stomach ache." "That is a complaint not at all uncommon in childhood," he said, "a source of no little alarm to the parents and of considerable discomfort to the child."

He continued: "Pain in the abdomen is caused by different factors and conditions. Indigestion and indiscretions in diet are responsible for most of the abdominal pain in children but not of all by any means. It should be borne in mind that there are other conditions such as appendicitis, tele-scaping of the intestines and peritonitis in which the principal symptom is stomach ache. To treat such conditions as cases of indigestion would aggravate the symptoms and might even bring about a fatal result. A celebrated English children's specialist recently stated I know no symptom which may be more obscure in its causation than colicky abdominal pain in childhood."

"The object of this talk is to call the attention of mothers to the fact that young children can and do have appendicitis. We do not mean to alarm you necessarily or to have you consider every stomach ache an attack of appendicitis. Fortunately for all concerned it is not a common occurrence. In a compiled list of 16,000 cases of appendicitis, two and one-half per cent were in children under five years of age, 8.3 per cent in children from five to ten years while 16.3 per cent of cases occurred between the ages of ten and fifteen."

"A physician recently found accounts in the medical journals of over eighty cases of appendicitis in infants under two years of age and the writer of this talk had a case of ruptured appendix in a six weeks old infant. A noted New York surgeon says that after the first year of life appendicitis is the most frequent of all the acute emergencies of abdominal diseases."

"A very young child cannot localize his stomach ache. In older persons it is a relatively simple matter to find the point of tenderness directly over the appendix. The child refers all pains, wherever situated, not to one spot in the abdomen, but to its entire surface and contents. One of my little patients not very long ago complained bitterly of a stomach ache but a careful examination revealed an abscess in one of the ears about which the child had made no complaint. When the abscess was relieved the stomach ache also disappeared. Even older children who have pain in the chest as a result of pneumonia or pleurisy refer it to the abdomen and may point to the right side in the region of the appendix. That this is not infrequent is shown by the fact that out of 145 cases of pneumonia in children admitted to the Boston City Hospital, 25 were sent with a diagnosis of appendicitis."

"A child suffering from severe abdominal pain is restless and cries constantly. He cannot sleep and will not let anyone else do so. He will cry whenever touched and will resist every effort of the physician to feel and examine the abdomen. Fortunately the physician has other means of reaching a diagnosis which are too technical to be discussed at this time."

"In these cases nothing can do more harm than the administration of a large dose of castor oil or any other cathartic. Nature safeguards against this by making castor oil difficult to retain. Besides, vomiting is a very frequent symptom in appendicitis."

"The lesson or warning which cannot be emphasized too strongly is never to give a cathartic to a child with severe stomach ache unless the possibility of appendicitis has been excluded. In a book for mothers written in a popular style the advice is given to relieve stomach ache in children by a large dose of castor oil, by massage of the abdomen and by having the child pull in and push out the abdominal wall by muscular effort. Such advice is well meant and perhaps helpful in cases of simple indigestion; but would aggravate appendicitis, peritonitis or stoppage of the bowels in any of these conditions were present."

"A mother wants to relieve the suffering from a stomach ache and to accomplish this there is nothing easier or better than to apply moist hot compresses over the abdomen and to give a soap suds enema."

"Pain in the abdomen or stomach ache may be a symptom of serious disease especially if accompanied with vomiting. When simple home remedies do not relieve the pain a physician should be called at once for delay may be very dangerous."

The government of the Federated Malay States will engage an electrical investigation staff to look into the question of a public power supply.

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QUICK'S DRUG STORE

"What's in a Name?" By MILDRED MARSHALL

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day, lucky jewel

EMMA

FEW feminine names have a simpler origin than Emma. It is one of the many names derived from Teutonic forefathers. Tradition assigns its origin to the lisping of a child since Amme was nurse in Germany and ame is translated housekeeper in Spain. Amme was quickly transposed to Emma, probably from a latent sense of euphony.

The Karling daughters of Teutonic fame were first to use the name. Later a daughter of Charlemagne was so called. A romantic story surrounds her to the effect that she is said to have carried her lover, Eginhard the Chronicle, on her back over the snow that his footprints might not betray his visits.

Emma was popular in France, where it was the name of the sister of Hugh Capet, who married Richard the Fearless of Normandy. Her grandmother was first the wife of Ethelred the Unready, then of Knut. It was in this way that Emma became much in vogue in Saxony. There were also Emmes among the daughters of the Norman Duke of Baladon, who came over with William the Conqueror.

Prior, in his beautiful ballad of the "Nut Browne Maid," which was supposed to be the history of the shepherd, Lord Clifford, called his poem "Henry and Emma," which fact brought Emma romantic fame and spread the popularity of her name. Emmeline, curiously enough, bears no relationship to Emma, but comes rather from Amaline, the progenitor of Amy.

The bloodstone is Emma's talismanic gem. It has medicinal qualities and was much used by the ancients to stop hemorrhages. It is said to preserve the faculties and the bodily health of its wearer, bring consideration and respect, and guard her from deception, especially of lovers. Tuesday is Emma's lucky day and 5 her lucky number.

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GIVING HIM A T.P. Jack (at 11.30 P. M.)—Can I get you to say "yes?" Maud (stifling a yawn)—That depends on your question. Try asking me if I am sleepy.

Catty Patience—I don't look like myself at all in this new hat. Patricia—No, my dear; I think you made a very wise selection.

The Why of Superstitions By H. IRVING KING

PIERCED COINS

IF YOU should find a pierced coin, or receive one in change, be sure and keep it; it will bring you good luck. This is a very common superstition everywhere and its causes are obvious. A pierced coin suggests an amulet—has evidently been worn as one, the hole on it having been made to pass a string or ribbon through that it might be suspended about the neck. And an amulet protests against the evil eye, witches, evil spirits and malign influences generally as everybody knows. Therefore keep the pierced coin and you keep the advantages of its protective virtues. Or the coin may have been pierced and worn by some one simply as a "lucky piece." A lucky piece is a little different from an amulet; an amulet wards off bad luck, a lucky piece brings good luck. The pierced coin, then, is evidently an amulet or a lucky piece and both are good things to have about one.

In the power of the lucky piece we see the operation of that primitive idea, contagious magic. The lucky piece has possessed its beneficent qualities inherently or has acquired them by contagion and therefore from it we can "catch" the contagion of good luck. The pierced coin superstition has its counterparts among all savage peoples today and its ancestry reaches back to primitive times.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE CHOICE

DAME FORTUNE came to me one day And in her pleasant, smiling way Offered for choice two kinds of wealth.

"I'll give you Gold," quoth she, "or Health."

"'Twas Health I chose, because, you see, The pleasing thought occurred to me If I have Health all other pelf I can go out and win myself— Gold, silver, jewels, all are mine If Health with Labor I combine."

And choosing thus it will befall That 'stead of one I'll have 'em all.

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Qualified "They say a rich man's son usually can't do anything." "Nonsense. It is difficult to find one who isn't a good chauffeur."

SUFFERED PAIN FOR YEARS

Mrs. Jahr Finally Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Howard Lake, Minnesota.—"I write to let you know that I have taken several bottles of your medicine in the last three months, and found it to be very good. I had pains and other troubles women have and was not able to do my work. Seeing your 'Ad.' in the paper, I thought of giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I got good results from it and feel able to do my housework now. I used to have lots of pains, but after taking the medicine I am relieved from pains that I had suffered from for years. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends, and hope this letter will be satisfactory for you to publish."—MRS. JENNIE JAHR, R. R. No. 2, Box 51, Howard Lake, Minn.

Free upon Request Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free, upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts. This book contains valuable information that every woman should have.

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Vests, Slips, Slips, Pettibockers, and Bloomers. When in our Store Don't Forget to Visit Our

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Our assortment is most complete and overflowing with all the new things for the little tots.