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The Guide-Advocate would appreciate it as well as all our readers if subscribers would inform us regularly of all items of interest in their locality or community. However, please do not send anything of an advertising nature, such as entertainment notices, etc., unless payment is made therewith.

Whose Pup?

By **JESSIE DOUGLAS**

(C. 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Camilla hastily stepped out of her little gray gingham dress and crossing the room on tiptoe opened her closet door and slipped out the pink and white dress with the short sleeves and the ruffles around the skirt.

She listened almost breathlessly for a complaining voice below to cry: "Camilla! Ca-mil-la!" as she wrestled with a button in the middle of her back. She was safe! Still on tiptoes she went across the floor and down the stairs, to be greeted at the bannister head by an ecstatic, wriggling body of soft brown fur.

"Binks," Camilla whispered, "will you be good if I take you out? Very good?"

The little dog stuck out its long pink tongue and tried to cover Camilla's hand with wet kisses.

"Come on, then!" Camilla closed the door behind her as though she were a thief, so softly, so stealthily. But once down the steep white path, with the white gate swung behind her, she began to run lightly and gayly along the country road.

Binks was just as gay. He made circles in quest of his tail and chased imaginary cats and darted about like a small prisoner set free.

She found herself thinking with a strange, homesick longing of that home that she had left a month ago. That careless, happy, laughing household, with Ted and Winnie, Ellen and the baby for constant companionship.

"But I'll never let them know!" she said aloud; "come on, Binks, that isn't a rabbit at all!"

Aunt Emma had written that she would like one of "the children to stay with her for a while." She had said at the end of her letter that these were her nearest relatives and "that child would find herself greatly benefited some day by the arrangement."

So it was Camilla they chose to send. Because Camilla was just through school and Ted was needed on the farm this summer and Winnie was engaged and Ellen just wouldn't go.

She crinkled her nose when she remembered how the days went—one so much like another, that there was only the calendar to tell that they were different.

Rise at seven. Bathe and dress. Breakfast at 7:30. In silence, for Aunt Emma did not like conversation at her meals. Then Camilla waxed the old mahogany in the parlor and dusted each fragile knickknack and washed the breakfast dishes and put them away in the white cupboard in the dining room.

There was the porch to sweep, and best of all, the flowers to gather in the garden with the bees humming about her in the sunshine, and a large straw hat that Aunt Emma said she must wear. For Aunt Emma thought her freckles were "common," and it was not ladylike to have brown hands; so she must wear old gloves.

Then there was mending to do and lunch to get—

Camilla stopped suddenly in her thoughts, for as far down the road as she could see there was no brown, wriggling furry body.

"Binks!" she called, and again: "Binks!"

She whistled and called his name again and again, but no funny little mongrel pup appeared at her calling.

Camilla could have sat right down in the road and cried. She had found Binks when he came shivering to the door just a few days after she had been with Aunt Emma. Much to Aunt Emma's disgust she had fed him and bathed him and changed him into a soft little mischief from the whimpering, tiny thing who had begged from her.

To Camilla, Binks was the one gay spot in her sober life at present.

But when she trudged home an hour later, she went alone, for Binks had disappeared as mysteriously as he had come.

She forgot the dress with the short sleeves and the pink ruffles in her distress. But Aunt Emma, spying her from the porch, looked up with displeasure. She was entertaining the curate, and Camilla looked altogether too colorful and gay and careless, with no hat and short sleeves.

Aunt Emma nodded briefly, and Camilla going into the house did not see the gleam of laughter light the young man's eyes for a moment.

But next day Binks had not returned to his home. The house seemed drearier and darker than ever, and Aunt Emma more "difficult." Camilla thought longingly for home, and almost decided—

"I'll stick it out a bit longer," she told herself stanchly, for she knew how hard it was just now at home. If

While had a new dress made, she went without; so that Camilla had secretly resolved that she would get a position in the district school this autumn.

But when she took her little pail and went out for the butter in the afternoon, her heart gave a great bound, for there in the highroad was a funny little dog running along with his pink tongue hanging out!

"Binks!" she called; "Binks!"

And before her very eyes some one whistled and Binks turned tall and fed. But Camilla was not to be daunted. She followed, too; scrambled under a fence and went through the meadow; jumped the brook and

came out at last in the village square to find Binks standing beside a young man with a soft gray suit and laughing eyes.

"That's my dog!" Camilla said with her eyes flashing fire.

"It is?" said the young man in a conversational tone.

"Of course, I can prove it to you by his collar. Come here, Binks!" Camilla commanded.

The little dog seemed to smile, but he did not move one step from the heels of the young man. Camilla stooped over and lifted him up and cried: "There!" but when she looked at his collar she read with dismay: "Fido."

Then before the young man could say a word Camilla had dropped her pail of butter and squeezed Binks into her arms and had run back the way she had come.

"Robber! Thief!" Camilla told herself, still seeing the laughing eyes of a certain young man in a gray suit. When Camilla reached Aunt Emma's breathless, she suddenly remembered the pail of butter. For Aunt Emma said staidly: "I've asked the curate to come to high tea tonight, Camilla."

"Oh, yes, Aunt," Camilla said, but first she went to the shed and putting Binks behind the door, bolted it securely.

Camilla was not one bit surprised to find the curate was her thief, but she did say "Thank you," in a low voice when he brought her the pail of butter, so that Aunt Emma did not notice.

She found herself blushing whenever she looked in his direction across the hot biscuits or when she passed him the ham. He had still a disconcerting way of laughing out of his eyes. They heard during tea the walls that emanated from the woodshed.

When the young curate suggested that he should release the prisoner after tea, Camilla made no objection, but she watched the little dog turn a wet tongue on this stranger.

"Perhaps he remembers me!" the man in gray explained, and Camilla answered "Oh!" and blushed to the roots of her red-brown hair.

But that hardly accounts for the reason that made Camilla sit down and write Winnie that night and end her letter with a P. S. that said: "I don't think I shall go home before the autumn, Winnie, and then I think I may be engaged—"

Camilla, smiling softly to herself, blew out the kerosene lamp and sent an airy kiss to a small brown dog that was lying in a diminutive dog kennel beneath her window.

IDEAS ABOUT FOODS DIFFER

Delicacies Among Some Peoples Are Looked Upon With Distinct Aversion by Others.

"There's no accounting for the freaks of human appetites," writes W. J. Showalter to the National Geographic society, describing some strange foods as follows:

"The Roosevelt story of how he got the best work out of the men with sharp-filed teeth by promising them the choicest bits of raw hippopotamus and rhinoceros steak for speed in skinning, will be recalled by many. Capt. Robert H. Bartlett, commander of the Karik, which carried Stefansson to Arctic waters, says that on his return from Herald Island to northern Siberia he found raw polar bear meat tasting better than any piece of resistance he had ever eaten in the home country.

"The Frenchman likes his snails and wonders how anyone who accepts oysters can refuse them. In Canton, China, rpts sell for 40 cents a dozen, and a dog steak brings more per pound than a leg of mutton. The Chinese mandarin pays \$30 a pound for the birds' nests from which his soup is concocted. In parts of the West Indies the palm worm—is stewed in fat, while certain African tribes are as fond of caterpillars as an American is of reed birds on toast. The Turk is as disgusted with the oysters we eat as we are with the fish the Corsicans relishes.

"Eating earth, or geophagy, is a common thing in many parts of the world. In some parts of Europe a butter is made of fine clay, and in other regions various kinds of earths are sold in the open market. The Persians use some varieties of soil in making their sweetmeats, while in Mexico

the eggs of certain species of trees are used by the Indians in making a food paste which is regarded as a great delicacy."

Daily Water Consumption.

The quantity of water used daily in the United States for drinking, bathing, cooking and washing is surprising. Statisticians say that the average family contains three members, and that each family uses 90 gallons a day to each member of the household. The consumption of water for household and personal use thus amounts to the enormous total of 400,000,000 cubic feet daily. This quantity of water would keep a Niagara Falls going for a period of 35 minutes. A ship afloat displaces an amount of water equal to its own weight. The Leviathan, with a tonnage of 50,000, displaces 1,600,000 cubic feet of water. It would take 250 such giant steamers to displace the quantity of water that the American public is said to consume every day.

Meditating Revenge.

"Ah," exclaimed the brisk caller, "having a day dream?"

"You might call it that," said Mr. Dubwaite, sourly.

"Yes?"

"I was just thinking up a few cold and sarcastic remarks to make to my landlord if I ever pass by him in my flivver when his motor car is in a ditch."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FASHION NOTES

Cold cloth evening gowns have grilles of jet.

Daytime frocks feature a new wool poplin which plaits well.

Copper-colored shoes and stockings for daytime wear are the latest fad in Paris.

A warmth of color, softness of texture, and flowing grace of line is promised for the frocks.

The coat dress will be a popular fall model, while long, swathing scarfs, short capes and coats with the vestee effect will grace the slim forms of the fall sex.

Odd colors prevail in high-class corsets of silk fabrics, blue, lavender, yellow and pale green sharing honors with the long-established flesh pink and white.

French gloves are unusually attractive. Open work latching, stenciling, combination of two colors of kid and embroidery are all used as ornamentation. Gauntlets are fluted or vandyked, a new departure being the gauntlet which turns back like an inverted frill above the elbow.

For Class-Room Wear.

Cotton crepe, often too warm for summer, is ideal for class-room wear. It is a material that lends itself readily to tubbing, while the ironing of it is almost a minus quantity. It can be had in the warm, medium shades, lovely deep blues, bright tans, rose pinks, leaf greens, etc., which are becoming to young folks and are almost as practical as the very dark colors.

CUFFS AND POCKETS DROPPED

No Provision Whatever, According to Styles, for Women to Keep Hands Warm.

Skirts are not to be any shorter, but they will be wider, with a decided flare, according to advance dope from the Garment Manufacturers' association, which sets the styles for practically the entire country and which recently closed its convention at Chicago. Twelve inches from the soles of the shoes will be the correct length for skirts. Nearly everything the forthcoming season will be brown or moose heavily embroidered and beaded. Gold and silver thread embroideries especially will be shown and beads will be used on everything except the most severely tailored suits.

Cold hands will be in vogue, for there are no cuffs or pockets on the suits and muffs are quite out of fashion. Big fur collars will be all the rage, but no provision whatever is made for women to keep their hands comfortable.

Shoestring belts and buckles of self-material, high choker collars or a neck line cut only three inches from the base of the throat, one little pocket next to the seam and tight three-quarter sleeves with white cuffs to the wrist are the new features of afternoon frocks and tailored suits. Many of the frocks will have deep hems, buttons all the way down the back and white lace yokes. Duvelyn and velvet in moose and brown with an occasional Copenhagen blue will be the materials most in use.

For the fluffy, frilly young person evening dresses of black lace over charmeuse with French flowers will be shown, and for the woman given to more severe gowns beaded from top to bottom in all sorts of gorgeous colors. Gowns will be much higher cut this year, both back and front and some of them will even have little sleeves.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

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FOOD MUST BE PURE.

One Important Feature of a Recent Act.

When the new feed law, known as the Feed Stuffs Act, comes into force there will be at least one point of great satisfaction for the live stock feeder in his dealings with the feed trade, namely, that bran will be bran and shorts will be shorts, and there will be no mustard seed in either of these by-products of the wheat. Heretofore, and in fact, up to the present, the law has allowed the admixture of a certain amount of weed seeds and other foreign material that arrives with the wheat at the flour mill to be incorporated in the bran and shorts. The amount of such material permitted to be used has been very small in proportion to the bulk or weight of the bran or shorts, but sometimes the foreign matter has happened to include material either injurious to the health of animals, or of such a nature that it is entirely lacking in feed value. With everything but the outer coating of the wheat excluded from the bran, and nothing but bran and a proportion of flour included in the shorts, the feed value of both bran and shorts will be determined entirely by the quality of wheat used in the manufacture of flour.

Of course it must be expected that with the use of all wheat cleanings prohibited in the make up of bran and shorts, these feeds will show an increase in price, but it is only reasonable to expect that feeders of live stock will be willing to pay the increased price in view of the superior quality of the article. What disposal will be made of the cleanings now used up in bran, shorts and mill feeds when the new Feedstuffs Act becomes effective is a question that will prove difficult of solution by the millers and feed manufacturers. One result of the new regulations will doubtless be the putting of a greater premium on thoroughly clean grain. Farmers will have to get back to the old-time practice of fanning their wheat before taking it to the market. It looks as though the disposal of flour or feed could best be disposed of on the farms, and the saving of haulage effected by thorough cleaning of the grain at the point where it is grown is a matter worth considering.

The new act, beside being well calculated to protect the health of animals, will also protect the farmer who is endeavoring to keep his farm free of weeds while maintaining its fertility by the use of live stock manure. Mechanical analysis of the material included in the make-up of the commercial feeds will reveal the presence of such weed seeds as have previously passed muster as desirable for feed, while still a menace to farm land.

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