

WRIGLEYS

"AFTER EVERY MEAL"

Mint leaf, peppermint or luscious juicy fruit, either flavor is a treat for your sweet tooth.

And all are equally good for you. Teeth, appetite and digestion all benefit.

Your nerves will say "thank you," your vim will respond.

WRIGLEY'S is liked for what it does as well as for its BIG value at the small cost of 5c.

The Flavor Lasts



The Responsible Party.

Jimmie's report card was full of distinctly poor grades and the mother was scolding him about them. She even threatened to deprive him of picture shows if they were not made better. "Why, just look at Teddy S—," she said. "Almost every one of his grades was excellent."

Jimmie's downcast face became even more so. "Well, it's your fault my grades aren't as good as his," he declared.

"My fault," ejaculated his mother. "What nonsense! How did you get that?"

"Well, his father is a widower and the teacher is looking for a husband," came back his perfectly lucid answer.

Appearances Are Deceitful.

"You are a fortunate man," said the automobile tourist.

"How's that?" asked the farmer.

"You are monarch of all you survey."

"I guess you are wrong, stranger. I still owe nine installments on that tractor you see, my hired man won't pay a bit of attention to what I say and there's a mortgage on the old home place."

His Wish.

W. Ekks—"Did I hear you say you wanted a divorce?" Y. Zee—"Oh, no. All I want is a divorcee."

FAMOUS OLD CHURCH GONE

Flames That Consumed Historic Washington Edifice Also Destroyed Relics That Were Priceless.

St. Paul's parish church, in Rock Creek cemetery, the oldest church in Washington and one of the oldest in the United States, was recently destroyed by fire. The interior of the building, valuable memorial windows, old relics and paintings were burned, and the four walls of the structure, erected in 1776, were all that was left of the historic edifice.

Among the historic relics destroyed by the fire was a large folio Bible, which was contained in a glass case near the chancel. The Bible was bought in 1727, was used for many years and was paid for by the congregation with tobacco. With the Bible, also destroyed, were two large folio common prayer books, the price for which, according to records at the church, was a quantity of tobacco which was to bring not less than "1d per pound."

The first Easter service to be held in the present territory of the District of Columbia took place at old St. Paul's church, Rock Creek, in 1791.

History repeats itself, but gossip doesn't have to.

COST OF USING TRACTORS AND HORSES SHOWN IN YEAR'S WORK



Preparing Seed Bed With Tractor Power.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During October and November, 1920, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture visited 286 tractor-owners in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. A complete record of all the work done during the year both with tractors and horses was obtained from each farmer. Information from which the cost of using the tractor and the cost of maintaining the workstock could be determined was also obtained.

The investigation was made through the co-operative efforts of the bureau of animal industry, office of farm management and farm economics and the bureau of public roads, in accordance with plans outlined at the farm power conference at Chicago, Ill., in October, 1919. The object was to obtain information, in addition to that already available in the Department of Agriculture, which would aid in determining advantageous forms of power for different farms and different conditions.

Farms Above Average in Size.

The average size of the farms visited was 258 acres. This is considerably above the average size of all farms in these states.

Two-pow tractors were owned on 174 of the 286 farms, three-pow tractors on 104, and four-pow tractors on six farms. One farmer owned a one-pow machine, and one farmer owned a five-pow machine. Two-pow machines were found on 75 per cent of the farms with less than 100 crop acres, and on 53 per cent of those with 100 or more crop acres.

One hundred and six of the tractors had been in use one year, 100 had been in use one and one-half or two years, 49 had been in use two and one-half or three years, and 31 had been in use more than three years.

On the average the tractors were used for 30.8 full days during the year covered by the investigation. Twenty-three and five-tenths days of this was drawbar work on the home farm, 2.7 days was belt work, and 4.6 days was custom work. Seventy-three of the 286 tractors did less than 20 days' work during the year and 26 did 50 or more days' work.

The number of workstock still owned varied from two head on 11 of the farms to more than 15 on five of the large farms. On the average there were 6.8 head per farm at the time of the survey, and their value was \$145 per head. In all there were 1,878 head of workstock on the 286 farms and 111 colts less than one year of age.

The average number of full days work per year per horse, for all farms was 83.6. On 20 of the farms the workstock did less than 40 full days work and on 27 they did 100 or more days work per year.

The tractors did 85 per cent of the plowing on these farms, 73 per cent of the disking, 43 per cent of the harrowing, planting, rolling, and packing, 41 per cent of the grain cutting, and about 15 per cent of the loading and hauling of hay.

Of 267 men who did spring plowing, 142 did it all with tractors, 12 used both tractors and horses, and four used horses only.

Of 225 who did fall plowing, 190 did it all with tractors, 27 used both tractors and horses, and eight used horses only. In all, the power for 30 per cent of the drawbar work on these farms, as measured by days of horse labor required for it, was furnished by tractors and the remainder by horses.

The average cost per head of keeping workstock on these farms for the year ending November 1, 1920, was \$150, and the average cost per farm was \$1.75.

Exclusive of grass and stalk pasture, the average ration per horse consisted of 1.3 tons of hay, 1.2 tons of straw, 0.2 acre of stover, 37.8 bushels of corn, and 22.3 bushels of oats. The total cost of feed per head was \$134. Based on present prices (March, 1921), the cost of feed per head would be about \$80.

The average cost per day of horse labor for the year of the survey was \$2.43. Based on present prices the cost on these farms would be not far from \$1.50 per day.

The average first cost of the two-pow tractors was \$972, of the three-pow tractors \$1,354, and of all tractors \$1,140. The average amount spent for equipment, mostly plows and disks, for use with tractors was about \$340. The average value of the horse-drawn implements disposed of after the purchase of the tractors was \$12.

The average life of these tractors as estimated by their owners is 6.7

years. The annual depreciation of the two-pow tractors amounted to \$164, and of the three-pow \$217. The annual cost of repairs, including the value of the owner's time spent in repairing the tractors, was \$39 for both the two-pow and three-pow sizes.

The fuel consumption per day for the two-pow tractors varied from about 18 gallons for fall plowing to about 11 gallons for drawing the hay loader. For the three-pow tractors it varied from 23 gallons for plowing to 15 gallons for drawing the hay loader. The two-pow tractors covered 6.6 acres per day in plowing and three-pow machines 8.6 acres. The amount of fuel required per acre by the two sizes was practically the same, 2.8 gallons for the two-pow and 2.7 gallons for the three-pow tractors.

Difference in Plowing Costs.

The average cost per acre of power for the plowing done with two-pow tractors was about \$2 and with the three-pow about \$2.20. The cost of power for the plowing done with horses on these farms was about \$2.90 per acre. Based on the present costs of keeping workstock, the cost of power for plowing with horses would be about \$1.90 per acre. For most of the other operations the cost of power when furnished by horses was slightly less than when furnished by tractors. The cost per acre of power for disking with tractors was \$0.67, with horses, \$0.64; for cutting grain with tractors, \$0.67; with horses, \$0.59. These figures represent the cost of power only, and do not include either the cost of man labor, or that of the implements used.

The average cost per day of two-pow tractors for drawbar work on the home farm was about \$12.65, and of three-pow tractors about \$17.75.

The total cost of power furnished by the tractors for drawbar work at home during the year averaged \$341. This drawbar work on the home farm constituted 76 per cent of the total work done by the tractors, and only 76 per cent of the total annual charge for depreciation, repairs, and interest on investment, is included in it.

Tractor Reduces Number of Workstock Needed.

On the 172 farms where there had been no change in acreage the number of workstock had been reduced by 2.2 head, an average reduction of 26 per cent. Forty-four of these 172 men had not reduced the number of workstock, 62 had disposed of one or two head, 43 had disposed of three or four head, and 23 of more than four head. On these 172 farms one horse had been kept for each 28 acres (total acres, not crop acres) before purchase of tractors, and at the time of the survey there was one horse for each 37.7 acres. For all the farms there had been an average of one horse for each 27.6 acres before purchase of tractors, and there was one for each 37.9 acres at the time of the investigation. On the farms where there had been no change in acreage there had been one horse for each 21.5 crop acres before the purchase of tractors, and there was one for each 29 crop acres at the time of the investigation.

Operating Costs May Be Reduced.

There were great variations on individual farms in the cost of power furnished by both horses and tractors; and by more careful management many farmers could doubtless reduce this cost. Repair costs and fuel consumption of the tractors could in many cases have been reduced by more careful operation. The cost of keeping workstock could have been reduced on many farms by more careful feeding practices.

The average annual cost of power for the drawbar work on the home farm which was done with tractors was equal to the cost of keeping 2.1 head of workstock and this is practically the average number displaced per farm. On the basis of present prices, however, the cost of keeping workstock has declined considerably more than the cost of operating tractors.

Since, during the year covered by the investigation, the cost of power on the average farm was no greater than if it had all been furnished by horses, any saving in man labor costs, any gain due to getting a larger amount of work done in a given time, and any other advantages connected with the use of tractors which cannot be measured directly in dollars and cents, might be considered clear profit. It is doubtful, however, if such gains were great enough to balance the cost of operating the tractors on many of the farms where there was no change in acreage and where no workstock was displaced.

Gives Tanlac Credit For Splendid Health



T. J. PARKER

4246 Juneau Street, Seattle, Wash.

"I used to think all the Tanlac testimonials were exaggerated, but I have felt thankful a thousand times I ever believed in it strong enough to give the medicine a trial," said T. J. Parker, well-known salesman for Gately's Clothing Store, residing at 4246 Juneau St., Seattle, Wash.

"Several years ago I commenced having periodic spells of sickness and a few months ago I had an attack that I thought would finish me. When I did finally get up, I was scarcely able to go. I had no appetite and what little I forced myself to eat caused so much gas on my stomach I could hardly get my breath.

"At night I was often so bloated I couldn't breathe while lying down and just had to sit up and struggle for air. At times I had cramps so bad I could hardly endure it.

The Solution.

Little Girl—If I was a teacher, I'd make everybody behave.

Auntie—How would you accomplish that?

Little Girl—Very easy. When girls were bad I'd tell them they didn't look pretty; and when little boys were bad I'd make them sit with the girls, and when big boys were bad I wouldn't let them sit with the girls.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores, followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Adv.

Don't care is as good a medicine for some physical ailments as anything else.

The Alps mountains harbor more than 1,000 glaciers.

"My liver was sluggish and sometimes I got so dizzy I would nearly fall. I felt tired and miserable all the time, couldn't even sleep and for days at a time I wasn't able to go to work.

"Well, a friend of mine finally got me to try Tanlac, and it certainly has done a good job for me. My appetite is fine now and although I am eating just anything I want and as much as I please, my stomach never gives me the least trouble. I have picked up in weight, my strength has come back to me, and I am now enjoying the best of health.

"All the men at the store know Tanlac put me back on my feet, and I am glad to give this statement for what it may be worth to others."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.

The Record.

Howell—Last night was the hottest night in the year.

Powell—Not for me; the hottest night for me was when my wife discovered that my pay had been raised and I hadn't told her of it.—New York Sun.

England has more than 100 girls' football clubs.

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Absence of Disease Isn't Health; You Need Vitality, Energy

You may have no particular disease, and yet fall far short of enjoying real health. To be actually healthy you must be sturdy, alert, vigorous, a-sparkle with enthusiasm and the joy of living—fairly bubbling over with vitality and energy. Are you thus?

If you are well, yet listless and unambitious, it is because you lack some quality that would fill you with vim and drive, and nine times out of ten the sole cause of this lack is found to be disordered, weak blood.

Wholesome blood is the very fountain source of that energy which puts spring into your muscles, snap into your step and spar-

kle into your eyes. If you want all this, begin right now to enrich your blood stream.

You will find, as thousands of others have found in the last fifty years, that S.S.S. is an excellent remedy to do this for you, one that removes the poisonous impurities and helps build your blood into a rich, nourishing supply. S.S.S. is an herb compound, discovered by the Indians, and still made as they made it.

Get S.S.S. from your druggist today. Start taking, and then if you want expert medical advice free, write in detail about your condition to Chief Medical Advisor, 882 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

FOR THE BLOOD

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