

YOU NEED A VITALIZER

You are not feeling fit. Your food does not seem to agree, you have headaches, dizzy, tired and sleepy even after a night's rest, bowels constipated. Nothing very serious the matter, you think, but you know you are not there with the punch and the pep. The symptoms are those of systemic catarrh, which must not be neglected.

PERUNA FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Proved by half a century of service the real remedy for systemic catarrh. In action, Peruna is direct and satisfactory. It restores the appetite, enriches the blood, dispels the catarrhal poisons which are causing all the trouble and sets the various organs in prime working order. There is a prompt and pleasant return of the old vigor and healthful elasticity which make all tasks easy and life a joy. Fits after the grip or Spanish Flu. Try it and see.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TABLETS OR LIQUID.

SPHON'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

HORSES COUGHING? USE

to break the cough and get them back in condition. Thirty years' use has made "SPHON'S" indispensable in treating Coughs and Colds, Influenza and Distemper with their resulting complications, and all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Acts marvelously as a preventive; acts equally well as a cure. Sold in two sizes at all drug stores.

SPHON MEDICAL COMPANY GOSHEN, INDIANA

Losing Weight—In Butter.

"You don't look as fat as you were."
"Well, I lost two pounds the other day."
"Dear, dear!"
"Yes, it was dear. I left a parcel of butter on the train rack."—London Tit-Bits.

If opportunities clustered like blackberries, lazy people would never see them.

Many a woman has lived to regret the day when she discovered her affinity.
If kisses were poisonous the undertakers would have to work overtime.
If one doesn't care for sports, environment won't help.
The cloak of charity is too often a misfit.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER" when you buy. Insist!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over 23 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache
Toothache Rheumatism
Neuritis Lumbago
Neuralgia Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetacidester of Salicylic Acid.

No Restriction.
It was a wintry day and Geneva, age three, and her aunt had driven to the store. The little girl was picked up by a clerk and placed on a chair by the stove, and her aunt began loosening the many wrappings of the child.
"You can unbutton my coat, my dress isn't dirty."

A man never appreciates good luck so much as when he is having a run of bad.

Don't Be Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Don't think because you can get a big can of Baking Powder for little money that you are saving anything.

There's Only One Way to Save on Bake-Day, Use CALUMET

The Economy BAKING POWDER

—It costs only a fraction of a cent for each baking.
—You use less because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength.

The sales of Calumet are over 150% greater than that of any other baking powder.

BEST BY TEST

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

FEEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE

E. L. Luther, Superintendent Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes.

Wisconsin's greatest agricultural industry is dairying. This means that crops are grown not so much for direct sale as for feed to be used for the production of milk. Feedings, therefore, is a subject for study on the part of the farmer for it is the thing that not only means success or failure in the production of milk, but is at the bottom of successful cropping systems on dairy farms.

Assuming a 1,200-pound cow, giving 30 pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk, let us arrange four rations:

Ration No. 1—Timothy hay, 10 pounds; corn silage, 36 pounds; ground corn, 4 pounds; wheat bran, 2.5 pounds; oil meal, 3.25 pounds.

Ration No. 2—Clover hay, 10 pounds; corn silage, 36 pounds; ground corn, 5.5 pounds; oil meal, 1.5 pounds.

Ration No. 3—Soybean hay, 13 pounds; corn silage, 36 pounds; ground corn, 4 pounds; ground oats, 4.5 pounds.

Ration No. 4—Alfalfa hay, 12 pounds; corn silage, 36 pounds; ground corn, 4 pounds; ground oats, 4.5 pounds.

Timothy Hay Ration.

The majority of dairy farmers in Wisconsin grow corn, and timothy for hay is sruet and most easily grown; but look! The ration which has 10 pounds of timothy hay in it has to have 2.5 pounds of bran and 3.25 pounds of oil meal added to make it a satisfactory ration in respect to protein, and in Wisconsin these are purchased and cost a lot. Their use at times is almost prohibitive. This ration is low in lime, which is probably its greatest drawback and is rather wide having a nutritive ratio of 1:7.2. Feeding this ration for seven months, 20 days, will require 525 pounds, a quarter of a ton, of bran, and 682.5 pounds, a third of a ton, of oil meal. Assuming bran at \$20 a ton and oil meal at \$30 a ton, it will mean a money layout of \$5 for bran and \$10 for oil meal for each cow in the herd. You see, then, that this timothy hay business will cost the dairy farmer who owns a herd of 20 cows around \$300 for bran and oil meal. If he does not have the money or thinks he cannot afford these feeds, you know what happens. His dairy business runs down and becomes unprofitable. Further, as stated above, this ration is low in lime, and its continued use will lead to a falling off in milk flow.

Clover Hay Ration.

Many farmers are successful growers of clover. Let us see what will happen in Ration No. 2 by using clover hay instead of timothy hay. Ah, wheat bran is not used and only 1.5 pounds of oil meal. This ration is considerably higher in lime, due to the clover hay which carries around 32 pounds to the ton while timothy hay carries only about 8 pounds to the ton. This ration is rather wide, having a nutritive ratio of 1:7.3. The clover hay dairy farmer will only have to buy 315 pounds of oil meal, less than one-seventh of a ton for each cow, and spend around \$80 on his 20 cows. By growing clover instead of timothy, the timothy hay dairy farmer can save a money expense of \$200 a year if he has 20 cows. There are the taxes saved.

So you see the timothy hay farmer ought pretty nearly to dispense with longer depending on timothy hay and learn how to make sure of a clover crop. Prof. Griffith Richards, Soils Specialist in the College of Agriculture for Southern Wisconsin, has made extensive observations of clover successes and failures on farms. Let us see what he has to say about growing clover:

For Success With Clover.

"Some Wisconsin farmers are now beginning to admit they cannot grow the wonderful clover crops that were so commonly grown each year 30 or 40 years ago. To be sure, it is impossible to put one's finger on any one thing and say it alone is responsible for the recent failures of clover; in fact there are a great many factors, some or all of which cause clover failures.

"All necessary conditions favorable for the clover crop may be present but if drainage is lacking the clover crop is doomed to failure. Land may have sufficient drainage for a dry season but during a wet season the clover plants have 'wet feet' and in the spring ice sheets form that exclude the air and cause the death of clover plants. Land must have enough natural drainage in order to provide ideal drainage conditions for the clover plant during the wettest seasons. Many clover failures may be traced to poor drainage conditions; therefore excellent drainage should be provided as the first insurance premium against clover failures.

"The clover plant loves lime. Its plant body contains lime. When two tons of clover hay are hauled off an acre of land 70 pounds of lime are actually taken out of the soil and hauled away. Virgin Wisconsin soils contained large quantities of lime. This lime has been depleted by cropping and by being leached out in drainage waters. About 85 per cent. of Wisconsin soils need lime for the clover crop and these soils should receive from two to three tons of limestone per acre to correct the acidity and to supply the lime needed by the clover plants.

"The farmer who fails to grow clover cannot feed much live stock and the lack of live stock cuts down the available supply of barnyard manure. Clover is a nitrogen gathering plant, but it grows best on a soil that is fairly well supplied with manure. Barnyard manure supplies to the soil the three plant food elements of nitro-

gen, phosphorus, and potassium that are needed by the clover plant and it also improves the physical condition of the soil so the clover plants will have a favorable place to develop. Farmers who fail to grow clover year after year should apply manure for the small grain crop in which the clover is seeded. The practice of applying a light top dressing of manure to new clover seedings in the fall is also a very good one.

"The clover plant needs a large amount of phosphorus. Farm manures may be rather low in phosphorus. Phosphorus may be purchased in the form of 16 per cent. acid phosphate. On 24 experimental fields on farms in southern Wisconsin the application of 375 pounds of 16 per cent. acid phosphate to land which was sown to small grains and seeded to clover increased the clover crop 25 per cent. This paid. There is not much question but that it would be good farm practice to apply acid phosphate at the time that clover it seeded."

BULL ASSOCIATIONS IN MINN.

S. R. Winters, Washington, D. C.

The Beltrami County Guernsey Bull Association is the germ of co-operative effort, recently crystallized into working shape, that is calculated to concentrate the attention of residents of this community upon the advantages of dairying. Joel Winkler, who directs the activities of the Dairy Division in the formation of co-operative bull associations, recently returned from a trip over portions of Minnesota for the purpose of examining the progress of this form of extension service, and to further stimulate the enthusiasm for the movement. He visited the headquarters of the Beltrami County organization, located at Bemidji, named after an Indian chief of that designation, and which unit of mutual help Mr. Winkler was instrumental in forming. It is located in northern Minnesota in a cut-over region, where the settlers are unable to acquire individual ownership of pure bred sires.

An organization consisting of a membership of 25 individuals, pooling their interests, acquired four pure bred bulls. The investment represented a financial outlay of \$500, with an additional \$71 necessary to bear transportation charges and other incidental expenses. The four blocks forming the association shared the aggregate cost of \$571, or an assessment of \$142.75 for each block. Individually, each of the 25 members, was drawn upon for payment of the sum of \$22.34, inconsiderable compared with the benefits to be derived. One block of the Beltrami County Guernsey Bull Association, in a corn husking fashion, pooled their labor, and in one and one-half days built a fence for quartering the bulls. The actual money investment consisted of the negligible sum of 85 cents, which represented the cost of the nails necessary to build the fence.

Beltrami county is admirably adapted to the growth of clover and the perpetuation of dairying. The combination is a formidable one, and the present activities of this section are decidedly in that direction. In 1921, the total cleared land was approximately 30,000 square miles. Thanks to the distribution of picric acid by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, another 20,000 square miles of land have been added to the cleared acreage within 12 months. A banker in this county, subscribing to his faith in the co-operative bull association movement in concrete terms, offered to loan farmers on their notes, without interest, money with which to purchase pure bred bulls. If, at the end of 12 months, justifiable reasons are advanced by the farmer for his inability to cancel the obligation to the bank, the contract is renewable for another 12 months. The banker does not collect interest on the loan even under this liberal condition.

Fitting, indeed, was it that on this trip through Beltrami county, where "new ground" is being broken in the realization of the benefits of co-operative bull associations, Mr. Winkler should visit another county in Minnesota where the idea has long been entrenched. Thus the fruits of the movement are brought into review as an example for the newly formed organization to follow in the footsteps of a blazed pathway. Reference is made to the Douglas County Guernsey Bull Association, an organization that is a dozen years old—being one of the first units of its kind formed in the United States. The economy as well as the foresight of the co-operative bull association is to be found in this organization. During the 12 years of its existence no member has invested as much as \$60 for the purchase of pure bred sires—\$55 has been the individual assessment for this long period of time. Eight blocs are in the association, and the average cost of each bull is \$150.

Since the size of the average herd of dairy cows of members enlisted in the Douglas County Guernsey Bull Association is 10 cows, each dairyman enjoying the benefits of a pure bred sire pays only about 50 cents per cow each year. Mr. Winkler makes the observation that in traveling through this section of central Minnesota one can almost invariably determine the membership in this organization of mutual help—the cows are of the Guernsey breed and are outstanding animals. Farmers and dairymen not participating in the benefits of the bull association may also be identified—their herds are a motley aggregation of cows where breeding methods make for a mixed aggregation of animals, both in color and quality. Twelve years ago, before the inception of the Douglas County Guernsey Bull Association, this bit of description would have been applicable to the entire bovine population of this central Minnesota county.

J. D. Hanson, settler near Bemidji, Minn., has excited national interest because of his feat of clearing 20 acres of his 160-acre tract of brush land that he bought last year, besides digging a well, working for wages 40 days, cultivating a large garden, raising his own provender, and cooking it. This feat, remarkable in itself, is made more so by the fact that Hanson has only one thumb. Where his right hand ought to be is a hook. He has the axhandle bored so that he can slip the hook through a hole. Only the thumb remains on his left hand. His injuries were received when dynamiting for a blasting company several years ago.

king of Portugal, dies of pneumonia in New York. He had a little house in Tuxedo, a little house in Newport, a little flat up town, a little partnership in the office of an insurance broker, and some American children called "princes."

That is less exciting than sending your ships out after the Spanish ships of Columbus or having the whole world divided with "a straight line" between you and another monarch. The life of royalty today is as unreal as the life of a royal Bengal tiger in the zoo.

NEBRASKA DEBATERS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN

Lincoln, Neb., Mar. —The six University of Nebraska debaters who will compete with Iowa and South Dakota representatives of the Tri-State Debating League April 12, in discussions as to whether the United States should enter the League of Nations, have been chosen as follows: Wendell Berge, '23, Lincoln; A. Ronald Button, '25, Lincoln; Hugh Cox, '26, Lincoln; Bernard Gradwohl, '23, Lincoln; Alexander McKie, '24, Omaha; Sheldon Teft, '22, Weeping Water. Alternates: Devon C. Eyer, '25, Union City, Ind.; Frank J. Potter, '24, Lincoln.

GERMAN STUDY ENGLISH.

Berlin.—The Germans have practically quit studying French. English is the popular language. In the biggest private school of Berlin where 1,500 students are enrolled in foreign language classes, 1,000 are studying English, 300 Spanish and Portuguese and 200 French. Other schools report practically no demand for instruction in French. Before the war in a group of 1,500 foreign language students probably 1,300 would be students of French.

STOCKHOLDERS MAY SUE SKINNER CO.

Omaha Judge Is Reversed by Federal Circuit Court of Appeals—Concern in Receiver's Hands.

Omaha, Neb., Mar. —A decision by Federal Judge J. W. Woodrough, of Omaha, preventing Samuel Lydick and others from suing the Skinner Packing Company in the state courts for the return of money alleged to have been paid for Skinner Packing Company stock, has been reversed by the United States circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, according to word received by attorneys for a number of plaintiffs in Skinner suits.

Judge Woodrough had held that inasmuch as the Skinner property was in the hands of a receiver under supervision of the federal court, persons should be enjoined from suing in state courts.

INHERITANCE TAX LAW YIELDS LARGE SUM

Des Moines, Ia., March —If the state inheritance tax keeps up its present pace, it will bring in \$1,000,000 to Iowa by the end of the year, State Treasurer Burbank declares. His office collected \$100,721 in January and \$68,151 in February. In the first two months of last year the tax brought in \$151,532.

COLORADO BOY PROMISED PIG TO MURDER A MAN

Oklahoma City, Okla. (U. P.)—Whether Oklahoma will execute Elias Ridge, 14, negro, will be decided within a few days.

The case of this boy, said to be the youngest person to be sentenced to death in Oklahoma and perhaps in the United States in the 20th century, is before the state court of criminal appeals.

Ridge's sentence to be electrocuted aroused a storm of protest from all parts of the state, because of the boy's youth. Several state and national organizations sent informal protests to Gov. J. B. A. Robertson, urging commutation. Robertson failed to act.

The execution, first set for November 17, was stopped by an order from the state court of criminal appeals, that a thorough investigation might be made.

The boy confessed to the murder of Mrs. George Adair, white. The brother-in-law insulted Mrs. Adair and was afraid she would tell the Ku Klux Klan, according to Ridge. He agreed to kill the woman, he said, and was to have been given a pig for the act.

MITCHELL PREPARES FOR BIG AUTO SHOW

Mitchell, S. D., Feb. (Special).—Mitchell's 1923 automobile show is expected to be the biggest show of its kind ever staged in the state. Members of the local dealers' association have recently called on a number of eastern manufacturers and have been promised factory exhibits for the show. The exposition will be staged in the corr palace, which has the largest display space of any building in the state. It has been decided that this year no trucks or tractors will be permitted on the main floor of the building. The galleries will be used for accessory exhibits. Elaborate preparations are being made for the decoration of the big building for the show, the dates for which have been fixed for April 20 and 21.

ABILITY TO READ MAY BE MEASURED

Mitchell, S. D., Feb. (Special).—Dr. E. K. Hillbrand, head of the department of education at Dakota Wesleyan university, has received word that an eastern publishing company is soon to publish a scale for measuring ability in sight reading in the public schools, which Dr. Hillbrand has just perfected. The scale is for use in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades and is a practical outcome of Dr. Hillbrand's work for his doctor's degree, which he received last summer at Chicago university.

The field of educational tests is practically a new one and Dr. Hillbrand's test is the first to be published in the field of music. He has completed an exhaustive study of music and methods of measuring ability of pupils, and in addition has recently written several articles, which have found favor in educational magazines, on the general subject of education.

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Immigration Figures.

No trustworthy immigration records were kept in the early history of the republic. From 1783 it is estimated that the number of immigrants to this country was about 4,000 a year until 1794, when the number was increased to 10,000. Then it dropped to about 6,000 until 1806, when it was reduced to practically nothing for the succeeding ten years. In 1816 it was about 8,000 and the next year 22,240. From October 1, 1819, a record has been kept, but up until 1856 it included all "alien passengers arrived" and did not distinguish between immigrants and passengers, nor did it include immigration overland from Canada and Mexico. This record, which is inaccurate as explained, shows a total of \$3,630,104 from the year ending September 30, 1920. The largest immigration in any one year was 1,285,349 for the fiscal year 1907.

Take No Chance with FLU and GRIP

Stop Your Coughs and Colds with FOLEY'S HONEY TAR

Some Definitions.

A golfer is a man who wears knee pants and seldom works after 2 p. m. in the summer. Handicap: Scratch. A good golfer is a man who works at least two afternoons a week. Handicap: 10.

An average golfer is a man who plays one afternoon but would like to play on the others. Handicap: 20.

A poor golfer is a fellow who plays on a public course when he can get on. Handicap: Anything.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Instant relief from CORNS without risk of infection

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Made in the laboratories of The Scholl Mfg. Co., makers of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances, Arch Supports, etc.

Put one on—the pain is gone!

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Try PISO'S

Astonishingly quick relief. A syrup—different from all others—pleasant—no upset stomach—no opiates. 35c and 60c everywhere.

COUGH Prescription

Cuticura Soap Clears the Skin and Keeps it Clear

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.



Safely! You can ease the pain of corns, in one minute. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads will do it, for they remove the cause—friction—pressure, and heal the irritation. Thus you avoid infection from cutting your corns or using corrosive acids. Tain; antiseptic; waterproof. Sizes for corns, callouses, bunions. Get a box today as your druggist's or shoe dealer's.

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