

WRIGLEYS



Take it home to the kids.

Have a packet in your pocket for an over-ready treat.

After Every Meal

A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.



Sealed in its Purity Package



Unfortunately a man's epitaph comes along too late in the game for him to live up to it.

STOP THAT BAKE-DAY Waste!

That's what Millions of women have done with

CALUMET

The Economy Baking Powder

Being uniform and dependable it never spoils any of the ingredients used on bakeday

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER



BEST BY TEST

Sales 2 1/2 times as much as that of any other brand

SIoux CITY PTG. CO., NO. 46-1923.

One or the Other.

The young mother was frantic. Her two-year-old daughter howled and howled and howled.

"Whatever is the matter with the child?" asked the father in despair.

His wife sank limply into a chair and began to weep, while the baby went on howling.

"I d-d-d-on't know!" sobbed the distracted mother. "It's either because she's eaten too many strawberries or she wants more!"

Is Your Work Hard?

Is your work wearing you out? Are you tortured with throbbing backache—feel tired, weak and discouraged? Then look to your kidneys! Many occupations tend to weaken the kidneys. Constant backache, headaches, dizziness and rheumatic pains are the natural result. You suffer annoying bladder irregularities; feel nervous, irritable and worn out. Don't wait! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Workers everywhere recommend Doan's. They should help you, too. Ask your neighbor!

A South Dakota Case

George Young, retired farmer, Howard, S. Dak., says: "I had kidney trouble and my back was lame and ached awfully. When I stooped I had sharp quick catches over my kidneys that made it hard to straighten. The action of my kidneys was irregular. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and the backaches left and my kidneys didn't trouble me."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Use of Pit Silos in South Dakota

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

From Hoard's Dairyman.

The writer has looked over pit silos, talked with the owners, and read from and talked with silo authorities as to the success and practicability of the pit silo, but there was still a feeling that we did not have definite enough information on this subject. So we made up a list of questions that we thought would give us the information we wanted most, at the least expense of time and effort on the part of the owner and sent this list to 27 owners of pit silos in western South Dakota and adjoining country. Out of the twenty-seven requests we were fortunate in getting complete records from sixteen men. The men have all used pit silos from five to nine years and were especially selected as being in a position to give us valuable results from their experience. We were not disappointed.

The answers to these questions left no doubt in our mind as to the success of the pit silo in regions where ground water will not bother. The fact that every single man, without an exception, in answer to the last question said he would build another pit silo, is very definite proof of this. And five of the sixteen men have already built a second one. But it is interesting to note the answers to each of these questions. In spite of the fact that every one would build another pit silo, two report that they have not had good service from their pit silo and one only fair service. The other thirteen report "yes" to this question. Two of the three not reporting good service had trouble reported that owing to his particular circumstance, the lack of help and high cost of labor for filling his silo, he was unable to use it the last few years.

Use Silo Every Year.

Fourteen of the men reporting have used their pit silo every year since it was built and as stated above they have all been in five years or more. Even Mr. Fred Coats, who has had an endless amount of trouble with seepage water and was honest in reporting poor service from his pit silo, has used it every year.

Mr. Coats' experience with seepage water is the same as many others have had and verifies the fact that it is a condition that is practically hopeless. He says: "I would build another pit silo but I would surely try to locate a site where seepage water would not give trouble. The three-fourths inch of plaster on metal lath was good on my silo until the seepage water came through the wall on the lower ten feet. To try to stop this I put three-ply roofing around the inside of my silo from the bottom to a point about eighteen inches above the seepage line. I then put in a 4-inch concrete wall the full depth of the silo, using a mixture of one part of cement, two parts of sand, and three of coarse gravel. I was greatly disappointed when I found the water still came through this wall. I filled the silo with nice corn fodder and had good silage until I reached a point about six feet from the bottom, when I found my silage spoiled. I again tried to remedy this seepage trouble by putting in still another 2 1/2-inch wall with a 3 to 1 mixture and using a highly recommended water-proofing paste in the mixture. I brought this wall up above the water line and covered the bottom of the silo with the same material but this did not stop the water. It came through just the same."

Repairs Needed

The third question as to the repairs that had been needed on the pit silos was of great interest to us since we knew what had been used in protecting the walls of them. This protection varied all the way from a one-fourth inch coat of plaster on the clay to a solid five-inch concrete wall, and one of them is walled up with rock. We wanted very much to know just how well the plastered walls were standing up. We got the answers, but the results vary so much that it is impossible for anyone to tell just what they can expect from this kind of wall without a careful study of their soil or an investigation of results that may have been had in the immediate neighborhood. Seven of the men had had more or less repairing to do, and this was more than half of those having plastered walls. On the other hand, several having plastered walls report them in good shape.

"In building a pit silo," says E. G. Stevens, "one should be careful to locate it where all surface water will drain away from it. I think that plastered walls are all right providing a good job is done, except in gumbo or shale soils where a three-inch concrete wall is necessary. My wall is three-fourths inch thick, put on in two coats, and the mortar was made rich. After the wall was brushed smooth a good coat of cement cream was applied. (This cement cream is made of pure cement and water mixed to a creamy consistency and brushed on.) I have had my silo five years and I don't think there is a check in it. When empty it rings like a bell. Yours for more silos."

Two of the men who had had repairs to make on their plastered walls recommended a four-inch solid wall and say they would use it if they were building another. No doubt some of the failures have been caused by heaving and thawing near the top. This can be remedied by putting the collar down good and deep. The collar to a pit silo is the part that comes just below and just above the top of the ground, it corresponds to the foundation of a superstructure. The solid wall of the collar will often resist the heaving effect, while the plaster just below will fall. Four or five feet deep would not be unreasonable for the collar if by doing it the plastered wall would give satisfaction. For where a plastered wall is successful, the pit silo is certainly an economical structure.

How Large Should the Pit Silo Be? The fourth question asks for the best diameter for a pit silo. There is a practical factor entering into the question of the best diameter for a pit silo aside from the amount of stock to be fed, and that is that a "tender foot" starting to dig a circular hole more than twelve feet across without special equipment will think he has a job equal to "dipping the ocean dry" before he gets down ten feet. Three men recommend a ten-foot diameter, three others 10 to 12 feet, and six recommend 12 feet. No one recommended a diameter of less than 10 feet, although one man has an eight-foot silo. Three men recommend a diameter of more than 12 feet, one recommending 15, one 16, and the other anywhere from 8 to 20 feet.

There is another thing that should not be overlooked in choosing the proper diameter for the pit silo and that is that the silo should not be so large that it will not be filled every year. It is very much harder on the silo wall to stand empty (any type of silo for that matter) than to stand well filled. Mr. W. A. Steele of Montana brings this point out in his notes when he says: "My experience has taught me that pit silos must be filled every year to protect the cement from being pressed off by the expansion back of the cement, due to freezing."

When it came to the question of the best depth these men were again very close together. Eight of them gave twenty-five feet as the best depth from the bottom to the top of the collar. They were all between 19 and 31 feet, except one who was still more enthusiastic. Boys Go Well With Pit Silo Only one of the fifteen who answered had a power hoist. Nine used a windlass with a good sized box or vessel in which the ensilage was hoisted. The rest used a simple derrick and pulley and did not try to hoist a large amount at a time. Mr. Coats says:

"I have no special outfit. I have two boys that just enjoy getting out the silage. They have a tripod over the silo with simple pulley. One fills and hoists one feed at a time and the other takes it away." Regarding the vessel they are using to hoist the feed in, most of them agree that when it comes down to economy of time and labor a box should be used that is from 2 1/2 feet each way to three feet each way. This box should hold from 12 to 25 cubic feet.

How High Should the Collar Be? This question was answered very definitely, which indicated that it is a question which they had already well decided in their minds. Almost without exception they mentioned the importance of grading up around the portion of the collar extending above the ground in order that no surface water whatever could get into the silo. From one to two feet of grade around the collar was recommended. The heights recommended for the collar above ground level averaged a trifle over 3 1/2 feet, with over a foot of grade around it. They ranged from two to five feet, only one going above and one below these figures. The above average is probably just about right for most locations. Many of the men who now have a collar 6 in. to a foot high, recommend 2 to 4 feet. A few mentioned the importance of having the collar extend well into the ground as well in order that the plastered wall would be down out of the way of the frost.

Should the Pit Silo Have a Roof? Eleven say yes, it should have a roof. One says it might have and three say it is not necessary. One man says, "Yes, and I would put a shed over it connected with the barn so I would not have to wade around in the snow." There is probably "more truth than poetry" in this remark, but Mr. W. D. Lytle, who has used a pit silo for six years, says, "I haven't any roof and can't see as it would be of any advantage."

Another man suggests that the roof would increase the danger from gases, and this is true. The danger from gases is not great if one does not get careless, but a roof would tend to increase the danger. It is a good idea to use a good sized feed box on this account and drop it into the silo rather rapidly. This will stir the gases if any have settled. Special care must be exercised at filling time and immediately after. In connection with the roof question three different men mentioned the advantage of a wooden lid made of two-inch plank and just smaller than the diameter of the silo so that it will settle the silage and settle with the silage, similar to the method used by the housewife in pressing sauerkraut. Additional weights may be used on this lid.

Would You Build Another Pit Silo? This was unanimous. Every man answered yes. The last part of the question, "What changes would you make?" brought out some interesting notes.

"I did build again the eighth year," writes Mr. Steele. "I made no change except much better construction. I cemented directly on the

Dr. Crile, great surgeon and scientist of Cleveland, tells American surmechanism, run by electricity and chemical reaction."

You, gentle reader, are a machine made up of 28,000,000,000 electric cells, each cell a little wet battery, with negative and positive poles. Your brain cells are the most powerful, die away when we are fatigued. Sleep restores it. At death it disappears entirely.

A new burden has been added to the life of modern man by the suggestion that servants ought to be provided with uniforms to match the color effects of the rooms in which they happen to be working.

earn out in the new silo aimed to put on one inch of plaster. The old one only had one-fourth inch of plaster and it is remarkable that it stood as well as it did. With us we were not injured by rain. Two or three times during the nine years we had to take out the snow. A reasonable amount of rain and all the snow one gets will not injure the ensilage, but seepage water will spoil it. My original silo was a fifty-ton capacity and not counting my labor, cost me just \$9.00 in cash and one and a half sacks of cement for repairs, or \$10.50 in nine years."

Mr. Tubbs says: "Yes, I would build another pit silo only I would make it about six feet above the ground. The pit silo is both practical and economical, easy to fill, and no trouble to get the feed out."

Mr. S. A. Calhoun says: "In building again, I would build larger. Mine is eight feet in diameter and 30 feet deep. I have an extension on top made of four-inch flooring that is seven feet high. This is not a success for storing but is very convenient when used as a reserve to take care of the top as it settles down."

Mr. Frank Buker says: "I am preparing to build at least two more pit silos. Of the two first pit silos built the same year, in Fall River County, I built one. Necessity drove me as a homesteader to dig a cave, a bank barn, a dug-out chicken house, then, a cistern and last but not least, a pit silo."

Mr. Buker then tells how he built his silo and continues: "The walls were not smooth in places and the plaster was no more than one-fourth of an inch in thickness. It later scaled and had to be repapered, yet it was sufficient to prove the great value of such means for storing feed. This silo is still in service after five years, with but a small expense for repairs or not to exceed \$5.00. I built a second pit silo two years ago and it has needed no repairs. It should last almost indefinitely as the plaster must be at least one-half inch thick. There is but one practical size of pit silo to build and that is ten feet in diameter by 22 to 27 feet deep, including the collar. I am satisfied the large silos should not be favored. A number of smaller ones will give better satisfaction in the end. Our greatest trouble is the time required to construct the pit silo."

Conclusions.

The conclusions we would draw from the reports of these men who have built and used pit silos is that pit silos are unquestionably a success when they can be built in dry dirt and that in order to be sure of the soil considerable time could well be spent in prospecting with a two-inch extension soil auger.

The success of the plastered wall will depend on the type of soil and the absence of seepage water, but in some instances at least it has proven practical. The silo with the plastered wall should be filled every year and should have a good collar extending well above the ground level to keep out surface water and live stock, and well below it to protect from the frost. For the average farm the size should be from ten to twelve feet in diameter and twenty to thirty feet deep. It is not so difficult to get feed out of a pit silo as generally supposed. Hand power for raising is practical and a feed box that holds from twelve to twenty-five cubic feet is desirable in most cases. And, lastly, that a roof is desirable according to over eighty per cent of pit silo owners.

Gypsy Fortune Tellers

"Blow" on Pocketbooks

Sacramento, Cal.—Northern California police are searching for a band of gypsy women who are making a flourishing livelihood on the highways of this section of the State by "blowing good fortune" into the pocketbooks of motorists.

The gypsy magicians, according to reports received, blow steadily on the wallets of the unsuspecting motorists for several minutes, whereupon the spirit of kindly fate is supposed to descend upon the owner.

When the motorists gets his purse back, however, he invariably learns to his great astonishment that slight of hand feats as well as spiritual magic have been practiced upon it.

"Iced Butterflies" Kept for Winter Exhibition

London.—Nearly 1,000 butterflies are being kept "on ice" at the Zoo to be "thawed" for public exhibition as required during the winter.

This remarkable experiment is being tried owing to the losses hitherto incurred by allowing the insects to remain in the outdoor inclosure, where it is impossible to make adequate provision for hibernation.

Three butterflies—Red Admirals, Peacocks, and Tortoiseshells—on being taken from the ice safe in which they are confined will be placed in a case containing flowers sprayed with honey under the glare of a powerful artificial sun.

It is hoped thus to have a succession of active butterflies on view continually until the spring broods of other species arrive to take their places.

Lloyds will bet on anything respectable. When Northcliffe offered \$50,000 for a flight across the English channel (that makes you smile now) he insured himself against loss with Lloyds. They paid \$50,000 to the successful flier.

That's intensely interesting. Speaking physically and physiologically, it is probably true.

But how do the 28,000,000,000 cells THINK? How do they all concentrate on the same problem at the same instant? "Electricity and chemical reaction don't produce thought," build dynamos, unite oceans, decorate theistine chapel, or write Beethoven's music."

What is the thing that lives among the 28,000,000,000 cells, ruling them and this earth? What scientist will tell us that?

Love, Joy and Peace were the names of witnesses in a recent rear debate before an English court.



AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR
Delicious!

"Use in town, Honey!"

He Didn't Leave It. Caller—Here is a poem of twenty stanzas. Editor (without looking up)—Twenty-one. It stanza chance of going into the waste basket.

A Standard External Remedy of known value—safe and effective. It's "Allcock's"—the original and genuine porous plaster.—Adv.

Vast Lake of Pitch.

In the thirteen odd million square miles of territory which comprises the British empire there are many remarkable phenomena, one of the most interesting being the Pitch lake of Trinidad, in the West Indies. It is a natural reservoir of valuable menezai pitch, 100 acres in extent, from which 200,000 tons of asphalt are exported annually. About half way across Kenya colony, in British East Africa, is Magadi lake, a vast natural deposit of soda. The lake is ten miles long, two or three miles in width, and seen from the mountains that surround it, it has the appearance of an immense ruffled white sheet.

Sure Enough.

"I read in the paper last night," said Professor Pate, "that a member of the old German aristocracy had turned to burglary as a regular business."

"Why do you say 'turned'?" snarled J. Fuller Gloom.

An Artist.

"Daughter, doesn't that young man know how to say good-night?"

"Oh, daddy! I'll say he does!"

Resourceful.

A member of the staff of one of a chain of banks tells this story:

"A customer at one of our branches called at the office and cashed a check on her own account.

"Shortly afterward she returned and asked to see the manager. She explained that, unfortunately, she had lost the money somewhere in the town. Would the manager kindly stop payment on her check?"

Flapper Corn.

A gentleman farmer had a friend out to look the place over. After inspecting the tractors and one thing and another they came to a small inclosed corn field.

"What is this variety you have sown?" asked the visitor.

"Flapper corn," was the reply.

"Flapper corn? I never heard of that. Is it something new?"

"No, I had it last year. That is when I gave it the name."

"And why do you call it flapper corn?"

"I can't see the ears."

Odd Fellow!

Guy—Waters has an odd case of absent-mindedness.

Girl—Oh!

Guy—Yes, he's just back from a motorboat cruise, and the other night he sat down in the bath and balled it out until the whole floor was flooded.

Time Is Merciless.

"Time is ungalant."

"Howzat?"

"It tells on a woman."



Children Cry for

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Internal cleanliness protects against disease

IT is but a step from those immediate results of constipation—headache, heaviness, loss of appetite—to serious disease. Such minor ailments are a warning that poisons from food waste are flooding your body. Keep clean internally.

In constipation, say intestinal specialists, lies the primary cause of more than three-quarters of all illness including the gravest diseases of life.

Laxatives Aggravate Constipation

Laxatives and cathartics do not overcome constipation, says a noted authority, but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury.

Medical science, through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation, has found at last in *lubrication* a means of overcoming constipation. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste and thus hastens its passage out of the body. Thus Nujol brings internal cleanliness.

Nujol is not a laxative and cannot gripe. Nujol is used in leading hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world.

Don't give disease a start. Adopt this habit of internal cleanliness. Nujol is not a medicine. Like pure water, it is harmless. Take Nujol as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. For sale by all druggists.



Your bath goes only skin-deep.



Nujol

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

For Internal Cleanliness