

Clarence H. Wilson



San Bernardino, Calif.—"A few years ago I was down with the flu, sick in bed for two months. When I was able to be about I suffered from general weakness—had no strength or energy, and had a hard lump, the size of a walnut, on my spine. I underwent an operation for its removal, but it left me with a running sore, an offensive pus being discharged all the time. I was in this miserable state for about four months, and nothing I did gave me any relief. I was told of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and began to take it. I found so much relief and help from the first bottle that I continued, taking several bottles, at the end of which time the pus ceased, my flesh healed up, and I was absolutely well. I have had no sign of the trouble since."—Clarence H. Wilson, 768 Spruce St.

Step into any drug store and ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in Tablets or liquid, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg.

When a Man's Hard-Boiled.

"Hard-boiled" came into general use during the world war. It is slang and is applied to a person hardened in mind or feeling and insensitive to the sufferings of others. Originally, of course, it referred merely to the condition of a hard-boiled egg.

Manifestly Unlikely.

"The new minister must be mad," said the village woman, meeting another of the parishioners on the street. "He told my husband, who weighs 240 pounds, to beware lest he should be weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Formed Human Map.

Among the most striking episodes of the pageant of the empire at Wembley, England, was a human map of Australia, formed by hundreds of antipodean visitors.

Table Talk.

"I have lived in 869 boarding houses," says Bill Rigby, "and heard the same thing in every one of them: 'You'll like it the way we cook it.'"—Akron Times.

Happiness.

True happiness is of a tired nature and an enemy to pomp and noise. It arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and, in the next, from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions.

Volume Diversified.

In prehistoric times the water that now plunges over Niagara falls flowed from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario through five different channels.

The Other Angle.

As long as the world's population is growing all the time, isn't it entirely possible that if sin is increasing so is virtue?—Detroit News.

Many of Them Do.

"My niece," said Mrs. Blunderby, "has had a college education. She speaks several languages quite fluently."

Uncle Eben.

"If yo' can't manage yoh conduct so's to keep in de straight an' narrow path," said Uncle Eben, "you'll be runnin' big risks, same as any other jay-walker."—Washington Star.

The Y DAIRY

FALSE ECONOMY IN RATIONS FOR COWS

It is common practice among many farmers who feed dairy cows to feed liberally of ear corn or a plain mixture of corn and cobmeal and ground oats, thinking that if they feed enough of it there will be no necessity of buying so-called expensive protein feeds. These practices are seldom given much attention until they come into the range of cow-testing associations.

When such men do become members of some cow-testing association, it is often difficult to induce them to decrease the total amount of grain fed and add a high protein feed to their present ration, says a writer in the Successful Farmer. Their argument is usually that the feed will cost too much. The following illustration was used by the writer quite recently to prove that such is not the case:

A member of the Jefferson county, Iowa, cow-testing association was feeding his cows a ration of 300 pounds of corn and cobmeal, and 200 pounds of ground oats. The average monthly production of his herd was 470 pounds of milk and 24 pounds of butterfat. His ration was costing him \$1.04 per 100 pounds. To 18 cows he was feeding 7,200 pounds of grain during the month at a cost of \$74.88.

A suggested ration of 400 pounds of corn and cobmeal, 300 pounds of ground oats, 300 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 200 pounds of oil-meat would cost him \$1.73 per 100 pounds. This ration is considerably more expensive per 100 pounds but at the rate his cows were producing, 3,800 pounds of the suggested ration would have been sufficient to keep up the cows' production during that month. However, 3,780 pounds were suggested to allow for putting some of the cows in a little better condition. This amount of grain would cost \$65.29. Here is a saving of \$14.49 for the month.

Apart from this saving, the fact should not be overlooked that the suggested ration contains more protein, consequently an increase in production can reasonably be expected. The owner's ration contains only about 7 per cent protein, which is altogether too little for large and economical production. The suggested ration will contain about 12.5 per cent protein. The pasture which these cows were getting was not abundant and a little supplementary roughage would have improved conditions considerably.

Another member was feeding, along with fair pasture, 15 pounds of ear corn to cows quite recently fresh. At 60 cents per bushel this feed would cost him \$3.87 for each cow per month. Ear corn is not an economical feed at any time because of the quite large percentage that is not digested. Seven pounds of the same ration, as was advised in the previous case, would cost \$3.63 for each cow per month. This would be a saving of 24 cents on each cow, but the higher protein content of the suggested ration would, no doubt, bring about an advance in production which would indirectly be a further saving.

It should be easy to see from these illustrations that what appears to be a saving in refusing to feed high protein rations is simply false economy. In many cases less pounds of grain in a balanced ration will bring more economical results than a liberal amount of feeds deficient in that absolutely necessary milk-making food, protein.

If the conditions in that first illustration had been the same for the entire year, a saving of \$173.88 could have been effected and it costs only about \$40 to be a member of a cow-testing association for a year.

Big Cows Produce More Milk, Declare Experts

The cow producing 100 pounds of butterfat a year on the average returns \$5 to her owner above cost of feed, and the cow producing 400 pounds returns \$90. With four times the production, over 12 times the return above feed cost is secured.

It is significant also that Dana of Vermont, Pearson of Illinois, and others have furnished evidence from which the conclusion can be drawn that large cows produce more, make more efficient use of feed and produce more economically when all items of cost are considered than do smaller ones. In this way the size of the cow is one factor that influences milk costs. Again mature cows between the ages of five and eight as a rule produce more efficiently. This is shown by McCandlish, of Iowa, who after making a study of over 10,000 official records, concludes that milk is produced in larger quantities at a lower cost by cows between five and eight years of age.—H. R. Lascelles of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Soy Beans for Cows

Soy bean meal proved to be fully as valuable as oilmeal as a feed for dairy cattle in an experiment conducted recently at South Dakota State college. Feeding soy bean meal in moderate quantities did not have a damaging effect on the butter made from the milk, although if fed in excess it has a tendency to produce a soft, salty butter. There is no reason why farmers should not cut down the feed bill by raising their own high-protein feeds.

Heifers Are Superior

Heifers bred by a good bull, if they are properly raised, are so much superior to the ordinary cows that can be purchased on the market that there is no comparison. Even if it is somewhat expensive to raise such heifers they will in the long run make by far the cheapest cows the farmer with ordinary means can secure. This fact has been demonstrated by so many practical dairymen that it is really unnecessary to prove it by citing examples.

Cologne Gets a New Bass Bell



The new bass bell, elaborately decorated with garlands and flowers, is shown being hauled by the entrance of the Cologne cathedral, prior to its erection in the belfry. Its weight is 25 tons. The bell is stated to be the heaviest in Europe. It replaces a similar one presented by the ex-kaiser some years ago and which was taken from the cathedral for supply of German munitions during the World war.

American Finds Lost Greek Town

First Greek Settlement in Spain Located.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.—The site of the first Greek settlement in Spain, an important trading town built by Greek mariners and merchants before 600 B. C. and lost to history for the last 2,000 years, has been discovered by Prof. Rhys Carpenter, head of the department of archeology at Bryn Mawr college.

The find is regarded by archeologists as one of the most important made in recent years. It establishes beyond a doubt the location of Hemeroskopion, long a puzzle to historians and archeologists. It fixes a lonely wind-swept rock in the Mediterranean as the spot that was the center of Greek commerce in Spain in a day when Iberia supplied the world with silver, tin, iron and lead, and Greeks and Phoenicians were bitter rivals for supremacy in this trade on the sea and in the world's markets.

Not only was this town—the name means "Lookout Post" or "Watchtower"—the center of trade, but with its sister colonies, Emporion to the north and Malinae to the southwest, it made its influence so strongly felt that for hundreds of years after the Greeks had departed the people of this part of eastern Spain showed evidences of Greek thought and culture.

Native Iberian art in the form of statues and fragments of columns and other ornamental bits of architecture, all showing strong Greek influence, are now being dug up along the coast in the vicinity of these three settlements, and even as far back as 50 miles in the interior, showing how well-established in the Greek period.

In an interview at Bryn Mawr college Doctor Carpenter told of the finding of the lost town.

Women Rule in Tibet; Take 6 Husbands Apiece

New York.—In far Tibet men say of their women: "They are just like the foreign women. They boss the homes. They get their own way." The order that prevails among other primitive peoples is reversed, and one woman takes unto herself six or more husbands, often brothers, thereby keeping the whole family under her thumb.

COUGARS IMPERIL LIVE STOCK AND GAME IN WASHINGTON

Hunters in Northwest Search for Animals.

Olympia, Wash.—A scourge of cougars, the big cats of the Northwest, imperils the live stock of isolated settlers, deer, elk and game birds. Reports reaching here from all parts of western Washington and Oregon indicate the reign of this carnivorous night prowler is widespread. While hunters, Indians and trappers declare cougars will not attack human beings, at least one victim is known, James Fehlbauer, a thirteen-year-old boy, who was killed in an encounter with one of the cats near Olney. This particular cougar is known to have destroyed \$4,000 worth of calves and sheep near Okanogan. Peter C. Peterson, renowned predatory animal hunter is out in the mountains after the animal.

LOCKKEEPER OPENED DIKES TO SAVE THE BELGIAN ARMY

Hero Who Stopped Germans by Flood Is Dead.

Bruges, Belgium.—Henri Geeraert, lockkeeper of the sluices of Nieport and hero of the first battle of the Yser, died in a hospital here after a long illness. On Christmas day, when he seemed near the point of death, he received an award of the Cross of the Order of Leopold, in recognition of his action in opening the dikes in November, 1914, flooding the Yser battlefield and stopping the German advance. The honor acted as a tonic and Geeraert revived for a time.

It was after the surrender of Antwerp, when the German troops were advancing victoriously across Belgium, that Geeraert's knowledge of the workings of the Belgian sluice system came into play, saving not only the Belgian army from complete destruction but bringing about the definite blocking of the road to Calais to the Germans.

When the sluices were opened the water began flowing into the flat country along the eastern side of the railroad bank from Nieport to Dixmude. At first its progress was not noticeable, the water being absorbed by the ground. Within 48 hours, however, the ground became juicy and a few hours later the whole country was transformed into a muddy plain with the German men and horses struggling desperately to free themselves from the entangling slime.

Gradually the water began to rise above the ground, one foot, two feet, and at last three feet. A faithful ally of the Belgians, the flood paralyzed the invader. When the Germans had discovered what was going on it was too late. Many guns had to be abandoned and the German troops, caught by the rising waters, were either drowned in their trenches or, unable to return to solid ground, had to surrender.

By early November an artificial lake more than two miles wide acted as an effective barrier to the enemy from Nieport to the north of Dixmude. The first battle of the Yser was over and the Germans had met with a serious check.

Geeraert, who was fifty-one years old at the time, together with Cogge, his companion sluicekeeper, supervised the operation of the sluices in a way to avoid extending the inundation west of the railway bank, where the penetration of the water would have hampered the Belgian defenders, whose line of defense had twice been broken and re-established at great cost before the expedition of opening the sluices, at Geeraert's suggestion, was adopted and successfully carried through.

Japs Settle in Tennessee

Memphis, Tenn.—The movement to place thousands of Japanese farmers in the rich portions of Arkansas between Marion and Joyner, Ark., began to take form several days ago when two families of Japanese from California settled upon this vast acreage and, according to Dean Adams, Memphis realtor, Japanese have incorporated and proposed to buy several thousand acres of land in that section and colonize it with 50,000 Japanese, the Commercial-Appeal says. The proposed colony will engage solely in farming.

Valuable to Science

The American Nautical Almanac is a mathematical publication of the bureau of equipment of the naval observatory. It contains tables of positions of various heavenly bodies at stated times and other information of like nature and is issued several years in advance. It is used by navigators, astronomers and geodesists.

Just So.

HE: Let's you and I be made one.

SHE: I'm afraid it would soon be a case of one too many.

Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain.

the Watchtower had probably been somewhere in the vicinity. He began to search the coast.

At last he came one day to Punta de Fach, 20 miles south of the Cape of the Ship and 30 miles south of Denia. He drove through the village and out to the seacoast and knew that his search was ended. There it stood—Hemeroskopion—the Lookout Post—the Watchtower on the mountain rock 1,078 feet in height, that dominated the low, flat beach like some castle built by giants might have done. Doctor Carpenter says he has never seen anything like it in shape and position except Gibraltar. It was certainly the Watchtower of those ancient Greeks, because there is nothing at all like it anywhere along that eastern coast.

An Ancient Naval Base. Upon climbing the top of the rock Doctor Carpenter was able to see the Balearic Islands, 70 miles away. He discovered a snug inner harbor between the rock, which juts into the Mediterranean, and the coast. No wonder the Greeks chose this place and called it by that name. Here was a good naval base in case of war, with a lookout post which enabled one to see 70 miles seaward. Its strategic position was put to good use in the First century, B. C., when Sertorius, in his great rebellion against Rome, used it as his naval base.

It will be a few years before the work of uncovering the ancient town can be started. The Barcelona museum has brought to light the ruins of Emporion, the third and last Greek settlement in Spain, and, according to Doctor Carpenter, will probably begin work on the site of Hemeroskopion as soon as funds are available.

Hemeroskopion flourished particularly in the Sixth century B. C. At that time Greeks and Phoenicians were establishing trading posts everywhere and were engaged in a keen race to control trade in the Mediterranean.

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New York.—In far Tibet men say of their women: "They are just like the foreign women. They boss the homes. They get their own way." The order that prevails among other primitive peoples is reversed, and one woman takes unto herself six or more husbands, often brothers, thereby keeping the whole family under her thumb.

Tibetan women wield the keys of the household, figuratively speaking, and have complete sway in the ordering of their husbands' lives. A woman considers herself badly off if she has only two husbands.

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Strait-Tex Hair Grower 25c per jar. Not only promotes growth of the hair, but makes it soft, pliable and lustrous. An excellent preservative oil.

Gloss-Tex Brilliantine 50c per jar. Makes the hair soft and glossy and keeps it in good condition without leaving it oily or gummy.

Strait-Tex Herbs \$1.00 per jar. Is a vegetable preparation that actually straightens and restores the original color to gray or faded hair. Color permanent—positively will not rub off, no matter how often the hair is shampooed. Three shades: Black, Brown and Chestnut-Brown.

Kokomo Shampoo 40c per bottle. Is made from pure coconut oil; cleans the scalp and roots of the hair in a natural, healthy manner.

Bronze Beauty Vanishing Cream 50c per jar. Is a soothing, greaseless vanishing face cream that will not grow hair.

Bronze Beauty Lemon Cream 50c per jar. Is nourishing, softening and stimulating to the skin; is filled with a triple strength of oil of lemon—making it a mild, bleaching cream.

Bronze Beauty Face Powders 50c per jar. Are suited to all complexions. Can be successfully used on dry or oily skins. The shades: High Brown and Bronze Glow are favorite.

Mollyglosco \$1.00 per jar. Is a special hair straightener for men; positively guaranteed to straighten the most stubborn hair in from 10 to 20 minutes without the use of hot irons. Will not injure the scalp or turn the hair red.

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Advertisement for 'RESULT WANTED' featuring a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman.

Advertisement for 'Valuable to Science' featuring a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman.