

Do You Cough?



MRS. DORA FLIPPEN

Los Angeles, Cal.—"I had a heavy cold that settled on my lungs, with a constant cough. I could not sleep at night, had no desire for food, and had a feeling of fear and despondency. Two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery helped me greatly, for it relieved the tightness in my chest and rid me of my cold. I could eat and sleep naturally. I am enjoying good health now and can safely recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to those who are ailing and rundown."

Is It Not So?

Some men are always wanting people to tell them how good looking they are, but a woman will stand up in front of a mirror and see for herself.—Washington Star.

Another Question.

Why do they call a roadster "chummy" just because you have to crawl through the carburetor to get into the auxiliary seat?—Atlanta Constitution.

An Idea of Space.

One may judge how great is the distance to even the nearest stars, says Nature Magazine, from the fact that Vega, a near neighbor, is about 1,500,000 times more distant than the sun, which is our own particular sun, the one about which our earth revolves.



A Sweet Breath at all times! THE FLAVOR LASTS! After eating or smoking, Wrigley's freshens the mouth and sweetens the breath. Nerves are soothed, throat is refreshed and digestion aided. So easy to carry the little packet!

Wrigley's - after every meal!

Obliging.

A man charged in an English police court wrote that he could not attend in the morning, but if the court would sit for him any afternoon he would "be pleased to make an appointment."

Wonderful.

Simpson (telling of trip out West)—The most wonderful thing we saw was the Grand canyon. It's really imposing. Just think, when my wife saw it she was speechless for five minutes.

Bulldog's Ancestry.

The bulldog is a cross between an English mastiff and a large pugdog from southeastern Asia.



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Jardine Gets Tips From Two Shepherd Senators



Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming (left), seen at work with the automatic sheep shearing machine; Senator Robert N. Stanford of Oregon (center), shearing the sheep, and Secretary of Agriculture William Jardine, surrounded by some of the members of the debating team of the Oregon Agricultural college at the government experimenting station at Beltsville, Md. The two senators, champion sheep men of the United States senate, gave the secretary of agriculture a few tips on the shearing of sheep. Senator Stanford is the "king" of the sheep industry in the United States, being the largest producer of wool and mutton in this country.

Unknown Area Will Be Explored

Science Expects Much From Expedition.

Washington.—Scientific information of high value will accrue from the exploration of the world's biggest unknown area by the MacMillan Arctic expedition under the auspices of the National Geographic society with the active co-operation of the navy, according to a bulletin issued at the society's Washington headquarters.

"Data which will be collected by members of the expedition and observations made by the United States navy flyers are of potential value to navigators, farmers and fishermen," the bulletin explains.

"The major geographical fact is that the huge unexplored area, a million square miles, lies between two American flags, that which flies over Alaska, and that which Peary planted at the North pole. In this area, more than three times the size of Texas, there is the possibility of a new continent being discovered, and the probability of land of some kind.

Why Land is Expected.

"The existence of this land is postulated on reports of explorers who have skirted the edges of the unknown area, and of observations of fliers and ice conditions along this fringe, which conditions indicate the existence of land.

"Should such land exist it will be of great future economic importance in view of the commercial flying that, in years to come, will be done across the Arctic regions.

"The combination of aircraft and radio in Arctic exploration is a new feature of exploration, which not only adds romance and adventure to the undertaking, but which enhances the scientific value of the expedition.

"Hitherto our information about the Far North has been from explorers who had to penetrate it in winter, when the ice was continuous; summer flying makes possible observations of entirely different conditions, with 24 hours of daylight to aid the fliers.

"This same daylight, however, as radio fans will realize, is a handicap to broadcasting, because night time is radio time. The use of the new short

wave-length apparatus, under these conditions, is an experiment which will be of value to the new science of wireless communication.

"Upper air temperatures in the Far North are almost as little known as the million square miles which may shroud a long-hidden continent. Summer records of these conditions not only will have a value to future flying but may have a direct bearing on weather forecasting.

"Forecasting weather consists largely in detecting new disturbances as they show up on the western and northwestern borders of the United States, learning their characteristics, and figuring out the paths they probably will follow because of prevailing barometric pressures and temperatures ahead of them.

Tracking Weather to Its Lair.

"The great majority of what the weather forecasters call the 'lows'—that is the areas of subnormal barometric pressure—seem to originate over the warm sea south of the Aleutian Islands in the winter, and over the interior of Alaska during the summer. But some of the conditions which cause these 'lows' to be 'built up' in those places and create 'highs' to the east have their birth farther north in the polar regions, and a better knowledge of temperatures, pres-

Long-Haired Shanghai Started "Bob" Craze

Seattle.—Shanghai, for centuries the native habitat of long-haired women, started the feminine bobbed-hair fashion on its way around the world, Miss Laura A. Holden, Shanghai buyer for a San Francisco store, said upon her arrival here from the Orient on the liner President Grant.

"Styles in Shanghai are about two years ahead of Paris in daring and everything else," said Miss Holden. "I have observed Paris modistes copying Shanghai styles many times."

CHECKING 6,000 SKULLS



This is a picture of Miss Miriam Tildesley, at the Royal College of Surgeons' museum, London. Her occupation is that of cataloguing 6,000 human skulls, one of the largest collections in the world.

sure and wind changes there undoubtedly would facilitate weather forecasting.

"In the search for the beginnings of its weather the United States is not concerned with the entire polar regions. It is most concerned, it happens, with the unexplored territory which lies north of Alaska.

"Temperatures, pressures and wind conditions—the vital weather factors—are not known in the regions north from Alaska to the pole. Explorations of this area is a preliminary to making detailed observations of these conditions which directly affect farms and orchards of the United States."

Speaking of the navy's part in the expedition, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic society, said:

"Two of the outstanding men of their generations in the history of polar explorations were officers of the United States navy—Charles Wilkes, who discovered the Antarctic continent on January 19, 1840, and Robert E. Peary, who attained the North pole on April 6, 1909.

"It is a matter of pride to the members of the National Geographic society that the monuments to Peary and Wilkes in the Arlington National cemetery were placed there by their society.

"With these two names may be grouped other navy men whose on-terprise and daring have added to our knowledge of the world. Among them are Charles Francis Hall, who pushed north from Thank God Harbor to within less than eight degrees of the North pole in October, 1871; George W. DeLong, who lost his life in polar work; William Francis Lynch, who in 1848 conducted a valuable official survey of the Jordan river and the Dead sea; Matthew Calbraith Perry, who so diplomatically opened Japan to the outside world in 1853; and Thomas Oliver Selfridge, who conducted surveys for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama in 1869-73."

Solons Burned Out

Guatemala City.—The legislative assembly has been compelled to suspend its sessions until new quarters are found. The lawmakers were made homeless by the fire which recently destroyed Centenary hall. The original Guatemalan Declaration of Independence was lost in the fire.

The Vernay-Faunthorpe expedition has obtained specimens of the nearly extinct pink-headed duck.

only 30,400 are privates, less than one-third. There are 19,000 sergeants and one top sergeant has been added to each company.

Analysis of the budget does not reveal any violations of the treaty of Versailles, but it does disclose an effort, easily understandable, in the direction of expansion wherever a restriction can be hurried.

In the eighteenth century ten was taken three or four times a day, and ten or twelve cups at a sitting.

DAIRY FACTS

INCREASE PROFITS BY GROWING FEED

The dairy farmer who can raise all or a big proportion of the feed for his dairy cows has a distinct advantage over the dairyman who has to purchase his feed, according to Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at the Kansas State Agricultural college. His feed will be cheaper, giving him greater profits on his milk products, and he has the chance of getting market prices for his surplus feed.

Alfalfa is the best hay for dairy cattle, Professor Fitch stated. In sections where alfalfa cannot be grown, sweet clover is being used to great advantage. Soy beans and cowpeas are being used in some sections, both as a hay crop and protein substitute. Corn or "cane" silage is the best and cheapest feed with which to supplement legume hay. As to the use of corn, "cane," or kafir as a silage crop, Professor Fitch recommends the one which will give the largest yield with the greatest degree of certainty.

For higher production it is necessary to use grain in addition to the bulky feeds. Kansas produces corn, oats, barley, kafir, "cane," and wheat, all of which may be used in a dairy ration. Bran is another popular concentrated feed because of the large amount of wheat milled. Linseed meal and cotton-seed meal are both used as concentrated protein for high producers.

Besides the natural pasture crops, the use of wheat and rye for pasture is very extensive. Sweet clover and sudan grass, both of which are relatively new, have also become very popular as pasture for dairy cattle.

Future of Dairy Herds Depends on Heifer Care

Declaring that the future of the dairy herd depends a great deal upon the care given the heifer calves which will be the cows of tomorrow, H. H. Jones, dairy extension specialist at South Dakota State college points out that the usefulness of many a good cow is impaired by neglect or mistreatment as a calf.

"Feeding is of prime importance," he says. "On well-managed dairy farms, regularity in feeding is the rule, and the pails used for feeding calves are as clean as those into which milk is drawn for human use. The best insurance for the health of the calf is cleanliness in quarters and feeding pails."

Raising the calf on whole milk is not economical, according to Jones, but it is necessary that the whole milk be fed for at least the first two or three weeks of the calf's life. After that, he suggests a gradual shifting of skim milk plus a grain ration of ground oats and corn. The cause for an "undersized" cow, he says, can usually be traced to too scanty feeding during the early period of her life.

Butterfat and Feed Are Most Important Items

If a cow receives sufficient nutrients to maintain her body weight, the percentage of fat cannot materially change for any considerable period of feeding or by supplying any particular kind of feed. Cows that are greatly underfed may produce milk somewhat lower in fat percentage than normal. All experiments conducted up to the present time show that there is no positive evidence of any continuing direct effect of a feed in stimulating milk production or increasing the percentage of fat. No kind of feed or care will cause a Holstein to give milk rich in fat like the Jersey. However, a cow may be fattened before freshening and caused to milk off this body fat in the first month of lactation, thereby raising the percent of butterfat in her milk.—From Colorado Experiment Station Bulletin 295, "Make the Dairy Pay."

Dairy Notes

Sometimes cow-testing shows that the cow you think is a "poor stick" is being milked.

See that the pasture fence is in good condition for the summer, making necessary repairs.

Freshen up the premises with white-wash—all buildings and fences which have not been painted.

The cost of producing milk may be reduced by using pastures. The feed cost is generally the biggest expense item in producing milk.

See that the salt boxes in the pastures are kept well filled. Milk cows need more salt when on green pasture.

Continue to feed liberal grain rations to the cows in milk especially. Fresh green grass is very watery and contains little food value.

The feed and care given the dairy cow will bear a rich harvest all through her coming lactation period. It will help her to start well and that means she will continue well, if you do your part.

The thorough cleaning and sterilizing of all dairy utensils is essential to the production of butter.

Remove the cows from pastures infested with wild weed three to four hours before milking time to prevent taints to the milk.

The dairyman who looks ahead and considers his business on a long-time basis and who can co-operate with his neighbor in a bull association, getting the best breeding for the least money, will succeed.

LODGE DIRECTORY

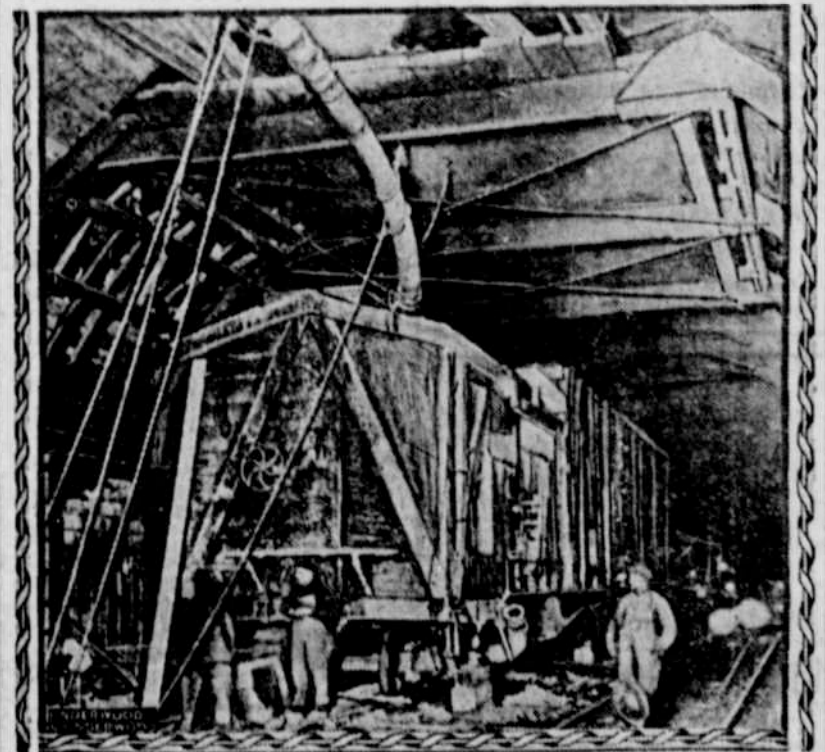
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Daily Fashion Hint. TROTTEUR FROCK. Charmeen is here delightfully adapted to the trotteur frock, featuring all of the fine details designed by Paris to make the straightline model different. The front of the dress is gathered and joined to a yoke and bosom cut in one. The fronts of the bosom are turned under and form underfacings. Collar, cuffs and pockets are bound with silk braid. Medium size requires 2 1/4 yards 54-inch material. Pictorial Review Dress No. 2307. Sizes, 34 to 48 inches bust, and 16 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents. DAILY FASHION HINT. ONE-PIECE CAPE DRESS. The Parisian penchant for capes is charmingly portrayed in this straightline model in midnight charmon. Satin, flat crepe or flannel could be used with equally clever effect. The neck-of the cape is gathered to a plaited collar with scarf ends. Inserted pockets and a collarless square neck are other interesting details of the model which, in medium size, requires 4 1/2 yards 36-inch material. Pictorial Review Dress No. 2204. Sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust, and 16 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents.

Huge Concrete Job Is Completed



The four-year task of lining with concrete the Connaught tunnel of the Canadian Pacific railroad—longest in America—has just been completed, with half a million bags of cement and untold tons of sand and stone mixed within railroad cars in the tunnel and blown into place behind the wooden forms by compressed air through huge pipes, as shown in photograph. The work was the greatest job of its kind ever undertaken.

Report Big Increase in Cost of German Army

Berlin.—The German army is spending \$28,000,000 more this year than it did in the year preceding. It is spending only 25 per cent less than the imperial German army in 1913. Allowing for increased cost of equipment, these official figures still throw strange light on a disarmament land. Certainly they do not harmonize with the government epic of a chained people armed with sticks, their military glory humbled in the dust. A people armed with sticks, or \$140,000,000 a year for its army. One significant fact in the German military problem is the superabundance of officers and non-officers; the training of men who, technically privates, can step into commissions and take over the drilling of recruits at a moment's notice. Of an army of 100,000