HE KNEW HIM.

"The doctor is keeping old Skinem's cough down."

"Yes, and after he has cured him he'll have to give him something to make him cough up."

SCALES ON BABY'S HEAD

510 East Washington St., Portland, Ore.—"When my brother was one month old a layer of scales or scabs began to form on the top of his head. The trouble began as a rash. The scales increased until several layers thick. The crust was thick and yellow and looked to be all in one piece, but came off in large scales. His hair came out in bunches and baby became almost bald. His scalp itched and burned so badly as to make him cross and fretful.

"We used every remedy recommended by our friends without success. Then we started with the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washing his head good with the Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment. Before they were used up we could see an improvement in his condition and bought some more. The scales loosened and came off easily. In about two months after we started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment the scales had entirely disappeared and his hair started to come in thickly. Cuticura Soap and Ointment effected a complete cure." (Signed) Miss Ella Ehrlich, Mar. 11, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Neat Knock.

Hobey Baker, the football star, was lunching in his native Philadelphia.

A young girl, over her queer alligator pear salad, mentioned the name of a Princeton sophomore who had played rather badly on his class team.

"He is an awfully nice boy," she said. "What was it he played on the eleven, Mr. Baker—halfback, quarterback, fullback?"

The handsome and herculean "Hobey" smiled.

"I think he played drawback," he said.

Baking Made Almost Automatic

Science has done many wonderful things in the way of lightening kitchen-work, but possibly the most welcome of its many achievements is the prepartion of a baking powder that makes baking almost automatic.

This wonderful baking powder is known as Calumet Baking Powder.

As you perhaps know from your own experience—baking is largely a matter of "luck." If your baking powder happens to be just right, your baking will be good. But if it varies in quality or in strength—as so many baking powders do, your bakings are more than likely to be ruined.

Calumet Baking Powder puts a stop to the dependence on "luck." With it, all quickly-raised foods can be made without the slightest trouble—made pure and wholesome and tasty. For Calumet itself is pure in the can and in the baking—and so uniform in quality, so carefully prepared, that failures are impossible. You can judge of its purity, too, when you know that it has been given the highest awards at two World's Pure Food Expositions—one at Chicago in 1907 and the other at Paris, France, last March. Adv.

Deceased.

"Unfortunately the girl in the boat with him when he rocked the boat did not know how to swim."

"That was unfortunate."

"For him, yes. You see, she clawed him under the surface and stood on his face to keep her head above water."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A pretty girl will turn a man's head in spite of the boil on his neck.

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS

Are Richest in Curative Qualities FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature *Brent Good*

... REMEDY ... Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

WHEN NEW YEAR COMES WE KNOW BY CALENDAR PUZZLE OF MANY AGES

By EDGAR ELLSWORTH OWEN.

RECORDS of the flight of time were in a sorry muddle in the early ages. You accept as a matter of fact the arrival of New Year's day and it never occurs to you that there might not be a new year, nor any year, and even if the year did have a systematic plan it might open up in the early springtime, or late in fall, or some other time of the year as we know it now. Little more than twenty centuries of the earth's annual celestial tours have been tallied with the year as the unit of time. This innovation is credited to Eratosthenes, mathematician and philosopher, who held a job as librarian for one of the Ptolemys at Alexandria about 254 years before Christ. Eratosthenes no doubt found delight in devising a system by which future ages could eat their meals and go to bed and get up again without having to first run out into the yard to see where the sun or moon or some starry constellation might chance to be.

We all know that the year is the period in which the sun makes a complete circuit of the heavens and returns to the point in the zodiac whence it started, but we never stop to question how or why. It is enough for us that calendars and almanacs are thrown our way for the asking, wherein we find each day of the month and of the year carefully numbered.

Our years are of the Christian era and extend from January 1 to December 31. This era was first used by Dionysius Exigus in A. D. 533. It was more than a thousand years before the year was begun on January 1 by many nations. Before the days of Eratosthenes there seems to have been no crying demand for a precise plan of counting time. In one city the reckoning was by a succession of kings, in another by a succession of magistrates or priests. Even after the adoption in European countries of the Christian era there were so many methods of dating—national, provincial and ecclesiastical—that only confusion could result. Mythology long had held a higher place than astronomy.

Peoples of Egypt and Babylonia are said to have been wiser than those of other nations that figure in the centuries following them. Sages of those olden times were familiar with the heavens, but the Greeks who followed them could not calculate the advent of their moons in conjunction with the sun. The Hebrews before going down into Egypt and the Arabians before the time of Mohammed calculated time only by the moon. They figured 12 lunations or 354 days as the duration of the year. On that basis the New Year's day returned to the same season once in 33 years. Moses is said to have obtained all of his chronological knowledge from the Egyptians who learned the length of the tropical year by observing the rising of Sirius, the dogstar.

Some troubles of the Jews in keeping their calendar straight are told in the Jewish encyclopedia. In early times an extra month was thrown in every two or three years. Calculations of the relative length of the solar and lunar years were handed down by traditions in the patriarchial family. It was possible also to judge by the grain harvest. If the month of Nisan arrived and the sun was so far from the vernal equinox that it could not reach it by the 16th of the month, the month was not called Nisan, but Adar Sheni (second).

The country people and the inhabitants of Babylonia were informed of the beginning of the month by fire signals, carried from station to station in the mountain country.

"Under the patriarchate of Rabbi Judah I.," says the Jewish encyclopedia, "the Samaritans, in order to confuse the Jews, set fire signals at improper times and thus caused the Jews to fall into error with regard to the day of the new moon. Rabbi Judah accordingly abolished the fire signals and employed messengers."

The Jewish calendar reckons the days from evening to evening in accordance with the order observed in the biblical account of the creation. The Jewish cycle in nineteen years exceeds the Gregorian by 2 hours, 8 minutes and 15.3 seconds. This makes a difference in a hundred cycles (1,900 years) of 8 days, 21 hours, 45 minutes and 5 seconds. The assumed duration of the solar year is 6 minutes 39 25-57 seconds in excess of the true astronomical value, which will cause the dates of the commencement of future Jewish years, that are so calculated, to advance from the equinox a day in error in 216 years.

All European countries borrowed civil calendars from the Romans. The year began with March and that accounts for the present names of the last four months of the year. In the reign of Numa two months were added. January at the beginning and February at the end. In 542 B. C. February was given its present place. At that time the months had twenty-nine and thirty days alternately, so that the year had 345 days; to make this more fortunate under the old superstition that "luck lies in odd numbers," one day was added. The moon makes a revolution in about twenty-nine and one-half days and twelve lunations form a period of 354 days. To get the civil calendar even with the solar year Numa ordered an additional month to be inserted every second year between the 23rd and 24th of February, consisting of twenty-two and twenty-three days alternately. Thus four years contained 1,465 days and the mean length of the year was 366¼ days. This was one day too much. From an effort to adjust matters more confusion resulted.

Politicians of that day were no less prone to manipulate affairs to their own advantage than they are today. Every third period of eight years was to contain only three intercalary months instead of four. This would reduce the mean length of the year to 365¼ days, but the care of the calendar was left with certain officials with discretion to intercalate more or fewer days. To prolong the terms of office or to hasten elections the question of the calendar was ignored. When Julius Caesar came into power he found the civil equinox differed from the astronomical by three months. Winter months had been carried back into autumn and autumn into summer.

Sosigenes, an old mathematician who was more familiar with the stars than any man of his time, came to Caesar's rescue and devised a plan to put an end to the disorder. The civil year was regulated entirely by the sun and was fixed at 365¼ days, the quarter day being added to each fourth year as we have it now. The original plan was to have thirty-one days each for the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh months and the other months thirty, except February, which was to have twenty-nine on common years and thirty each fourth year. This would have been so much more simple that had it been kept we no doubt would want to give thanks to Caesar. But then came that other Caesar and spoiled it all. July had been named for Julius and Augustus insisted the month to bear his own name must have as many days as July. One day was taken from February and added to August to gratify the vanity of this ruler.

Janus won immortal fame while serving as janitor of heaven and at the same time guardian of gates and doors on earth. He presided over the beginning of everything and it was natural that the first month should be called in his honor.

When the Julian calendar was introduced the equinox fell on the 25th of March. In the course of a few centuries it changed. The error in time amounted to a day in 128 years. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. abolished the Julian calendar in all Catholic countries and introduced the one now in use. At that time the equinox had slipped back to March 11. Ten days were dropped from the calendar. Every one hundredth year that by the old style would be a leap year was to be a common year, the fourth century divisible by four excepted; 1600 was to be a leap year, but 1700, 1800, 1900 of the common length, and 2000 a leap year again. Some countries were slow to accept this method, but Russia is the only Christian country that does not follow it.

Although for many centuries there was so great variety in the selection of the day regarded as the first of the year, religious observances and festive rejoicing were general among all peoples—Egyptians, Jews, Chinese, Romans and Mohammedans. Solemn inauguration of the new year was one of the customs retained upon the establishment of Christianity. The date ranged from Christmas to Easter until late in the sixteenth century. Finally the date was accepted that had been named by Numa, who also had named the month in honor of Janus, the two-faced, who was thus supposed to turn at once back upon the old year and forward to the new.

Feasting and the interchange of presents have been customary in all ages so far as can be learned from records of celebrations of this day. Wishing a Happy New Year has been a custom as old as antiquity, but let us hope it may never grow so old as to be out of date.—Chicago Record Herald.

SELECTION OF THE HEAD OF SWINE HERD REQUIRES MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

Future Usefulness and Development of Offspring Demand Thought and Good Judgment at Mating Period—No Trouble to Secure Two Litters in One Year if Care Is Exercised.

Grand Champion Improved Chester White Boar.

Careful consideration must be exercised when selecting a boar for a herd of sows. The future usefulness and development of his offspring requires thought and good judgment at the mating period, says R. H. Stone in National Stockman. We cannot afford to use a scrub or a pedigreed runt under any consideration. Remember there are about 2,000 pigs in the first ten generations, and it is essential to develop them along profitable lines. One day spent at mating period, regardless of distances, to find a good pure-bred boar will obviate a year of disappointment.

A litter of eight good pigs from a pure-bred boar mated with a choice sow will require less feed, and when grown will produce 50 pounds of meat per pig more than scrubby ones, thus making 400 pounds of additional meat without additional expense. Our experience shows that a sow that grows eight pigs to maturity twice a year is a more profitable sow than one that produces more pigs and fails to develop them.

Usually the sow has sufficient milk for eight, and when they are allowed to suckle six to eight weeks the pigs are in prime condition to wean without having any setback. The sow can generally be bred successfully on the third day after weaning, and it is no trouble to have her produce two litters per year if you give her the proper attention. Watch her on the twenty-first day after breeding, and if necessary turn her with the boar again.

The popularity of the boar's ancestors on both the paternal and the maternal side, their ability to reproduce good speciments for generations, coupled with good individuality of the breed represented, make his value. He must be a strong, vigorous fellow, active, of good size and good disposition. Pay a price he is worth to you, used in your herd. Any boar is high priced regardless of what you pay for him if he cannot make good on a business basis from a breeder's standpoint.

High-priced boars with popular ancestry in the pedigrees must compensate their owners by producing for them pigs superior to former generations. A boar may be sure breeder for one person, and prove a total failure the way another man might feed and care for him. Never allow him to run at large with the sows. Have an individual pen and yard for him.

A good herdsman appreciates his wants at least six months ahead of time. It is poor policy to defer buying until you want a boar for immediate use, and then take what you can get. When you know you must renew be on the lookout for a few months ahead, and then you can buy one to your satisfaction, both as to price and individuality.

AVERAGE QUALITY OF OUR HORSES

Mare Owners Should Appreciate Value of Pure-Bred Stallions in Breeding.

(By C. W. M'CAMPBELL, Kansas.)

Improvement in the average quality of our horses rests with the mare owners and the sooner they come to realize and appreciate the value of, and to demand the services of, good, sound, pure-bred stallions, the more certainly and rapidly will the general average of our horses be improved. It is the intensified inheritance resulting from many generations of breeding the best to the best, using no outcrosses, and always with the same ideal and purpose in mind, that enable the "purebred" to stamp his characters upon his off-springs. The "grade" with two, three or four topcrosses lacks this intensified inheritance of characters and his diversified inheritance precludes his use as a sire. These are facts, not theories. Practical illustrations may be seen on every hand if we will simply allow ourselves to see them. As an illustration, at a recent farm sale, colts rising trree, uniform in quality, ready to do considerable work the coming season, sold at an average of $76 a head. Colts rising two, averaged $46. The sires of these colts were ordinary grade stallions whose service fees ranged from $6 to $9. Weanlings from the same mares but from a very excellent pure-bred stallion standing for $15, sold for $101, this being $25 per head more than rising three-year-olds brought, due entirely to the influence of a good, sound, pure-bred sire. The service of a grade or scrub stallion is expensive even if given free of charge. On the other hand, do not breed to a stallion simply because he happens to be registered.

Beware of stallions that are hereditarily unsound, for it is just as unprofitable to raise unsound horses as it is to raise scrub horses. You may ask what is meant when certain unsoundnesses are designated as hereditary. It means that such unsoundnesses are due primarily to a weakness of the part involved and that this weakness may be in the form of one or all of the following conditions: poor conformation, poor quality of tissue, or an indifferent quality of tissue.

Grease Is Rabbit-Repellant.

It is not advisable to put axle grease on fruit trees in order to prevent rabbits and rodents from gnawing them. A little grease might not do any damage, while too much might injure the trees. Where the climate permits some green crop, such as oats, rye or wheat will tempt the rabbits. The trees can also be protected by wrapping them with old paper, thin boards or screens.

FEEDING SHEEP DURING WINTER

Value of Regularity in Care of Animals Demonstrated by Experiments.

Sheep should be fed regularly in the winter. In fact, as much depends on the regularity of feeding as on the feeding itself. Those who are familiar with the characteristics of sheep know that they always become restless about feeding time.

The value of regular feeding has been demonstrated by experiments with two flocks, at a certain western agricultural experiment station. One was fed daily at six o'clock in the morning and again in the evening, while the other was fed at different times during the day. The result was that the flock fed regularly turned out in a thrifty condition in the following spring, while the others were thin and sickly.

Many of the latter flock had died during the winter, fully eight per cent. of the lambs had either died at birth or made only a stunted growth. By feeding at a set time every morning and evening better results will be attained. The essentials in the winter care of sheep are regular feeding, plenty of water and salt and roughage.

PLANTING FRUIT SEEDS IN FALL

Will Freeze Sufficiently During Winter to Cause Them to Sprout in Spring.

(By W. L. HOWARD.)

Large seeds like peaches and plums may be planted in the fall, and they will freeze sufficiently during the winter to cause them to sprout readily in the spring. Small seeds like the apple, grape, etc., should be mixed with sand in the fall or early winter, and placed in a shallow, open box. The box should be set flat on the ground on the north side of a building where it will keep moist and remain there all winter to freeze and thaw as often as it will. The contents of the box should never be allowed to dry out. Very early in the spring, just as soon as the soil in the garden will do to work, the seeds should be planted in rows and covered very lightly. The seeds may be separated from the sand with a sieve, but this is unnecessary, as sand and all may be sown in the row. Take care that the seeds do not become dry before they are planted. Apple seeds begin growing very early, so that care must be taken to get them in the ground before sprouting begins.

"Father, I'm Glad You Smoke Duke's Mixture"

Before we tell you about the boy and his air rifle, we want you to hear about *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture—the tobacco that thousands of men find "just right" for a pipe—the tobacco that makes "rolling" popular.

Liggett & Myers **Duke's Mixture**

This favorite tobacco is fine old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf that has been thoroughly aged, stemmed—and then granulated. It has the true tobacco taste, for the very simple reason that it is ***pure*** tobacco.

Pay what you will—it is impossible to get a purer or more likeable smoke than Duke's Mixture. It is now a *Liggett & Myers* leader, and is unsurpassed in quality.

In every 5c sack there is one ***and a half*** ounces of splendid tobacco—and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

How the Boy Got His Air Rifle

In every sack of the *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture we now pack a Free Present Coupon. These Coupons are good for all kinds of useful articles—something to please every member of the family. There are skates, sleds, balls and bats, cameras, umbrellas, watches, fountain pens, pipes, opera glasses, etc., etc.

As a special offer, ***during January and February only, we will send you our new illustrated catalogue of presents, FREE.*** Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES *(10c-tin double coupon),* PICK PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags or coupons issued by us.*

Premium Dept.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

AN EYE TO SPARE.

Father—Be careful how you shoot that arrow this way. You'll put out my eye and then I can't write any more.

Earlie (as he kept on shooting)—Why, can't you write with one eye?

Lucky Star.

"This is the third time you have been here for food," said the woman at the kitchen door to the tramp "Are you always out of work?"

"Yes'm," replied the itinerant. "I guess I was born under a lucky star."

DR. J. H. RINDLAUB (Specialist), Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Fargo, N. D.

Bachelors are "women's rights," and widowers are women's lefts.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

It takes a smart man to conceal his ignorance.

Paying Jobs—Get One

Learn Tractioneering

Learn Tractioneering. We can promise jobs to at least 300 good men this spring. A little teaching may be all you need. Spend one week at our traveling school (within 150 miles of you *anywhere*), tuition $5 credited on any further course you take. Theory and practice on many types of gas tractor. Course free to our correspondence students. Competent instructors, splendid equipment. Welcome to all who mean business. Write for dates, location and full information.

Indiana School of Tractioneering

103 Pine Lake Avenue LaPorte, Indiana

ALBERTA

THE PRICE OF BEEF

IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT, CLIFFORD BLOCK, GRAND FORKS, N.D. or W. E. BLACK, CROOKSTON, MINN.

or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

Fargo Directory

Fargo Conservatory of Music

The best equipped school of music in the N. W. Artistic teachers. All branches taught. Free catalog explains all. Bertrand Alan Orr, Director.

FARGO COLLEGE

Full four year courses leading to the degrees of A. B. and B. S. Eighteen able instructors. Standard equal to Eastern Colleges. Charles C. Creegan, Pres., Fargo, N. D.

THE MURRAY CURE

for Liquor and Morphine habits is the most permanent of cures. No charge unless satisfied. Address Harvey Institute, Fargo, N. D.

DAKOTA WELDING & MFG. CO.

Send us your Cast Iron, Aluminum or any Metal, cracked or broken auto or machinery parts. Cylinders rebored. Expert machinists, using Davis-Bournonville Welding Apparatus. Makes our work superior and guaranteed. 301 5th Street No., FARGO, NO. D.

We Pay Highest Cash Price

for sweet milk, sweet and sour cream. Prompt returns, honest tests. FARGO ICE CREAM & DAIRY CO., FARGO, NO. DAKOTA

Fargo Tannery

Receives hides and skins for tanning to harness leather, robes and coats. Robes lined, hides bought, leather and robes for sale. Send for price list. Andrew Monson, Prop., Fargo, No. Dakota

DAKOTA BUSINESS COLLEGE

A modern school. 700 ... positions filled last year. Full course in Actual Business, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Banking. Next term opens soon. For full information address F. L. Watkins, Fargo, North Dakota.