

WAITING FOR THE END OF THE WAR

"Then Take Advantage of the Opportunities in Canada."

(Contributed by W. J. White, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.)

I strolled into a bank in one of the cities of the west a short time ago and the bank manager said "after the war, the Canadians should be prepared for a great influx of people. The crops that the western Canadian farms have produced in 1915, and the wealth that the farmers have had thrust upon them by the high price of grain, will make farm lands valuable and farming remunerative. After the war is over there will be thousands go to Canada to engage in agriculture and many other industries that will certainly prove profitable. Conditions will be wonderfully good. The advertising that Canada has had during the last year or two by its magnificent contribution of over 250,000 men to fight for the Empire, the wonderful sums it has given to the Red Cross and Patriotic funds, the excellent showing it made in subscribing over double when only 50 millions of dollars was asked as a war loan, the bravery, courage and hardihood of the soldiers who have fought the battles in Flanders, it is just wonderful," and my enthusiastic banker grew eloquent. One might have thought he was a subsidized booster for Canada. "But," he said "they won't go until after the war."

"Well, now, Mr. —, why wait until after the war? If all you say be true, and you have said nothing yet of the wonderful bank clearings of Canada today, nothing of the fact that the immense grain crop of Western Canada this year has given to every man, woman and child in that country, over three hundred dollars per head, why wait until after the war? After the war, under such conditions as you have pictured, and which are real, land values will go up, prices will increase. Advantage should be taken of the low prices at which these agricultural lands can be had today. They have not increased any as yet, and excellent farm lands can be had close to railroads in old settlements, in excellent communities for from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre. The climate is good and will be no better after the war."

"What about conscription, though? Is there not a danger from conscription, and should I advise any to go there now, would there not have to face it? Then too, there is the report that there is a heavy war tax on lands."

I was surprised to learn that these old yarns, stories that I thought had been exploded long ago, were still doing duty in many parts of the United States, and that a gentleman of the wide learning of my friend, was inclined to believe them.

"Conscription!" I said. "With Canada contributing 250,000 men voluntarily enlisted, why conscription? There is no conscription in Canada, and neither will there be. It is not needed. In any case no legislation could be passed by the Dominion Parliament which would impose military service upon people who are not citizens of Canada, either by birth or naturalization. Settlers from the United States could not become naturalized British subjects until they had resided in Canada continuously for three years," I quoted from official documents.

"In the first few months of the war I clearly stated that there would not be conscription in Canada. I repeat that statement today."

"And then as to taxes," I continued, quoting again from official authority. "All taxes levied by the Federal Government take the indirect form of customs excise and inland revenue duties. It is untrue that farmers are paying direct war-tax levies and no intending settler need hesitate to come to Canada on this account."

"Official denials should convince you that all apprehensions which have been making some would-be-settlers from the United States hesitate to make a change while the war lasts are without foundation. With these misunderstandings cleared up, the present war conditions even become an added inducement to settlement in any part of the provinces of western Canada, inasmuch as war prices and keen demands for all manner of farm products afford the farmer a special opportunity to make money."

I was glad of the chance and pleased to have him state that his views had altogether changed.

I could have continued, and told him of the fortunes that had been made in the season of 1915, out of farming, wheat growing, oat growing, barley growing, cattle raising, dairying and mixed farming. I could have told him of an Ottawa (Canada) syndicate that had a yield of 130 bushels of oats per acre from their farm at Wainwright and from 60 acres of wheat field they threshed over 60 bushels per acre. These yields while phenomenal, were repeated in many portions of western Canada. It was interesting to inform him that the average yield of spring wheat in Saskatchewan was 25.16 bushels per acre; Manitoba, 26.3 bushels; in Alberta, 36.16 bushels, and over the three provinces there was a total average of over 30 bushels per acre.

"The immense crop that has just been harvested has put millions of dollars in the hands of the farmers, and the work of distribution through the regular channels of trade has already begun. Millions of bushels of grain are still in the hands of the farmers, which means that there is a vast store of realizable wealth that will be steadily going into circulation, benefitting the thousands who are dependent indirectly on the basic industry of the province for their livelihood."

"The mock prosperity that rested on the insecure foundation of inflated real estate values has passed away, and in its place the corner stone of the coun-

try's sound financial future is being built. "The trust and mortgage companies, the large implement concerns and the wholesale merchants all tell the same story today of marked improvement in their business. The farmers and others are meeting their just dues and paying off debts that in many cases have been long overdue. Collections are better today than they have been since the most prosperous days of our history, and obligations are being met freely and promptly. "Now," I said, "why should they wait until the war is over?" And he agreed with me.—Advertisement.

Flowing Whiskers.
"I have difficulty in eating spinach." "You shouldn't wear so much of it, old chap."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes
make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies, Nurture Your Eyes. Don't tell your age. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Sends Eye Book on request.

Breton Didn't Know French.
Recently in Brittany a small detachment of German prisoners was being conducted by a territorial. An officer stopped them en route, says Le Cri de Paris.

"Where are you taking those prisoners?" he asked, in French.
No answer.

The officer repeated the question, but the guard remained mute.
Then one of the German prisoners, expressing himself in excellent French, answered: "Pardon, commandant. He is Breton. He does not understand French. We are going to the farm down there to thrash out the rye."

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. Their children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Adv.

Got on His Nerves.
"I understand you have moved your office."
"Yes. I had to get away or suffer a nervous breakdown."
"What was the matter?"
"I was next door to a painless dentist and I couldn't stand the yells of his patients."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.
To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any drug-gist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and removes dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Not to Be Thought Of.
"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torking, "I sometimes think that women ought to volunteer to go to war, just the same as the men; and yet—"
"And yet—what?"
"No woman would admit she had reached the age of military exemption. The sacrifice of life would be too great."

MEAT CLOGS KIDNEYS THEN YOUR BACK HURTS
Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers You—Drink Lots of Water.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and kidney disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop eating meat and get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate the kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

The average man is apt to believe what the world doesn't say about him.

At the age of twenty-one a man has more ideals than ideas.

COTTON LARGELY USED IN MAKING OF EXPLOSIVES

American Staple of Great Importance to Fighting Power of Army.

GERMANY FINDS SUBSTITUTE

Experts Said to Have Discovered New Process in Which Wood Pulp Is Employed—Ship Load of Cotton Costs 500 Lives.

Washington.—Opinions widely differ as to the amount of raw cotton being consumed in the manufacture of smokeless powder, both here and in Europe, not only as to the total consumption since the war began, but the amount necessary to produce one pound of such powder. Of powders, 90 per cent being used in Europe is known as "smokeless," according to the military records of this government, and since the reckoning here is that it requires one pound of cotton to produce one pound of smokeless powder, an idea may be gathered of the importance the American staple bears to the fighting power of an army.

In justification of its contraband order, the government of Great Britain in a statement issued by the embassy here, pointed out the extensive use of cotton for military purposes and that it forms practically the only base for explosives employed by European armies. The English do not agree, however, that cotton consumption is so important, but that only four tenths of one pound of cotton is required to produce one pound of this explosive. Some of their authorities contend that a bale of cotton will turn out 900 pounds of smokeless powder, and, putting it in another way, that every shipment of cotton reaching the Germans results in the death of 500 soldiers of the allies.

One Million Bales for Powder.
Representative Hefflin of Alabama introduced a resolution asking the department of commerce to obtain figures upon the consumption of cotton in the manufacture of explosives. Munition makers desiring to protect their trade secrets, are loath to give facts to the public touching that industry, and the figures obtainable are more or less estimated. Before one of the committees of the house recently a witness stated that 1,000,000 bales of cotton had been used by American munition makers since the beginning of the European war. Representative Hefflin in a speech to the house dealing with cotton growing and exportation, estimated that a total of 3,000,000 bales of the staple grown in the United States had found its way into powder. He allows 2,000,000 bales consumption by the governments of Europe and the remainder to the manufacturing plants in the United States.

In the manufacture of smokeless powder lintars are generally used, owing to being cheaper than the long fiber and adaptability of being worked over. England has contended that if cotton could be kept out of Germany sooner or later the Teutonic allies would run out of powder, yet this prediction does not appear to be approaching fulfillment when it is known that little if any cotton has been getting into Germany for months.

Germans Have a Substitute.
Unconfirmed stories reached the United States that Germany met the crisis by gathering cotton rags to work them back into fiber and grinding into pulp for powder purposes, but it appears from documents placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia that the Teutons' resourcefulness is bound by no such limitations. He read a letter from Germany showing that cotton was not being used in the manufacture of powder at all, that long before the outbreak of the war a part of that country had substituted wood pulp, and that since the war began wood pulp had been relied upon almost entirely.

Other statements were produced by the senator from Georgia to support the contention that Germany was no longer relying upon cotton lintars and, it was related, the German military department has been releasing its cotton to the factories turning out cotton cloths. In this way the Georgia senator attempted to show that cotton was being employed in peaceful pursuits and for peaceful purposes. If the Germans have successfully substituted the ingredient for cotton lintars in the manufacture of smokeless powder it is believed that the munition industry will undergo a revolution as to processes. There is no information as to the cost of the process claimed by the Germans or whether it is of such a secret nature as to prevent employment by other governments.

Bureau of Census Report.
A statement was recently issued by the bureau of census on the manufacture of explosives in the United States during 1914 as compared with 1909. During 1914 the production of smokeless powder and gun cotton were third in the output of the principal explosives. The European war was in progress for only a portion of that year, and there had been no heavy draft upon the factories here to supply the armies of the allies. The 1915 re-

ported will be more interesting on this point. The 1914 report says in part: "While the production of gunpowder decreased by 5,177,664 pounds in quantity and \$758,972 in value, or by 40.3 per cent and 43.7 per cent, respectively, the production of smokeless powder almost doubled, but the figures for it cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The output of this product, therefore, is combined with that of gun cotton, or pyroxylin, and the total included in 'other explosives.'"

"The production of smokeless powder, gun cotton or pyroxylin, and 'other explosives' increased from 9,155,223 pounds to 26,400,071 pounds, or by 188.4 per cent. This amount includes the production of establishments operated by the federal government. The output of this class of explosives by commercial establishments increased from 7,464,825 pounds, valued at \$3,913,787, in 1909, to 21,327,684 pounds, valued at \$11,111,406, in 1914, the quantity increasing by 185.7 per cent and the value by 81.7 per cent.

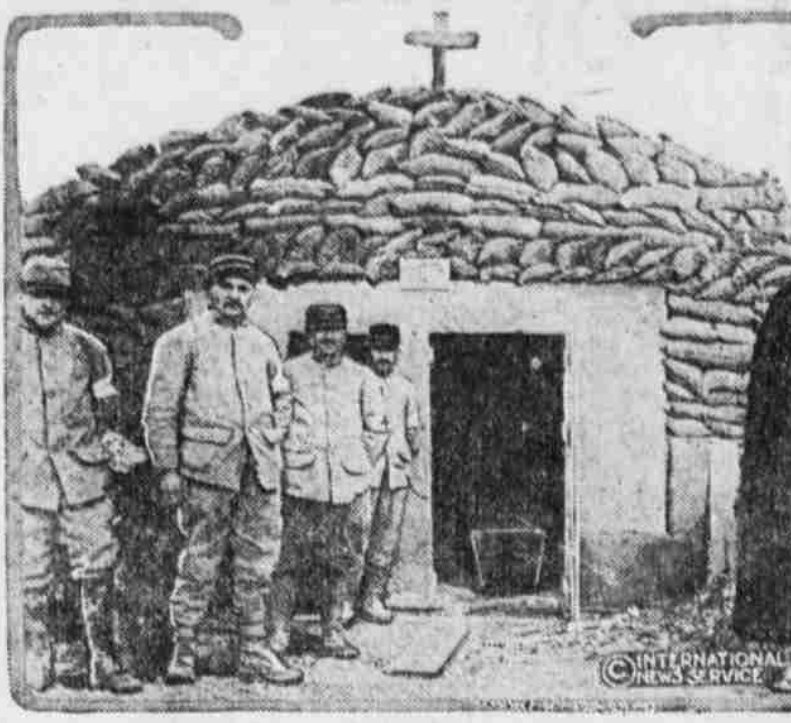
"There were 111 establishments in operation in 1914, 33 were in Pennsylvania, 11 in Ohio, 9 in Illinois, 8 in New Jersey, 7 in West Virginia, 6 in Oklahoma, 5 in California, 4 in Missouri, 3 in Kansas, 3 in New York, 2 each in Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin and 1 each in Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota and Texas."

Can Meet Home Demand.
Under war stress it has been estimated that the United States would need 30,000,000 pounds of powder per year, and a pound of cotton for a pound of smokeless powder would mean an enormous consumption of the staple in this country alone. The total capacities of the plants in this country, considering the probable output of other classes of explosives, is hardly equal to a war-time demand of the United States, and while it has been the chief purpose of those who have built the United States manufacture their own munitions, to reduce the cost to the government, the certainty of a supply has been figured upon.

The South produced less than 12,000,000 bales last season. Reports from the states indicate that the production the coming season will be held down also. As soon as the European war is over there will be a demand for cotton in the minds of the experts, but until that period approaches they say there is no good reason for increasing the

ONLY BABE ON APPAM
The picture shows the only baby on board the Appam which was recently brought into Newport News as a prize of war by the Germans. She is the only daughter of Mrs. L. M. Riley, who is holding her.

ARMY CHAPEL MADE OF SAND BAGS



This chapel, erected by French troops at the front in Champagne, is made entirely of sand bags. Its priest is standing beside it, and within is seen the coffin of a dead soldier.

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PUTS BOYS' COMFORT FIRST
Jersey Education Board Says That Collars May Be Discarded on Hot Days.

Trenton, N. J.—Schoolboys in New Jersey need not wear a collar in warm weather and they may turn under the neck bands of their shirts. This decision, reached by the state board of education, put an end to the controversy that has raged since summer's flarback last September, and also reverses the findings of the state commissioner of education.

The case was that of Van Lear and Robertson Turner, sons of Frank V. L. Turner of Merchantville. During the unseasonable weather last fall, the boys, who are ten and thirteen years old, respectively, were sent to school without collars and with the neck-bands of their shirts turned under. The teacher, Miss Sarah Rogers, promptly sent them home. Their mother refused to change their attire for several days, during which time they were denied admission to the school, although they reported each morning.

Turner appealed to the Merchantville school board and then to the state school commissioner, both of whom upheld the teacher's action. In reversing them the state board holds that the teacher's mandate was an unreasonable and unwarranted exercise of power.

GETS \$400 FOR OLD BOTTLES
Old Grain Bags and Other Curious Articles of Junk Source of Revenue to Oregon Man.

Hood River, Ore.—With Oregon dry it is safe to predict that history will not repeat in the case of one crop harvested in the Hood River valley when H. Gross, local purchaser of junk, collected and sold 2,000 dozen whisky and beer bottles. The bottles were sold for an average of 20 cents a dozen, and brought the junk man \$400.

Other junk collected and sold by Gross the past year were: Fifty thousand old grain bags, 10,000 used automobile tires, 3,000 old rubber shoes, 3,000 pounds of brass, copper and other metals, 6,000 pounds of rags, 80,000 pounds of scrap iron, 2,000 pounds of green hides, 2,000 pounds of wool and 1,500 pounds of pellets.

Saturn Changes Color.
Flagstaff, Ariz.—Recent observations at the Lowell observatory show a remarkable change in the color and brightness of Saturn, which is now of a pinkish brown tint and strikingly darker than the rings.

Wedding March in Funeral.
Dallas, Tex.—Mendelssohn's wedding march was played at the funeral of Miss Pearl Casig, twenty-seven, at her own request. She believed that death was a "spiritual wedding," with God.

BILL FOR A PARK SERVICE

Representative Kent's Measure for Proper Management of National Playgrounds Likely to Pass.

Washington.—One of the measures before congress that seems likely to be adopted in the bill for the establishment of a national park service. Introduced by Representative Kent, it provides that the service shall be a part of the department of the interior and under the charge of a director appointed by the secretary, and that this director shall have the supervision, management and control of the several national parks, national monuments, the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, and such parks, monuments and reservations as shall be established in the future.

The bill is in the nature of a conservation measure is shown by a section which authorizes the secretary of the interior to sell or dispose of timber in cases where the cutting of timber is requisite for controlling attacks of insects or disease or for conserving the scenery; and that privileges, leases and permits shall be granted only for the accommodation of the public, and that no action shall be "detrimental to the fundamental object of these national parks, monuments and reservations, which object is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects therein and to provide for the enjoyment of said scenery and objects by the public in any manner and by any means that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

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Castoria
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hathcock* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regularizing the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral, NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS. Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Bilelessness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature. *Dr. Wood*
We treat piles by a mild safe method without hospital operation. Institution established four years. Write for list of patients. C. Y. Clements, M. D., 555 Good Bldg., Des Moines.
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services. W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, IOWA, 10-1916.
Hope. Knicker—After prison reform, what? Bocker—Perhaps some day they will reform the home.
The Seventh Old Man. "He is a very old man, isn't he?" "Well, he is in his second dance-hoop."

FRECKLES
Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these blemishes. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to get the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.
Lots of Fun. "Society in Plunkville is so hollow." "Still, a lot of folks seem to enjoy themselves rattling around."

A New Remedy for Kidney, Bladder and all Uric Acid Troubles
Dear Readers: I appeal to those of you who are bothered with kidney and bladder trouble, that you give up the use of harsh salts or alcoholic medicines and in their place take a short treatment of "Anuric." I have taken many of Dr. Pierce's medicines for the past twenty-five years with good results. I suffered with kidney trouble for some years. I recently heard of the newest discovery of Dr. Pierce, namely, his "Anuric" Tablets. After using same I am completely cured of my kidney trouble. A doctor pronounced me a well preserved woman for my age, all due, I believe, to Dr. Pierce's aid. MRS. MELINDA E. MILLER. If you suffer from backache, lumbago, rheumatism, got "Anuric" now.

The Wheat Yield Tells the Story
of Western Canada's Rapid Progress
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE
The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For, while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the equipments of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions.
The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.
Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common. Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.
There is no war tax on land and no conscription. Write for illustrated pamphlet, reduced railroad rates and other information to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

SAFE WITH \$5,000 STOLEN
500-Pound Receipts Taken From Railroad Station in an Eastern Town.
New Brunswick.—When the office of the Maritimes Railway company at South River was opened one recent morning it was discovered that some time between one and four o'clock thieves had carried away the 500-pound safe. The safe contained \$1,000 worth of railroad tickets and \$4,000 in valuables received by express, but which had not been delivered. Railroad officials declined to give any information about the package.

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