

## AMERICANS GROW RICH IN CANADA

Testimony Proves Falseness of Statements as to Onerous Taxation and Conspiration.

"The attempt to check emigration from the United States to our prairie provinces by publishing alarming statements about the enormous war taxes that are being paid here—\$500 on a quarter section yearly—about forcing young men to enlist for the war; about the cold, no crops and any old story that by their extravagant boldness might influence men and women from venturing north to Canada, is really in the list of curios to our people knowing the country, we can hardly take it seriously. Our governments however, dominion and provincial, are taking steps to expose the false statements that are being made, and thereby keep the channel open for continuing the stream of settlers that has been flowing to us for the past decade. We have thought to assist in this work, and to do so purpose giving, from time to time, actual experiences of Americans who have come to Saskatchewan during late years. We give the statements of two farmers in this issue as follows:—

### STATEMENT OF M. P. TYSDAL

I lived near Lee, Illinois, for 45 years. I came to Saskatchewan in the spring of 1912 and bought land near Briercrest. I have farmed this land, 1,685 acres, ever since. I have had grand crops in 1914 I had 100 acres of wheat that yielded 40 bushels to the acre. I sold this wheat at \$1.50 per bushel.

I like the country and my neighbors. My taxes on each quarter section (160 acres) are about \$32 a year. This covers municipal tax, school tax, hall insurance tax—everything. There is no war tax, so-called. I like the laws in force here. There is no compulsion to me in any way. I am just as independent here as I was in Illinois, and I feel that my family and I are just as well protected by the laws of the province as we were in our old home in Illinois. What I earn here is my own. I have seven children and they take their places at school, in sports and at all public gatherings the same as the Canadian born.

(Signed) M. P. TYSDAL, February 9th, 1916.

### STATEMENT OF STEVE SCHWEITZBERGER

I was born in Wisconsin, but moved with my parents when a boy to Stephen Co., Iowa. I was there farming for 50 years. I sold my land then for over \$200 an acre. I moved to Saskatchewan, and located near Briercrest in the spring of 1912. I bought a half section of land. I have good neighbors. I feel quite at home here the same as in Iowa. We have perfect safety and no trouble in living up to the laws in force. My taxes are about \$65 a year, on the half section for everything.

I have had splendid crops. Wheat in 1915 yielded me over 50 bushels to the acre. That is more than I ever had in Iowa and yet the land there costs four times as much as it does here. The man who comes here now and buys land at \$50 an acre or less gets a bargain.

(Signed) S. SCHWEITZBERGER, February 9th, 1916.

—Saskatchewan Farmer, February, 1916.—Advertisement.

### Extraordinary Youth.

"Father," said little George, "I can't tell a lie."

"Very good, my son. But the remarkable feature of this historic episode is not so much your inability to falsify as your enthusiastic willingness to chop wood."

## "CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box.

Are you keeping your bowels, liver and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation Adv.

When a man helps his wife with the housework it takes her about twice as long to finish.

H. G. Wells, the well-known author is the son of a professional cricketer.

## FRENCH FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS



This remarkable photograph was taken by a French stretcher bearer during an attack at Souchez.

## STOP BIRD MURDER

Scientists Protest Against Wanton Slaughter.

Farmers Fail to Appreciate the True Value of Their Feathered Helpers—Their Work Extolled as Foes of Insects.

St. Michaels, Md.—"If all the birds were destroyed the world would be overrun with insects in from seven to nine years," says Michelet, the French historian.

The slaughter of the bobwhite, better known here as quail and partridge, has ceased, as the season is over and the bird is about extinct. The gunners have been persistent and every covey that nested in the woods last summer was trailed and shot this winter. Maryland is one of only six states, with the District of Columbia, which has an open season for quail. Forty-six states realize that the bobwhite is a valuable asset and protect him from the gunner.

The biological survey has been and is making efforts to teach the farmer that birds are his best friends and that without them farming would be impossible.

There is something more than game-meat and six ounces of delicately flavored meat to bobwhite. Dr. Sylvester Judd of the biological survey has held autopsies over hundreds of dead, and Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice of Clark university has played detective on bobwhite living. They have discovered that bobwhite is marvelously beneficent to human kind. Nature has not provided such another scourge to insects and exterminator of weed seeds. He is nonmigratory and will be found at his business place twelve months of the year.

On his ordinary bill of fare will be found 114 kinds of insects and 129 of weed seed. The gunner who shoots him imagines that grain is about all he eats, but as a matter of fact it amounts to only one-sixth of his food for the year, and this is taken not from the standing crops or among the sheaves at harvest time, but from what escapes the reaper. When grain is sprouting in the fields bobwhite has other matters to attend, for late in the spring and summer two-thirds of his food consists of the grain's insect foes, which make 15 per cent on the year's total in the wild, or more than a third in captivity. It is an important list, too, for birds not of his kind eschew many of his favorites. He likes the potato beetle, the cucumber beetle, squash lady bug, corn bill bug, cutworms, tobacco worms, clover weevil, cotton boll weevil, imbricated snout beetle, May beetle, plant lice, grasshoppers, Rocky Mountain locust and chinch bug.

The bobwhite chicks, eating 44 per cent of their weight daily, live for six weeks on insects, and in this time consume 20,000 each. On one week old, ate 2,325 plant lice and 20 meal worms, and was not done for the day. Here are some single meals for adults:

Boll weevils, 47; potato bugs, 101; chinch bugs, 100; squash bugs, 12; army worms, 12; cutworms, 12; mosquitoes, 568—all in three hours. And as a sample of a day's work, in addition to seeds, grain and green food, note 1,350 flies and 1,286 rose slugs, or 5,000 plant lice.

In the winter months the bobwhite turns to weed seeds, which form more than half his food for the year, and here are samples of one bird's consumption for one day:

Barnyard grass, 2,500; beggar ticks, 1,400; black mustard, 2,500; burdock, 600; crab grass, 2,000; curled dock, 1,175; dodder, 1,560; evening primrose, 10,000; lambs' quarters, 15,000; milkweed, 770; pepper grass, 2,400; pigweed, 12,000; plantain, 12,500; rabbit's foot, clover, 30,000; bush clover, 1,800; smartweed, 2,250; white ver-

vain, 18,750; water smartweed, 2,000. The year's consumption by one pair in captivity was 130,905 insects and 10,442,688 weed seeds.

If bobwhite was an expensive piece of machinery farmers would mortgage their lands rather than be without him. But as a friend provided by nature they fail to appreciate his value.

"The cure for lessening game is less gunning, and it is the only cure," said Prof. M. Llewellyn Raney of Johns Hopkins university. "When a gunner can be made to stop firing long enough to realize that, it is possible that he may listen to the economic ornithologist, who is earnestly telling what the real function of the bird in the world is. The time was when the southern rice grower was justified in warring on what he called the reed bird because of his depredations on the crop in the spring and autumn. But this basis for his classification as a game bird in the eastern states has been swept away, because this industry has vanished. In the North it is an economic factor of great importance, for in May, June and July 85 per cent of its food is insects."

"It ought to be a pleasure for the South to treasure for the North this efficient and melodious harlequin of the meadows, just as the North should foster the swallows and orioles, the blackbirds and meadow larks, which work so bravely on the cotton boll weevil of the South.

"Another point in favor of birds is their ability to travel long distances, so that in case of a local outbreak of any species of insect they are able to rally quickly to the spot and render good service in checking the further increase of the pest."

## FEWER JOBLESS IN PARIS

Most Persons Thrown Out of Employment at Beginning of War Are Again at Work.

Paris.—No more remarkable signs of the business revival in Paris can be furnished than by the figures published of the progressive decline in the numbers of unemployed, especially during the last year.

Between September 23 and October 24, 1914, when statistics are first available, the number of relief tickets issued shows that the total of those who were without work or means was 257,435. This was just after the battle of the Marne, when the crisis was at its height. In the fortnight between February 14 and March 1, 1915, this number had dwindled to 150,864, or a diminution of nearly 70,000.

Since then the decrease has been regular and rapid. Between November 20 and December 4, 1915, there were but 79,791 of both sexes out of work. It is in the liberal professions that this decrease is least marked; but the original numbers, both of men and women, in this category were never very great.

## GIRL ACTS AS CUPID'S AID

License Clerk Drives Twenty Miles in Snow to Help Prospective Bridegroom.

Towanda, Pa.—Driving twenty miles through the snow, John Harrison, a young Bradford county farmer, reached Towanda and applied for a marriage license. He would have to be present when it was issued.

"This is terrible," almost shouted Harrison. "The wedding takes place this afternoon at two o'clock, the bride's home is already filled with guests, and she can never come here, answer the questions and have the wedding take place on time."

Taking in the situation, Miss Mary Abell, clerk to the marriage license office, volunteered to act as first aid to Cupid. With the marriage license docket in the bottom of the sleigh, Miss Abell was driven across the country twenty miles, issued the marriage license, and the wedding took place in schedule time.

Miss Abell was a guest of honor at the wedding dinner.

## RIFLE HAS RECORD

Famous Relic Now in the National Museum.

Derringer Rifle Used by Davy Crockett and in the Graves-Cilley Duel is Still in Excellent Condition.

Washington, D. C.—Among the thousands of relics in the United States National museum at Washington, there are few objects more replete with historical interest than a certain Derringer rifle, catalogue No. 9,509. This rifle was used by Col. David Crockett of Alamo fame, and was also the weapon fired by Hon. William J. Graves in the duel with Hon. Jonathan Cilley, resulting in the death of the latter. It was made about a hundred years ago, and the curator of the division of technology says it is an exceedingly well-made and finely finished gun, being still in excellent condition.

Col. Wright Rives, U. S. A., who has deposited the rifle in the museum states that it was made for his father, John Cook Rives, by Henry Derringer. John C. Rives was one of the publishers of the Congressional Globe, now the Congressional Record, and knew many congressmen, several of whom he was accustomed to take out for rifle practice to a field, sometimes used for horse racing, near where the corner of Fourteenth street and Park road now intersect. Among them was David Crockett, pioneer, hunter, soldier and congressman from 1827-31, and 1833-35, who later lost his life at the Alamo in the Texas struggle for freedom.

Crockett seemed particularly to like this rifle and often joined the shooting parties to keep himself in practice.

The circumstances which led to the fatal duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley of the house of representatives, in which this rifle figured so conspicuously, were quite unusual and more or less complicated. The report of the investigating committee appointed by the house, covers the story of this duel well; an abstract of it taken from "Notes on Duels and Dueling," by Lorenzo Sabine, follows:

On February 12, 1838, Henry A. Wise of Virginia presented to the house a copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging a member of congress with corruption, and asked for an investigation of the charge. Mr. Wise stated that the author of the article was vouched for by the editor of the paper, and that the house was called upon to defend its honor. Jonathan Cilley, member from Maine, opposed the resolution, and in debate said that if it was the same editor who once made charges against a certain institution, and later received facilities amounting to \$52,000 from the same institution, which he then gave his hearty support, he did not think the recent charges were entitled to much credit in an American congress. Mr. Cilley was in order; he was quoting a published house committee report on the subject, but a few days later the editor of the paper, Col. James Watson Webb, addressed a note to him asking if he were the editor referred to, and, if so, demanding an explanation.

This note was directly responsible for the duel between Mr. Cilley and William J. Graves of Kentucky, who undertook its delivery on the floor of the house for his friend, Colonel Webb. Mr. Cilley refused to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Colonel Webb, stating that by so doing he meant no disrespect to affirm or deny anything in regard to Colonel Webb's character. Mr. Graves was not satisfied, however, and several notes between them were exchanged, with the result that Mr. Graves finally challenged Mr. Cilley because he would not say whether he refused the note on the grounds of any personal exception to Colonel Webb as a gentleman and a man of honor.

Naturally Mr. Cilley denied Mr. Graves the right to demand an absolute "yes" or "no" answer, and accepted the challenge.

The duel was scheduled for 3 p. m., on February 24, 1838, and the two parties met near the boundary line of the District, on the Marlborough road. Mr. Cilley fired first, and Mr. Graves a second or two after him, but both missed. Efforts to adjust the matter were futile and the parties resumed their positions and exchanged shots again, also without effect. Still being unable to agree after further argument, they went to their positions the third time. This time they fired very nearly together. Mr. Cilley was shot through the body and expired a few minutes later.

The congressional committee found Mr. Graves guilty of a breach of privileges in the house, but he had remained within his rights. They recommended the expulsion of Mr. Graves from the house, and that the seconds and friends be censured.

## Wolves Approach a City.

Nevada City, Cal.—The spectacle of wolves coming close to the residence section of the city is the latest development of the heavy storm that has prevailed in this county. While Jack Landsburg was out near his home recently he saw three large timber wolves come down out of the hills and approach as far as the dwelling of J. M. Hadley before they were frightened back into the trees.

## ROAD BUILDING

USE OF CONVICTS ON ROADS

Passed Through Period of Hysterical Wrangle Into One of Actually Successful Accomplishment.

"The use of convicts on the public roads has passed through the period of hysterical wrangle into a period of actually successful accomplishment and almost universal acceptance," stated E. Stagg Whitin, whose new course in practical penal problems at Columbia university was recently announced.

Doctor Whitin holds that the underlying motive in convict road building must be to secure the great efficiency for the state out of its possessions. But the convicts and the roads are property of the state, and the working of convicts upon the roads should eliminate many elements of waste in the administration of road and prison departments.

"The efficiency of the convict on the road gang," he continued, "differs greatly in different gangs. There is no doubt in my mind that the application of the efficiency records in use at the present time in the Wisconsin road camps for free labor will tend even more perceptibly to raise the efficiency of convict labor."

"Incentive must be created before good work can be produced. Coop any of us up in a stuffy, unsanitary jail for several months, arraign us for trial amid the excitement of what we misname as justice, and then take a few months of breaking our spirit in prison surroundings and there is little likelihood that the thing we call ginger will be very apparent." There is definite need of building up if the convict is to return to society and make good.

"The great need," Doctor Whitin concluded, "is for the foreman of a convict road gang to throw his shoulder to the task and inspire his gang with the desire to be like him. The problem lies in securing such men as foreman of the road gangs."

The graduate department of highway engineering at Columbia university has been in close touch with the national committee on prisons and prison labor, which is located on the campus, for a number of years. This work has been carried on under the joint direction of the department and



Convicts Building a Road.

the prison committee. Doctor Blanchard, professor of highway engineering, sees the great opportunity for the highway road work, and, as he stated in a recent article in the Columbia Spectator: "The humane element must be a factor in the education of the highway engineer of the future." This will be supplied through the co-operation of the national committee on prisons and prison labor and the work under Doctor Whitin at Columbia university.

## OIL PRESERVES COUNTY ROAD

Surface Rendered Impervious to Water and Crown is Almost Like Asphalt—No Signs of Wear.

The only road in Berks county, Maryland, which is strictly a "county road" is the stretch of five miles between Douglasville and Yellow House. By this is meant that it is neither a state nor township road, but is entirely under the jurisdiction of the county authorities.

Recently the road was treated with a coating of crude oil, and no one doubts the wisdom of this action. The road is now not only dust-proof, but the surface has been rendered impervious to water. The crown is almost like asphalt, and there are no signs of wear or tear.

## The Value of Roads.

It cost France \$612,000,000 to build the best system of roads in the world. For many years it has reaped untold wealth, enjoyment and benefit from them, and now those same roads have become the greatest single factor in saving the republic from destruction by invading enemies. Certainly if any sane man doubts the profit or advisability of the best roads and the most of them, France affords an object lesson that none can fail to comprehend.

## ENDS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes

—Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction. It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

Nearly all the European monarchs are shorter in size than their wives.

## GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and just try it. Adv.

Forty per cent of the people in the United States attend church.

## LOOK! RESINOL HAS CLEARED THAT AWFUL SKIN-ERUPTION AWAY

Every day, thousands of skin-sufferers find that the moment that Resinol Ointment touches their tortured skin the itching stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years in even the severest cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes, and many other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment usually makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.—Adv.

X-rays are being used in India to determine a man's age.

## IF BACK HURTS CLEAN KIDNEYS WITH SALTS

Drink Lots of Water and Stop Eating Meat for a While if the Bladder Bothers You.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.—Adv.

Over 60,000 people in New York city own automobiles.