

"YOU TOLD ME THE TRUTH AND I WANT THE PEOPLE TO KNOW IT"

The following unsolicited letter has been received from Mr. J. F. Ward of Donalds, Alberta. It is a plain statement of conditions as Mr. Ward has found them:

A Settler's Plain Letter.

"It is with pleasure I drop a line to you. We had a good year. Off of 65 acres, oats and wheat, I got over 2,500 bushels of wheat and oats. Oats went here from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, and wheat from 25 to 52 per acre. Just see me being here one year and have over 700 bushels of wheat. It is now over \$1.00 per bushel. Oats is 42 cents, and going up. You told me the truth, and I want the people of Toledo to know it. Hogs are 8 1/2 cents; cattle are high. Canada is good enough for me. I have 5 good horses. I sold 2 good colts, 2 cows and 18 head of hogs and killed 2. I have 6 hogs left. I got 400 bushels of potatoes off an acre and a good garden last summer, fine celery and good onions. One neighbor had over 1,200 bushels of wheat, and sold over \$700 of hogs and 2,000 bushels of oats. This is a great country. If you should tell the people of Toledo of this it would get some of them thinking. The soil is a rich black loam, and a pleasure to work it.

"We have a good farm. We have a flowing well with soft water. It is the best water in the country. Some people think they got to go to war when they come out here. They need not be afraid of war. There is no war tax on land; only school tax, \$12.00 on 160 acres, and road tax of two days with your team. I tell you the truth, there is no land in or around Toledo as good as our land here in Alberta. If anybody wants to write us, give them our address.

"We have had nice weather. We have had it quite cold for one week, but no rain and sleet, and the sun shines nearly every day, and it is hot in the sun. Coal is \$2.25 per ton. The people are very nice and good here. We are well enjoying the West. The horses and cows are feeding on the prairies all the winter. We just have two horses in the stable to go to town with. Yours truly, (Sgd.) J. F. WARD, Donalds, Alberta, Feb. 9, 1916."

Statement of Steve Schweitzerberger.

"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 there for over \$200 an acre. I moved to Saskatchewan, and located near Briarcrest 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 have 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. (Sgd.) S. Schweitzerberger, February 9th, 1916." Advertisement.

The Ready Reply.

Fair Customer—But the hairs are coming out of this muff.

The Salesman—That, madam, is a peculiarity of the animal; it always sheds its fur at this time of the year. —Judge.

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BACK HURTS

Says Too Much Meat Forms Uric Acid Which Clogs the Kidneys and Irritates the Bladder.

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

A Sunny Lot.

"How warm at your suburban place is it in the shade?"

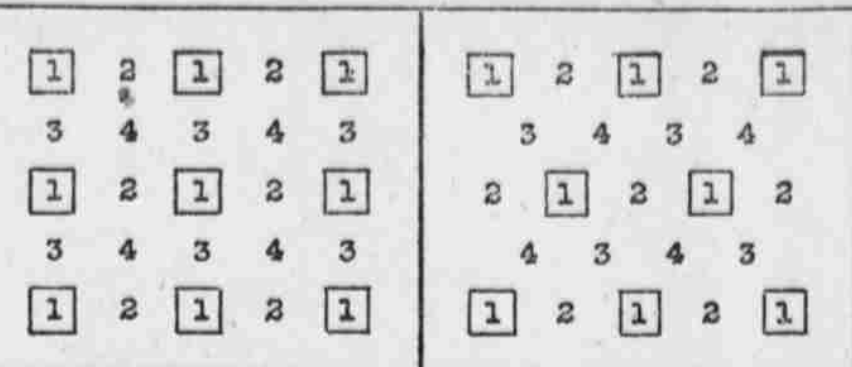
"We haven't got any."

Unfortunate.

Howell—He's an unlucky fellow.

Powell—Yes, he is always Johnny on the wrong spot.

SETTING OUT THE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD

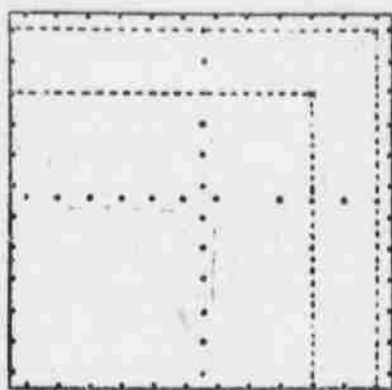


The Square Plan—Showing Arrangement for Fillers or for Testing Four Varieties.

The Hexagonal Plan—Showing Arrangement for Fillers or for Testing Four Varieties.

Three chief factors enter into the selection of the site for an orchard—soil, elevation, and exposure. Of these the soil is most important, for even though the elevation and exposure be perfect, if the soil is unfavorable, the orchard will be a failure.

Clay-loam soil is best for apple growing. In the past the tendency has been to select rather heavy clay-loam or clay soils for apple culture. Less heavy clay loams and even soils tending towards a gravelly nature seem to give better results, usually. Heavy clays are much more difficult to handle; have a tendency to carry the wood growth too late into the summer, and do not give as good color to the fruit as do the somewhat lighter soils. Both late growth and low color are objectionable, and for these reasons heavy clays should be avoided.



Staking the Field Before Planting Hastens the Work and Insures Better Results. By This Method the Stake Is Not Placed Where the Tree Is to Be Set, but Trees Are Easily Located.

where more suitable soils are available. It is not to be understood that light or sandy soils are preferred for apple growing.

The depth of soil best suited for apple culture depends very largely upon the character of the subsoil. With a suitable subsoil very little surface soil is necessary for success. Good results are being obtained where there is but two or three feet of surface soil underlain by a suitable subsoil.

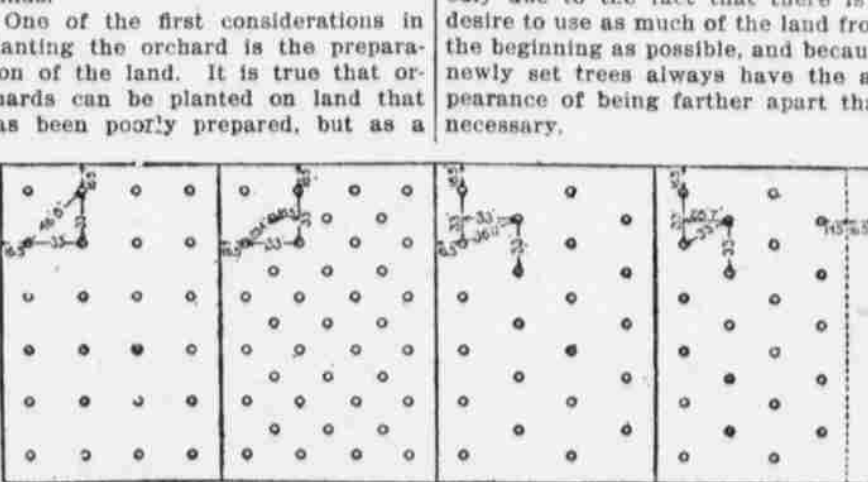
Pervious limestone subsoil permits the roots to work deeply into it, giving trees with extensive root systems. The limestone also aids in the production of high color, which is so essential in a good market fruit. It is at least partially due to this fact that the apples produced in some sections are so highly colored. A gravelly subsoil would be second choice in selecting an orchard site.

Impervious subsoils are to be avoided, especially if they come close to the surface. Such a subsoil hinders deep rooting and not infrequently brings the water table so close to the surface that the root system is confined to a shallow layer just under the surface.

Have the orchard site elevated above the surrounding country. This does not mean that it must be the highest piece of land in the vicinity, but that it should have lower levels in proximity to it. Elevation is an important factor in fruit growing. A rolling site which provides good air drainage and which is somewhat elevated is most likely to escape injury from frosts.

Exposure is the direction of slope of the site. By a northern exposure is meant a site in which the general slope of the land is towards the north. On rolling sites, it is impossible to have all the land slope in the same direction, but in such cases it is the general slope which is considered. No one exposure is best under all conditions. As a rule, a northern or north-eastern exposure is preferable. The trees are slower in coming into blossom in the spring than when the orchard has a southerly exposure, and therefore there is less danger from late spring frosts. Near large bodies of water best results are secured by having the exposure toward the water. In regions of high winds, much damage often results from fruit being blown off and from rapid evaporation of moisture. These injuries are reduced by choosing a site which has an exposure away from prevailing winds.

One of the first considerations in planting the orchard is the preparation of the land. It is true that orchards can be planted on land that has been poorly prepared, but as a



Four Basic Plans of Planting an Orchard.

rule the difficulties which later arise more than offset the supposed gain. There are instances in which it would be unwise to lose a year's growth of the trees in order to put the land chosen for the orchard in an ideal condition. In the majority of instances the planting of a commercial orchard is not decided upon so suddenly that preparation previous to planting is not possible.

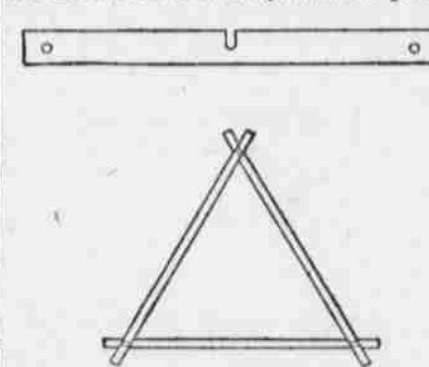
The surface soil should be considered from two standpoints—the character of the tilth, and the presence of organic material. While the former is more or less dependent upon the latter, the degree of firmness is a matter that should not be overlooked.

There are numerous systems for planting orchards. Many fruit growers have worked out their own systems. Those mostly used are the rectangular, quincunx, alternate and hexagonal, or modification of them.

The rectangular or square system is most used. In this plan the trees are set at the corners of a rectangular area. Most often the rectangle is a square, but not infrequently the sides are unequal. This is the simplest system to lay out. Its chief disadvantage is that it does not make economical use of the land, there being an area in the center of each rectangle little used by the trees. The quincunx system was devised to offset the difficulty just mentioned.

The alternate system is designed to correct the difficulties arising from the former. It differs from it essentially in widening the distance between rows, maintaining the same distances between the trees in the row, and is therefore better adapted to plantings under 40 feet. In the alternate plan with 30 feet apart in the row the rows can be placed much closer together without reducing the space between the trees in adjoining rows so much as to interfere with orchard operations. By this method, the number of trees per acre may be increased, the land better distributed among them, and inconvenience in orchard operations avoided. It will be seen that this method approaches the hexagonal system, for when the diagonal distance between the trees of adjoining rows equals that between the trees in the same row, then we have the hexagonal system.

The hexagonal system, or equilateral system, is rapidly gaining favor as the most economical system for plant-



A Planting Board is a Great Aid to Setting Trees at the Right Spot With the Least Difficulty. The Central Notch Is Placed Around the Stake, Two Stakes Are Then Driven in the Other Holes or at the Corners of the Triangle, Then the Stake is Removed, the Hole Dug and the Tree Set So That It Stands in the Point Formerly Occupied by the Original Stake.

ing orchards. In this system each tree is equidistant from the nearest neighbor in any direction. The land is equally distributed among the trees and it is practically all used without crowding the trees. It also has the advantage of increasing the number of trees about 15 per cent over the rectangular system without reducing the distance between trees.

There is considerable controversy as to what is the proper distance between trees. It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule as to the proper distances, as it will differ materially with climate and soil conditions, and the characteristic growth of the variety. There is always a tendency to plant trees too close. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that there is a desire to use as much of the land from the beginning as possible, and because newly set trees always have the appearance of being farther apart than necessary.

ROAD BUILDING

ROAD BUILDING IS DIFFICULT

Experience and Expert Knowledge Are Essential—Federal Government Offers Assistance.

Road building is a scientific problem—not a haphazard job. We believe, however, that if a census were taken tomorrow, 99 per cent of the people of this land would claim that they were amply qualified to build a road and edit a newspaper. Only a small percentage get a chance to try their hands on the blue pencil proposition, but a trip over almost any country road will convince one that most of the 99 have had a crack at road building.

Little by little the public in general and the officials charged with the responsibility for our highways are learning that road building requires expert knowledge and experience. That ridiculous, antiquated provision



Well-Kept Road in Iowa.

for "working out the road tax" which has spoiled more roads than a bombardment from all the high-calibered guns of the European armies, is gradually disappearing from our statute books. Board of county commissioners and township supervisors are giving the matter thoughtful attention and improvement will undoubtedly be rapid from now on. The federal government is offering every assistance to the forward movement. Object-lesson roads are constructed upon application of township or county authorities to demonstrate proper methods of construction and proper use of road-building materials. The office of public roads and rural engineering of the department of agriculture furnishes the services of an engineer, and the local communities are required to furnish all the material, labor and supplies. Experimental roads are also constructed to determine the relative merits and values of the various types of road construction, and of the various preparations and materials for use in road construction. In certain instances the office pays only a portion of the cost of these roads and the balance is borne by the county in which the road is located.

It is too bad that we had to wait for the wall of the stalled automobilist to awaken us to the shameful condition of our roads. A Scotch civil engineer was imported as adviser in the matter of building a railway over our great western plains. He investigated very carefully and gravely reported that the project was unfeasible. When pressed for his reason by the astonished promoters of the enterprise, he said: "You cannot build a line of railway over that country because there's no place to run your tunnels." The "designer" of most of our country roads has been laboring under a similar twisted and contorted vision of his job—but we're on our way.—Iowa Homestead.

CONCRETE ROADS GAIN FAVOR

Highways Are Expensive to Build, but Are Proving, Especially in California, Everlasting.

Investigations by the department of agriculture have shown a wonderful increase in the popularity of roads with heavy concrete base. Such roads are expensive to build, but are proving, especially in sections like California, almost everlasting. The best investment California has made has been her good roads. There have been some mistakes; there have been disappointments because of the inability to cover all sections, but there have been enough benefits secured from the good roads to amply compensate for all they have cost.

Community Action Needed.

In many places community action in destroying weeds is necessary, as it may not be profitable for a farmer to clear his side of the road if the other side is allowed to remain a harboring place for pests.

Add Pleasure and Comfort.

Well-kept trees growing along the roadside contribute greatly to the pleasure and comfort of the travelers besides lending an attractive air to the grounds along the side.

People who are always looking for trouble are never satisfied when they find it.

At the Ball.
He (to his dancing partner)—This is a fine floor.
She—Then why dance on my feet?

After Election.
Hoax—A man is foolish to bet on elections.
Joax—How much did you lose?

AN APPRECIATIVE LETTER.

Mr. M. A. Page, Osceola, Wis., under date of Feb. 16, 1916, writes: Some years ago I was troubled with my kidneys and was advised to try



Mr. M. A. Page

Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is now three years since I finished taking these Pills and I have had no trouble with my kidneys since. I was pretty bad for ten or twelve years prior to taking your treatment, and will say that I have been in good health since and able to do considerable work at the advanced age of seventy-two. I am glad you induced me to continue their use at the time, as I am cured.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for indigestion have been proved. 50c per box.—Adv.

Cuban Jute Substitute.

Malva fiber, the new Cuban substitute for jute, is a product of malva blanca (Urena lobata), a large and troublesome weed. The report of United States Special Agent Garrard Harris shows that in the experiments of the last two years, the extraction has been brought to a successful commercial stage; and the fiber, mixed with jute, has been used for the soles of cloth shoes, about twenty tons having been sold last year at six cents a pound. The hope of the process owners is to make the material into the 2,000,000 sugar sacks annually needed in Cuba. It is claimed that a 2 1/2-pound sack of malva fiber can be profitably marketed at 7 to 10 cents, while the normal cost of jute sacks is 16 to 18 cents each, the war-time price having risen to 25 to 30 cents.

Polite Man.

Landlady—I hate to remind you of your board bill.

Mr. Slowpay—Don't mention it.

There isn't much self-love in the make-up of the man who loves the enemy as himself.

The unfairness of the fair sex is proverbial.

No man with a poor memory has any business to become a liar.

A clever politician is one who is able to cover up his tracks.

Keep Your Stomach Well

It's the Secret of Good Health

The Stomach is the controlling power in all matters pertaining to health and it must be kept strong and active. At the first sign of weakness, try

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

TOO SEVERE A PUNISHMENT

Tramp Objected to So Long a Sojourn in a Town That Shall Remain Nameless.

A certain town—not the one you live in, dear reader, but it's nearest and dearest rival—was noted for being dead slow. There was no amusement in the place, not even so much as a moving-picture show, and everybody wanted to bed at nine o'clock every night because there was no other place to go.

One day a tramp was caught begging in the streets of this town and was promptly arrested and arraigned before the justice of the peace.

After hearing the evidence the magistrate put on his sternest look and said: "It appears from the testimony presented here that you are a vagrant without visible means of support. In order that you may not become a charge upon the taxpayers of a respectable community I sentence you to leave this town in three hours."

"Aw Judge," pleaded the tramp, with a look of abject terror on his face, "have a heart, won't yer? I didn't do nuthin' but ask a guy for a nickel. Please don't make me stay in dis burg all dat time. Make it three minutes, Judge, can't yer?"

Business Poor.

"I hear yo's raisin' chickens?"

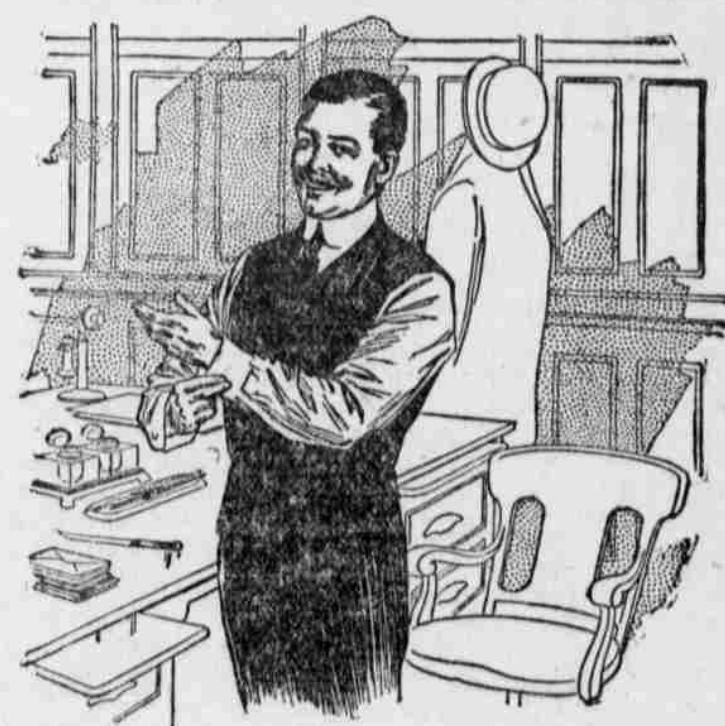
"No. I've run stopped raisin' 'em. Dey cocthed me at it night fo' las'!"

The Limit.

"I hear he is very extravagant."

"He is. Why, he had a plumber repair his auto."

Adam's apple was given to him to remind him of the time when he got it in the neck.



That "Wade Right In" Feeling—

first thing in the morning—comes naturally with right living.

Daily food plays a big part, for unless it supplies proper rebuilding elements, and is properly digested, one's mental and physical power is bound to suffer.

Grape-Nuts

the whole wheat and malted barley food, provides all the rich nutriment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc.—lacking in the diet of many, but which are necessary for balanced upkeep of body, brain and nerves.

Grape-Nuts has a delicate nut-like flavour; is always ready to serve with cream or milk; is easily digestible; and yields a wonderful return of health and energy.

"There's a Reason"