

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY

From \$143 to a Competence in Three Years.

F. J. Chamberlain tells a story of his efforts before moving to Canada in 1916 to make a living. It was hard work. He had so many "ups and downs" that he became dispirited before he learned of the success of former neighbors of his who were doing well up in Canada. He sold his holdings for a song, and had a sale of what effects he had. When he straightened up with his storekeeper and paid a few debts he found that he had \$143 in cash, a good constitution, a wife and five children. He had saved some few things from the sale. These he put into a car with the effects of a couple of others, who like him were going to Canada. He went into the Gem Colony in Alberta in 1916, bought a piece of land and commenced operations. The money he placed in the bank, and started one of his boys out to earn enough money to supply the table. The older boy used his wages to break up the sod on the 160 acres. But let Mr. Chamberlain tell the rest of the story, which he has signed over his own signature. He says: "I rented 70 acres and hired it put into wheat, thrashed 23 wagon loads for my share. We lived in the granary two years.

"The first of December, 1918, I laid the concrete foundation for a twenty-five hundred dollar house and completed it the last of January. I have nine head of horses and mules, five head of cattle, fifteen pieces of machinery, seven outbuildings paid for and half interest in a thrashing machine. This is an old grandfather's story, as my son-in-law came with four children from Idaho last March and bought 320 acres C. P. R. irrigated land and we helped him develop 200 acres of it. They can't say around here, 'everybody works but father.' I increased his wealth six hundred fold.

There are more stories of success in Western Canada. There's that of Allan Nicholson of Hazelbridge, Manitoba. In speaking of it he says: "I shall never regret coming to Manitoba. I came here seventeen years ago. I think it was in the spring of 1903. My old home was at Le Mars, Plymouth county, Washington township, Iowa, where I had been farming for a good many years. I had a farm of 248 acres, of which I owned 80 acres and rented 160. When I left in 1903 I sold my equity in the farm for \$75.00 per acre. The nearest station to my place was Dalton, and my old neighbors there will remember me very well.

"When I came to Canada I rented three-quarters of a section at South Plympton, near Springfield, Manitoba. After a year or two's experience at renting I bought my present farm of 320 acres, and am now engaged in mixed farming. I have always had good crops since I came here, and some of them have been bumper crops.

"If I went back to the United States today I could take back \$5.00 or \$6.00 to every \$1.00 that I brought into the country. My land today is worth from \$75.00 to \$85.00 an acre, and in addition to my grain growing I have made a specialty of high-grade Percheron horses, purebred Shorthorn cattle and purebred Berkshire hogs. I have had uniform good luck in connection with my stock, and today I would not sell my farm for a cent less than \$30,000.

"The older settlers of Le Mars, Iowa, will remember me very well. I was greatly impressed with the country when I made my first visit here in 1903, and that impression has been strengthened all the time I have been here.

"The climate agrees with us all. Before I came here my doctor's bills were something awful. I had no sooner got one paid than I was due for another one. Since we have been in Manitoba \$50.00 would pay all our doctor's bills for the last seventeen years.

"I think I am doing my old friends a kindness in letting them know how well I have done since I came here. This is certainly a country of opportunities. I have had no more good luck than falls to the fortune of any ordinary person, and I am satisfied I could never have done as well had I remained in the old home. I shall be pleased at any time to give information to old friends who care to write me about my experiences in this country."

W. V. Bennett, Canadian government agent, Room 4, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb., can give information concerning all districts in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

Needs Transmuting. "Knowledge is wealth," but the schoolteachers tell us the grocers refuse to accept it in lieu of cash for supplies.—Boston Transcript.

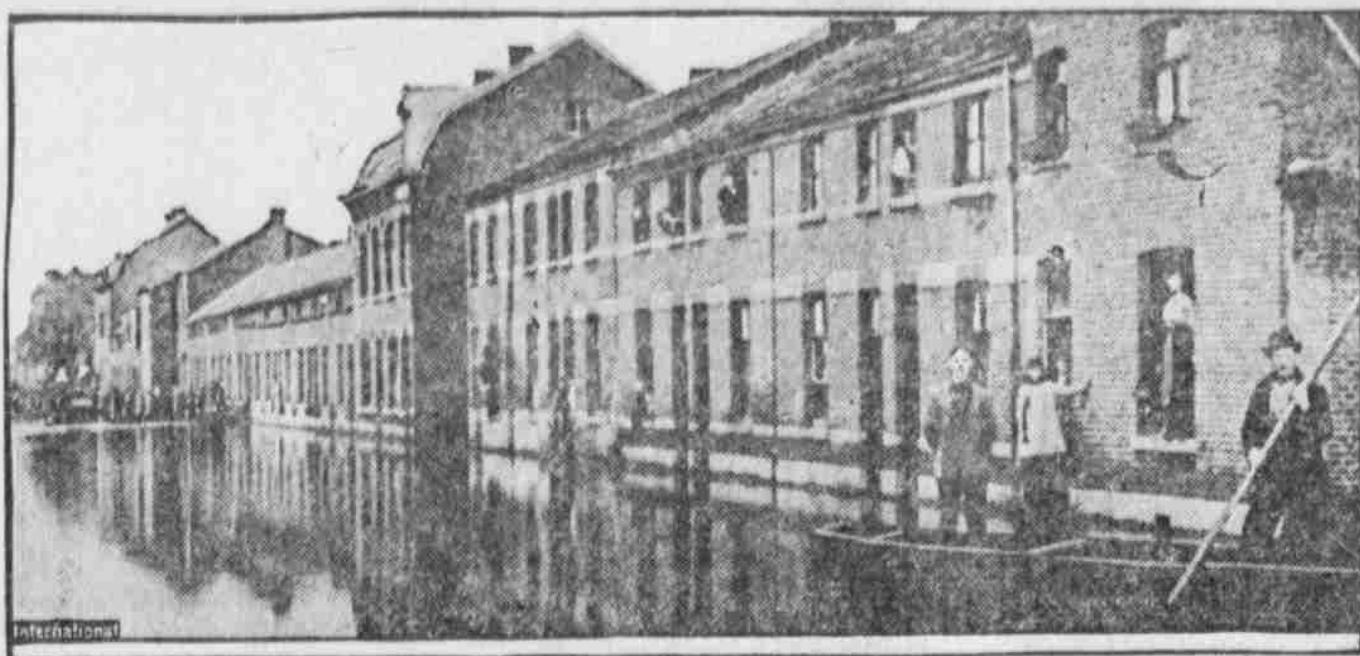
Cuticura Soap for the Complexion. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

Hydraulic Brake. A hydraulic brake for motor vehicles which acts upon all four wheels at once is an English invention.

Whenever there is a tendency to constipation, sick-headache or biliousness, take a cup of Garfield Tea. All druggists.—Adv.

Salt used to be the ordinary money of the Abyssinians.

WHEN HOLLAND IS WETTER EVEN THAN USUAL



Scene near the bridge at Maastricht, Holland, with the waters of the Meuse inundating streets and homes.

Liquor Flows Across Border

Northern Section of Maine Being Flooded With Whisky From Canada.

LAWFUL SEIZURES ARE FEW

Comes Across Line in All Forms Into State Which Was Pioneer in "Dry" Laws—Many Ways of Fooling the Sleuths.

Bangor, Me.—The rate at which Canadian and Scotch whiskies are flowing over the northern border into Maine proves that enforcement of the federal prohibition law hasn't got into its stride as yet, for never in all the history of the United States have so many been greener, more numerous or closer together in this pioneer dry state than right now, when there is more law than ever before, twice as many "enforcers" and increased penalties.

Trainmen who come down say that whisky of all grades and oceans of pure grain alcohol are flowing over the border at a hundred places, and that at four principal points the alcoholic invasion amounts to a flood. These four points are Van Buren, opposite the New Brunswick town of St. Leonards, on the St. John river; Fort Kent, which has easy access to the Canadian village of Clair via a suspension footbridge; Fort Fairfield, which is but nine miles distant from the New Brunswick town of Andover, and Houlton, which is a near neighbor of the provincial town of Woodstock.

Only Occasional Seizures. Occasionally the revenue officers seize a wagon or stid load of whisky coming over the international bridge from St. Leonards or over the ice at some more obscure locality, but nothing is said about the great number of "booze" chariots that get by the government's lookouts and which keep the speakenies of Aroostook or the barrooms of Bangor supplied. Also, the St. John river being frozen good and solid for its entire length, men and teams can cross anywhere in the river's 100-mile stretch along the border, so that, as the revenue men themselves admit, a standing army with sentinels every fifty feet would be required to shut out the flood.

There is so much more money to be made in bringing in "booze," even a few bottles at a time, that hundreds of woodmen have quit swamping roads and chopping trees for the rum-running business, and ninety-nine in 100 of them, knowing the country thoroughly, get by with their goods.

Price of Canadian Whisky. Canadian whiskies that can be bought at \$3 a "short quart" on the New Brunswick side of the line sell in Aroostook county at \$6 and in Bangor at \$8, while genuine Scotch is \$4 in New Brunswick, \$5 in Aroostook and \$12 to \$15 in Bangor. Pure grain alcohol to be had in New Brunswick at \$1 a quart, is "split" with water on this side of the line, so that every quart yields about \$16. With the addition of

a little prune juice and burnt sugar, this alcohol is transformed into "American rye," supposed to have been brought in from Boston or New York "before the lid went on."

Whatever the outcome of the war on "booze," the enforcement of the law will be hardest in Maine, both on account of the state being cheek by jowl with Canada and on account of the seventy years' experience that the people here have had in devising ways and means of fooling the sleuths.

Finally Got New Golden Eagle. Phoenix, Ariz.—Two years ago a fire destroyed the only golden eagle of the Rhizomanians, a distinguished society of the Pacific college, California.

Remembering the Phoenix that rises out of its ashes every 500 years, Milnes, secretary to Governor Campbell, decided it would be appropriate

to present his old accomplices with a brand new eagle bird from Phoenix just as soon as it could be obtained. It took him two years to do it, but the bird has at length been caught and prepared for shipment.

It is declared to be the most gigantic bird ever stuffed for museum purposes.

Jump Rails, Ride Ties and Jump Back Again!

Sharon, Pa.—Jumping the track on the Hilliards branch of the Bessemer railroad, a locomotive, pulling a freight train, traveled along the hard packed snow for a distance of 400 feet and then mounted to the rails again.

An Erie freight locomotive east-bound on the Bessemer road jumped the track in the Shenango (Pa.) yards and after proceeding 200 feet, again regained the rails.

And to prove their stories, railroad men will show the locomotives.

Plan Chain of Landing Fields

Army Air Service Officers Cover 300,000 Miles in Making Aerial Survey.

IS LIKE HARBOR TO LINER

Thirty-two Southern Cities Invited to Provide Stopping Places for Planes—Must Be Fit to Handle All Forms of Aircraft.

New York.—Plans for establishment of a chain of airplane landing fields have been worked out by officers of the army air service and the Manufacturers Aircraft association. It was announced here.

Army flyers have covered more than 300,000 miles in an aerial survey of the country and made exhaustive reports on the facilities offered to cross-country flyers.

Representatives of 32 southern cities already have been invited to establish landing fields under army direction. Many others will receive like invitations during the next few months.

These must be laid out according to specifications given by the army, and in return the government gives steel hangers to the municipalities. Operation of the "air harbor" is assumed by the municipality.

Since the armistice the number of army fields has been reduced from 50 to 16, and the naval air stations from 17 to 9.

Like Harbor to Liner. "The landing field," says the aircraft association, "is to the airplane what the harbor is to the ocean liner and the railroad terminal is to the

train. It is not merely a flat piece of land on which a flyer can bring his craft to earth. Such a piece of ground bears the same relation to a real landing field as an unimproved water inlet to a harbor like New York or Liverpool.

"A landing field should have, first of all, dimensions which fit it to handle all forms of aircraft. It should be drained to permit its use even in the wettest weather. It should have shelter and supplies for flyers and their craft and should be accessible to the trade center it is meant to serve.

"This feature is of supreme importance because commercial aerial navigation will develop only in proportion to its commercial value. The field should be identified with markings visible from great heights and with radio apparatus so flyers may be aided in finding their way in spite of the fog or failure to identify the country over which they are passing.

Haven if Mishap Occurs. "Fields at frequent intervals means that cross-country flyers can come to the earth for rest, replenishment of supplies and adjustments to their machines without inconvenience or unnecessary delay. In the event of a mishap in the air, such as a stalled motor, the near-by landing field permits the pilot to glide to it without damage to the machine or to himself.

Thousands of Rabbits Killed. Walla Walla, Wash.—More than 11,000 rabbits were killed in a drive near Burbank the other day, thousands of the bunnies escaping because the shooters ran out of ammunition. Forty thousand shots were fired. Within the last few months 25,000 rabbits were killed in drives in counties bordering the Columbia river.

Lighthouse Keeper Uses Motorcycle

South Norwalk, Conn.—Performing a feat without precedent in government annals here, Capt. Richard G. Hendricks, supervisor of United States lights in this portion of Long Island sound, has been making his rounds for the last few days on his motorcycle, taking a supply of oil in the side car.

The ice has been so thick that he could not get to them with a boat, nor could he, on foot, carry a sufficient supply of oil. It is the first time in this state that a motorcycle has been used for such a purpose.

Esquimo women and children catch most of the birds and eat, to be stored away for the six months' winter food supply while the men hunt walrus and polar bear.

POULTRY



BREEDING PAYS IN POULTRY

Records of Three Flocks of Leghorns Show Specifically Value of Purebred Males.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the value of purebred males counts as much in poultry raising as in stock raising is shown by the records of three flocks of Leghorns, the data for which have been supplied the United States department of agriculture by the North Carolina experiment station. Flock 1, the egg production of which is included in these records, consisted of common hens; flock 2 was



Purebred White Leghorn Cockerel.

produced by breeding these hens to common males; flock 3 was produced by breeding flock 1 to a rooster from a high-producing hen. The following year the original flock laid 89 eggs a hen; flock 2 laid an average of 88 eggs a hen; and flock 3 laid an average of 136 eggs a hen. This increase of 54 per cent in one year tells very specifically the benefits of using a purebred male. But the percentages alone do not tell the whole story, for a big proportion of the increase came at a season—May and June—when the production of flocks 1 and 2 was relatively low and the prices were good.

POULTRY CULLING PAYS WELL

In One Demonstration in Iowa County 609 Hens Out of Flock of 1,548 Were Discarded.

In poultry culling demonstrations held on the farms of the farm bureau members in Emmet county, Iowa, records kept for eleven flocks showed 609 hens were culled out of a total of 1,548 in the flocks, according to the United States department of agriculture. The average number of eggs laid a day by the entire flocks before culling was 401.5, and the average number of eggs laid a day by the 939 hens left after culling was 346.6. The average number of eggs for ten hens a day before culling was 2.6; after culling, 3.5. The average number of eggs laid a day by 363 of the culled hens which were not immediately sold was 14.4.

WASHING WILL INJURE EGGS

Gelatinous Film of Shell That Keeps Out Air and Germs is Removed—Keep Nests Clean.

Eggs should not be washed as this removes the gelatinous film of the shell that keeps out air and germs. The nests should be kept clean so that the eggs will have no chance to become soiled, as removing dirt by washing will allow molds and germs to enter the egg and hasten its spoiling.—Extension Division, North Dakota Agricultural College.

POULTRY NOTES

As grass makes up the bulk of feed for geese, it is doubtful whether it pays to raise them unless good grass range is available during the summer.

The hen that has free range on a farm in summer finds these same things and that is one reason why neglected farm flocks lay well in summer and very poorly at other times.

The results found by experiment seem to prove the contention of some Leghorn breeders that their birds are lighter in comparison with some other breeds.

If a good lot of well-matured pullets or well-mottled early hens are on hand, and if they are healthy and vigorous, all that is required to obtain a good egg yield is the right kind of care and feed.

There is no one kind of grain that alone will furnish all of the different food elements required to maintain the body of the hen in good condition and also furnish the material of which eggs are made.

SUFFERED TEN YEARS FROM INDIGESTION

Trouble Gone, Appetite Strong, and Eats Anything Without Distress.

"I had a case of catarrh and indigestion, or ten years' standing. I had been treated by the best medical men in Michigan. When I commenced taking Milks Emulsion, I was in bed. I improved so fast that I kept the neighbors wondering. I am now up and working every day. My cough is gone. My appetite is great, and I can eat anything without hurting me."—H. D. Lovelee, Rockford, Mich.

Indigestion is seldom cured by "helping" the stomach digest food. Digestives, like physic pills, usually make slaves of the stomach and bowels.

Milks Emulsion is a pleasant, nutritive food and a corrective medicine. It restores healthy, natural bowel action, doing away with all need of pills and physics. It promotes appetite and quickly puts the digestive organs in shape to assimilate food. As a builder of flesh and strength, Milks Emulsion is strongly recommended to those whose sickness has weakened, and is a powerful aid in resisting and repairing the effects of wasting diseases. Chronic stomach trouble and constipation are promptly relieved—usually in one day. It produces remarkable results in colds, coughs and bronchial asthma.

This is the only solid emulsion made, and so palatable that it is eaten with a spoon like ice cream. Truly wonderful for weak, sickly children.

No matter how severe your case, you are urged to try Milks Emulsion under this guarantee—Take six bottles home with you, use it according to directions and if not satisfied with the results, your money will be promptly refunded. Price 60c and \$1.20 per bottle. The Milks Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Sold by druggists everywhere.—Adv.

Georgette and Tricotine.

"The members want you to run for president of our club," announced Georgette.

"I fear I am hardly the girl," simpered Tricotine.

"Don't worry. Things couldn't be worse."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CALOMEL!

It's Mercury! Quick-silver! Shocks the Liver—Danger!

You're bilious, but take "Cascarets"! You have a throbbing sensation in your head, a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, with dark rings under your eyes; your lips are parched, your bowels are constipated. No wonder you feel foggy, mean and ill-tempered. You need Cascarets tonight. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are ended by morning with gentle, harmless Cascarets—they work while you sleep, never gripe, shock, sicken or inconvenience you. They're grand! Adv.

Overexertion.

His Wife—Gilt up' all bent them rugs. You've done nothin' an' day but to doze in that chair.

Newt Neversweat—I know it, but I've been dreamin' I was shovelin' coal an' it's clean done me up.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP.

A cold is probably the most common of all disorders and when neglected is apt to be most dangerous. Statistics show that more than three times as many people died from influenza last year, as were killed in the greatest war the world has ever known. For the last fifty-three years Boschree's Syrup has been used for coughs, bronchitis, colds, throat irritation and especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning. Made in America and used in the homes of thousands of families all over the civilized world. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Professional Comfort.

"Did your photographer friend get the girl he wanted to accept his proposal?"

"Not exactly, but he secured a good negative."

NEW DRESS FOR OLD WITH DIAMOND DYES

Women Can Put Bright, Rich Color in Shabby, Faded Garments.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers—everything!

Direction Book in package tells how to diamond dye over any color. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.—Adv.

On the Highway.

"Why do you speak of the flyers as vagrants of the air?" "They have no visible means of support."

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Co-operation means so to conduct yourself that others can work with you.