

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 Donald, Alberta. It is a plain statement of conditions as Mr. Ward has found them:

A Settler's Plain Letter. It's 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, Donald, Alberta, Feb. 9, 1916.

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.) J. F. WARD, Donald, Alberta, Feb. 9, 1916. Advertisement.

Nine to Draw From. Hiker—Young Pellets tells me he makes a specialty of doctoring cats. Hiker—Well, his patients are lucky. Hiker—How's that? Hiker—They each have nine lives.

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 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 Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for indigestion have been proved. 50c per box.—Adv.

The Neglected Vocation. "My daughter writes beautiful poetry." "Dear me, dear me," sighed the man, "and the world so hungry for good cooks."

For a really fine coffee at a moderate price, drink Denison's Seminole Brand, 35c the lb., in sealed cans. Only one merchant in each town sells Seminole. If your grocer isn't the one, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, for a souvenir and the name of your Seminole dealer. Buy the 3 lb. Canister Can for \$1.00.—Adv.

Even when a woman can speak with her eyes her tongue doesn't give them a chance. The average length of a generation is 33 years.

AUSTRIANS ON TRAIL OF THE MIDDLE MAN

New Law Provides Nobody May Buy and Sell Necessities For Personal Gain.

Vienna (By Mail).—Further measures for the elimination of the "middle man" whose participation in commerce does not add to the value or facilitate the distribution of necessities are being adopted throughout the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Not alone are new laws for this purpose being enacted, but the provisions already made by the civil and military bodies are now being enforced with vigor that gives no quarter to offenders.

Laws in force and in the course of enactment provide that nobody within Austria and Hungary may buy an article of necessity and then sell it again for the sake of personal gain. This affects transactions in foodstuffs especially. When the European war broke out it was found that there were many who were profiting through the "cornering" of certain supplies. In little time the cost of living went up alarmingly, increases ranging from 50 to 400 per cent. To curb this tendency the government itself took such action as its power and authority permitted. It was found, however, that the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, had to act in the matter. Suitable laws were adopted, and these are now being so amplified as to close the loopholes which various actions at law had disclosed.

A recent ruling in an Austrian superior court in this respect is of interest because it shows both the letter and spirit of the "anti-speculation laws" which have been adopted. In this case three Galicians had bought a relatively small quantity of foodstuffs, mostly grain. At the trial it was shown that they had bought the articles again in the same town, in one instance wheat had been resold to its original owner. A profit had been made, and a slight increase in the price of food made from the articles in question, had resulted, it was proven.

The court ruled that under the law this was an offense, because the sale and resale of the articles had been made by the defendants with a profit to which they were not entitled, having added neither to the value of the articles, nor facilitated their distribution. They had, in fact, found the judge, rendered distribution more difficult by holding the articles for a certain time.

The defense was that the accused had acted within their constitutional rights by buying and selling as they had done, and that they had not hampered distribution, because they had at all times been ready to sell. But the prosecution obliged the defendants to make the admission that they had held for a length of time, whereupon the court found that this was an offense, because to hold necessities for the gaining of a profit, through the operation of the law of "supply and demand" was illegal.

Heavy penalties of imprisonment and fines were imposed upon the three dealers. Austria did not always have such a law. Taking this view of economics is distinctly a result of the war—the spirit that nobody shall gain at the expense of the other when "the other" is likely to be at the front, risking his life for his country, and leaving his family in straightened circumstances, perhaps.

To "deal for profit" has become a very dangerous and unprofitable enterprise in Austria today. But the Hungarian government, which hitherto has not been obliged to itself much with this problem is also beginning to act. Hungary has greater food resources than Austria, and for this reason, speculators have not found so good a field there. Food stuffs have a relatively plentiful there that so far, for instance, has not been thought necessary to regulate the consumption of bread by means of a bread card, almost universally used in Austria.

Contrary to opinions generally held, in interior affairs, Austria and Hungary have nothing in common. On this account, Hungary is now improving her own "anti-speculation laws." Before the Hungarian diet, now in session, is a bill, introduced by the Hungarian minister of justice, according to which no person outside of a trade or industry, or without the special permission of the authorities, may buy or sell, for purposes of gaining profit through speculation, any food-stuff or other necessity of life. This means that only a miller may buy grain and only a baker flour, and then no more than what he will need for the requirements of his own business. The bill, which is sure to pass, provides a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 crowns.

And here, from the same source, provides for a penalty of three years' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 crowns, for the person who wilfully "destroys or depreciates the quantity and quality of food stuffs. Persons convicted of this offense may also be deprived for three years of all civil and political rights. Hereafter speculation in Hungary has been curbed principally by means of a law, reading as follows: "The ministry may, for the duration of the war, in order to assure to the population a steady supply of foodstuffs and necessities and to prevent the forcing up of prices, apply suitable measures in the production and distribution of these articles, included among them such emergency regulations as are needed even if these be in conflict with existing laws." A similar law was adopted in Austria, but in both countries speculators tried hard to evade the letter and spirit of the regulations which resulted from it. Most of those who have done so have been made to account, and in dealing with them the civil courts have been less relenting than even the military authorities. Meanwhile a lesson in economics is taught, which, as many here believe, will not be without beneficial influence after the war. The government's campaign against the "useless middleman" and speculator is followed by the consumer with an interest and approbation not likely to terminate with the coming of peace.

ADVERTISED FOODS AND PURE FOOD ADVERTISING

From the Optimist.

The most direct method of increasing the consumption of tinned soup or any other form of canned or prepared food is by bringing to the attention of the public, by means of judicial advertising, first, the delectableness of the article in question; second, its cleanliness; and third, its convenience.

Before the days of the higher development of prepared food and of food advertising, the American public ate ill-cooked soups, greasy potatoes, and fried steaks—and dyspepsia was considered a national characteristic. The doctors scolded and raved in vain. Then came the prepared foods, who drew rosy pictures of the palatable nature of their wares, and made people's mouths water for them. It does not pay nearly so well to scold people for their faults as to encourage them in their virtues. The result has been the great wave of food reform that has swept over the entire country.

Now, almost everything from soup to nuts is advertised in some new, better and more palatable shape than people have been accustomed to, and this food goes to the table of the consumer in more sanitary and more reliable form, than ever before. The world owes much to the men who have given their best brains to the purity of foods and to the enlightenment of the public on the subject. One of the most hopeful things today is the increasing respect for the human stomach. The present fashions of food, not fatty or indigestible, but regard for the stomach's place in the scheme of human economy.

Formerly, people gave thought to the faintness, purity and wholesomeness of their foods chiefly when they were sick. But praise be to the gods of advertising, they now make an intelligent study of their regular diet; and what they want is not so much food for invalids as food that will keep them from becoming invalids. Considering the ratio of cost to efficiency, advertising is not only the best method of selling goods; but it is apparent that when conducted on a national scale it means such a large investment of money that the necessity of having the quality of the goods back up the advertising constitutes a perfect guarantee to the consumer.

The pure food laws have done much to safeguard the health of the community, but it is evident that the requirements enforced by law will never measure up to the quality that the advertiser's own interest urges him to put into the foods that he prepares and advertises. The manufacturer knows that advertising turns a flood of light on his foods, his factory, his methods. He knows that his competitors will allow no flaw, no condemnatory fact to escape. The rigid observance of the highest standard of quality and purity is the only way to hope and scrutiny so penetrating and so persistent.

From the above, it becomes evident that the consumer derives the following advantages from buying advertised foods: Quality. Assurance that the ingredients are the finest; that the methods of preparation are the best; that the skill employed in the preparation is the highest. Purity. Assurance that every possible care is employed to guard food from contamination; that the factory and the factory hands vie with the arrangements of a modern kitchen in a private home; that the processes are scientific, up-to-date, and involve as little handling as possible. Appealingness. No one knows better than the producer of advertised foods that "the prof of the pudding is the eating of it." The convenience and the dependability of all the consumer's palate. Advertised foods must be tasty. Convenience. The producer must aim constantly at the convenience of the housewife—convenience of package, preparation and use.

QUARRELS OF YOUNG MARRIED FOLKS.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

What if night came, and not he? Something might mislead his feet. Does the moon rise late? Ah me! Listen, listen—that is he! I was all to blame, today! Sweet, forgive me, why—'my!

"What! Young married couples quarrel? Surely not! You say." "Oh yes, but they do, and I can tell you, too, how it often comes over the young husbands. The advertising of foods is one of the most interesting contributions to domestic science. Its effect on the well-being of the community is incalculably great. It has developed in directions that only a year or two ago would have been believed. It is not impossible, and it is sure to find new fields as time goes on.

By Tolstol. However strange this may appear, the most effective and certain deliverance of men from all calamities which they inflict upon themselves and from the most dreadful of all—war—is attainable not by any general measures, but merely by that simple appeal to the consciousness of each separate man, that every man has a duty proposed by Jesus—that every man should love himself, and ask himself who he is, why he lives, and what he should and should not do.

TOMMIE'S CHOICE.

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Tommie Jones was only five years old, but he thought a great deal, and sometimes he said things that showed he had a great deal of sense in his little head.

One day a family moved into the house next to where Tommy lived. It was not very near, because the houses were far apart and not like the city houses.

"O mother! there is a little boy come to live in the next house," Tommy told his mother. "I saw him go in there just now, and he is as big as I am."

That night he came in to supper with a smiling face. "His name is Freddie, and he is five years old, just like me," he told his mother.

The next morning he was up bright and early to play with his new friend, and when he came in to his dinner he had many things to tell.

"O mother! Freddie has a cart and a horse that goes all around the floor when you wind it, and he has a baseball and a bat, too," he said. "He has an Indian suit, too, mother, I wish I had one like that."

"And he has a big boat that will sail in the water, too; he has a knife with two blades and a mother, he has a watch, and he carries it all the time. I'm afraid my little boy will find Freddie has many things that he does not have and cannot have, for Freddie's father has more money to buy things with than your father," said his mother.

"You must not let it make you unhappy because Freddie has so many things to play with and you so few."

"Perhaps you will find there is something you have that Freddie has not got, if you keep your eyes open, and then you may think you are much more fortunate than Freddie."

"I guess it is not so about Freddie's not having everything," said Tommie the next day at the dinner table. "I kept both eyes wide open, and I didn't see that he was without anything. He has lots more than I have, mother, I am sure."

"You keep your eyes open, son."

WHY DON'T WE EAT MORE CHEESE?

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

As a race we don't eat very much cheese.

It is not because we are ignorant of the food value of cheese either, for by this time most of us have read and heard more than we can remember about cheese food values.

It is because we aren't enough interested in getting the most for our money that we still neglect cheese. We talk much of the high cost of living, but we don't by any means, take every chance that presents itself to cut that high cost down.

Cheese has a tremendously high food value. Cheese, if properly prepared, is not a tax on the digestion; that is to say, although it digests slowly, it eventually digests without causing distress. It is but a starting point to most of us and when it is added to other foods it makes them more appetizing.

So it is obviously merely a matter of indifference that makes us eat such a comparatively small amount of cheese as we do. Most of us eat it, not as a meal, but as a tidbit at the end of a meal. As the saying says: "Poor men eat cheese for hunger; rich eat it for digestion."

PREVENTION OF PNEUMONIA.

In the registration area in 1913, according to Dr. Matthias Nicoll, of New York, 84,000 people died of pneumonia. At this rate the number of deaths from pneumonia in the United States was about 150,000. The number of cases of pneumonia was at least 600,000, and it may have been as high as 1,000,000.

To find out the number of deaths in any community divide the population by 100,000 and multiply by 132. The result will be too high if the community is rural, too low if it is a crowded city.

What this information leads to is this: Cases of pneumonia should be reported to the health department. The health department should quarantine the case. The quarantine should last from three to four weeks. Just what restrictions should be imposed will have to be decided by each health department.

ADDING CUBITS.

Of course we can't add cubits to our stature—but that isn't important to us. We can add them to our collars, and that's the all-important thing to do.

The smartest of the new blouses have high collars, at least at the back. So the high collar might be called the distinguishing mark of this year's blouses. If you have some of last year's blouses in good condition on hand the only thing you need to do is to remodel the collar. Even if the sleeves are short, they will look well under a coat or jacket if the collars are high.

Sometimes, of course, it is possible to put in full length sleeves of chiffon or lace, but this is not always worth while. As for the collars, there are several ways of remodeling these. And, perhaps, the best way is not remodeling at all, but simply covering the low line of last year. The jabot is in fashion again, and a fluffy bit of lace arranged in a jabot will cover the V-shaped opening in front. Even if the collar is short, they will look well under a coat or jacket if the collars are high.

This collar can be a high shirred

SOME WESTERN CANADA GRAIN REPORTS

In its issue of February 24th, 1916, the Wadena (Minn.) Pioneer Journal has the following letter from Western Canada written by Walter Gloeden, who is renewing his subscription to his home paper:

The times we are having up here are very good in spite of the war. I have had very good crops this fall and we are having very good markets for it all. Wheat went from 30 to 60 bu. to the acre, oats from 50 to 100 bu. to the acre. I had an 18-acre field of oats which yielded me 115 bu. per acre by machine measure, so I think this is a pretty prosperous country. I have purchased another quarter section, which makes me now the owner of three-quarters of a section of land. The weather was very nice this fall up to Christmas, then we had quite severe weather, but at the present time it is very nice again.

I lived many years in Alberta; filed a homestead in the Edmondston district; own property in several parts of Alberta. I found it one of the best countries I ever saw; its banking system is better than that of the United States; one quarter section I own, with about \$4,000.00 worth of improvements, pays \$18.00 a year taxes. All tax is on the land; implements and personals are not taxed. I was secretary-treasurer of Aspelund school district for two years. My duties were to assess all the land in the district, collect the tax, expend it (\$1,000.00 a year), hire a teacher, etc., for the sum of \$25.00 a year. Some economy, eh!

All school and road taxes are expended in the districts where they are collected. There are no other taxes. Land titles are guaranteed by the government and an abstract costs fifty cents. Half of the population of Alberta are Americans on from Eastern Canada. (Sgd.) WILL TRUCKEN-MILLER. Advertisement.

A Just Tribute. "Why did Wombat leave his money to found a home for servant girls?" "Well, you know he was a manufacturer of fine china. And he always said the girls did a lot for his business."

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.

SOME CONSOLATION.

Wife—Everything we have here in the house is so old and shabby. Hub—Have a little patience, my dear. When they get a bit older they will be antiques.

FOR ITCHING SCALP

And Falling Hair Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

When the scalp is itching because of dandruff and eczema a shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water will be found thoroughly cleansing and soothing, especially if shampoo is preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

INDIGNANT DENIAL.

"My poor fellow, I fear you are something of an invertebrate." "No, ma'am. Never touch a drop."

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Dr. H. P. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Colorado uses more than two million electrical horsepower every day to run its industries.

By means of wireless, warships can talk to submarines, even when the latter are traveling beneath the water.