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### HEAD HUNTERS GETTING BUSY

Natives of Solomon Island Take Advantage of War to Gather Trophies.

At first sight there does not seem to be a very close connection between the war in Europe and head hunting in the Solomon Islands. Nevertheless, the one arises from the other.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, according to a Vancouver World's Sydney (N. S. W.) correspondent, British, and occasionally German warships patrolled the islands and endeavored to keep down cannibalism among the natives, who are largely of Papuan or Malaysian stock. However, the requirements for the transport of troops led to the recall of the British warships—and the happy head hunter has been free to follow his own devious course.

In one raid made by a mountain tribe upon a small village near the coast no less than 26 heads were secured. No punishment followed because the whites were unable to organize in time. As a consequence the raids are growing more dangerous and, although as yet no Europeans have been attacked, planters have constantly to keep on their guard.

### Russia's Natural Roads.

Russia is almost a roadless land. It is inconceivable to the foreign visitor who has never left the beaten track of the railways in Russia how a great empire can have subsisted so long and so successfully without even a pretense at roads. The secret lies in the fact that for five or six months in the year nature herself provides roads over the greater part of Russia—admirable, smooth, glassy roadways over hard-worn snow.

The traffic is further cheapened over these roads by the substitution of a sledge-runner for the wheel and axle. This brings the cost of land carriage as near the cheapness of water-borne freight as possible and it is the principal reason why Russia in the twentieth century is still a roadless land.

### Danger From Mosquitoes.

The most dangerous of the biting insects is said by most entomologists to be the mosquito, and the species which is the chief carrier of malaria is found very widely distributed throughout the world. As a rule individuals do not wander far on their own account, but they can be blown considerable distances by a wind, and they have a habit of traveling along in trains and ships. The female hibernates throughout the winter, and, it is reported, has been found under the frozen snows of Siberia, mingled with the moss and snow.



## Three Words To Your Grocer—

# "New Post Toasties"

will bring a package of breakfast flakes with a delicious new corn flavour—flakes that don't mush down when milk or cream is added, nor are they "chaffy" in the package like the ordinary kind.

These New Post Toasties are manufactured by a new process using quick, intense heat which raises tiny bubbles over each flake, the distinguishing characteristic. And the new process also brings out a new corn flavour, never tasted in corn flakes of the past.

Try a handful dry—they're good this way and the test will reveal their superior flavour. But they're usually served with milk or cream.

## New Post Toasties

—for tomorrow's breakfast.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

## The Federal Rural Credits Act.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The federal rural credits act is one of the outstanding achievements of the present congress. Why are average interest rates paid by American farmers on mortgage loans one-third higher in the state where they are lowest than the average rates paid by the German farmer, and in some states more than twice as high? Because farm loans are made on the basis of the individual farmer, run for five years and are subject to heavy fees for appraisals, inspections, etc., on account of the short time, odd amounts and lack of system.

The new act provides for the formation of 12 land banks. The capital will be subscribed by the national government, if not taken otherwise. (This merely insures the starting of the banks; a like provision was inserted into the federal reserve act.) Farmers desiring farm loans will form farm loan associations, which will borrow from their members, from the farm loan bank, the amount of their loans. The farm loan association must consist of at least 10 members, who must be borrowers. The association will elect officers, pass on the security of the land offered, make appraisals and inspections. Each borrower will subscribe for stock in the amount of his loan. This will not be paid in cash, but will be added to the amount of his loan, and when the loan is paid off, the stock will be repurchased from him.

The money the farmer borrows will at first be supplied from the capital stock of the farm loan bank. The amount of one borrower will be \$100, the greatest \$10,000. As soon as the farm loan bank makes loans enough, it will issue farm loan bonds, secured by its own resources, by the mortgages it holds, and by a further liability on the part of the borrowers. These bonds will be sold to the public in order to make further loans. The loans will run from five to 40 years, and will be met by payments at stated intervals which will include the interest, the expense of

administration and a percentage of the principal. It is probable that the total payment will not exceed the interest payment now required in most parts of the country.

The farmer who borrows today borrows for five years, and his whole loan comes due at once. The farmer under the new law will borrow for 40 years—if he so desires—and his loan will come due in many small installments. The farm loan bonds will be free of all taxes, just as United States bonds are now. The farmer-borrower will be insured, with an owner of bank stock and a member of a farm loan association, which he will help conduct; he will thus be receiving a practical financial training of great value, and will be carrying his share of responsibility—expressed in a direct liability—for farm loans made by his association in his neighborhood. And the investor desiring to invest in farm loans will no longer buy individual mortgages in odd sums, taking himself, the chance of the security proving insufficient. He will buy bonds secured by all loans, which will make them desirable investments, and they can be bought in round sums—say \$100 each.

How many farmers in the United States have worked too hard, seen their wives breaking under the strain of long hours and few conveniences, kept the boys out of college and impoverished their land, in order to meet a five-year mortgage drawing high interest? How would those farmers have regarded a proposition to reduce the interest from one-third to one-half, lengthen the period from five years to 40 with the privilege of paying out in less time, and pay the principal by small installments instead of at the end of the term?

The rural credits act makes this change. There is nothing exclusive in the new system. The states will still be free to develop state rural credit systems, as Missouri is now doing, and the two will no more conflict than our national banks and state banks conflict in Missouri today.

### SYMPTOMS OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

#### Symptoms.

The disease may begin suddenly with convulsions or unconsciousness. Or as a severe cold in the head with a running nose. Or as a sore throat.

Or it may first appear in the form of an attack of stomach and bowel trouble.

Ninety per cent of the cases in the New York city epidemic are children under the school age, but adults are not immune.

The patient complains of weakness. A slow paralysis follows, affecting at first the arms and legs and possibly one side.

After two weeks the paralyzed parts begin to waste away, while the stiffness gradually diminishes.

#### Treatment.

The instant a child is suspected of having the disease, a doctor should be called.

The patient should be completely isolated.

The limbs and parts of the body affected should be given absolute rest.

After the paralysis leaves the limbs, the most important curative measure is massage and training of muscles affected.

The contagious period lasts 23 days, during which the strictest caution must be observed against spreading the disease.

Only one person, in addition to a physician, should take care of the child.

## Parnell: By His Brother.

### Book Review By Katharine

It has been the strange fate of the most astidiously reticent of men to be written about after death with an abandonment of all reticence, and a strange atonement of which began while Mr. Parnell was yet on earth. Doubtless Mr. John Parnell's book about his brother is inspired, if one can use the word in this connection, by brotherly pity. It is an admirable, so amiable, that only the most nosy of reviewers will set out to "sitate" it not at all in the class of Mrs. Parnell's deplorable book about her great husband, and the equally irresponsible volume compiled by Mr. Parnell's sister, Mrs. Dickinson, which have been as wounds in the hearts of those who loved and revered him, and have never ceased to languish.

The scandal monger does not turn to this simple volume; there are here no new materials for the man with the muck-rake. Mr. John Parnell had the ambition to play Boswell to his "amorous brother." He succeeds, in the sense of a large, amiable child, open-mouthed admiration, following about a smaller, dominant, great-man-in-the-making child.

The Parnells were a strange family. They must have been a bewildering to the Wicklow nobility and gentry to whom they belonged. The two of whom I which they belonged, the Irish chief and his sister Anna, had both the quality of a rare and delicate distinction. It was one of Mr. Parnell's many fascinations for the Irish, very sensitive to such things.

His beautiful voice, his deliberate and refined enunciation, could only have belonged to a man of destiny—oh! he was one of those rare creatures whose memory has power to make the world drab and undistinguished. He came of a good and honorable stock. His American mother brought him fresh blood of a fighting seaman's strain. He inherited politics, statesmanship, from the Parnells. We used to say, with what justification I know not, that he had Stuart blood. It gave point to our passionate loyalties in which we talked about him with the Jacobite phrases. He had the Stuart fire and the force which no Stuart ever possessed. One has only to remember his face in those last months when he was stretched upon the rack and yet sweetly comforted by loyalties which now, at last, had nothing to gain—the burning eyes, the rapier-like glance, which softened for his friends, the sharpened beautiful face, the whole im-

pression of a fine spirit just ready to escape its fretted and worn vessel—to marvel at the other picture his brother presents.

"Charley"—there is a lack of the sense of fitness which so calls Mr. Parnell all through the volume is presented to us primarily in his brother's memories of him as a great dancer, a society man, given to flirtation and falling in love. He was not able even to persuade the American young lady who jilted him that he was anything else but a simple Wicklow squire. She may have been a person of very full perceptions; we may go further and say she must have been Mr. John Parnell's sister. Let it be remembered to Katharine Parnell for righteousness that she brought it some human warmth and comfort. For the rest—Sunday newspapers and the libraries hardly penetrate a shadowy kingdom.

A very strange family. One of its oddities—of Mr. John Parnell's as of Mrs. Dickinson's—is a conviction, very admirable in his case, that chit-chat about the family must necessarily be of interest. That idiosyncrasy in itself is interesting, because it reveals the strong family affection which was a trait in the Irish chief's character in that of the lesser members of the family. It is an attitude of mind which recalls that of the Leinster family in the days of Lord Edward Fitzgerald towards each other. Widely different as the personalities were, there was something in the relations between Mr. Parnell and his sister Anna, which recalled those of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his sister Lady Lucy. Anna Parnell was her brother's twin soul. I do not claim for her that she was his equal in political sapience or the gift of leadership; but in courage, in devotion, in fire, in the clear flame of patriotism she was as he was.

He quarrelled over the Ladies' Land League, and it broke Anna Parnell's heart, driving her into the desert of loneliness in which she was to perish alone.

Now and again in the undistinguished flow of chit-chat comes an illuminating episode. Not always new, but always new to Parnell of the nursery, who, playing at soldiers with his guileless sisters and brothers, glued his soldiers to the floor so that by no possible chance could their adversaries overthrow them. Mr. John Parnell lays stress on his brother's dominance and love of power. One likes the story of how the Parnell boys made a pond and constructed a flat-bottomed boat. When it came to the trial trip Mr. Parnell insisted on sending some of the work boys on the trial trip, with the result that the craft turned over and the unfortunate substitutes were buried in the mud.

John Parnell does not believe that his brother derived his nationalism from the Fenian movement, telling how they—the children—resented the rag-tag and bobtail with which the American Mrs. Parnell filled the big town house in Upper Temple street, to which the magic word "Fenian" was an open sesame for every variety of impostor. But no one ever supposed that Fenianism was his genes. John Parnell has not a word about the grim story told to the young Parnells by Gaffney, the old gate keeper at Avondale, of the '98 rebel who was flogged through the town of Rathdrum and back again by orders of a certain Captain Yeo, till he fell, his bowels protruding, crying out, "Captain Yeo, Captain Yeo! The Lord deliver me from Captain Yeo!" That, I have always understood, made Charles Stewart Parnell an Irish rebel.

The book has a deal of pudding to carry few plums. It contains little or no revelation of the man for whom the Irish people—yes, and the Irish priests—are crying today. "Oh, for one hour of Parnell now!" The cry is his justification, his panegyric and his revenge.

### Army Critics Should Retract.

From the Springfield Republican.

The haste with which some newspapers have declared that the army is in a condition to exist among the troops along the Mexican border called for the states needed the corrective which is coming in such measure. In view of such criticisms the national civil federation recently asked permission from the war department to send an expert from civil life to Texas to examine conditions for the effecting the sanitation and health of the troops.

The war department promptly gave Dr. Thomas Darlington full permission to go to the border, and to examine anything he desired. His first report tells of a "very satisfactory" interview with General Pershing, who is lending all possible assistance to Dr. Darlington's work. After giving details of his examination of kitchens, food, disposal of garbage and waste drainage, visits to hospitals, diagnostic laboratories, and so on, Dr. Darlington concludes:

"No contagious diseases; conditions excellent. Well worth coming. Reasons relatives and friends of soldiers, ever-ready medical and sanitation, conditions reassuring thus far. If seems best this may be used as basis for statement to press immediately."

It certainly is most desirable that full publicity should be given to the verdict which Dr. Darlington has pronounced.

Virginia is the leading state in the production of opopstone, Vermont ranking second.

### An Unproductive Visitor.

"Say, young fellow," said Broncho Bob, "have you got a gun on you?"

"No, sir," replied the man with the brand-new cowboy uniform. "I was told that it was better to be unarmed, so as to avoid any impression that I was seeking a quarrel."

"Well, that's a big disappointment. I needed a brand-new gun an' thought you'd be bringin' along at least a pair of 'em. Don't you let anything like this occur again."

### The Situation.

"Flubdub married a society butterfly."

"I suppose he is winning and dining all the time now."

"Whining and dining. He doesn't like going out."

Its Sort.

"Did you see where in the storm the other night the jail was struck?"

"Well, what better place for a lightning bolt?"

## Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. **CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS**, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### Well Up.

Gen. Leonard Wood said in Washington, apropos of a military question: "These men, in their desire to seem thoroughly well up in the latest military science, remind me of the greenhorn servant."

"This servant, though really a greenhorn, took a job under the pretense of being very highly trained. Her mistress said to her the first day:

"I suppose, Jane, you can fill the lamps?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am! Yes, indeed, ma'am!" Jane answered. "And which would you rather I filled 'em with—gas or electricity?"

## WESTERN CANADA

### Co-Operative Creameries Show Tremendous Increase in Butter Production.

The Dairy Commissioner, at first annual convention of Saskatchewan Dairywomen's association, reviewed progress of 1915 which shows a great increase in the butter production of the co-operative creameries amounting to 1,500,000 lbs. He also said the improvement in quality is shown by the preference accorded Saskatchewan butter in outside markets. Shipments out of the province for the year totaled 52 carloads.

According to bulletin just issued by the Manitoba department of agriculture, the dairy industry had a very successful year in 1915. There was an increase of over 1,000,000 lbs. of creamery butter produced, as against the previous year, about 200,000 lbs. increase in dairy butter and over 25,000 lbs. increase in the cheese output. The increase of the total value of milk and milk products was over \$427,000. The production of dairy butter for Manitoba during the year was 4,150,444 lbs. and it brought an average price of 23c per lb.; of creamery butter 5,839,637 lbs. were produced which commanded 80c per lb. on the average; cheese production was 726,725 lbs. which sold at an average price of 15c—the total value of these three products is given as \$2,760,698, in addition to which the milk produced is valued at \$925,659 and the cream at \$158,827, the average price of the milk being reckoned at 2.1c per lb. and of sweet cream at 32c per lb. butter-fat. In connection with the dairy industry it is interesting to note that almost the most important fodder crop now is corn, of which the 1915 production amounted to 190,132 tons. The biggest cultivated fodder crop is timothy which for last season produced 193,357 tons and the next most popular crop was brome grass with 45,815 tons; of alfalfa and clover there were produced some 38,000 tons. The number of cattle in the province is given as 631,005, which is an increase of 130,000 over the previous year.

The fact that the Red Deer, Alberta, cheese factory is handling four times as much milk this season as last winter shows the growing improvement in the dairy industry. On Feb. 14, it was announced the factory had just shipped two tons of cheese for Calgary market.

Cardston, Alberta, creamery in 1915 paid its patrons a rate of 27½c per lb. for butter fat and had a profit remaining over all expenses of \$5,584. The creamery during season distributed among farmers \$61,117 and manufactured 256,000 lbs. butter and 13,000 lbs. cheese. Average price realized for butter was 28½c.

The development of the dairy industry of Northern Alberta is well indicated by the growth of a prominent dairy business here, which in 1915 produced 2,525,000 lbs. butter, an increase of 400,000 lbs. over the previous year. This product has found a market in all parts of Canada and this year will enter the export trade. Advertisement.

Revenge.

"I've been calling this number for five minutes," said the irate subscriber.

"What number?"

"I'm so irritated I'm almost tempted not to satisfy your feminine curiosity."

Uncle Pennywise Says:

The auto business must be a grand one, with everybody saving up to buy a machine.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Imitation Pearls.

Clever imitation pearls have been made by filling thin glass bulbs with a solution of fish scale nacre. Another method is to coat the inside of the glass bulbs with a 10 per cent gelatin solution which is allowed to become only partially dry before a small amount of sodium phosphate is added, then the drying process is continued slowly. The imitations look much like genuine pearls, but they can be detected by noting the place where the bulb has been sealed.

The Rassano dam, in Alberta, Canada, one of the greatest irrigator works in the world, has been completed.

## Going It Too Hard

We are inclined nowadays to "go it too hard," to overwork, worry, eat and drink too much, and to neglect our rest and sleep. This fills the blood with uric acid. The kidneys weaken and then it's a siege of backache, dizzy, nervous spells, rheumatic pains and distressing urinary disorders. Don't wait for worse troubles. Strengthen the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills.

### A Nebraska Case

C. T. Evans, painter and paperhanger, Seventh St. and Eleventh Ave., Nebraska City, Neb., says: "I was laid up in bed for five months with kidney trouble. My limbs and body swelled and my health was badly wrecked. Three doctors failed to help me and finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They made my kidneys normal and relieved all my ailments. Since then my kidneys have been in good shape."

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**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
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They Spread Disease  
Found everywhere, Daisley Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap.  
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GUARANTEED SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTIE'S BLACKLEG PILLS  
fresh, reliable, preferred by western stockmen, because they break where other vaccines fail.  
Write for booklet and testimonials.  
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00  
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00  
Use any infection, but Cuttie's is simplest and strongest.  
The superiority of Cuttie's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTIE'S. If unsatisfactory, return to us.  
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ANTISEPTIC POWDER  
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE  
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years.  
A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power.  
Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

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