

"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 Donaldia, 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 3/4 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, Donaldia, 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 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 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."

"My book seller is a contrary fellow. 'So is mine, for when I order a book, he books the order.'"



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The only Tool Needed to Apply

THOSE GERMAN SUBMARINES



WILHELM BAUER, BUILDER OF FIRST GERMAN U-BOAT

THE "U-Boats" which have done much damage have been developed rapidly by the Kaiser's naval constructors.

NO more striking proof of the rapidity of modern advance in engineering could be quoted than the startling career of the airship and submarine, both but a few years ago a mere possibility looked upon with more or less skepticism, but at the present day among the most fearful weapons of this greatest of wars.

The beginnings of the submarine, though not dating back to Greek antiquity as the inception of aerial navigation, are older than is generally thought. Leaving out of account the early attempts of a Dutch physicist—in 1620—and the Englishman Symons—in 1747—it will come as a surprise to many that the Americans in the War of Independence, in 1773, endeavored to make the first submarine attack.

Though this attempt was not successful, the idea was never since lost sight of. Fulton offered Napoleon a submarine of his invention for the contemplated invasion of Great Britain, and a German engineer, Wilhelm Bauer, in 1850, came forth with plans for a submarine by which, as stated by Burgoyne, an English writer on maritime subjects, "the solution of the problem of submarine navigation was promoted to a higher degree than by any other inventor."

Germany Held Back. Bauer's attempt to attack the Danish fleet with his "brandtaucher" ("fire diver"), it is true, proved a failure, the craft foundering in Kiel harbor. However, his boat was rescued in 1887 and now stands in the courtyard of the Berlin Museum of Oceanography, a lasting monument of Bauer's inventive genius. The Swedish engineer Nordenfeldt, about thirty years ago, completed the invention of the modern submarine in its leading lines.

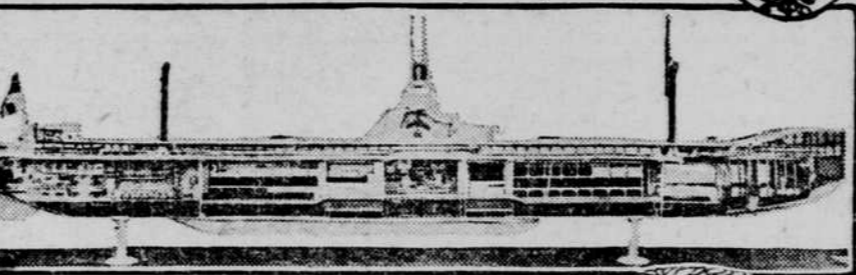
The problem of submarine navigation has ever since been on the order of the day, the French marine being the first to undertake methodical tests intended to promote the development of the submarine. Other countries—Germany (in 1905) among the last—were slow in following suit. As long as there were no really suitable submarines available, there was in fact no harm in observing a wise reserve, while other nations were spending time and money on costly experiments. Events go to show that the German navy has known how to make up for any delay in this respect.

Many Problems Involved. A submarine to be really suitable, should be especially seaworthy, being able not only to sail on the surface, but to stand the enormous water pressure at considerable depth. Its hull, therefore, is made of highly resistant steel plates. An oval or lengthy ellipsoidal shape is most convenient. The problem of propulsion is one of the most important. While the use of the same type of motor for submarine navigation and sailing at the surface would be satisfactory, it is for many reasons preferred to propel the craft by means of an electric motor (fed from accumulators) when submerged, using a steam engine, gasoline or, preferably, a Diesel (oil) motor for surface navigation. A speed of 10-11 knots is all that is required below wa-

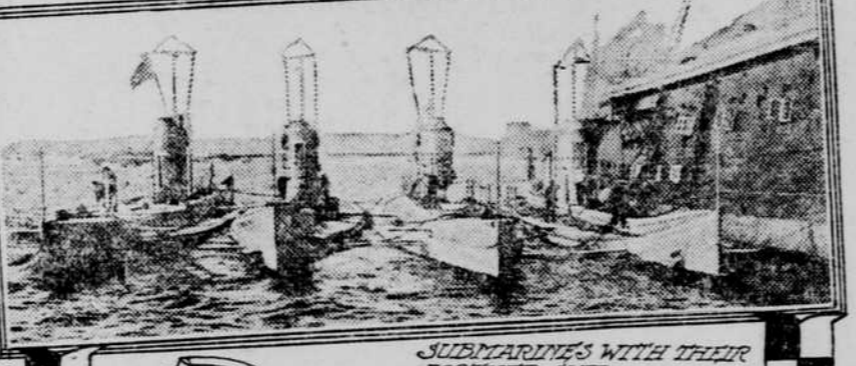
ter, whereas at the surface, 18-20 knots per hour are reached by modern submarines, the radius of action, without replenishing the oil tanks, being 5,000 to 7,000 miles. The torpedo is to the submarine what the projectile is to the gun. Each of the later type of German submarines is fitted with ten to twelve torpedoes and six torpedo tubes (four ahead and two astern) thus allowing the torpedoes to be fired, if desired, in quick succession.

Fearful Strain on Men. The diving power of the submarine of course is of the highest importance. Sufficient water having been admitted to immerse the boat and cause only the conning tower to protrude from the surface, the horizontal rudders are acted on, thus overcoming the last traces of buoyancy. In order again to rise to the surface, the water is driven out by compressed air and the horizontal rudders are set working.

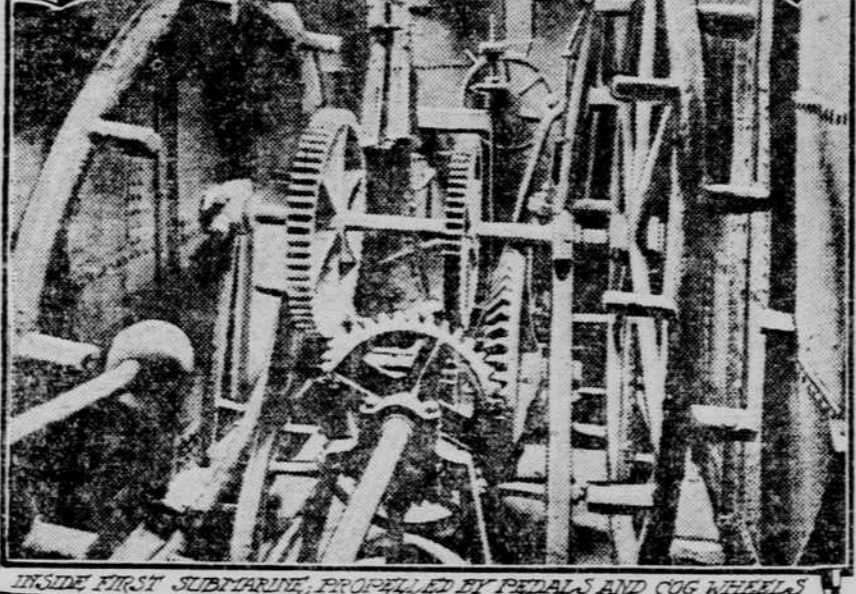
The most difficult problem, however, is the problem of seeing and ob-



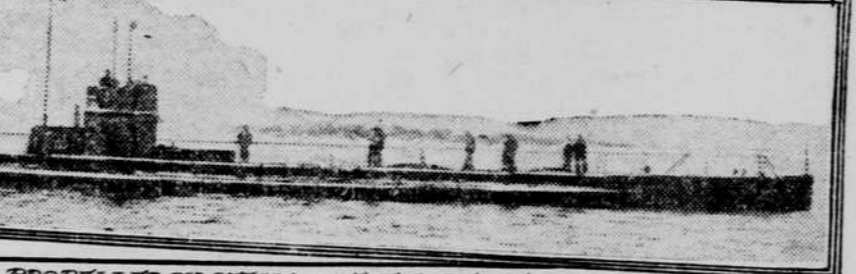
CROSS SECTION OF U-BOAT



SUBMARINES WITH THEIR MOTOR SHAFTS



INSIDE FIRST SUBMARINE, PROPULSED BY PEDALS AND COG WHEELS



THEIR NEWEST SUBMARINE - PROPULSED BY STEAM ON THE SURFACE

taining one's bearings under water. Periscopes are used for this; that is, tubes several meters long carrying at the upper end a system of mirror prisms, reflect the image of the horizon through the tube to the lower prisms and thence into the interior of the submarine.

Service on the submarine is extremely trying. In fact it puts all mental capacities to perpetual strain, in handling the apparatus and machinery—gauges, periscope, compass, engines, etc. Any mistake is liable to result in the death of the whole crew. To this should be added the lack of exercise, and the vitiated air which is insufficiently regenerated by compressed air during under water sailing.

Many safeguards have been designed for protection against submarine attacks. Torpedo netting would seem to be relatively most effective, though modern submarines somehow frequently manage to slide past below such netting and strike.

LUXURY IN PURITAN DAYS

At no time, of course, was luxury completely absent from America. Men spend when the purse is full, even though the purse be small. Not all the sumptuary laws of seventeenth-century Massachusetts could prevent sober Puritans from launching into apparel—woolen, silk or linnen, 'with lace on it, silver, gold, silk or thread.' Even the pious slid back into embroidered doublets with slashed sleeves, into 'gold or silver girdles, hat-bands, belts, ruffs, heavy hatts,' while women of no particular rank appeared in forbidden silk and tiffany hoods. A century later we encounter disapproval of John Hancock's 'show and extravagance in living,' of his French and English furniture, his dances, dinners, carriages, wine-cellar and fine clothes. Washington starred with his soldiers at Valley Forge, but lived like an English gentleman in his home at Mount Vernon. Luxury, pomp, ceremonial were not absent in the eighteenth century, and even ardent democrats, who cheered Citizen Genet and the glorious principles of '89, and who dearly hated all aristocrats, were not beyond the tempt-

ation of an occasional venial luxury.—Walter E. Weyl, in Harper's Magazine.

Taking No More Chances.

An Irvington business man was called to Buffalo, N. Y., to report to the head of the firm which he represents. After he'd arrived there, registered at a hotel and was assigned to his room, he discovered that his pocketbook had been stolen. While he was in a deep study about this misfortune, a Western Union boy knocked on his door and left a telegram. It was a brief message from his wife saying their home in Indianapolis, and its contents, had been burned. The Irvington man then left the hotel to report to his boss, and in going to the office walked in the middle of the street.

"What's the matter with you?" said his boss when he entered the office. "Looking out the window, I saw you coming down the middle of the street. Are you nuts?"

"No," said the Irvington man. "I don't want to take any more chances of bad luck and have a building fall on me."—Indianapolis News.

The Dardanelles.

The present name of Dardanelles was given to the ancient Hellespont from the two castles that protect the narrowest part of the strait, and that themselves preserve the name of the famous City of Dardanus in the ancient Troad. The name of "Dardanelles" is briefly referred to as having been derived from the name of the City of Dardanus, but the Encyclopaedia Britannica states that it is the twin castles for which the strait is actually named.

Drilling Hole in Glass.

To drill a hole in glass use a drill that has been forged at a low temperature and hardened by being plunged into a bath of salt water well boiled; keep well moistened, while drilling, with turpentine, in which some camphor has been dissolved (a saturated solution), or with dilute sulphuric acid; before beginning to drill make a hole of size required in a piece of wood or metal and fasten it with beeswax upon the glass for a guide.

FOR SIMPLE COOKERY

BEAN POTS, CASSEROLES AND RAMEKINS ARE GOOD.

Variety of Leftovers, Including Odd Vegetables, Can Be Used to Make Delicious Combinations, Is Assertion Made.

Perhaps the woman who has learned to cook by imagination will find the casserole more useful than the one who cooks altogether by recipes, for the latter often contains various leftovers and odd vegetables which will fit into a delicious casserole better than into any other dish. For instance, the woman who uses ham often finds scraps left over from cutting bits of meat which have adhered to the bone and the end which is unavailable for slicing. Often she will utilize these strips for sandwiches, creamed ham, or an omelet for breakfast or luncheon, whereas they could be made into a much more substantial dish well suited to a home dinner. I discovered this while keeping house on a farm ten miles from a railroad when ham was a staple weekly article, and the garden in summer and the vegetable cellar in winter were my chief assets. I used to oil my largest bean pot with ham fat, put in a layer of sliced turnip, then a little minced ham, some parsnips, and more ham, a layer of sliced raw potatoes, some minced onions and shredded cabbage, interspersing every layer with ham, a sprinkling of flour and a little salt and pepper. Sometimes, a few parboiled beans were added, the ingredients depending on the season of the year. The whole was barely covered with ham liquor or stock and baked very slowly for at least three hours. I have given at length this homely dish because I firmly believe that we Americans are verging in our tastes far too much on the luxuries and should realize the possibilities of the things to be found in every household.

Not long ago I tested a recipe in which beef tongue was used, but found myself confronted with the root end for utilization. Into the casserole went these bits of meat, together with some chopped carrots, minced onion, chopped green pepper, tomato, salt, pepper, a few spices, dry bread crumbs for thickening, and a little of the tongue liquor. It was a good casserole, but one truly inspired by imagination and necessity!

The old-time Boston bean pot is an excellent utensil for cooking meats which are cut in comparatively small pieces, as well as fruits and dried vegetables, while the old-fashioned blue and white stewpot, which can be obtained in almost any size, is especially suitable for use in large families and is inexpensive. Probably the most attractive utensil is the ramekin, little sister of the casserole. It is not only inexpensive, but is particularly useful for individual service, not only of savory dishes and vegetables, but of desserts. The family may tire, for example, of creamed corn, but if it is combined with a little leftover veal or chicken, well seasoned, strewed with crumbs, and served on ramekin, it becomes a "new dish." The youngsters may often rebel at such a piebald dessert as bread pudding, but if prepared in ramekins with a little celery ring topped with currant jelly it becomes "something new!"—Good Housekeeping.

Lamb Curry. Cut the meat in small pieces (and inferior portions such as the neck can be utilized in a curry), dip in flour and fry in hot olive oil, pork fat or butter until a rich brown. Mince or slice an onion and fry in the same way. Then put into a saucepan, cover with boiling water and simmer until the bones and gristly pieces will slip out. When the meat is sufficiently tender add a cupful each of strained tomato and rice, then a little celery cut fine or celery salt to season, with salt, paprika and a little curry powder. Cook ten minutes longer and serve.

Says the Cook. If you want the best pie crust, says the cook, it should be made the day before you wish to use and put into a cold pantry. Then the crust will be flaky and crisp. If you wish to retain the crispness after baking let the pies cool thoroughly before putting away. To improve the top crust of the pie she has found the following very good: Brush it over with water and then sprinkle with granulated sugar. This improves the appearance and makes it brown and crisp.

Codfish Loaf. Crumb enough of the inside of a loaf of bread to measure a cupful and soak these crumbs in a cupful of sweet milk. Shred dried codfish enough to measure a pint, and, after it is shredded, soak it in cold water to freshen it. Add it to the soaked crumbs and add three beaten eggs. Season with cayenne pepper. Put the mixture in a buttered mold and set the mold in a pan of water in the oven. Bake until firm and serve with Hollandaise sauce.

Chicken Croquettes. One and three-quarters cupfuls finely chopped cold chicken, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-quarter teaspoonful celery salt, cayenne, a few drops tabasco, one teaspoonful lemon juice, few drops onion juice, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, one cupful thick white sauce; mix in order given, cool, shape, crumb and fry. Croquette mixture should be as soft as can be handled, so as to be creamy taste when cooked.

Serving Baked Potatoes. Roll each hot baked potato in a paper napkin, twisting each end. This serves three purposes: 1. Keeps potato hot. 2. Napkin serves as holder when removing the potato skin. 3. The napkin serves as a receptacle for the slightly paring or skin. Potatoes served thus wrapped are artistic, especially when placed in a basket upon the table.

Arthur Brisbane, the well-known editorial writer, once wrote 32 editorials in one day.

Didn't Try Any Soft Soap. "Go!" said the girl. "I wash my hands of you."

"Before you do any hand-washing, better take off that ring I gave you," he retorted, frigidly.—Boston Transcript.

Seals Like United States. There are in existence only two important herds of fur seals, one of which has its breeding grounds in the Commander islands, belonging to Russia, the other in the Pribilof islands, belonging to the United States. Of these the latter is much the larger. The Pribilof islands are government property, and it happens that the United States government finds itself the owner of by far the most valuable herd of fur seals in the world. This unique bit of property has been a source of much tribulation—as everybody knows.

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.

Has Made Study of Buddha. Dr. David Brainard Spooner, who propounds the theory that Buddha was not a Hindu, as is the prevailing belief, is an American, a native of New England, and for some time has been in the employ of the archeology department of the government of India. It is his belief that Buddha was a Persian and a renegade from Zoroastrianism, rather than a renegade from Hindu teaching, which also explains a reference to Buddha in the ancient Parsee scriptures as a heretic, a term which could not have been used had he not been connected originally with Zoroastrianism, believes Doctor Spooner. Among this explorer's achievements is the unearthing of Buddha's bones from a mound near Peshawar in northwestern India.

Three Brothers Lose Eye Each. The right eye of Hugo Bremer, a young farmer, was torn from his socket when a splinter of wood flew from his ax while he was cutting down a tree. This is the third accident of its kind in the Bremer family. While his brother William was playing mumble-peg recently, his companion flipped the knife too high, and the sharp blade penetrated his left eye. Another brother was kicked in the right eye by a colt.—Albert Lea (Minn.) Dispatch, St. Paul Dispatch.

Chimney Periscope. The men in the fireroom of a factory cannot always tell, without going outside to look, whether the chimney is smoking, and this is important, both as a matter of economy in burning the coal, and also to enable them to conform with smoke regulations. A writer in Power suggests placing a mirror outside the building and setting it at such an angle that the men, looking out of the window, can see the reflection of the top of the stack in the mirror. In some cases where one mirror cannot be properly located, two might be used for the purpose.

Classifying Them. "The orator we heard last night had sound views." "Exactly so; mostly sound."

Crash! "What's the racket over at Bobb's?" "Sounds like they are having a china shower."

Spend less time in apologizing and more in improving your conduct.



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"