

"He Who Will and Does Work Will Not Want."

As in the United States it is said, that the Menonites in Canada are very much oppressed, and have to suffer from a great deal (on account of the War in Europe) and I have been requested to write something about this. I will do so.

I came with my parents A. D. 1874, from Southern Russia to America, South Dakota, and A. D. 1907 I came with my family here to Western Canada, here we have found a healthy climate; the acre yields on an average more and wheat is better than in South Dakota. What concerns the Government, up to now we have had a good one, have been able to live according to our creed and have not been oppressed in any way, and I believe: All Menonites, who live according to the fundamental beliefs of the Menonites and to God's word, as their guide, will agree with me.

He, who, here in Canada, will and does work, will not want. So much is an answer.

Remain your friend,
(Sgd.) DIETRICH GOOSSEN.

Very few farmers cultivate the habit of keeping careful accounts of their receipts and expenditures, showing at the end of the year a balance, either for or against. The farmer of Western Canada is no exception to this. It is felt that more careful book-keeping were resorted to there that much better results would be obtained and shown.

There is the case of the Crowfoot, of Farming Co., of Crowfoot, Alberta.

It has just issued a certified statement of its operations for the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915. This Company has had for the past few years about 1300 acres in wheat and between 200 and 250 in oats. The total operating and general expenses for 1912, including interest at 6% and depreciation at 15%, were \$12,587, for 1913 \$17,506, for 1914 \$18,729, and for 1915, \$29,804.43. Expense per acre of land in crop was \$7.80 in 1912, \$11.57 in 1913, \$11.70 in 1914, and \$17.87 in 1915. Total receipts were \$15,531 in 1912, \$30,661 in 1913, \$31,589.87 in 1914, and \$62,520.26 in 1915. The percentage earned upon capital invested was 6 1/2% in 1912, 30% in 1913, 23 1/3% in 1914, and 50% in 1915, in which year it paid a cash dividend of 58%.

The Company's statement shows that the average dates of finishing seeding was April 20th; the average date commenced cutting was August 18th.—Advertisement.

One-half of the world is kept busy trying to find out how the other half lives.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Slipped into shoes and used in foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes feel easy, and gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Try it today. Sold everywhere. 25c. For FREE trial package, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

You can't reform a man by suggesting that he ought to be as good as you are.

TENDER SKINNED BABIES

With Rashes and Irritations Fins Comfort in Cuticura. Trial Free.

Baby's tender skin requires mild soothing properties such as are found in the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Cuticura Soap is so sweet, pure and cleansing and Cuticura Ointment so soothing and healing, especially when baby's skin is irritated and rashy. Free sample each by mail with Book Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A Circus Union.
"Married above him, you say?"
"Yes. He's a ringmaster. She performs on the flying trapeze."

SALTS IF BACKACHE OR KIDNEYS TROUBLE YOU

Eat Less Meat If Your Kidneys Aren't Acting Right or If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; 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 has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.

As It Occurred to Him.
"Advertising," remarked the thoughtful thinker, "is a good deal like making love to a widow."
"What's the answer?" queried the party of the dense part.
"It's impossible to overdo it," replied the T. L.

Let's All Observe Arbor Day

There's a very good reason why we should make friends with the trees

(BY THE UNITED STATES FORESTRY BUREAU)

ARBOR day has now become associated all over the United States with patriotic and esthetic as well as economic ideas. It is at once a means of doing practical good to the community and an incentive to civic betterment. The planting of trees by school children is accompanied in every case by ceremonies intended both to impress upon those present the beauty of trees and their effect in improving the appearance of school grounds, streets, parks and homes.

As a patriotic festival it partakes of the nature of Fourth of July celebrations or the observance of Washington's birthday, and in the South, where the season is propitious, it is in some states observed on February 22.

The originator of Arbor day certainly had all these aspects of the day in mind. But it was chiefly as a means of inducing the people to co-operate in an attempt to supply the state of Nebraska with the trees necessary for shade, farm protection, and fuel and timber for neighborhood use that the plan of setting aside a certain day of the year for tree planting was adopted.

Arbor day has been celebrated in Nebraska with enthusiasm from its very beginning in January, 1872, to the present day. Tree planting was no new thing there when the Arbor day plan was originated by Mr. Morton, for the first settlers in that territory soon found that the lack of trees was a serious drawback to farmers and they had already made some attempt to supply the deficiency.

Every farmer needs wood and fence posts, neither of which he can afford to import from a distance. Just as imperative is the need of protection for orchards, field crops, and buildings from the winds that sweep unimpeded over that flat country.

Before 1872, however, planting had been haphazard; and only those farmers who were willing to take a good deal of trouble to find out ways and means of improving their farms by windbreaks and groves did any planting. The adoption of the Arbor day plan meant the organization of the work in the state. As a result nearly a billion trees have been planted in the state since the plan was first adopted. It is estimated that more than 700,000 acres have been planted in trees in Nebraska.

Nebraska Needed Trees.
Kansas and Tennessee followed the lead of Nebraska in 1875, and the next year Minnesota fell into line. In Kansas the same conditions as in Nebraska made the plan of immediate economic

and do better. A slovenly town is apt to mean slovenly inhabitants. The celebration of Arbor day may very well be the turning point in the attitude of a community toward its civic duties and by consequences toward its social life and its manner of conducting business. Nothing so helps to beautify a city or town as trees, and nothing so educates the people in public spirit and foresight as the care of trees.

The celebration of Arbor day by the planting of trees is the assumption of an all-the-year-round responsibility.

The planting and care of trees will inculcate in school children patience and foresight and will impress upon them the desirability of making the best use of the resources of nature both economically and esthetically.

In the past the planting of trees on Arbor day has usually been in school grounds or parks. Recently it has begun to be used as a means of stirring up interest in roadside planting, first in cities and then in rural communities. The city of Newark, N. J., is doing model work in this line. There is a special shade tree commission, which issues a map of the city on which are shown the streets that are in their care and the variety of trees planted on each, a leaflet giving directions for the planting and care of trees along the streets and a general Arbor day pamphlet. In one year nearly 3,177 trees were planted on 46 streets. Many other cities are now organizing the work of tree planting on the streets, and in every case Arbor day is used as a means of arousing public interest.

In 1913 the United States bureau of education issued a bulletin entitled "Good Roads Arbor Day," in which were set forth the advantages of planting trees along the highways. Not only should we build good roads, we should also make them attractive and comfortable to travel over. In many European countries this is done by planting the roadside with rows of trees. This tree planting by the roadside has not yet become common in this country, as it should.

Observing Arbor Day.
Some objection has been made to trees along the roadside on the ground that they hinder drying out after wet weather. This holds good if the road is poorly built; but trees are actually an aid in keeping a well-built road dry if they are not planted too close. The roots by constantly taking in water assist in drainage, and the tops by breaking the force of driving rains prevent washes in the roadway. The



Shady Street in Washington, D. C.

importance. In Minnesota the white pine forests were being destroyed with alarming rapidity and no provision was being made for replacing them. After 1875 there was for some years a check in the spread of the Arbor day idea, and it was not until 1882 that two more states began to celebrate the day, North Dakota and Ohio.

Two new elements were introduced into the Arbor day plan when Ohio took it up: the way was made a school festival and the practice of planting memorial trees and groves was inaugurated. These new developments were largely responsible for the extension of Arbor day over the rest of the United States. Tree planting became a festival combining pleasure, utility, and instruction, and one of the greatest benefits of the observance of Arbor day has been its effect in impressing upon the minds of the young people the value of trees and the necessity of conserving all the natural resources of the country.

As a school festival the observance of Arbor day has spread not only throughout the whole United States but far beyond its borders. In 1887 the education department of Ontario set aside the first Friday in May as a tree and flower-planting day. In 1896 the plan was adopted officially in Spain. It reached Hawaii in 1903, and is now in vogue in all the dependencies of the United States and in Great Britain, Australia, the English West Indies, South Africa, New Zealand, France, Norway, Russia and Japan.

They Know the Value.
The time of the observance of Arbor day varies greatly in different states and countries, being determined somewhat by climatic conditions. In general the date is early in the year in the South and is set further along toward summer in the more northern states, beginning in February and ending in May.

A clean and beautiful town is a source of pride to its citizens and a constant incentive to them to go on

most important use of trees by the roadside, however, is the prevention of dust. Dust is the cementing material in macadam roads, and if it is loosened and blown away the breaking up of the road is hastened.

What the trees do for the roads they also do for the forested hillsides. Wherever there are no forests on the hills and mountains the rain and melted snow rushes off in a torrent, digging out great gullies and carrying away the fertile soil.

Where there is a forest, the trees protect the soil from the beating of the rain. The roots lead the water deep into the ground to be stored up there and gradually fed out by springs all the year round. The leaf litter absorbs and holds the water like a sponge. The trunks and roots prevent the rapid runoff of the water and bind the soil together. The forest is of tremendous benefit in preventing both floods and drought. It is in reality a natural gatherer and storer of water. It is imperative, therefore, that the watersheds of navigable streams and those upon which towns, cities, irrigation projects and water-power plants depend for their supply should be forested.

The greatest value of Arbor day lies in its effect upon our attitude toward the trees that are already growing, for manifestly there are thousands of trees of natural origin to every one planted by man. The average citizen is only now beginning to care for these trees, having never before considered that they needed any care. Farmers have been in the habit of turning their cattle in to graze on their woodlands, where they break off and destroy the young growth, trample and injure the roots of the larger trees and pack the ground hard, thus not only destroying the future forest but shortening the life of the trees that are already growing. The Arbor day student who has been taught to plant and care for trees will, in after years, no more think of turning cattle into his woodlot than into his cornfield.

Message of the Lilies



LILIES bear a message at the Eastertide,
Bow your heads and listen what their petals may confide,
Heads a-nodding, all a-throbbing with a pean strong,
Stems a-quiver, quite susceptible to the bursting song;
Just forgetting for a moment everything beside,
Listen to their challenge at the Eastertide.

HAS INSPIRED GREAT ARTISTS

Subject of the Resurrection Always One That Has Called Forth Their Best Efforts.

THE Christian artist, about the fourth century, when he made his first hesitating attempts to treat the subject of Easter, carefully refrained from showing the risen Lord at the moment of resurrection. With a proper reverence for the Scriptures, he refused to show what they did not reveal. He depicted an empty tomb, watched by the Roman guard, or visited by the holy women. A sarcophagus in the Lateran museum simply shows a labarum, or Roman standard, under which the keepers are fast asleep. Even the tomb is only suggested. The Louvre has a bas-relief in silver-gilt which formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Denis, where we see an angel showing the Savior's empty tomb to the two Marys. A more realistic representation is Thomas touching the Savior's wounds, which may be seen upon an early sarcophagus, preserved in the church of St. Celso at Milan.

This chaste reserve, which was content to depict only what was described by the Gospel narrative, was maintained by Christian art until the thirteenth century, when, under the influence of the actual resurrection itself with a conscious striving for dramatic effect. There is an early representation which shows the upper half of the Savior's body appearing above the grave, and also a representation of his appearance to Mary Magdalene, by Duccio of Siena (1255-1319), who, with Giotto of Florence, first attempted to find a new artistic formula in the observation of life. It is to Giotto that we owe our first representation of the resurrection. In a small picture, which formed one of a series of panel decorations upon a press for sacred vessels, in the sacristy of St. Croce, Florence, now in the Florence academy, he shows us the risen Christ, lightly standing with the cross and banner of victory in his right hand, upon the heavy slab which covers the still closed tomb. The angel does not appear, but the Roman guards are sleeping beside the tomb. The Savior's feet barely touch the tomb and the whole impression is that of an ethereal body, no longer subject to the physical laws which attach us to this earth. This now becomes the characteristic feature of all resurrection pictures. Taddeo Gaddi adheres to this in his magnificent fresco, and so does Perugino.

Among the many disciples of Giotto there was but one great artist, the painter-monk, Fra Angelico of Fiesole. There is an indescribable sweetness in his virgins and angels, enhanced by his exquisite drawing and delicate, luminous color, but his very sweetness often falls upon our modern taste. As Reinach says: "We long for a few volutes in this impeccable sheepfold."

Perhaps the most natural and, therefore, the most common representation of the resurrection is the picture of the women at the empty sepulcher. Like the kings who came to adore the infant Savior, their number is always three. We find them in the very earliest resurrection pictures and carvings, as well as in the richly illuminated Gospels of the tenth and eleventh centuries: Duccio's treatment of this subject is fine, especially the expression of awe in the women, and the action of the angel, who points to the empty tomb.—Christian Herald.

Sharing in Easter.
To have lost no joy, buried no hope, known no suffering is to come to Easter day with little sense of its meaning and fellowship. Only those who have deeply suffered can enter deeply into its glorious message. Easter is the symbol of life triumphant, life more abundant, life rejoicing over death. It is the birthday of immortality, to be celebrated by all men with gladness. Whatever hope has been defeated in our lives, Easter offers us victory. The dead we loved are not dead; they live forever in newness of life, awaiting our entrance into immortality. The things we have hoped to do, the things we have longed to reach, are only anticipation, after all of what the soul shall possess in the larger life that Easter foreshadows.

A RED NOSE



"Say, Uncle Dick, papa says you use nose paint and I want to borrow some to color my Easter eggs."

Fra Angelico treated the resurrection subject several times. In one of his pictures he still has the pre-narrative reserve. He shows us the wondering women and the angels at the sepulcher. In another he combines the old version with the new. In the third picture he shows the actual resurrection scene.

Fra Bartolomeo, the teacher of Andrea del Sarto, though not a master of the first rank, treated this subject with great success in his picture, which is now in the Pitti palace, Florence. Raphael also painted it. In his picture the keepers are not sleeping, but they are witnesses of the resurrection. Annibale Carracci goes a step further. He was not satisfied to prove by a witness that Christ really arose from the dead. He set out to show that he arose in a miraculous manner. He not only paints a closed tomb, which is scripturally correct, for the Gospels describe the great earthquake and the rolling away of the stone as taking place after the act of resurrection, but Carracci places a sleeping guard, lying full length across the top of the altar-like tomb. There can thus be no doubt that the Savior who soars above must have miraculously passed this double barrier.

It is a relief to turn from the contemplation of such ridiculous puerilities to the strength of Martin Schoenauer's engraving. Albrecht Duerer's resurrection in his Smaller Passion series of wood cuts is rather empty; his Larger Passion shows us a much more worthy and noble composition. Rembrandt also treated this subject. As usual with him the great problem was the treatment of light. He does not show the Savior, but he selects the moment of the great earthquake and the appearance of the angel as the subject for a most wonderful etching, wherein he again, as Couture says, "with black and white makes color."

Whenever the risen Lord is shown in these resurrection pictures, he appears as the victorious conqueror of death and the grave. This conception has also passed into hymnology, for the Lutheran hymn writer, Paul Gerhardt, sings:

They in a grave did sink him,
The foe he'd hid;
Before he can be taken him,
Lo, Christ again is free.

And "Victory!" he cries,
And waveth toward the skies
His banner, for the field
Is by the hero held.

Taken from Exchanges.
A farm in England is devoted exclusively to raising butterflies, of which upward of 30,000 are sold each year. The total value of fish caught in Canadian waters in 1914 was \$32,207,748. The bottling trade of the British isles requires 70,000 tons of cork annually. China has established a double standard of weights and measures that includes the metric system and a native one. Most of the world's sources of tin ore are either stationary or receding in output. Bolivia, of all countries, alone gives promise of permanence and future growth. Virtues Attributed to Stone. Many virtues are attributed to carbuncles. It is related that those who wear them can resist poisons and are preserved from the pest. They dissipate sadness, control incontinence, avert evil thoughts and dreams, exhilarate the soul and foretell misfortune to man by losing their native splendor.

**Easter lilies softly swinging,
In the breezes gently singing,
Echoes sweet their bells are ringing,
At Eastertide.**

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

April 17, 1915.
French made progress in the Vosges, in Champagne, and at Notre Dame de Lorette.
Germans defeated French at Flirey.
Russians repulsed attacks in direction of the Stryj.
Czar of Russia left for the front.
Turkish torpedo boat attacked British transport in the Aegean, 100 being lost, and Turkish boat was destroyed by two warships.
Greek steamer Ellipontis torpedoed in North sea.
French airship bombarded Strasbourg and German aeroplanes attacked Amiens.

April 18, 1915.
Germans repulsed English attack near Ypres and took position in the Vosges.
French had successes at several points in France and Alsace.
Russians made gains on the heights of Telspoch.
British submarine E-15 ran ashore in the Dardanelles, and was destroyed by British picket boats.
Bread riots occurred in Vienna and Bohemia.

April 19, 1915.
British took Hill 60 and pushed their line south of Ypres forward three miles.
French made gains along Focht river and took summit of Burgkorpfeid.
Germans repulsed French at Combrès.
British and French forces landed on Lemnos.
Von der Goltz made commander of Turkey.
Russian squadron shelled Turkish coast and sank many vessels.
French airmen raided Rhine towns and Germans bombed Belfort.
Garros, famous French aviator, captured by Germans.

April 20, 1915.
Heavy artillery fighting in Champagne and the Argonne.
Germans stormed and retook Emmerhail.
Russians repulsed heavy German attacks east of Telespoch.
Severe fighting for possession of the heights near Oravozki.
Two Turkish torpedo boats blown up by Russian mines at Bosphorus entrance.
German aeroplane squadron bombarded Bialystok, Russian Poland.
Great air battle over the Rhine won by allied airmen.

April 21, 1915.
Germans attacks on Hill 60 and Hartmannswillerkopf repulsed.
French lost ground at Flirey and in Forest of Le Pretre.
Russian advance in Carpathians stopped.
Twenty thousand French and British landed near Enos, on Gulf of Saros.
Germans in the Kameruns and Central Africa forced back.
British aviators bombarded German aviation harbor at Ghent.
Bulgarian irregulars invaded Serbia.
American government informed Germany it would not prohibit shipment of arms.

April 22, 1915.
Great battle near Ypres, Germans forcing way across the canal and capturing several villages.
French made gains farther south.
Russians defeated Austrians in Bukovina but lost heavily at Uzzok pass.
Allied fleet bombarded Dardanelles forts.
General Joffre retired 29 generals.

April 23, 1915.
French made progress at Forst and near St. Mihiel.
Russian cavalry invaded East Prussia near Memel.
Severe fighting in Uzzok pass region.
Blockade of Kamerun, German West Africa, declared by Great Britain.
Russian aeroplanes bombarded Miawa and Plotzk.

Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at your druggist or from the store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look better and feel better in every way shortly.—Adv.

Cautious Calculation.
"Can you afford a motor car?"
"Yes. I've figured that out. But I'm not so sure about the gasoline."

SAVED MINISTER'S LIFE.

Rev. W. H. Warner, Route 2, Myersville, Md., writes: My trouble was sciatica. My back was affected and took the form of lumbago. I also had neuralgia, cramps in my muscles, pressure or sharp pain on the top of my head, and nervous dizzy spells. I had other symptoms showing my Rev. W. H. Warner kidneys were at fault, so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills. They were the means of saving my life. On Feb. 16th, 1916, I write to say that undoubtedly your medicine restored me to perfect health. Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c per box at four dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for indigestion have been proved 50c per box.—Adv.

Victor Hugo's Prophecy.
A correspondent of the New York Times sends to that paper the translation of a few lines copied from a sheet of paper on which Victor Hugo wrote them, presumably just before his death. They read as follows: "I represent a party which does not as yet exist, the party of re-volution, of civilization. This party will mold the twentieth century. There will come forth from it, first, the United States of Europe, and then the United States of the World." In fact, Victor Hugo might have written these words long before his death. They represent sentiment rather than conviction after all, for Hugo was more prophet than logician, and his dreams or hopes confused themselves easily with facts.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Women for Police Duty.
Spokane's civil service commission, after debating the type of woman that would make the best police officer, seems to have reached no very narrow definitions, the requirements being between five feet and five feet ten inches in height, between twenty-five and thirty-five years in age, and between 115 and 200 pounds in weight, timber line having been boosted to the latter figure so satisfy Commissioner J. M. Corbett, who admits a preference for women officers of the "large, queenly type."

If the phoenix of common sense rises from the ashes of a fool's money the conflagration has not been in vain.

HANDY HUSBAND

Know How to Get Part of the Breakfast.
"I know one dish I can prepare for breakfast as well as any cook on earth," said my husband one morning when the cook was ill and he had volunteered to help get breakfast. He appeared with his dish and I discovered it was Grape-Nuts which, of course, was easy to prepare for it was perfectly cooked at the factory, but it was a good illustration of the convenience of having Grape-Nuts about.

"We took up Grape-Nuts immediately after returning from a five years' sojourn in a hot country. Our stomachs were in bad condition and we were in poor health generally. "In a day or two we liked Grape-Nuts better than any other kind of food on the table. We both gained steadily in health and strength, and this was caused by Grape-Nuts and Postum. "A friend of ours had a similar experience. She was seriously ill with indigestion and could find nothing to eat that would not give her heartburn and palpitation, especially at night. "She found that a small dish of Grape-Nuts with cream made her a satisfactory supper and gave her a comfortable night's rest. In a short time she gained several pounds in weight. "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.