

HAD A CAPITAL OF \$400

In Six Years He Was Well Off

An Alberta farmer, who had borrowed from a loan company, in remitting to them the last payment on his mortgage, decided to give them the history of his experience, on a Manitoba farm. It was that of many another farmer, and for the benefit of those who contemplate a change the liberty is taken of reproducing it.

"I will give you here a brief summary of my experience since coming here six years ago. I was a new hand at farming, my trade being meat-cutting and butchering. My capital was \$400, which was a first payment on my quarter section (160 acres). Most of my stock, harness, implements, etc., were bought at sales, all "on time," necessarily. The buildings on the place were about as good as nothing and had either to be rebuilt or replaced entirely. There were 26 acres broken, and very badly farmed, bringing poor returns the first year." After mentioning a number of mischances, he says: "In spite of all these drawbacks, I have done well. I consider my farm worth \$3,500 to \$4,000. I have four head of horses, 12 of cattle, over 400 purebred Buff Orpington chickens and 125 turkeys, besides implements, harness, etc., to run my place. I have a well 170 feet deep with an inexhaustible supply of water. The well with pump cost me \$400. I have built a \$125 chicken house and put up nearly \$50 worth of poultry fencing; have built root cellars to hold over 3,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. As to income, I raise about ten acres of garden and roots annually which net from \$600 to \$1,000 total. I generally sell from 20 to 40 tons timothy hay which brings from \$6 to \$14 per ton. My grain is most all used on the farm except a few hundred bushels sold to the neighbors for seed. My four milk cows bring in from \$50 to \$80 each (counting calf). Last year 80 hens laid 600 dozen eggs which averaged more than 25 cents a dozen (I always work for winter egg production). The surplus hens were sold in spring, dressed at \$1 each. My turkeys average \$2.50 each in fall. By having vegetables to feed my young cattle, the two-year-old steers bring \$75 each in spring."—Advertisement.

A Turn Down.

The late Jack London once arranged with a magazine editor to do a short story for \$1,500. "And," said London, hopefully, the deal being concluded, "can I have the money now, before I write the stuff?" The editor gave a laugh and a shrug. "Your stories, my dear London," he said, "are immortal, but you, unfortunately, are not."

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now. No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

Beat He Could Offer.

"Then you think I can't learn to sing?" "I fear not." "But, professor, I do so yearn to be musical." "Take up yodeling is my advice."

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

Sleep, Withers Rest After Treatment. Mothers Cautious—Trial Free.

Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, burning skin troubles, and point to speedy healing of baby rashes, eczema and itchings. Having cleared baby's skin keep it clear by using Cuticura exclusively. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Send everywhere.—Adv.

New Species.

Mrs. Knicker—Did you enjoy the star? Mrs. Newrich—Yes; I think she's a fine commotional actress.

Ajax may have defied the lightning, but he never bumped into a "U" boat.

Even a well-preserved woman may have an acid disposition.

With the advent of a correspondence barber school the end must be near.

GREAT GAIN SHOWN IN AVERAGE WAGES

Statistics Indicate an Increase of 25.2 Per Cent in Year's Time.

ALMOST EQUALS PRICE RAISES

Steady Employment Also Regarded as Important Factor in Labor Situation—Railroad Telegraphers Get Advance—News of Workers' World.

Increased wages are not the only factor in the laborer's welfare. Of equal importance is steadiness of employment. Figures compiled by the federal bureau of labor statistics show that in the same establishments in 13 industries, 11 have an increase of employment over the previous year, while the total pay roll shows an increase in every one of them. It is this lessening of unemployment which renders comparisons between the increase in daily wages and prices of such doubtful value, says a student of labor conditions. More accurate are comparisons between yearly earnings and prices, but these, besides being difficult to estimate, must of necessity trail so far behind actual events as to be practically worthless. Taking such facts as are now available, with due reservations, Bradstreet's shows a rise in prices during the year of 25.7 per cent; the total pay roll of identical establishments increased 43 per cent, and the average wages of those actually employed increased 25.2 per cent. These facts do not, of course, give a complete picture, for wage increases have been very irregular. While in some industries they have been greater than the rise in prices, in others, notably the clothing trades, they have been very much less.

Advanced wages demanded some time ago by telegraphers employed on the Chicago Great Western, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroads have been granted. The increases average 9 1/2 per cent.

The skilled employees at the sheet and tinplate works of the American Sheet and Tinplate company at Sharon, Pa., have received an advance in wages. Tin workers receive 5 per cent and sheet workers 1 1/2 per cent. About 1,200 are affected. This makes the fifth advance in wages since January 1, 1916.

Minimum wages for time workers and minimum averages per day for piece workers, with obligatory arbitration of differences between workmen, workwomen and army contractors, are the means adopted by the French government to put an end to strikes in factories working for the national defense.

A state council of carpenters, representing about 3,000 workers, has been organized in Montana. Its purposes are: To establish the state-wide eight-hour day, minimum wage scale, furnish information regarding conditions of employment and promote such legislation as is beneficial to workers.

Affirmation of claims of striking workers' garment workers in Chicago that they are paid low wages is contained in a report made by a committee of members of the Women's Church federation, which investigated the books of a number of the manufacturers.

An expenditure of \$2,500,000 for improvements is to be made immediately by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-Dock company, officials said following an announcement that the yard had been awarded contracts for two battle-cruisers.

As the result of a referendum vote the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks will amalgamate. The new organization will be known as the National Federation of Postal Employees.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor Conference committee has issued a call to the workers of Latin America to join in the proposed movement to unite all wage workers of the western hemisphere.

More than 250,000 women have offered themselves for work in the fields to help feed the population of Britain and combat any food shortage the German submarines might create.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees paid \$285,038.75 in death benefits during 1916. Disability benefits totaled \$7,400 and old-age benefits \$4,000.

There were 269,000 tons of coal mined in 1916 for each life lost, the greatest tonnage per fatality in the history of the United States.

Eldorado (Kan.) Painters' union, organized last December, has secured the eight-hour day and substantial wage increases.

Switzerland, in proportion to its population, spends more on poor relief than does any other country.

A recently devised ice-cutting machine does the work of 16 men and eight horses.

Street railway men of London, Ont., are again in the ranks of the trade unions.

Georgetown (Tex.) carpenters have increased wages from 50 to 55 cents an hour.

Sweden employs over 30,000 women in her clothing and textile industries. Of 1,732,612 people engaged in agriculture in Bulgaria, 87,406 are women.

TO REDUCE MINE FATALITIES

Federal Bureau Will Distribute First Aid Circulars in Foreign Languages Among 1,000,000 Miners.

Circulars in foreign languages and embodying lessons in first aid to the injured are to be distributed by the bureau of mines in furtherance of its safety-first campaign among the 1,000,000 miners in the United States. The first of a series of circulars for the benefit of foreigners have been issued in Italian, Polish and Slovak. In announcing the plan, Secretary Lane said that it "is not only an additional effort toward the safety of the miners, but is also a step in the line of good citizenship."

During the five months preceding last December 1, inspectors from the New York state industrial commission found 694 children less than fourteen years old working in factories, mercantile establishments and tenement apartment shops in the first inspection district, in which New York city is located. The inspectors also found 769 children between fourteen and sixteen years of age working without certificates from the board of health and 210 children working longer hours than permitted by the state law.

The industrial activity of New York state is still increasing, according to reports made by manufacturers to the bureau of statistics of the state industrial commission. In the month of February there was an increase in the number of persons employed and an increase in the amount of wages paid. More than 29 per cent additional employees were engaged and more than 58 per cent additional wages were paid that month than in February two years ago, when the industrial boom had reached its stride.

What is practically a trade union of soldiers and sailors and their dependents entitled to pension or separate allowance has just been organized in England. It is called the Naval and Military War Pensions and Welfare league. Its objects are to prevent corruption in the administration of pensions and to see that justice is done to pensioners in "this and other wars."

According to an announcement made by the St. Regis Paper company of Watertown, N. Y., all employees of the company shall become members of their several unions. This applies to papermakers, pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers and stationary firemen. This means the end of the strike which has prevailed at the St. Regis mill for two years.

The International Molders' union of North America recently concluded an agreement with the Central Molders' association of Scotland by which the two organizations will in the future interchange membership cards. The agreement is similar to those already in existence between the I. M. U. and all other European molders' unions.

Steps have been taken to insure that almost every available foot of tillable land in England and Scotland next year will be under cultivation. To accomplish this women must be put in the fields to take the place of men of military age who are giving service to their country in France or elsewhere.

Taunton (Mass.) Stationary Firemen's union has raised wages \$1.50 a week. Before this local was organized, two years ago, stationary firemen were working 12 and 13 hours a day for \$11 and \$13 a week. Today the lowest rate is \$18.50 a week of six days, eight hours a day.

Governor Alexander has signed the workmen's compensation bill passed by the Idaho legislature, providing that employers who file surety bonds may carry their own insurance risk and that others may insure with a state insurance department.

Search of the records develops that the railroad strike of 1877 was the first big strike in the United States, strikes in this country dating back to 1740, when a group of journeymen bakers in New York city struck for higher wages.

Nineteen strikes, involving 4,002 employees in 14 counties of Pennsylvania, were adjusted in January with the assistance of representatives of the bureau of mediation and arbitration of the state department of labor and industry.

San Diego (Cal.) Pressmen's union has raised wages \$1.50 for the first six months of the year and an additional 50 cents a week will be paid during the remaining six months.

Railroad telegraphers employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad raised wages 10 per cent, secured vacations for certain classes of workers and \$50,000 back pay.

One hundred years ago women and children were in the majority among factory hands, and an employer might beat them if he chose to think they were striking.

Oakland (Cal.) city council refused to place on the spring election ballot a proposed antipicketing ordinance submitted by the employers' association.

Siamese capital employing Danish engineers and machinery has built a large cement plant near Bangkok.

Mrs. C. H. Moen of Grand Forks, N. D., is considered one of the most successful female farmers in the United States.

Boilermakers' International had a membership of 1,100 in 1897; now the 50,000 mark has been reached.

Higher pay and more food were recently demanded by 17,000 workmen at the Krupp works at Essen.

Several thousand women are employed as car and engine cleaners on the railways of Germany.

Railway carmen employed on Canadian government railroads get a minimum of 40 cents an hour.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

BOOZER MUST GO.

Employers' liability laws in the different states have been an important factor in bringing about the present attitude of the business world toward liquor. Corporation managers, investigating the causes of accidents in mill and factory, on railroad and waterway, found a large proportion directly due to the drink habit. Hence the reason for the famous "rule G" of the American Railroad association and the total abstinence requirements of big business generally.

In line with this comes the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Mutual of Detroit, which, we learn from the Western Underwriter, an insurance journal, has sent its members a circular letter on the booze question. We quote: "The careful consideration of all moral hazards involved under the compensation law reveals the fact that booze is the biggest."

"Booze is so insidious in its workings that even though an employee may not be actually under the influence of liquor at the time of an injury, a very large percentage of all injuries are either directly or indirectly due to the drinking of liquor."

"Therefore, we are earnestly recommending to all of our members that the service of the booze fighter, whether he drink much or little, be dispensed with as promptly as possible, providing he cannot be made to see the error of his ways and become an abstainer."

LIQUOR BUSINESS AND LABOR.

"The average workman fears being let out of a job more than he does going to hell, and the liquor interests have capitalized on this fear," said Rev. Charles Stelzle before the Federal Council of Churches. And he pointed out that:

"If the money now invested in the liquor business were invested in the average American industry it would give employment to four times as many workmen, who collectively would receive four times as much in the form of wages, and four times as much raw material would be required than is now the case in the liquor business."

Mr. Stelzle said that the number of workmen employed in the liquor business has been greatly exaggerated. The liquor interests purchase annually only about an average of \$10 worth of produce from each farmer in the United States.

FAIRNESS TO TAXPAYERS.

A Muncie (Ind.) judge the other day made the novel ruling that a man not only has a right to lie down in the saloon where he becomes intoxicated but that it is his duty to do so instead of going to some other place. The victim in the case had explained to the judge that after drinking at the bar he felt the drunken stupor coming on and so hurried to the jail, only a block away, and gave himself up, because he did not suppose the saloonkeeper would permit him to sleep off his intoxication on his premises. "So you thought you'd go to the jail and let the taxpayers take care of you?" queried the court. "The next time you get drunk I want you to lie down right there in the saloon and not become a public expense."

INCREASES VALUES.

From report of state auditor of North Carolina.

Value of real estate:
1908\$287,459,602.00
1914 369,079,952.00
Value of personal property:
1908\$174,926,792.00
1914 213,324,039.00

Taxes collected:
1908\$ 2,616,439.62
1914 4,683,875.13

"North Carolina," says Governor Craig, "has never known in all her history a period of greater prosperity than that through which she has passed since prohibition was adopted. Real estate in all the cities and larger towns has greatly enhanced in value and every line of business has prospered."

SCIENTIST FEARS ALCOHOL.

I fear alcohol as I fear the bacillus found associated, probably casually, with anesthetic leprosy, because it does away with the danger signals with which we are provided through our senses—pain, irritability, hunger, fatigue. Each one of these may be rendered less insistent by the use of alcohol, but the real causes of these sensations are left unaffected or may even be increased by the use of the very agent that blunts the "senses" through which they are manifested.—Prof. G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge University, England.

Looked as if There Might Be.

"There is no royal road to learning," said the Wise Guy. "I don't know about that," said the Mutt. "Did you ever notice the number of liveried equipages that wait outside of a private school in a fashionable district around letting-out time?"—Buffalo Express.

Still an Amateur.

"Have you ever loved before?" "Not enough to affect my amateur status, dearest," he replied.—Kansas City Journal.

WRIGLEY'S

A New and Tempting Taste:



As toothsome as the name implies.

The third of the WRIGLEY trio of refreshing, long-lasting confections.

Good for teeth, breath, appetite, digestion.

Have it always with you—it's a boon to the parched mouth in hot work or on long auto trips.

The Flavor Lasts!

Chew it after every meal

Watch Your Colts



For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of this wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen, of any drugist, business dealer, or delivered by SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goschen, Ind., U. S. A.

Canada Offers 160 Acres Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Assisting in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The demand for farm labor in Canada is great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FREE AS A HOMESTEAD

and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filed on the land, to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. This special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years' residence instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul or Duluth to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

W. S. NETHERY, Room 82, Interurban Bldg., Columbus, O.
Canadian Government Agent

Plain Reason.

"Why do they try new plays on the dog?"
"To get 'em licked into shape."

Anoint the eyelids with Roman Eye Balm upon retiring at night, and in the morning observe the refreshed and strengthened sensation in your eyes upon arising. Adv.

In the Crowd.

"This is a jam!"
"Yes, we're in a pickle. Heaven preserve us!"

If you think you can't it's a cinch if you won't.

To Prevent Old Age Coming Too Soon!

"Toxic poisons in the blood are thrown out by the kidneys. The kidneys act as filters for such products. If we wish to prevent old age coming too soon and increase our chances for a long life, we should drink plenty of pure water and take a little Anuric." says the world-famed Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y.

When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain a little Anuric (double strength) from your nearest druggist and you will quickly notice the grand results. You will find it many times more potent than lithia, and that it dissolves uric acid as hot water does sugar.

NEWS OF WEST VIRGINIA

Volga, W. Va.—Golden Medical Discovery proved so beneficial in my past state of ill-health that I was glad to try Anuric, the new discovery of Dr. Pierce. I was in a delicate condition and suffered from many discomforts. I ached all over, was constipated, had indigestion, was extremely nervous; another discomfort was shifting rheumatism, something I had had for years. At that time it was in my hips and lower limbs. I began taking the Anuric Tablets according to directions, and can say, and speak in the bounds of truth, that I have not had rheumatism since. I have no indigestion, and am not constipated. The relief given could not be more satisfactory."—MRS. JOSEPHINE CORDER RYMER.

