

WORLD NEEDS FOOD

Demand Makes Opportunity for Returning Soldiers.

Thousands Will See Glorious Possibilities in Settlement of Available Farm Land in This Country and in Canada.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it? Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and from the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returning, only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of maimed loners? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much-needed structures, is underestimated. Men who fought as they fought, who risked and faced dangers as they did, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the reconstruction of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world, the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Injured to toll, exhausted of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor existence, they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide for themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shodding from every pore.

Action was their watchword, and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them in the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocations gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer existing, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and debilitated nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause in a way so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been a large source of profit.

These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to allow in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But now that the war is ended, and the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Engaged on experimental and demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest tech-



Those of us who are past middle age are prone to eat too much meat and in consequence deposit lime-salts in the arteries, veins and joints. We often suffer from twinges of rheumatism or lambo, sometimes from gout, swollen hands or feet. There is no longer the slightest need of this, however, as the new prescription, "Anurio," is bound to give immediate results as it is many times more potent than lithia, in ridding the impoverished blood of its poisons by way of the kidneys. It can be obtained at almost any drug store, by simply asking for "Anurio" for kidneys or backache. It will overcome such conditions as rheumatism, dropsical swellings, cold extremities, scalding and burning urine and sleeplessness due to constant arising from bed at night.

Send to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a 10c. trial package.

MADEIRA, CAL.—"I recommend Doctor Pierce's Anurio very highly. I have suffered for the last three years with attacks of the bladder, having tried every remedy I heard of but without relief. I saw Anurio advertised in the paper, and like a drowning man grabbing at a straw I thought I would try it also, which I did with great success, as it relieved me almost immediately, before I had taken all of the trial package, and having great confidence in the remedy I immediately sent to the drug store and bought a full-size package. I can say to all suffering from any disease of the kidneys or uric acid troubles, try this remedy and suffer no longer. I have great faith in Dr. Pierce's remedies."—J. P. HAZELRY.

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tical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what. If the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with insurmountable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which it was discovered, had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but an unfriendly character. The deficit law of the United States, adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States, kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary, there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long-existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each vying with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as unbreakable as time itself.—Advertisement.

Bought a Larger One. Mary Ellen's father was a garden enthusiast last summer. His onions could not be used until they were larger than his neighbors'; his cabbages had to become mammoth heads before they could be harvested. In every way his slogan was, "Let things grow until they reach their limit."

The other day Mary Ellen's aunt took her to town to buy a toy piano. She looked at several, and auntie had almost decided to buy one of medium size, when she noticed that her small niece wished to tell her something. Obligingly she leaned over to have this wailing whispered into her ear: "Don't you think we'd better let that one stay here and grow a while?" Then auntie bought the larger one.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

"Cause Unknown." Reporter—"What started the blaze, chief?" Fire Chief (in a whisper)—"Spontaneous insurance."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



Marines, Oldest Branch of Our Military Service

WASHINGTON—The Fourth American brigade was cited the other day. This brigade comprises the Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines and the Sixth machine-gun battalion. These are the marines who immortalized themselves at Boursches village and Bois de Belleau, now officially the Wood of the American Marines—the marines themselves call it Hellwood.

All the world knows about those 12 days at Chateau Thierry—how they blocked the German advance that was rolling on toward Paris six or seven miles a day; how they threw back the crack guard divisions of the Hun; how they drove them backward into the retreat that ended only with surrender.

"Soldiers and sailors, too; "leathernecks" always ready; picked men, physically perfect; sharpshooters and expert riflemen; the first to land and the first to fight—the marines! "What we have, we hold," their motto. Their stereotyped report: "The marines have landed and hold the situation well in hand." Their battle cry: "E-e-e-e y-a-a-a-h-h-h-yip!"

The marines constitute the oldest branch of the military service of the United States. They are even older than the nation itself, having been established by the Continental congress in November, 1775. Pretty much all the world has seen them since; in their 143 years they have made history from Tripoli to China, from the Philippines to Mexico.

In 1913 an attempt was made to abolish the marines as no longer a serviceable branch of the navy. But the people woul! not have it. Congress took measures to strengthen the corps instead of disbanding it. When we entered the war the marines were recruited up to 30,000 and sent to the front as land troops.

You know the rest.



What Is a Bolsheviki? And What Is Bolshevism?

"WHAT is a bolsheviki?" "What is bolshevism?" These are questions which many Americans are asking these days. Probably the word bolsheviki was first used in Russia in 1905 after the splitting of the socialist party. It was applied to the majority faction, "bolsha" meaning "majority."

The socialists split over the "fundamental law" decree. The minority, the mensheviks, was composed of the conservatives who did not favor violence as a method of obtaining reform. The bolsheviks were the radicals who favor bombing, sabotage and terrorism as the means to their end. Whatever bolshevism originally meant, today it means something about like this:

Bolshevism proclaims that socialism as taught by Marx is the panacea for all social and economic ills. Therefore establish at once a socialist republic. Abolish nationalism for internationalism.

Inasmuch as Marxian socialism prescribes seizure and nationalization of private capital, public utilities and all means of production, everything in sight is to be taken over by the socialist state. Theoretically, compensation may be made to escape disorder and violence. But just now compensation is sentimental and unnecessary, owing to conditions.

Bolsheviks hold that the upper and middle classes must submit unconditionally or perish; they are excluded from participation in the government, which must be entirely in the hands of the proletariat. If they resist, terrorism is as justifiable against them as against a tyrannical czar. Opposition is treason to the socialist state.

Bolshevism abhors genuinely democratic and free government. Its dictatorship supersedes the dictatorship of the autocrat or the military despot. Its leaders advocate and practice to the extent of their power the merciless suppression of all civil and political rights.

Europe Discovers the American Superphysique

EUROPE has discovered from our armies in France that the American physique is superior to any of her own. American mouths show American dentistry—and good teeth mean much to a soldier. Americans, except the British, are the only soldiers accustomed to bathe—and medical science appreciates the bath. American soldiers are bigger, huskier and show more "pep."

Dentistry and bathing are well in their way. But the real reason for the American physical superiority is the plentifulness of food in the United States. Europe in our time never has had enough to eat. In America we waste enough to feed the French and Italians. In the reign of Henry VIII. Frodo declared, every English family had beef every day. Certainly never since then has every English family had beef once a week. And England has long been better fed than Europe ever was.

Just now we Americans are eating less and complaining of high prices. We do not know when we are well off. This country has had more food and better distribution of supplies than Europe ever saw, notwithstanding our railroad congestion and faulty methods of transportation.

Moreover, here are better care for the body, more conveniences, more comforts and more mechanical appliances to make life easier. We are farther along the road to material felicity than ever was any country in any period of civilization. The United States is the nearest approach to Elysium.

As the result, the average American is a better animal, a better intelligence and probably a better moral person than the average European.

From an entirely scientific viewpoint, the average American has doubtless a better endowment, a better chance, a better living and a longer life than the average European.

Europe also discovered in the American a first-class fighting man.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!

"WHEN Johnny Comes Marching Home Again, Hurrah!"—there will be great doings. Already the advance guard is arriving and it is easy to get an idea of what will happen when the soldier and sailor boys return in force. The welcome will be warm. Nothing will be too good for them.

But there is more to the home-coming of these boys than a warm welcome. There are many serious problems to be met and solved. To take care of these men, to see that they are returned to useful positions in civil life, is primarily the duty of the federal government. Uncle Sam is a capable person when he gets started. Nevertheless, he has a big job on his hands and there will be plenty of chance for the home folks to help—not only their own, but the boys who have no home folks.

Those who find no job waiting for them must be given work. The disabled must be rehabilitated, trained and made self-supporting. Then there's the boy who took a war bride and has no home.

In the old days, when a pioneer's son married, his father gave him a piece of land and a horse or a pair of oxen. The bride's father gave her a cow and chickens. The mothers contributed pots, pans and kettles. The neighbors got together and had a house-raising. First they knew the young couple had a neat little cabin with all the necessary fixin's.

Of course this sort of thing can't be done in the twentieth century in just that way. But it seems as if the same kind of spirit might prevail now as then. Love and co-operation are not lost virtues. And with love and co-operation almost anything may be done.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)
SILO FOR POULTRY SAVES SUCCULENT FEED



How a Silo for Chickens is Operated.

VINEGAR BARREL IS MOST USEFUL

Can Be Arranged to Furnish Green Feed Which Will Abet Egg Production.

SUCCULENT FEED IN WINTER

Has Always Been More or Less of a Problem With Poultry Raisers—Best Tops, Cabbage Leaves and Waste Greens Used.

A chicken silo—to provide succulent feed for the flock in winter. Ever try one?

Supplying green feed for laying fowls in winter has always been more or less of a problem with poultry raisers. That green feed at all times is most desirable in making up a balanced ration goes without saying, but how to supply it in sufficient quantities and in succulent form when the ground is frozen or covered with snow is not a very easy matter, from an economic viewpoint.

The practice of gathering greens during the open season and drying them for winter use—the method of preparation at feeding time being to steam or boil the greens—is well known. It has been successful, and it has met the purpose intended to such a degree that it is recommended as a good poultry procedure.

To those, however, who seek a green ration approximating a natural state, a poultry silo is suggested for trial. Home-made silos for this purpose have been used by demonstrators and other practical poultry raisers in the South and have given perfect satisfaction. They can very easily be constructed—in the same manner and out of the same material that are used in making home-made silos for cattle—and large expense can be overcome and the same purpose accomplished by utilizing an ordinary whisky, molasses, or vinegar barrel, or a hoghead. The smaller containers are recommended as more convenient where fowls are kept in pens—one barrel for each pen.

Simplicity of Construction. The illustration above shows the simplicity of the construction or rather reconstruction of the barrel type.

The cross section pictured gives an idea of the contents of the barrel or hoghead, showing the layers of different greens. In this connection it may be mentioned that between these layers litter from the barn floor—usually containing grain—may be used. It has a tendency to absorb superfluous juices.

Reducing Losses of Eggs.

The bureau of chemistry, through the food research laboratory, has been assisting in reducing the damage to eggs in transit by giving practical demonstrations at shipping points in loading cars of eggs or mixed eggs and dressed poultry. Much of the damage is directly due to faulty methods of packing eggs in cases and stowing the cases in the car. Four meetings held recently in Iowa were attended by over 100 practical shippers who send eggs weekly, at least, to eastern markets and who expressed great interest in the methods which the department has worked out for the conservation of this valuable foodstuff. They and many others have found the department's folder, "How to Load Cars of Eggs," of assistance. Copies of this folder can be had by writing to the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Green Feed in Winter.

Green feeds for poultry contain only a small percentage of actual food nutrients, but are important because of their succulence and bulk, which lighten the grain rations and assist in keeping the birds in good condition. The poultryman should secure a sufficient supply of such feeds to last through the winter months in sections where growing green feeds cannot be obtained. When chickens are fattened without the use of milk, green feed helps to keep them in good condition. Cabbages, mangel wurzels, clover, alfalfa, and sprouted oats are the green feeds commonly used during the winter. Cabbages do not keep as well in ordinary cellars as mangel wurzels, so where both of these feeds are available the cabbages are fed first. They are often suspended, while the mangel wurzels are split and stuck on a nail or the wall of the pen. Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay, cut into one-half to one-inch lengths, or may be bought in the form of meal. Alfalfa meal has a feeding analysis equal to bran, but is not as digestible on account of its larger percentage of fiber. Clover and alfalfa should be cut while slightly immature if they are to be cured and fed to poultry. The leaves and chaff from such hay are especially adapted for poultry feeding.

A GOOD DISINFECTANT

Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, the external parasites, such as lice and mites, and in some cases the eggs of parasitic worms. The eggs of some kinds of worms are so resistant that disinfectants other than heat have little effect upon them. The disinfectants should be thoroughly applied to the interior of the houses, worked into all the cracks and crevices, spread over the ceiling and the floor, the roosts, dropping boards, and nest boxes. At the same time the feeding and drinking troughs should be disinfected by pouring boiling water into them and afterwards drying them in the sun. Disinfectants are most easily applied to the walls and ceilings with a spray pump or by using a brush. As it is difficult to keep them from coming into contact with the face and hands, the more harmless of the mixtures should generally be used. Ordinary linewash made from freshly slaked lime is excellent, and its properties are well known to all. In the case of an actual outbreak of virulent disease it is well to add to the linewash 6 ounces of crude carbolic acid to each gallon, to increase its activity as a disinfectant.

Incubator Axioms.

Follow the manufacturer's directions in setting up and operating an incubator.

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling with eggs. Do not add fresh eggs to a tray containing eggs which are undergoing incubation.

Turn the eggs twice daily after the second and until the nineteenth day. Cool the eggs once daily, according to the weather, from the seventh to the nineteenth day.

Turn the eggs before caring for the lamp.

Attend to the machine carefully at regular hours.

Keep the lamp and wick clean.

Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days.

Do not open the machine after the eighteenth day until the chickens are hatched.

Selecting an Incubator.

A large number of reliable makes of incubators are manufactured in this country. Some machines have become popular in certain sections because they were advertised extensively rather than on account of special adaptability to the climatic conditions. Cheap machines are less reliable, require more attention, and wear out much quicker than higher-priced incubators, as the value of machines is small compared with the value of the eggs used during the normal life of an incubator. It is poor economy to purchase a machine which is not reliable. Whenever possible it is well to select an incubator which is giving good satisfaction in your vicinity, so that you may get the benefit of the experience of other operators.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh one pound or attain a marketable weight.