

THE WHEAT LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA AN ATTRACTION

THE EUROPEAN WAR MAKES THE GROWING OF WHEAT EXCEPTIONALLY REMUNERATIVE.

One result of the European War has been to reduce the volume of business done by many of the manufacturing institutions of the United States, commercial enterprises have been affected, business of many kinds have been hampered, and a financial stringency has been forced on almost every community. It is not only because it has brought these things about, and created a lot of hardship, but there is the outstanding fact of the terrible loss of life, the great destruction of property, and the disruption of everything near and dear to those whose countries are involved in the war that makes the whole affair highly regrettable. The heart of the entire world goes out in sympathy to those within the area of the trouble. Arrangements have been made to relieve the distress by money and other means. But there is one great thing—wheat and flour—that the European countries will need. The wheat-producing countries are no longer producing, and there is the gravest reason to fear that they will not be for some years. In this case, it would be fully as beneficial and charitable to make provision to meet the loss of Europe's grain crop by encouraging a greatly increased growth on this continent.

The wheat-growing sections of the United States have about reached their limit of production, and this source cannot be depended upon to meet a great deal of the demand that there will be for some years. The only country that is in a position to meet it is—Canada—that portion known as Western Canada. Here there are millions of acres of land, capable of producing from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. All this land is excellent for wheat, and very much is still in the hands of the Dominion Government, and 160 acres of it can be had by the payment of a ten dollar entry fee.

Another vast area is that held by railway and reliable land companies, held at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Improved farms are slightly higher in price. Information regarding these lands may be had of any Canadian Government Agent.

The fact that Canada offers such a splendid opportunity should be accepted with a wide-spread appreciation, and not met with attempts on the part of some to spread misleading statements. The Dominion Government has not taken steps to deny many of the false statements circulated by those who evidently are more interested in injuring Canada than benefiting those who would be benefited by taking up farms in Canada, but in order to correct a highly erroneous impression that conscription is carried on in Canada, that compulsory military service is employed and that there is restraint as to the movement of those not Canadians, the necessity is felt of giving as much publicity as possible to a denial of these statements.

An item to which special exception is taken is one which says: "They are sending them away as rapidly as possible; but the young men are not permitted to leave Canada. All the citizens and those who have taken up homesteads are subject to military duty."

In direct refutation of this, we beg to quote from a recent editorial in the Rochester, N. Y., Herald:

"There is no legal process by which Great Britain can command a single Canadian soldier to enter the field in her aid or even in her most needful defense. Great Britain cannot legally take a dollar of Canada's money for this or any other war without Canada's consent. All must be given voluntarily, if it be given at all. Yet men and dollars are given to the limit of Canada's power to give, just as if Great Britain had both physical and legal power to exact them. Indeed, it is possible that they are given more freely in this way, for what a man gives because he wants to give is likely to be greater than what he gives under force."

"All in all it is a noble picture of devotion to her motherland which Canada offers to the gaze of her admiring and unenvied neighbors." Canada's invitation for immigration extends to all who are willing to go on to the farms.

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada. Advertisement.

Halted in His Search. "They say your husband was out looking for work."

"Yes, I believe he's out looking at work. There are some men digging a hole down at the corner, and he doesn't seem able to get any farther."

—Stray Stories.

Father's Ultimatum. "I think two can live as cheaply as one, sir."

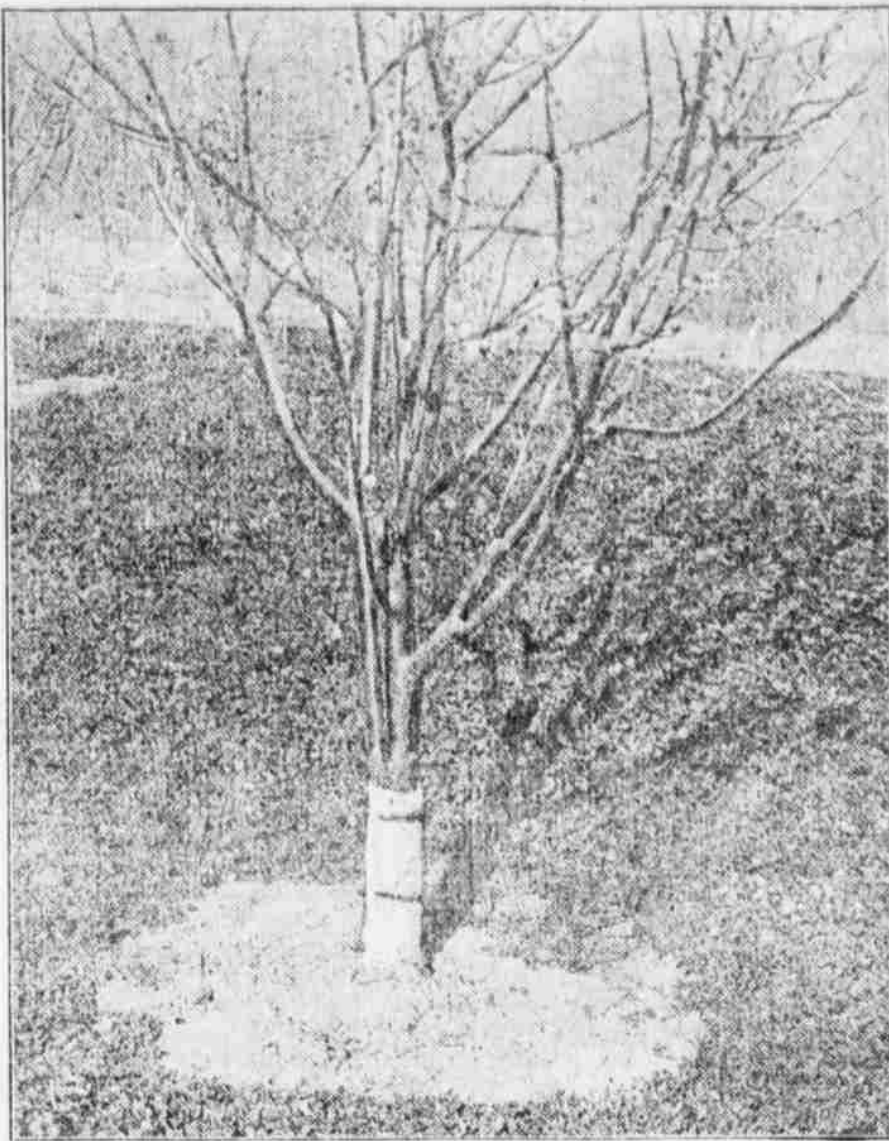
"You can't edge into my family on that theory, young man. I'm willing to keep on supporting my daughter, but you'll have to pay board."

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Ball Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

Gossip never dies from lack of circulation.

Two heads are better than one—in a kissing match.

TIMELY AND PRACTICAL ORCHARD HINTS



Apple Tree Wrapped With Paper for Protection Against Rabbits and Other Predatory Animals.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.) The quince is one of the most profitable market fruits grown, but is not generally found in the market, except in large towns or cities.

Leaves, pine boughs, coarse, strawy manure and old straw or hay may be used for mulch, but whatever is used should be free from weed seeds.

Pruning grapes is now in order. If the prunings are wanted for propagation, two-eyed cuttings, if long-jointed, are preferred. The trees in bundles of 50 and bury in sand in the cellar, or in any well-drained spot out of doors.

Do not let the fruit garden become a jungle of briars and watersprouts. These should be kept down and pruning attended to in its season. Burn all weeds and prunings. Where there is a vacant space, plow and prepare the ground for next spring's planting.

In trimming fruit trees, especially of large limbs, leave a stub of one to three feet in length, for the first year. Then after the wood dies and hardens, cut off as closely as necessary;

FALL HINTS FOR VEGETABLE GARDEN

Burn All Weeds and Rubbish and Get Rid of Many Little Injurious Insects.

The asparagus bed should be given a good covering of compost.

Hot-bed soil should be secured before the ground freezes and placed under shelter, where it can be had at any time.

Light, sandy soil that will not become sodden by water, is good, and should be protected from frost. Have plenty of rich soil for top dressing.

Don't let the weeds and rubbish lie in the fence corners or other places about the garden. Burn, and thus get rid of many insects and larvae of others that harbor underneath it, ready to come out in the spring.

Gather up all the garden tools, ladders, boxes, baskets, etc., that are to be used next year; repair, paint and put under shelter. It will pay you to do it.

As soon as the leaves of rhubarb have been killed by the frost, rake them off and plow a furrow away from each side of the row with a small plow; fill in the trench with manure and plow the furrow back.

Gardens dry out from an excess of coarse stable manure; wood ashes mixed with the soil tends to keep it moist. The potash becomes a solvent and, by keeping the soil moist, greatly increases the value of any manures to be applied. Do not forget this when emptying your ash-pans.

For the vegetable garden, apply a heavy coat of stable manure before the ground freezes; then ridge the land with a plow—ridge to consist of a double furrow thrown up in regular order across the plot. The soil is thus exposed to the benefit of frost and freezing weather, the larvae of many insects destroyed and the soil dries out faster in the spring.

Late-Hatched Chicks.

Late-hatched chickens must have free range and be grain fed twice a day to make strong growth before the weather turns cold. Feed mixed grain—wheat, cracked corn and millet seed—feed a little ground bone and meat twice a week.

Feeding Comb Honey.

Comb honey may be fed at any time of the year or under any conditions, but should be warmed before being placed in the hives as cold honey will cause dysentery.

thus there will be less risk of holes and rotting places in the body of the tree.

The persimmon is a hard tree to successfully transplant, but if the seeds be planted along lane fences, it will grow and be a source of profit. It seems to do better growing in groups than singly. Try planting a handful of seeds of fine fruit this fall. The fruit will keep a long time, if properly dried and cared for.

Yellows in peaches is regarded as contagious and incurable; trees affected with it should be destroyed at the earliest sign of it, by burning trunk, branches, roots and fruits, on the site. Dragging diseased tops and branches through an orchard will infect healthy trees. Late summer and fall are the most favorable times for the detection of the disease. Any nurseryman can tell you the symptoms.

The apple orchard is now recognized as one of the most profitable investments on the farm, or will prove so if the necessary amount of care and attention is given to it.

KEEP PULLETS AND OLD HENS SEPARATE

Young Stock Needs More Feed to Finish Their Growth, as Well as Make Eggs.

A good many people who might otherwise be successful with their poultry have their profit decreased because they allow the young and the old stock to remain undivided in the same house or pen or both during the growing period.

At this particular time the young stock needs a great deal of food and needs to be protected from the old ones, which, if allowed to do so, will abuse them more or less. If free range is impossible, provide separate yards and always keep the young in separate buildings, if possible, or in a separate room at least. If you haven't a separate building you can very easily provide an extra room of some sort for them to roost in.

Pullets getting ready to lay need more feed as a rule than hens which have molted out well, because the pullets need to finish their growth and maturity, as well as make eggs. This is another reason why the young stock and the old should be kept separate. The feed question should also be considered as the young hen often needs different rations than the old in order to produce certain qualities which the one has and the other has not.

GOOD ROOT CROPS FOR THE POULTRY

Fowls Need Something Bulky and Succulent to Take Place of Tender Grass.

When digging potatoes, artichokes, or other root crops, store some in a place easily accessible and do not forget to give your fowls the benefit of them.

The poultry needs something bulky and succulent to take the place of the tender grass and other green vegetation on which they have been feeding for months.

Remember an exclusive grain ration is too concentrated.

Give them something "filling" for a change and see how they will enjoy it. Variety is spice for hens as well as humans, and healthy fowls are the result if this truth is kept in mind, and incidentally we might say, healthy fowls fill the egg basket.



GOOD ROADS

MAKING DIRT ROADS BETTER Foreman Must Know What, How and When to Plow—Avoid Building Up Too Much at One Time.

(By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.) With a sandy soil and a subsoil of clay, or clay and gravel, plow deep so as to raise and mix the clay with the surface soil and sand. The combination forms a sand-clay road at trifling expense.

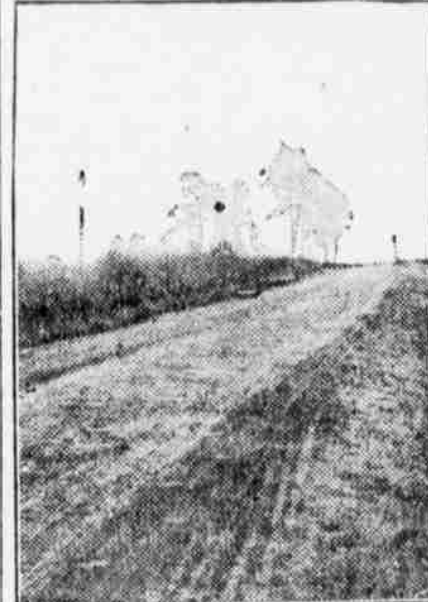
If the road be entirely of sand a mistake will be made if it is plowed, unless clay can be added. Such plowing would merely deepen the sand, and at the same time break up the small amount of hard surface material which may have formed.

If the subsoil is clay, and the surface scant in sand or gravel, plowing should not be resorted to, as it would result in a clay surface rather than one of sand or gravel.

A road foreman must know not only what to plow and what not to plow, but how and when to plow.

If the road is of the kind which, according to the above instructions, should be plowed over its whole width, the best method is to run the first furrow in the middle of the road and work out to the sides, thus forming a crown. Results from such plowing are greatest in spring or early summer.

In ditches a plow can be used to good advantage, but should be followed by a scraper or grader. To make wide, deep ditches nothing better than the ordinary drag scraper has



Virginia Road After Improvement With Top Soil Gravel.

yet been devised. For hauls under 100 feet, or in making "fills," it is especially serviceable.

It is a mistake, however, to attempt to handle long-haul material with this scraper, as the wheel-scraper is better adapted to such work. For hauls of more than 800 feet, a wagon should be used. The machine most generally used in road work is the grader or road machine. This machine is especially useful in smoothing and crowning the road and in opening ditches.

A clay subsoil under a thin coating of soil should not be disturbed with a grader. It is also a mistake to use a grader indiscriminately and to pull material from ditches upon a sandy road.

Not infrequently turf, soil and silt from ditch bottoms are piled in the middle of the road in a ridge, making mudholes a certainty. It is important in using a grader to avoid building up the road too much at one time. A road gradually built up by frequent use of the grader will last better than if completed at one operation.

The foreman frequently thinks his road must be high in the first instance. He piles up material from ten inches to a foot in depth, only to learn, with the arrival of the first rain, that he has furnished the material for so many inches of mud. All material should be brought up in thin layers, each layer well puddled and firmly packed by a roller or traffic before the next is added. A common mistake is to crown too high with the road machine on a narrow road.

The split-log drag should be used to fill the ruts and smooth the road when not too badly washed. The drag possesses great merit and is so simple in construction and operation that every farmer should have one.

Road Building Habit. The road building habit is confined to no one locality. It has a footing in 48 states. All classes take to it.

For Best Results. The little attention that the earth road needs must be given promptly and at the proper time if the best results are to be obtained.

Good Roads Advocates. It is gratifying to observe that every owner of an automobile immediately becomes an advocate of good roads.

The Road Drag. The road drag is the simplest and most expensive contrivance yet devised for maintaining earth roads.

Millinery to Sparkle With the Frost



ALTHOUGH the small hat has triumphed for four seasons it shows not the slightest sign of losing ground. And for midwinter, with fur a furore and many brilliant trimming novelties at the milliner's hand, the small hat cannot be outrivalled for beauty. Velvet and furs look unusually well with the many metallic trimmings which will sparkle along with the frost as long as winter lasts.

Besides the endless number of turban shapes there are small hats with straight brims, made of metallic nets or laces, and velvet crowns for those who prefer brimmed shapes to the turban. Among the most elegant of models are those having half the brim of velvet, bordered with a wide flange of silver or gold lace or net, and the crown of velvet. For a hat of this kind the trimming is often a collar of mink or ermine or fitch. Sometimes a big flower of metallic net, having each petal bound with fur, is used for garniture, and sometimes brilliant silk and velvet roses are used. Hats of this kind are rather difficult to make and require perfect workmanship and the best material.

Occasionally a moderately wide-brimmed hat emphasizes just how be-

coming the brimmed hat can be. Usually it is trimmed with a broad band of ostrich. An example of this style is shown in the picture, and for shape and manner of trimming it cannot be improved upon.

In the pretty velvet turban at the right a narrow fringe of curled ostrich extends about the top of the coronet and the edge of the crown. An applique of fancy braid gives a touch of color at the side. Metallic ribbons are used in bows to finish turbans of this kind. This is an excellent model for women of middle age.

More distinctly suited to the matronly wearer is the turban with a wide fur band about the coronet, headed with a band of steel beads. The crown is extended to simulate a loop of velvet at the center and overhangs the coronet at the back like a tam. This method of draping the crown gives the turban the necessary height.

A collar of white fox fur is effectively worn with this smartly designed hat. Collars and boas of ostrich serve the purpose of fur. They are made in many colors and combinations of colors and are very popular.

To Be Worn With Tailored Suits



THE making of neckwear has grown into a business of really great magnitude, and those who manufacture collars and frills for the necks of woman-kind keep designers as busy as those who create millinery. These designers follow the trend of fashion, but must produce variations in all types of neckwear that will captivate by their daintiness and beauty and have something of novelty to recommend them.

Just now there are several distinct types of collars that are fashionable, leading off with the De Medic type, which will maintain its supremacy. Then there are roll-over and turn-over collars, and those that take their inspiration from the sailor collar. Added to these are frills that extend all around or only part way around the neck.

These several types are elaborated in all sorts of ways. There are medic collars with vestees, others with capes, and still others combined with berthas. And they are made of lace or net or sheer embroidery or organdie, embellished with fine, narrow laces with hemstitching, tucks or cords. All other types are made with as great variety in construction and material.

In finishing neck frills, velvet and satin ribbons and ribbon flowers are added to them, while the medic and sailor types, with turn-over and roll-over collars, indulge in fine embroidery, in evenly laid tucks and in inserted cords, with hemstitching and

lingerie laces to embellish the plain sheer fabrics of which most of them are made.

Just now, to be worn with tailored suits, there are "laundered sets," by which is meant stiff collars and cuffs which are either plain or embroidered, and starched into the required stiffness. One of these collars, with one of the cuffs to match, is shown in the picture. It has a small vestee and fastens up rather close about the neck. The cuff is provided with a little tab which is pinned to the coat sleeve. The crisp freshness of these sets adds 100 per cent of style to the plain street suit. Similar sets of sheer organdie are just as pretty.

A plain vestee with military collar, made of organdie, is also shown in the picture. The fronts of the vestee are hemstitched, the edges of the collar finished in the same way, and the collar attached to the vestee with hemstitching, which is the one decorative feature of this piece.

This standing collar is a novelty that will be welcomed by women who prefer to have the throat covered and those to whom other types are not becoming.

Among the prettiest collars, with cuffs to match, are severe and simple styles in the roll-over collar, made of organdie. Often the only ornament is a narrow, transparent fluted edging. The collars fasten up moderately close about the neck.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.