

FARMER'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Demand for Canadian Cattle After the War.

The opportunities that Western Canada offers to the farmer have time and again been placed before the public through these columns. The cheap price at which the very best lands can be purchased, and the advantage that is to be had in securing one of the free homesteads of 160 acres has appealed to a great many, and they have embraced them. Many, in fact most of those who have done so are today giving testimony to the good fortune and the timely forethought that led them to go to Western Canada, and embark in an era of farming that has placed them away beyond the pinch of want and given them reason to look into the future with a hopefulness that they had not had the courage in the past to forecast.

Not only have they been able to secure good lands at low prices and on easy terms but if they desire they have been able to add to this 160 acres of land free, on conditions that are easy. A resident in the Lloydminster district in Saskatchewan who had been farming in the States for some time, took up a homestead in 1910, and commenced breaking with 4 oxen. Two years ago he bought an adjoining quarter section and now has over 100 acres under cultivation. He says, "As my circumstances improved, I sold the oxen and now have six head of horses, twelve head of cattle, and have always a bunch of hogs on hand."

"On an average I have had yields of 25 bushels of wheat, 65 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels of barley to the acre, and last season from a field of 28½ acres, I threshed 1,040 bushels of wheat. I have made a success of mixed farming and would have no hesitation in advising all who contemplate making a new home to come to this district. I sell cream to the Government Creamery here, and find at all times a good market for live stock and other produce."

This is but a modest statement of what a modest man can do in Western Canada, and could be repeated of hundreds of others.

Scores of cases could be recited where much more has been accomplished, and it is believed that with moderate investment at the present time, the cattle industry of Western Canada will pay large interest.

The Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, in a recent address, ventures the prediction that the Saskatchewan farmer who developed his land along the lines of general stock breeding would make much more money and find a far bigger return for his efforts in ten years' time than the man who devoted his energies purely and primarily to grain raising. This was the coming golden age of opportunity for the stockman and it was up to the Saskatchewan man to get in on the ground floor and prepare himself for the coming demand.

The close of the war would undoubtedly see a great demand for live stock in Europe and it was only reasonable to suppose that this demand would have to be filled almost wholly by American stockmen, both in Canada and the United States. Europe was slowly draining its rural districts not only of its beef and dairy animals but was also using the fiber breeding animals and the end of the war would see a condition of affairs which would render necessary almost the repopulation of the domestic animal kingdom in that continent.

The opportunity of Western Canadian stockmen, therefore, lay in being prepared for this demand when it arose. In view of these facts which must be patent to every student of economic conditions as related to the stock industry, he hoped to see within the next three years the stock raising industry in Saskatchewan given an immense impetus forward, which would put it in the forefront of the producing provinces of the Dominion.—Advertisement.

His Reason.

Moved to pity at the sight of a small boy lugging a monstrous bundle of newspapers, a man stopped and asked: "Don't all those papers make you tired?"

"Nope," the little newsie replied cheerfully. "I can't read."—Pathfinder.

YOU MAY LOOK YOUNG

By Keeping Your Complexion Young With Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These super-creamy emollients do much to keep the skin clear, fresh and youthful, as well as to keep the hair in a live, healthy condition and the hands soft and white.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Rule.

"You must never forget, my boy, that about one-third of all success is pure luck."

"But how can you make sure of this luck?"

"Why, by being successful."—Life.

It takes an artistic bore to be almost entertaining.

GOOD MARKET SQUABS

Best Breeding Stock Is an Essential to Success.

Runt Pigeon Is One of Largest, But Not as Prolific as Good Breeder or Feeder as Homer—Carneau Is Popular.

Prolific pigeons producing large squabs are commonly kept confined in pens, which involves proper housing and a flyway, or outside yard, covered with wire. Common pigeons, allowed their freedom, are less prolific and produce smaller squabs. A study of New York squab quotations shows that the price per dozen for dressed squabs falls rapidly as the weight goes down and the other departs from white. While prime white weighing ten pounds to the dozen brought \$3.75 per dozen in March, last year, in New York, six-pound squabs were not quoted above \$2 per dozen, while \$1.50 was the high price per dozen for dark squabs, and culls brought only five or six cents apiece.

Of the squab-raising varieties the Homer is considered the most popular

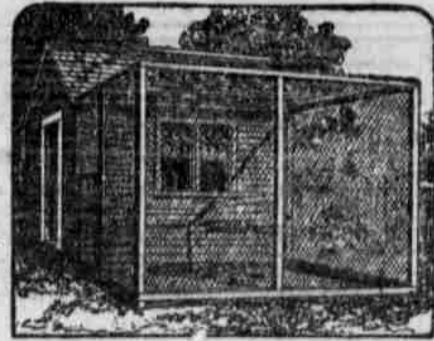


White Runt Female.

variety. The habit of this bird of returning home if allowed freedom makes it necessary to confine pigeons purchased from other lofts. The Carneau pigeon has recently become popular as a squab producer. This variety is somewhat larger than the Homer and it is stated is about as prolific. Several other varieties of pigeons larger than the Homer are used on a small scale in squab raising, especially in crossing with the Homer and Carneau to increase the size of squabs. The Runt is one of the largest but is not as prolific or as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer.

Some of the other varieties reported used as squab breeders are the Dragon, White Maltese or hen pigeon, the White King and common pigeon. Good breeding stock is an essential of success in squab raising, but as it is difficult to tell the age and sex of pigeons, and age is very important, it is necessary to buy from reliable breeders and preferably those who guarantee their product. Variety alone does not insure successful squab production. The birds differ individually and they should be selected for their productive power and vitality, for quality and size of their squabs and their ability to feed and rear offspring. Dark-colored skins, legs or beak indicate poor quality of flesh, bringing lower prices on markets. Care should be taken to select breeding birds which have white or pinkish white skin and light-colored legs.

Pigeons are most valuable as squab producers when from two to six years of age, although many will breed until they are about eight years old. The small varieties mate and breed at five to six months, and the large varieties at eight to nine months. It is advisable, therefore, to buy mated pigeons from two to three years old, or to secure young birds six to eight weeks old and tame them at the proper age. All squabs which are to be saved for breeding should be banded before they leave the nest and a careful record kept of their breeding. Squabs hatched



Expensive Buildings Not Necessary.

in April, May and June, when their value on the market is comparatively small, make good breeders. If a breeding pigeon dies its mate should be removed from the pen and a new mating made.

It is not necessary to put up an expensive building to start squab raising. The illustration shows how an old outbuilding may be utilized for pigeons by a beginner at trifling expense. The wire netting to form the flying pen in above picture cost \$1.25.

DAMPNESS MUST BE AVOIDED

Dry Quarters Are Essential to Health and Growth of Little Ducklings and Chicks.

Dampness is sure to cause trouble among little chicks and little ducklings. They should not be allowed to get into or tip over their drinking water, or to sit down on a damp place in their brooder or yard. Dry quarters are essential to health and growth.

MOST VALUABLE FARM CROPS

Trouble Experienced in Growing Clover, Alfalfa, Peas, Etc., Where Not Grown Before.

Legume crops (clover, alfalfa, peas, etc.) are among the most valuable of farm crops. Trouble is experienced at times, however, in growing them in new agricultural districts or regions where legumes have not been grown before. This difficulty oftentimes is due to the absence of the necessary tubercle bacteria from the soil in question. The practice should be followed, therefore, of inoculating the soil or seed when any of these crops are grown upon ground which has never grown the crop before.

This inoculation may be made by the use of soil from a field in which the legume has grown. This soil should be obtained from the old legume field and distributed over the field to be sown in legumes at the rate of approximately 300 pounds per acre, and at once harrowed or disked in. This operation should take place during the morning or evening or upon a cloudy day, as the intense sunlight destroys the bacteria. Care should be exercised in making this transfer of soil to get it from fields which are not infested with weeds.

Should such soil not be available, Dr. Ira D. Cardiff, director and botanist of the Washington agricultural experiment station, states that the next best method of procedure is to use a pure culture of bacteria which may be mixed with the seed before it is sown.

STARTING WITH LIVE STOCK

Grading-Up Method Recommended as Best Beginning—Use Best Pure-Bred Sire Obtainable.

The average farmer starting into the live stock business is not in shape financially to purchase purebred stock and conduct the business the way it should be. Purebred breeders should not try to set men up in the breeding business who have but very little money and practically no experience. An amateur, starting under such conditions, is almost sure to fail and instead of being a booster for better live stock, curses the breed that lost him money and the purebred breeders in general.

Those without considerable experience and some capital, wishing to start in the live stock business, will find the grading-up method the best in use.

Grading up a herd by the use of a purebred sire is the safest beginning.



Splendid Beef Type.

even for the prospective breeder of purebred stock. It is not only a cheap and safe way of starting in the breeding business, but it brings out plainly in the grades the main breed points and proves what good blood will do. Only a few generations of grading up will be sufficient to place before you a picture of breed characters not seen in years in purebred breeding on a small scale. The only danger in the beginner grading up a herd is that the first results are so satisfactory that to improve the next generation some promising grade is apt to be selected as a sire, which means the stopping of any further improvement.

By all means use a purebred sire as good and well bred as your financial condition will permit.

VENTILATION FOR BROODER

To Be Satisfactory Arrangement Must Be Made for the Introduction of Fresh Air.

A brooder in order to be satisfactory must have a provision for constantly introducing fresh, warm air under the hover for the chicks to breathe. A warmed box with no provision for effective ventilation compels the chicks to breathe the same air over and over again and it soon becomes practically poisonous.

FITTING COLLARS ON HORSES

Splendid Idea to Make Them Fit Snugly to Avoid Danger of Injuring the Shoulders.

In fitting collars on horses it is well to make them fit snugly. So long as the hand will pass readily between the front of the collar and the horse's neck at the bottom and sides, there is no danger of injuring the shoulder. The hames should then be carefully fitted to the collar.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Uncle Sam Wants Foreign Trade Investigators

WASHINGTON.—Young Americans afflicted with wanderlust, who have a speaking acquaintance with Spanish, German or French, will be given an opportunity to travel at good pay if they can satisfy the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of their ability to investigate and report intelligently on foreign trade conditions. The most extensive campaign ever undertaken at one time will be under way soon after the beginning of the new fiscal year in July.

These investigations will be aimed at the newer and more undeveloped markets lying well outside the fighting zone, especially those in South America, China, India, Africa and Australia. Twelve different lines are to be investigated. The difficulty the bureau has experienced in getting suitable men for its foreign investigations illustrates the lack of trained men for foreign commercial work, which has so often been called to the attention of Americans in the last year. There are plenty of men capable of sizing up market conditions in any part of their own country, but there is a different story to tell when a man is wanted to study the prospects of selling goods in foreign countries.

For South America, for example, the bureau wants men who can speak Spanish; who understand their particular line well enough to learn the essential facts so necessary to American exporters, and who, when in possession of these facts, can write them up in clear-cut, logical, convincing fashion. Such men are scarce.

For investigations in the far East a foreign language is not essential, although extra credit is given in the examination for a knowledge of French, German or Spanish.

Playing for High Stakes in the Court of Claims

THERE is a government firing line where firing is almost constantly going on. No blood is spilt, but interest is intense always, for it is shooting for money—big money. Long shots predominate. It is in a queer place for a firing line—in a former art gallery. In other words, the old abode of the Corcoran gallery, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, now houses the United States court of claims; and there nearly every day of the court's sessions eminent counsel endeavor to score a bull's-eye and thereby win for themselves and their clients coin of the nation in sums all the way from a few thousands to many millions of dollars. It is a mighty absorbing and always alluring game because, as a rule the stakes are high. Competitors are numerous because, if a hit is made, the pay is sure.

At the present writing some \$30,000,000 (in fresh crinkly notes of Uncle Sam worth 100 per cent of each 100 cents) are involved. That is, cases are now pending in the court of claims calling for \$38,780,115.70.

A judgment by the court of claims, unless reversed by the United States Supreme court, is as good as cash. It follows that the prize of prizes in legal circles today is some sort of a fairly well substantiated claim against the United States government. Innumerable such claims are discovered and made. The cases now pending number more than 10,000.

Needless to say if all or any considerable part of this \$38,000,000 is paid it will come out of the United States treasury—i. e., out of the pockets of the people of the United States. Therefore, on this firing line the people have their representatives, the same consisting of an enormous staff of attorneys retained upon salaries by Uncle Sam. Nominally their chief is the attorney general, but the attorney general in person is engaged with greater matters—the construction and enforcement of the greater laws, particularly the anti-trust laws. He has very little time to devote to "routine."

The gentleman in actual charge, therefore, is the "assistant attorney general in charge of the defense of suits against the United States." Under the present administration this gentleman is Huston Thompson of Denver, former classmate at Princeton of President Wilson. Mr. Thompson holds one of the many big submerged jobs in the government service.

Insists United States Pay Him Thirty Cents

SOME years ago the crew of a government revenue cutter gave an entertainment, and, according to custom, assessed the cost of the affair among those aboard. Each man's share was taken from his pay. One young man was not in sympathy with some feature of the entertainment and objected to having to pay his share. It cost him only 30 cents, but it was the principle of the thing.

He began to write to the assistant secretary of the treasury, who had charge of the revenue cutter service, and demanded justice.

That was about seven or eight years ago and the man has averaged about two letters a week ever since. He numbers his letters, and the last one numbered seven hundred and something. Two or three years ago he resigned from the revenue cutter service and is now living in New York, but he is still after his 30 cents and the establishment of a great principle. When Charles Dewey Hillis was an assistant secretary of the treasury he sent the man his personal check for 30 cents in the hope that it would end the long correspondence, but it did not. The man promptly sent back the check, saying that he did not want the money, but justice, and that the 30 cents must come from the government itself.

And so the correspondence goes on with no sign of ever letting up.

Where the Government Takes Tremendous Chances

A FIRE occurred recently in one of the detached buildings of the bureau of engraving and printing, which, fortunately, was confined to its place of origin and to a comparatively small damage. The building is used in part as the rag laundry, where the cloths which are employed in wiping the printing plates are washed. Though of brick walls it is far from being fireproof, and the fire department was fortunate in confining the flames. Only the detached situation of the structure enabled it to check the blaze.

The fire did immediate damage of about \$20,000. The actual loss to the government, however, was heavier by the delay of the work in printing money and stamps, which cannot proceed without the cloths, for the treatment of which this department is maintained. The engraving bureau is well equipped in the new main building, but it is compelled to use some of the old parts, and in this respect the situation is much like that of every other branch of the government.

There is scarcely a department that has not some part of its organization housed in a flimsy, fire-inviting structure. The government never insures and indeed it would have to pay 3000 rather high rates if it did seek insurance on the ordinary commercial basis. Many of the "riaks" of the public service equipment are decidedly bad, and considering the values dependent upon the conditions in which the departmental work is done the United States is taking alarming chances of disaster in its regular routine.

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:—

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not

do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I

recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES CONLEY, 616 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice,—it will be confidential.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Warranted

Value of Our Horses.

There are about one hundred and ninety-one million animals in the United States and they are worth, roughly, six billion dollars. Is it any wonder that science has become interested in animals. There are approximately twenty-one million horses in the country, representing an investment of two billion, three hundred million dollars. The despised mule may not be so despised when you consider that he represents five hundred and sixty million dollars of our total wealth and that his kind numbers about four million five hundred thousand.—Popular Science Monthly.

Liberal Obedience.

"Good heavens, Jane, why, when I told you we would have to practice economy at the table, have you canvas-back duck up here and chicken salad down there?"

"Why, dear, didn't you tell me I must manage to make both ends meet?"

Recommending Himself.

"Is it good form for a politician to recommend himself so highly?"

"It's a delicate question. A man naturally feels some hesitation about praising himself. Still, when he wants to see the people get a good public servant, what can he do better than recommend someone in whom he has perfect confidence?"

Concentrated Satisfaction

A great many former users of tea and coffee have learned that there is a pure food beverage made from wheat, which has a delightful flavor.

It never exacts of its users the tribute of sleeplessness, heart-flutter, headache and other ills often caused by the drug, caffeine, in coffee and tea.

Instant Postum

suggests the snappy flavor of mild java coffee, but is absolutely free from caffeine or any harmful ingredient. Instant Postum is in condensed, soluble form, and wonderfully convenient for the home—for the picnic—for travel—everywhere.

If tea or coffee interferes with comfort or success, as it does for many users, try a shift to Postum.

"There's a Reason"