

A DIFFERENCE IN THE INVESTMENT

The Western Canada Farm Profits Are Away in Excess.

Mr. George H. Barr, of Iowa, holds seven sections of land in Saskatchewan. These he has fenced and rented, either for pasture or cultivation, all paying good interest on the investment.

Mr. Barr says that farm land at home in Iowa is held at \$150 per acre. These lands are in a high state of cultivation, with splendid improvements in houses, barns, stables and silos, and yet, the revenue returns from them are only from two to three per cent per annum on investment.

Last year, 1915, his half share of crop on a quarter section in Saskatchewan, wheat on new breaking, gave him \$5 per cent on the capital invested—\$25.00 an acre. The crop yield was 35 bushels per acre. This year the same quarter-section, sown to Red Wile on stubble gave 3,286 bushels. His share, 1,643 bushels of 1 Northern at \$1.56 per bushel, gave him \$2,563.08. Seed, half the twine and half the threshing bill cost him \$453.00. Allowing a share of the expense of his annual inspection trip, charged to this quarter-section even to \$110.00, and he has left \$2,000.00, that is 50 per cent of the original cost of the land. Anyone can figure up that another average crop will pay, not 2 or 3 per cent on investment, as in Iowa, but the total price of the land. Mr. Barr says: "That's no joke now."

Mr. Barr was instrumental in bringing a number of farmers from Iowa to Saskatchewan in 1913. He referred to one of them, Geo. H. Kerton, a tenant farmer in Iowa. He bought a quarter-section of improved land at \$32.00 an acre near Hanley. From proceeds of crop in 1914, 1915, 1916, he has paid for the land. Mr. Barr asked him a week ago: "Well, George, what shall I tell friends down home for you?" The reply was: "Tell them I shall never go back to be a tenant for any man." Another man, Charles Haight, realized \$18,000 in cash for his wheat crops in 1915 and 1916.

Mr. Barr when at home devotes most of his time to raising and dealing in live stock. On his first visit of inspection to Saskatchewan, he realized the opportunity there was here for grazing cattle. So his quarter-sections, not occupied, were fenced and rented as pasture lands to farmers adjoining. His creed is: "Let nature supply the feed all summer while cattle are growing, and then in the fall, take them to farmsteads to be finished for market. There is money in it."—Advertisement.

Cleveland's 60s public school teachers expect increased pay for 1917.

"CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH BOWELS

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

Insects in the United States yearly destroy \$700,000,000 worth of trees.

EAT LESS MEAT

Excessive eating of meat is not only tremendously expensive, but it is positively injurious to health. In place of meat try Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti the most delicious of all food and the richest in nutriment. They can be prepared in a hundred appetizing ways at small cost. Write Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful Cook Book. It's free.—Adv.

Every dentist does a wide-open business.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Translated. "Maybelle used a lot of make-up on her face." "Now I shall call it make-out."

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Now that Lent is here, the family may settle down to quiet days of devotion to spring sewing. The bulk of this work may be out of the way when Easter arrives and out-of-doors calls to everyone who has eyes and a heart for spring. Styles for spring and summer, especially those to govern in the realm of sports clothes, are established, and there is no guesswork about them.

Separate skirts and blouses of wash fabrics are among the things that are

Crape, of all fabrics, lends itself most perfectly to fine work in the making of hats and their trimmings. In the best mourning hats almost no other materials are used, and the correct hat for first mourning employs this fabric for covering the shape and for making its trimmings.

The hat at the center of the group is one of many models for deep mourning that are faced with white crape. This fabric, used only for mourning



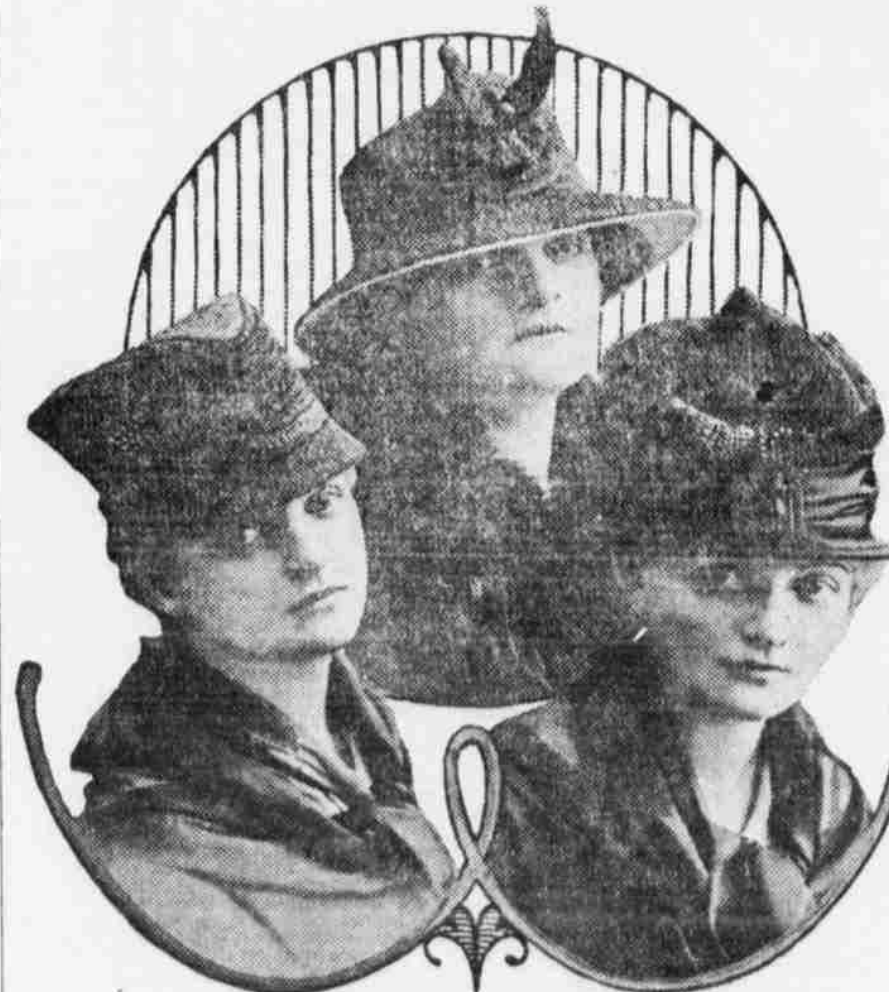
SERGE FROCK FOR GENERAL WEAR

to be disposed of before Easter. Materials for skirts come in patterns designed for street and for sports wear, and new patterns for skirts, in a great variety of designs, make it possible to dispose of this item of the wardrobe requirements. The same is true of blouses.

A one-piece frock of serge (good for all-round sports wear) like that shown in the picture, gives the home dress-maker no uneasiness. It is the most livable of dresses and is developed in unbleached linen for everyday wear and in heavy cotton as well as wools. It is made with a loose blouse, having a sailor collar, and a plaited skirt with panel at the front. The sleeves are plain, with two rows of white braid at the wrist, in keeping with three rows on the collar. The

wear, gives the hat its character and signifies its purpose, so that the hat may be all black, all white, or black and white combined. The white facing is very becoming and is a feature of many crape hats. The hat pictured is entirely plain except for the ornament at the front. This consists of a small pair of wings, made of crape, set to the center of a big, flat rosette, also made of crape. At the center there is a single big dull-jet bead.

The turban at the left is covered with narrow folds of crape, and the fan-shaped ornament at the side is made in the same way, with strands of small dull-jet beads at the center. At the right a narrow-brimmed hat of black silk has a collar of the same material, but the crown is draped with puffs of crape, and a pair of crape



A GROUP OF CRAPE HATS

skirt fastens with bone buttons at one side of the front panel. A dickey for the neck and a smart four-in-hand tie furnish the equipment of this practical dress.

For the daily wear of the schoolgirl it would be difficult to find a model better than this, with which we are all familiar. There is no question as to its good style, for it is always good style.

Some of the new shapes for spring seem to be particularly well adapted to hats made of crape. The shapes, to begin with, are graceful and unusual, and the trend of fashion is set strongly toward fine and intricate work in millinery. Ornaments made by hand, and showing the most careful workmanship, are favored above all other trimmings, for all sorts of hats.

wings, set in a cabochon of crape and dull-jet beads is used for trimming. English crape is waterproof, and therefore one of the most durable of fabrics.

Julia Bottomley

From Green to Blue.

Blue is rapidly becoming the color for evening gowns—electric blue, midnight blue, dark blue, bright blue, everything but pale blue. Black gowns use this bright blue color for decoration sometimes, and a dress made entirely of it, or else trimmed up a bit with a starry silver stuff, is wonderfully attractive. And any evening gown is apt to have malines wound the length of the arm.—New York Evening Post.

WINTER SHEEP CARES

Neglect Is at Expense of Poor Lamb and Wool Crop.

Half-Starved Ewe Cannot Grow Fleece of Good Quality—Dams Need Some Succulent Feed During Cold Weather Months.

The sheep, even if left to themselves during the winter months, will eke out an existence where cattle would starve.

This has led some careless sheep owners to neglect the sheep in the winter. This neglect is always at the expense of a poor lamb crop the next spring, and a very poor fleece of wool.

It is far more economical to grow an eight or ten pound fleece on one sheep than it is to grow the same number of pounds of wool on two or three sheep.

If the sheep are neglected and allowed to run down in flesh, when the winter sets in, the fleece will be injured in both weight and quality.

A fleece of good quality cannot be grown on a poor, half-starved sheep. If the ewes are allowed to get poor during the winter, the chances are that the lambs will be weak and will perish for the lack of nourishment and from cold, while the lambs from a well-cared-for ewe will be much able to stand the cold if they should happen to be dropped when the weather is cold.

The dams will have more milk for their young, too, if they are well cared for.

Sheep need some succulent food during the winter. They should have some rough feed, such as corn stover or



Well-Wintered Animals.

clover hay and, above all, they should have a ration rich in both protein and mineral matter.

Scientists tell us that there is often more mineral matter removed in a fleece of wool than is contained in the sheep's entire body from which the wool is clipped; hence the necessity of a ration with plenty of mineral matter in order to supply material for this superior wool growing.

The flockmaster should carefully guard against exposing the flock to drafts. When they lie in a draft they are liable to become affected with catarrh and to contract colds which produce coughing more or less violent. These coughs frequently become chronic.

Ordinarily not much trimming or tagging is necessary in the winter, but the occasion for both is always more or less present in a flock that is to be kept in a nicely presentable condition. Loose locks of wool are unsightly and should be removed. The same is true of any adherent filth, fresh, or in the dried form, around the buttocks.

KEEPING MANURE IN STALLS

Recommended by Clemson College Where Fertilizer Cannot Be Spread on Open Fields.

Stable manure should never be thrown out on a field where it will not soon be mixed with the soil; nor should it be piled out in the open, for much of the fertility will be lost by leaching. If the manure cannot be placed on a field that is to be planted shortly, it is best to allow it to accumulate in the stall, being careful to keep the stall dry and well littered.

Corn stover, wheat, oat or rye straw, leaves or pine straw can be used for litter. Besides absorbing the liquid manure and saving it for the plants to use, the litter adds fertilizing materials of value. It is a good plan to use as much litter as possible for bedding; for by being mixed with the animal manure it is more readily decayed. Much waste material can be made into good manure in this way.

The stalls should be fairly deep so that they will hold all the manure which accumulates between times of planting the various crops. The animals will pack the manure by tramping, and it keeps best when packed. It should be moist, but not wet, and should be protected from sunshine.—Clemson College Bulletin.

SUPPLY CLEAN, DRY BEDDING

Hog Pen Should Be Cleaned Out Once Every Week and Fresh Supply Put In—Not Wasteful.

In winter the only way to keep the hogs' bedding reasonably comfortable is to keep it dry. If allowed to absorb moisture it freezes, the heat of the hog's body thaws it again, all of which makes unsatisfactory conditions—extreme changes of temperature, dampness, pneumonia.

There is but one way to keep it dry—clean the pen and put in fresh bedding once a week. All the old bedding should be taken out, not simply some new dumped in. It is not wasteful of bedding because much less is needed if it is dry.

LIME GOOD FOR VEGETABLES

Particularly Beneficial to Beets, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers, Cabbage and Cauliflower.

Recently there was developed a new interest in the use of lime. Our soils have become more sour than they were when our ancestors used lime, because we have been using commercial fertilizers, which have, as a rule, a very souring effect. The most natural question to follow is: "To what vegetable crop should I apply lime for the greatest net returns?"

Recent investigations show that the crops most benefited are such as beets, cantaloupes, celery, cucumbers, onions, lettuce, spinach, cabbage and cauliflower. Many others are helped some, while some few may be injured. One of the greatest benefits from the use of lime is its wonderful benefit to the soil improvement crops such as clovers, soy beans, vetch and grain cover crops.

The truck farmers and market gardeners throughout New Jersey are buying more lime than usual, according to the New Jersey State Agricultural college. The application of lime is very beneficial to many marketable crops, but one of its great values is realized in an indirect way, namely, from the increased growth obtained in the clover crop, especially in the case of legumes. Furthermore, lime increases the organic activity of the soil, and makes available much plant food which the roots otherwise would not be able to obtain. Loose soil is made more adhesive, and sticky soil is loosened up. In short, lime is an excellent soil conditioner.

REMEDY FOR STOMACH WORM

Drench of Copper Sulphate Has Been Found Most Satisfactory by Ohio Experiment Station.

Sheepmen having flocks infested with stomach worms and tapeworms may free the animals of such pests by treatment before turning out to spring pasture. For this purpose a drench of copper sulphate has been found most satisfactory in the flocks of the Ohio experiment station.

Two fluid ounces of a solution made by dissolving an ounce of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) in two quarts of water is sufficient for a yearling, and a two-year-old sheep needs three fluid ounces. A long-necked bottle or a rubber tube and funnel may be used to give the dose. Most effective results follow when the sheep are fasted for a day both before and after treatment. Water should not be given for a few hours preceding and following the dosing.

Digestive disturbances, poor appetite, loss of flesh and general weakness indicate the presence of worms. Lambs are most seriously affected, the experts say. Ridding the sheep of worms in the spring will result in fewer losses in the lamb crop.

COMFORT FOR GROWING PIGS

If Young Animals Are to Be Source of Profit, They Must Be Kept in Proper Condition.

If those fall pigs that you have or your farm are to be a source of profit you will have to give them good care and a comfortable place to sleep in. Let them run about the yard or pas



In for a Little Petting.

ture to their hearts' content during the day, but see to it that they have a dry, warm place for the night.

A good feed of nice, warm stop night and morning will help them along wonderfully. Keeping the fall-farrowed pig comfortable is half the battle in making it a profitable animal on the farm.

SOWING SPINACH IN SPRING

Seed Can Be Planted During First Part of March—Soil Should Be Prepared in Fall.

Few people realize that spinach seed can be planted during the first part of March. The ground should be prepared the fall before by plowing and harrowing. At the time mentioned the spinach seed is broadcasted over the ground, using about twenty pounds of the Thick Leaf variety to the acre. If the soil happens to be workable at that time, it may be lightly harrowed. In any event, a light, even coating of rotted stable manure should be spread over the ground to cover the seed.

Planted in this manner, the seeds will germinate and grow a little every sunny day, and by the usual time for planting the spring spinach these plants will be well started. The crop will be ready for cutting a week or ten days earlier than it would be otherwise.

HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

Choose an agreeable diet

Keep the digestion normal

See that the liver is active, and

The bowels always regular

Should weakness develop, TRY

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

One of the new gasoline farm tractors is designed to do little more than the work of a single horse.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding skin.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Never dust electric globes while unlighted. The static electricity generated will break the filaments.

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, for large trial package of Anuric for kidneys—cures backache.—Adv.

Brazil in November exported 5,587,716 pounds of crude rubber.

Strong Drinks Irritate

Strong drinks like beer, whiskey, tea and coffee, irritate the kidneys and habitual use tends to weaken them. Daily backache, with headache, nervousness, dizzy spells and a rheumatic condition should be taken as a warning of kidney trouble. Cut out, or at least moderate, the stimulant, and use Doan's Kidney Pills. They are fine for weak kidneys. Thousands recommend them.

A Nebraska Case

"Every feature tells a story." Robert Francis, retired farmer, Elmore, Neb., says: "For quite awhile my kidneys were disordered and I had a weak and lame back. My back ached steadily and it hurt me to do any lifting. I was obliged to get up several times at night to pass the kidney secretions, too. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me as soon as I took them and continued use rid me of all the ailments. I have felt fine since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS** FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boschee's German Syrup

We all take cold some time and everybody should have Boschee's German Syrup handy at all times for the treatment of throat and lung troubles, bronchial coughs, etc. It has been on the market 31 years. No better recommendation is possible. It gently soothes inflammation, eases a cough, insures a good night's sleep, with free expectation in the morning. Druggists and dealers everywhere, 50c and 75c bottles. Don't take substitutes.

Boschee's German Syrup

ECZEMA

Money back without question if HUNT'S CURE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 50c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Kills Rats, Mice, Bugs. Die outdoors. 10c and 25c.

Stop! Listen! 40 acre improved valley farm, 6000 Free list. RICHARDS, Sherman, Tex., Ill.

GALL STONES

AVOID (No Oil) No more Gallstones. Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back, Side or Shoulder; Liver Troubles, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Bloating, Headache, Constipation, Flatulency, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, etc. are common Gallstone symptoms. GALL STONES send for home treatment. Medical Book and FREE Liver, Stomach, Gall Trouble and Appendicitis, etc. Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. W-9, 212 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.