

## FARM LABOR IN DEMAND IN WESTERN CANADA

Extraordinary Inducements Being Offered.

Previous articles have dealt with the necessity of producing extra quantities of foods to feed the world during this stress of high consumption and paucity of production. Instead of the condition improving it is growing worse, and unless drastic and immediate action is taken, prices will continue to climb high. It is hoped by the Canadian government that by offering extra inducements to secure a homestead of 100 acres of excellent land in the homesteading areas of Western Canada, with the combined effort of the farmer in extraordinary preparation of tillage and bigger wages than ever, that Western Canada, with the assistance of a Divine Providence, may produce a greater number of million acres of wheat than ever in the past. The farm laborer can now secure a homestead on easier conditions than ever before. All the time that he works for a Western Canadian farmer during 1917, after he makes his entry or filing will count as residence on his homestead for that year, leaving him but two additional years' residence, before getting title to a piece of land that should then be easily worth \$1,000. The response to this offer has been wonderful, and hundreds have already taken advantage of it.

The climate of Western Canada is one that breeds energy, instills life and buoyancy, and with the soil that the country possesses, no greater asset could be desired. The country is past the pioneering stage; its ability to grow all the smaller grains better than any other portion of the continent has been proven so often that it seems a waste of time to speak of it. The high name that has been given the country it raises, has placed it in the high column with the best states of the Union. And then social conditions, something that every housewife asks about, are as nearly perfect as could be wished for. Thousands of miles of telephone line connect the remotest hamlet with the principal cities of the country and continent, miles of excellent graded roads, as well as the perfect natural roads of the prairie, make driving and hauling easy. Gridironed as these provinces are with railway lines bring the farm near to Atlantic or Pacific, or United States markets, rural mail delivery brings the settler still closer to the homes abroad. Rural and consolidated schools everywhere are easy adjuncts to the colleges and universities, which are said to be among the best on the continent.

Taxation is light, and only applied on the farm land, cattle, implements, etc., on the farm being exempt. Many farmers, having realized sufficient from one crop of wheat to pay for their entire farm holdings, have installed their own electric light and heating plants, have their automobiles and many luxuries they would not have possessed on their old home abroad. Life is comfortable and existence enjoyable in Western Canada. In no country is there a greater percentage of contented farmers, and in no part of the continent is farming easier or more profitable.

Land there will produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, while there are many cases where the yield was higher, as high as 70 bushels. What this means to the farm laborer does not fully appear on the surface. He will get good wages, he can secure a homestead worth at the end of three years about \$1,000, while working for wages he can put in residence duties, and can also look around, and find a good location.

Besides the homesteading attraction of Western Canada, there remains the other fact that other lands can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30, while improved farms may be had at reasonable figures.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid in-

crease in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to \$100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from \$10.00 to \$30.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at \$100.00 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.—Advertisement.

### He Knew.

A supervising principal recently was testing some children in reading and, in order to know whether they interpreted correctly, asked the meaning of different words. One word which promised difficulty was "christened." When asked, none could tell its meaning. In order to lead up to its meaning the supervisor asked: "Well, what do they do when a baby's born?"

One urchin, whose home must have had a recent visit from Mr. Stork, popped up and said, "They weigh it."

## BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box. Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach. Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret at night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

### Can't Be Done.

"Will you explain this war situation in two words?" asked the puzzled citizen.

"I'm sorry, but I can't accommodate you," answered the student of international politics. "The vocabulary of a person with average intelligence is about 2,000 words, but when he tries to explain the war he usually ends by getting black in the face and merely spluttering."

### A Marvelous Herbal Tonic for Women

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—"When I was going through middle life I became all run-down, was very nervous and suffered with severe pains in my back. A doctor advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and it brought me through in a strong, healthy condition. I have always used the 'Pleasant Pellets' and found them to be a splendid regulator of the stomach, liver and bowels."—MRS. MARY MORGAN, 186 16th Ave.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original Little Liver Pills. These tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules—the smallest and easiest to take. Made up of May apple, the dried juice of the leaves of aloe and the root of jalap. Almost every drug store in this country sells these vegetable pellets as well as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery. If not obtainable send 25 cents to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will mail a package of the Pellets.

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If You Suffer With ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, Investigate Dr. Knollenberg's New Drugless Treatment.  
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My Guarantee for Special Treatment—You Don't Pay if I Fail.  
If you remain in my sanitarium under my care and treatment. These treatments not only benefit, but eradicate poisonous accumulations from the system.  
Office and Sanitarium 24th and Farnam Sts. Phone Doug. 7295. Omaha, Neb.

## LEEK GROWS IN FAVOR

Belongs to Onion Family and is Used for Flavoring.

Plant is Easy of Culture and Usually Grown as Second Crop, to Follow Vegetables—It is Hardy Perennial.

The leek belongs to the onion family, and is used mostly as flavoring for soups. Well-grown leeks have a very agreeable and not very strong onion flavor. The leek is of the easiest culture, and is usually grown as a second crop, to follow beets, early peas and other large vegetables. In form it is a hardy, flat-leaved, bulbous perennial. The blanched stems and bulb are used in cookery for seasoning in the same manner as the onion.

The leek has not, in the past, been much cultivated in this country except near large cities and where there is a considerable foreign population, but of



Leeks.

late years its value is becoming more generally appreciated, and now most gardens contain at least a few plants.

The seed should be sown in a seed-bed in late April or early May and the seedlings transplanted to the garden in June or July, when they should be five or six inches tall. At this time the tops should be cut back half and the plants set deep twelve to fifteen inches apart and six to nine inches asunder. The reason for setting the plants so deep is that the neck and lower part of the leaves are to be used in a blanched condition. The soil may be drawn toward the plants in cultivating to further the blanching. One ounce of seed is used to 100 feet of drill.

Being very hardy, the plants may be dug in late fall and stored in the same manner as celery, in trenches or in a cool root cellar.

As the mild flavor and excellent seasoning qualities of this vegetable are beginning to be more generally known, the demand is increasing, and it may now be found on all the vegetable stands.

## SUPERIOR MIXTURE FOR HAY

Oats and Canadian Field Peas Make One of Best Crops—Use Grain Drill for Seeding.

A mixture of oats and Canadian field peas makes one of the best hay crops which can be seeded and harvested in the same season. The mixture will produce larger yields than either crop seeded alone. Peas, being a legume, make the hay richer for feeding purposes than oats alone and improve the soil. Also, the oats support the peas so that harvesting is much easier. The mixture should be sown two to three inches deep at a rate of two bushels oats and one bushel peas per acre. Use of the grain drill is the best way to seed the crop, but if a drill is not available the seed may be broadcasted and covered with a disk or harrow. Sow at oat seeding time or as early in spring as land can be prepared. Cut the hay when the oats are in the milk-ripe or early dough stage and the pea pods well formed, but not ripe. A palatable and nutritious hay, yielding one and one-half to three tons per acre will result.

## PREPARE FOR ALFALFA CROP

Four to Six Weeks Should Intervene Between Plowing and Seeding in Eastern Sections.

Where land in the East is plowed in the spring for alfalfa, at least four to six weeks should intervene between the time of plowing and seeding, during which time the land should be harrowed every 10 or 12 days to keep down the weeds and to conserve the moisture. Where the soil is inclined to be too loose or when there are any clods, the roller pulverizer is an excellent tool to use.

## MOST PROFIT IN ASPARAGUS

Where Product is Well Grown and Put Up Acceptably It Will Bring Remunerative Prices.

Asparagus is one of the most profitable truck crops grown, for although the marketing season is not very long, the product, where well grown and put up acceptably, will bring remunerative prices. Profits depend upon earliness of marketing, size and quality of the product, and close attention to careful grading and good appearance.

## GOOD COMBINATION

A large poultry raiser in Connecticut kept his flock penned in the orchard. He picks the finest apples from those trees seen in that section. They have a different flavor than those of the same kind. They are earlier and larger than those receiving ordinary care. The only reason is that the poultry fertilize the trees and keep the insects off to a large extent.

## CORN FOR FODDER AND SILO

Plant an Early Variety for Green Feed for Cows During Summer—Cultivation Kills Weeds.

For feeding green to cows during the summer plant an early variety of corn. Select rim-cut, sod-ground, or ground from which a crop of crimson clover or green rye has been cut off. Plow the ground, harrow and roll before the fresh plowed ground can dry out. Mark out the long way of field and drill half bushel of corn and 400 pounds of a standard bone fertilizer to the acre. This is much the quickest and most economical way. It saves time and labor.

The corn is put in at the right depth and without waste of seed. Four hundred pounds of a good superphosphate to the acre, applied to good sod land, will bring a good crop of forage. If the land is thin, spread a coat of manure and harrow it in, then drill the corn in with the phosphate. Run the drills three feet apart. If the field is weedy, plant in hills, so the crop can be cultivated both ways. As soon as the corn can be plainly seen, start the sulky cultivator, using the steel chisel teeth.

Early cultivation kills weeds, and starts vigorous growth of corn. Plant the variety of corn that is best suited to your soil and climate. Home-grown seed is best and much the cheapest. The number of acres to plant will depend upon the capacity of the silo, and the number of stock to feed. One acre of good land, given thorough culture, will yield ten to twelve tons of forage.

## LETTUCE RAISED IN SPRING

For Best Results Plants Should Be Started in Hotbeds—For Fall Crop Drill in Seed.

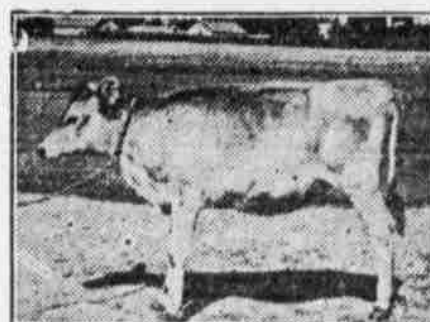
The reason for failure to get lettuce to head properly is probably too high a temperature. In outside garden work head lettuce may be grown only in the early spring and late fall. It will not head during the heated summer period.

For best results in the spring, plants should be started in greenhouses or hotbeds and after being well hardened off, set in the open at not less than 12-inch intervals as early as the ground may be got into proper condition. For the fall crop the seed should be drilled in the rows where the crop is to mature, covering the seed but lightly, and thinning out the plants to the required distance after germination is complete. In this case the seed should not be sown until after the first of August.

## DON'T FEED CALF TOO MUCH

Stomach of Young Animal is Small and Excessive Amount Always Results in Disorders.

Under natural conditions the calf takes its milk frequently and in small quantities. The calf's stomach is small and an excessive amount always results in indigestion and scours. For the first two weeks five or six quarts, or about 10 or 12 pounds per day, is all the largest calf should be allowed to take. A small calf, as a Jersey, does not need over eight to ten



Healthy Young Jersey.

pounds per day on the start. This may be fed in two feeds per day, or better, in three, for two or three weeks. As the calf grows older somewhat more milk may be used, but at no time does it need over 16 or 18 pounds, or eight or nine quarts per day, but it is safe and economical to feed as high as 20 pounds to a large calf if skim milk is plentiful.

## FOR DETECTING WEED SEED

Hand Lens is Useful in Searching Out Dodder and Other Noxious Seed in Alfalfa.

The hand lens will be found very useful in detecting dodder and other weed seeds in alfalfa seed. The general quality of unadulterated seed can be estimated on the basis of color. Fresh seed is light olive green and gives a bright glossy surface when rubbed with the hand. Alfalfa seed which is of any shade of brown is questionable. One should not purchase seed when the sample contains any considerable percentage that is discolored.

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For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence. **SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND** 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen, of any druggist, harness dealer, or delivered by **SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.**  
Philadelphia will this year spend \$6,000,000 to improve city streets.  
A broad-minded man never loses any sleep because another man's opinions fail to agree with his own.  
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.  
Auricle cures Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism. Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Adv.  
Baltimore, Md., has enacted a strict law against dog-stealing.  
Wichita, Kan., has adopted city manager form of government.  
Australians tan ostrich skins.

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General Roofing Mfg. Co., Greeng Varnish Co., Mound City Paint & Color Co., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

No Wonder. "What did your husband think of that twenty-dollar hat you bought?" "Oh, he just raved over it."  
Every man knows about the pebble in his own shoe.  
Alfalfa seed, \$6; Sweet Clover, \$5. J. W. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.—Adv.  
St. Louis, Mo., has 163,000 registered voters.  
New York city has 102,530 registered automobiles.  
Better Still. "Experience is the best teacher." "Perhaps so, but time gives you a great many more wrinkles."  
**LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES**  
One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes feel easy and gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.  
Some men never accomplish anything because they are unable to find an easy mark to put up the money.

**No Eggs, Milk or Butter**  
The following recipe shows how an appetizing, wholesome cake can be made without expensive ingredients.  
In any other recipe the number of eggs may be reduced one-half or more by using an additional quantity of **ROYAL Baking Powder**, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.  
**EGGLESS, MILKLESS, BUTTERLESS CAKE**  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 1/2 cups water  
1 cup seeded raisins  
3 ounces citron  
1/4 cup shortening  
1 teaspoon nutmeg  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/4 teaspoon salt  
2 cups flour  
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder  
The old method (fruit cake) called for 2 eggs  
DIRECTIONS—Put the first eight ingredients into saucepan and boil three minutes. When cool, add the flour and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake in moderate oven in loaf pan (round tin with hole in center is best) for 35 or 40 minutes. Ice with white icing.  
Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., 125 William Street, New York.  
**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes, adds none but healthful qualities to the food.  
No Alum No Phosphate No Bitter Taste