

FLOCK TO CANADA

Immigrants of High Order Settling on Western Plains.

Removal of Restrictions Necessary During the War Has Shown World's Faith in Dominion's Future.

For a period during the late war, and for a while after its close, there was put into operation by the Canadian government legislation restricting certain classes and people of the countries which were not lined up with the allied nations from being admitted to Canada. This was quite necessary, and the reasons for it will be so apparent that they need not be given. However, the time came, in the early summer of this year, when it was deemed possible to remove some of these restrictions. It was found that there were many who came under their ruling that were of a class that Canada needed and who needed Canada. The restrictions, doubtless, were drastic, but were needed. The news of their removal, sent broadcast, has met with such a response as to give ample evidence that they had not killed interest in Canada, and that faith in the Dominion as a country where a new existence, happy and fruitful, was as complete as ever. As has been stated by one writer dealing with this subject, "the opening of the doors a little wider has but disclosed the dammed-up state of the stream, which, given freer release, is pouring in fuller force over the Dominion."

As to the moral effect of the legislation that enabled these restrictions to be carried out, it showed that while Canada was seeking settlers, its lands and its homes were not intended as a shelter for those unable to meet the standard set as Canada's laws of civilization, the concessions which have removed these restrictions still have in view the maintenance of this standard, and those who are still allowed in are subject to the same requirements that have prevailed for years. As pointed out by the writer previously quoted, "Canada has successfully impressed on those countries from which she draws her people that her prime and crying need is for those who will go on land, and of those entering the country the bulk is composed of agriculturists. Every country which has formerly contributed to Canada's population has resumed its mission to its shores."

"The lowering of the barriers" has had a farther-reaching effect than the entry into the country of many formerly debarred by reasons of financial stringency. It has had a moral effect. The restriction was rightly regarded as an indication of Canada's internal economic condition, and many persons and families of comfortable means contemplating Canadian settlement were discouraged from doing so. In the removal is seen the first blush of the dawn of better days, and consequently many of those arriving are in a condition to establish rapidly and securely. "Though Canadian immigration falls broadly into the two classes, British and American, many European peoples have contributed in a large measure to the agricultural development of the Western provinces, and it is gratifying to note the same healthy interest in Canada evinced by the most desirable of these."

"Amongst those from the European countries are Serbians, Poles, Swiss, Roumanians, Dutch, Jugo-Slavs, French, Danish, Norwegians, Swedes, Finns and Lithuanians. All have constituted fine, desirable citizen-building material, as the few detentions and lesser deportations bear testimony. Furthermore, the disturbed industrial conditions of the New England states have resulted in the commencement of an exodus of French-Canadian families back to their old homes, which may reach an appreciable size."

"On all sides this awakening of interest is evident. It is a new faith borne on the crest of the wave of brighter prospects, the dawn of a fuller realization, in the continued inability of many other countries to emerge from the economic slough into which the war plunged them, of the desirability of Canada as a country more rapidly throwing off its post-bellum depression, and its great place in the world's immediate future."

"British migration is of a healthy and desirable order, of sturdy composition, and frequently heavily capitalized. Many Scottish farmers have already arrived this year."

"Every state in the Union is contributing its quota, and joining with those who have been in Canada for a number of years in the work of reclaiming the virgin prairie of the great plains of the West and converting them into immense fields of golden grain, or its grasses into fodder for the dairy cow or the fattening steer.—Advertisement."

No Pleasure Without a Partner.
A man would have no pleasure in discovering all the beauties of the universe, even in heaven itself, unless he had a partner with whom he might share his joys.—Cicero.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes
That itch and burn, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the bath. 25c each.—Advertisement.

Deceived.
"What a lot of antique furniture the Scandys have." "Not nearly so much as they think they have."

CONTROL CHINCH BUGS BY SPRAYS

Countless Millions of Insects May Be Destroyed by Use of Nicotine Sulphate.

BULLETIN OUTLINES SCHEME

Three Periods When Pests May Be Destroyed Most Effectively—Co-operation Among Neighboring Farmers Most Essential.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Barriers of various kinds are one of the most effective ways of controlling chinch bugs at wheat harvest time when they migrate from the smaller grain fields to the row-crop fields. Countless millions of the bugs may often be destroyed also by using nicotine sulphate spray in the wheat stubble, immediately following the binder. How to fight this pest by these methods is described in Farmers' Bulletin 1223, The Chinch Bug and Its Control, by J. R. Horton and A. F. Satterthwait, scientific assistants in cereal and forage insect investigations, bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

There are three periods, the bulletin states, when chinch bugs may be destroyed most effectively: In November and December, by burning or plowing down their hibernating places; in May and June, by spraying in wheat fields with oil-emulsion nicotine sulphate, and trapping in barriers, following by spraying in marginal rows of corn, if necessary; and in September, by plowing corn stubble deeply before the bugs have gone to winter cover.

Chinch bugs spend the winter largely in bluestem and other bunch grasses in pastures, neglected fields, roadsides, sunny hill slopes, and similar uncultivated places. These should be burned over in November and December, and unused areas kept as clean as possible. The bugs leave their winter quarters in early spring, migrating to fields of wheat, oats, and other small grain until it is nearly ripe and then attacking the corn and other row crops. Trap strips of millet, oats or rye should be placed between the winter quarters of the chinch bugs and the nearest fields of small grain.

Fully \$46,000,000 worth of wheat, corn, oats, grain sorghum and broom corn is destroyed annually by chinch bugs. They occur over the entire United States east of the Rocky mountains, so that there are few climatic



Chinch Bug.

conditions which they are not able to withstand. Fungous diseases and parasitic enemies of the chinch bug are of little help in reducing its numbers.

Aggressive work against these insects is more profitable than defensive work, the bureau of entomology believes. Co-operation among neighboring farmers in ridding their fields of chinch bugs by spraying is absolutely essential. If the bugs are destroyed in one field but unmolested on a neighboring farm they will quickly reinvade the territory from which they were banished.

Farmers' bulletin 1223 describes the newest and most effective machine and hand sprayers and gives formulas for the insecticides of greatest value. It may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture.

CAPONS BRING HIGHER PRICE

Meat Is of Finer Flavor Than That of Cockerel and Will Be Produced at Less Cost.

Capons will produce fifty per cent more growth during the same period than will cockerels. More than that, the meat will be of a finer flavor; it will be produced at a lower cost, due to ease of fattening, better endurance of close confinement, and more docile disposition; it will also sell at a higher price.

PROFITABLE POTATO SPRAYS

Where Blight Is Prevalent Fifty to One Hundred Bushels Increase Per Acre Is Expected.

Potato spraying can be made profitable in almost any part of the country. Where blight is prevalent, fifty to one hundred bushels per acre increase may be expected from proper spraying, and even in the absence of blight twenty-five to forty per cent increase in yield is not unusual.

LEADING BREEDS OF GEESE FOR MARKET

Toulouse and Emden Are Most Popular in This Country.

All Utility Breeds Are Kept for Production of Flesh and Feathers—African Is Rapid Grower and Matures Early.

Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American standard of perfection, namely, Toulouse, Emden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties, or the common goose, with wild geese.

Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Emden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Emden, Chinese and African are easily the



A Toulouse Gander.

most popular breeds of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All utility breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers; and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm, there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

The Toulouse, the largest of the standard breeds of geese, is a good layer, producing from 20 to 35 eggs a year, is docile, grows rapidly, and makes a good market bird. However, its dark pinfeathers make it a slightly less attractive market goose than the Emden.

The Emden, a large white goose, slightly smaller and with somewhat longer legs than the Toulouse, is only a fair layer and is usually less prolific than the Toulouse. This breed has white pinfeathers, is a rapid grower, and matures early.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Emden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

There are two standard varieties of Chinese geese, the Brown and the White. Both varieties mature early and are said to be prolific layers and rapid growers, but shy and rather difficult to handle.

WISE TO BURN DEAD ANIMALS

Big Bottle Flies Breed in Decaying Animal Matter and Depredations Cause Loss.

The big bottle flies are abundant in warm weather. There are several kinds of flies that infest wounds on animals, and all of them breed in decaying animal matter. The bureau of entomology tells us that if all dead animals could be disposed of properly, no cases of infestation of living animals would occur.

A wound on a fine bird often causes death because of the depredations of these flies. It is not unusual for a bird to be in bad shape before the owner knows it is hurt. The only safe way is to burn dead animals, and disinfect a wound promptly. Limber neck has been traced directly to the eating of carrion by the victim.

PARIS GREEN FOR POISONING

Mixed With Hydrated Lime It Should Be Dusted on Foliage While Dew Is on Plants.

In using Paris green for poisoning biting and chewing insects, that is, the type that bite off and chew up their food, apply 1 to 3 teaspoons of the Paris green to 6 tablespoons of dry hydrated lime. Dust this on the foliage of plants while damp with dew. Paris green will not dissolve in water and hence is not suitable for spraying unless the sprayer agitates the mixture constantly.

PROTEIN IN ORCHARD GRASS

Plant Endures Hot Weather Better Than Timothy and Seems to Thrive in Shade.

Orchard grass is a standard grass which endures hot weather better than timothy and also seems to thrive better than most other kinds in partial shade. The objectionable features are its bunched habit of growth and the tendency of the hay it makes to become woody when cut a trifle late. Early harvested orchard grass is good, and carries a little more protein than timothy hay.

DAIRY FACTS

PRACTICE OF PASTEURIZING

Dealers Know That Milk So Treated Keeps Better and Prevents Spread of Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The practice of pasteurizing milk is growing rapidly in the cities of this country, as shown by figures collected by the United States Department of Agriculture. Through pressure of health departments and through voluntary action by milk dealers, plant after plant has been switched over from raw milk. It is now generally recognized by those who have studied the problems of milk supply, that proper pasteurization does not injure the chemical or nutritive properties of milk, and that it does destroy all bacteria that may produce disease. Milk dealers know that milk so treated keeps better and satisfies customers, and that it prevents outbreaks of disease which might cast discredit on their product and injure their business.

With these facts in mind it is easy to see why the practice has grown. In 1915 only 77.8 per cent of the cities with population of more than 500,000 reported more than half of their milk pasteurized, while in 1921 every city in this class had a milk supply more than 50 per cent of which was pasteurized. In 1915 more than 10 per cent of the cities of 75,000 to 100,000 people had no pasteurized milk, but during the past year all of them had some part of the supply pasteurized.

The increase in pasteurization in small cities is particularly striking. Take, for example, those from 10,000 to 25,000 population. In 1915 about 40 per cent had pasteurized milk, but in 1921 nearly 61 per cent had it. Even in cities below 10,000 population pasteurization is becoming more common.

KEEP CREAM DURING SUMMER

If Cooled to 50 Degrees Promptly After Separating It Will Keep Several Days.

The dairyman must figure a way to keep the cream in good condition during the hot weather months. There is always someone saying "cream can't be kept sweet very long during the summer months," but it has been proven that cream cooled to 50 degrees shortly after separating can be kept sweet for several days.

To accomplish this, it is necessary to have a cooling tank. Such tanks may be bought from the dairy supply houses, but if only a small quantity of cream is produced a homemade tank will do the trick. This tank is made as follows:

Take a water barrel and around it make a box about 3 feet square by about the height of the barrel, insert a pipe leading from the pump into the



Cooling Tank for Cream.

barrel extending to the bottom. An overflow pipe is then placed on the opposite side of the barrel leading to the outside of the box. This overflow pipe should be placed as high as the neck of a large cream can. The intake pipe from the pump should extend to the bottom of the barrel as the warm water then rises and overflows.

The space between the box and the barrel is filled with sawdust or other insulator and the box finally covered to the edge of the barrel. A close fitting lid is then placed over the top of the barrel and completes the tank. When a partly filled can is set down a stick across the barrel above the can will help to hold it down.—A Miller, in the Farm and Home.

METHOD OF RAISING CALVES

Most Economical to Make Use of Good Calf Meal on Farms Where Whole Milk Is Sold.

Where whole milk is sold, undoubtedly the most economical method of raising calves is by the use of a good calf meal. Calves that have been raised properly on calf meal make just as good cows as those raised on whole milk or skim milk.

When Cow Holds Milk

When a cow persists in holding her milk, a common remedy is to attempt to divert her attention from the operation of milking by providing some tempting food.

Drawback to Dairy

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the dairy business is that a cow will produce a little milk, no matter what she is fed. Too many dairymen are satisfied with that little bit.

Methods Work Well

The methods aren't the same, but one works as well as the other—culling hens and culling cows.

Be Regular With Calves

Be regular in the various operations performed in caring for the calves.

RAIL "OFFICER" STEALS GOODS

Special Policeman Looted Trains of Merchandise He Was Hired to Protect.

GOOD DETECTIVE WORK

Disguised as "Fence" He Goes Into Thieves' Hangout and Arranges to Buy Stolen Goods—Thief Meets Tragic Death.

New York.—Although Benny Levy, detective for the Erie railroad, has had many exciting adventures, his quests for stolen merchandise have brought him none more exciting than his capture of Tony Randazzo, an Erie policeman who stole the goods he was supposed to protect.

One of the greatest "leaks" the railroads have to compete with today is the merchandise thief. Millions of dollars in freight merchandise are stolen annually from the nation's railroads.

Benny Levy, who has broken up many gangs of these freight thieves, found that his best disguise was that of a "fence," or buyer of stolen goods. He frequented the saloons and cafes in the foreign districts of New York City, mixing with the thieves and gangsters and there, always posing as a "merchant."

One day he was approached by Tony Randazzo, special officer for the Erie, who informed him that he had silks and linens valued at \$19,000 at his house, which could be purchased at a cheap price. Benny made arrangements to visit the house the next day and look the stock over.

In the meantime, however, he decided to look up Randazzo's record. He found he was on the payroll of the railroad as a special officer, his job being to watch the cars in the freight yards and protect them against thieves. Then, Benny looked through the rogue's gallery and discovered that Randazzo had been a criminal all his life and had just finished a prison sentence when he entered the employ of the railroad.

Levy met Randazzo and satisfied the thief that he was a disposer of stolen goods. They haggled over the price and finally Levy agreed to pay the price demanded by Randazzo, and left the house, supposedly to secure a truck. Instead, he telephoned police headquarters, and a detachment of officers went to Randazzo's house, only to find that the thief had escaped. They loaded the stolen goods into the patrol and carted it to police headquarters.

Puts Up Hard Fight

One morning, a few weeks later Levy himself ran into Randazzo as he was coming out of a Hudson river tube. The two men closed and fought des-



Haggled Over the Price.

perately, rolling down the gutter of the street for nearly a block before a traffic officer came to the aid of the detective and took Randazzo in charge. The freight robber was indicted and later released on bail. Later he disappeared, his bail was forfeited, and the case against him stood on the prosecutor's calendar "waiting disposition."

Then, track walkers along a New Jersey railroad found a mutilated body and a short piece of rope ladder. The body was that of a "rattler," a man who robbed trains while they were in motion by lowering himself on a rope ladder to the car door, opening it and throwing out the merchandise. Then he would climb up a ladder, drop off at a grade, and go back for his plunder. This rattler, however, failed to his ladder securely, and he met a horrible death. Detectives of the railroad identified the dead man as the long-sought Randazzo and now Levy has turned his attentions to other bandit chieftains.

Married Eight Days, Seeks Divorce.
Oaktown, Ind.—Married eight days, Arthur Cox has filed suit for a divorce from Ethel Cox. Mrs. Cox is guilty of inhuman treatment, he alleges.

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Emergency Call.
Alicia is very much interested in a disappearing stairway in grandma's new bungalow which leads to a loft above, used for sleeping quarters in an emergency. So the other evening when a carload of relatives drove up just at dark Alicia said:
"O, grandma, you might as well turn on the stairs—here's seven allnighters."

Children's handkerchiefs often look hopeless when they come to the laundry. Wash with good soap, rinse in water blued with Red Cross Blue Blue.—Advertisement.

Genius Explained.
Genius has been explained by an Irish surgeon as the product of a germ which gets into and around the human brain.

Nebraska Directory

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