

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. He said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. With the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from \$12 to \$15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields running from 200 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 20 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the oat prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. In all parts of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts where last year there was a partial failure of crops, the condition of all grain is universally good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce.

There are those throughout western Canada who predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat raised there this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophecies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of hot winds reducing the quantity in some parts, but with the strongly rooted crops and the sufficiency of precipitation that the country has already been favored with, this possibility is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can probably still be purchased at the price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost absolute assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in prices.

Mr. White says that these lands are as cheap at today's figures with the country's proven worth as they were a few years ago at half the price when the general public had but a vague idea of the producing quality of western Canada lands. The land agents at the different towns along the line of railway are very active. A large number of acres are turned over weekly to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no better are sold at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The homestead lands are becoming scarcer day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northerly part of the central districts. It has been found that while these are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is fully as productive as in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more open prairie areas do not possess; that there is on these lands an open acreage of from fifty to seventy per cent of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, while the grasses are of splendid strength and plentiful, bringing about a more active stage of mixed farming than can be carried on in the more open districts to the south.

The emigration for the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those who will go this year will be those who will buy lands nearer the line of railways, preferring to pay a little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railways some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and he found that the correspondence at the various offices has largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

Any one desiring information regarding western Canada should apply at once to the Canadian Government Agent nearest him for a copy of the "Last Best West."

Awful!
Mrs. Willis—Isn't it awful the way people paw over goods in a store?
Mrs. Gills—Shocking. I went over to the waist counter this morning and picked up every single garment and there wasn't one that didn't have the marks where somebody had been handling it.

Real Optimist.
Bull Dog—Gee, but you look fierce with that can on your tail.
Cheerful Dog—Ah, get out! That's jewelry.

Beautiful Post Cards Free.
Send 2c stamp for five samples of our very best Gold Embossed Birthday, Flower and Motto Post Cards; beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 721 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

The walk for men to learn self-quest in the school of suffering.—George Eliot.

Two may be company—unless they are husband and wife.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



Overfeeding must be avoided.

Keep weeds out of strawberries.

Farm teams should have extra care.

Horses should not be checked up when at work.

Wild mustard causes but little trouble in the corn belt.

Ensilage materially reduces the cost of raising and fattening cattle.

Sometimes old strawberry beds will pay to keep for another fruiting.

Ordinarily the best animal food for hens at this time of year is cut green bone.

For the women who love plants there is nothing so pleasant as indoor gardening.

A sanitary stable is absolutely necessary for a uniform quality of good butter.

It costs less to raise strawberries in a new bed, and they are of better size and flavor.

A man who cannot succeed with a scrub flock will hardly make a success with a pure bred herd.

Dairy farmers should not raise or buy timothy hay for cows. Clover or alfalfa is much better as a milk producer.

With the majority of farmers the pasture provides the sole summer feed for all the animals except the work horses.

A patch of rutabagas or an acre of pumpkins will make the cows remember you with increased yields next fall and winter.

The temperature of the cream when in the churn should range from 55 to 56 degrees, and it should be churned for 30 to 40 minutes.

The sheep that shears ten pounds or over, an animal of good size and strong back, with proper attention will make money for its owner.

The great advantage of the cream separator over the various systems of cream-raising is that thick or thin cream, as desired, may be obtained.

Home-grown seeds, pure, free from weeds and found by local experience to afford satisfactory yields, are generally to be preferred over all others.

Summer selection should be kept up until the fowls are fully grown. Dispose of every little runt that shows up, because they are not worth keeping.

Get the horseradish into the ground just as soon as possible. Plant the roots two or three inches deep with the thick end up. The soil must be very rich.

All infertile eggs have a value. While it is unlawful to sell these eggs we find that when well boiled and mixed with cornmeal they make excellent food for chicks.

To give the hen heat and energy, we use carbonaceous matter (carbohydrates—starches). The two must be mixed. Fats, to a more or less extent, can be found in every article of food.

A gallon tin fruit can with holes made a half inch from the open end and inverted over an inch deep pie pan makes an ideal drinking fountain. Use the scrub brush on the pan once in awhile, too.

When corn is several inches high, put in the sulky cultivator set to mellow the ground fully five inches deep when corn is small and shallow; when stalks are half grown and roots spread across the rows.

The Pekin duck is very hardy, a good layer and fattens quickly. The ducklings, if well cared for should be ready for market in ten weeks. They should be killed before the pen feathers begin to grow.

Poultry has the added advantage in the rotation of not actually requiring the exclusive use of the soil, as is the case with all other crops. Grow your crops, corn or hoe crop, and the chickens may occupy the same land, and both corn and chickens will be better for it.

Pigs are a necessary part of the farm dairy just as they are of the farm feed lot. Whether you are feeding for beef or milk the pig may be depended upon to make a nice little bunch of money on the side. And, as in the case of other farm animals, the pig is a money-making machine which does its work according to quality.

According to the figures given out by the government it costs the farmer in the Upper Mississippi valley an average of \$14.07 to raise an acre of corn east of the river, and \$10.58 in the states to the west of that dividing line. The difference in cost is due to the high value of the more eastern lands, and consequently higher rental value.

Alfalfa roots are fine and tender.

Iron sulphate solution kills dandelions.

The horses should have free access to salt at all times.

Goats must be driven in when a hard shower comes up.

A rich sandy loam with clay subsoil, is the best ground for berries.

Do not allow a dying or worthless tree to stand in or near an orchard.

Beef, maul and meat scrap are fed by many poultrymen with excellent results.

Club root of cabbage is one of the most annoying yet easily controlled of diseases.

The matter of growing the corn and filling the silo is of great and growing importance.

Cattle on pasture can be fed grain and made ready for market early in the summer.

Wheat and oats in equal parts ground together are excellent for chicks of any age.

As soon as the corn is up, or even before, go over the field with a weeder or smoothing harrow.

Flaxseed may be broadcasted, but is generally drilled at the rate of from two to three pecks to the acre.

A small amount of animal food is required by all poultry, especially during the time of egg production.

Try to see that the chicks are not fed until at least 48 hours old; then give water first, feed afterwards.

Failures in the sheep business, in nine cases out of ten, may be traced to overconfidence and "plunging."

The farmer who makes milk production his business is a dairyman, and he needs the best of dairy cows.

If one has pigs that have to be kept in a yard all summer, sweet corn is the best green feed he can grow for them.

Barley and kafir corn are both good poultry feed, but not essential when one has plenty of the above mentioned grains.

Dairyman doing a small business connected with farming cannot live up to the standard without increasing the cost of milk.

The temperature in a brooder the first week should be 95 degrees, second week 90 degrees and the third week 85 degrees is enough.

Corn silage and alfalfa make an excellent ration for dairy cows and good yields of milk have been reported where nothing else was fed.

Go over the young apple trees and cut off every water sprout with a sharp knife close to the trunk. Do it early and they will heal this season.

It is the early vegetable that brings the big price and the man who sticks to his hot bed and makes good use of it always gets to market first.

There are several crops which may be planted for late summer pasture which will furnish fresh, succulent green feed for all seasons of the year.

Two or three days after potatoes are planted go over the field with a harrow, and continue this until the plants are several inches above the ground.

As soon as the potatoes are planted and up sufficiently to cultivate, it is becoming customary, and necessary, to spray with some poison solution to kill the bugs.

The fruiting strawberries should have all weeds and grass cut out between plants; take a sharp, narrow-bladed hoe and cut the soil fine without disturbing the roots.

The poultry yard should be all cleared away and tidied up in June, and all coops and racks no longer in use securely stored away in some shed where they will be kept dry until next season.

One can spread ashes, lime, land plaster, pulverized lime rock, etc., with the manure spreader by first putting a layer of litter in the bottom of the spreader and the fine material on top.

A remarkable thing about alfalfa is its perennial youth. When one growth is removed another one comes on immediately to take its place, and so continuously as long as moisture and temperature conditions are favorable.

With the scrub hog it is "root, hog, or die," hence the long snout. His narrow body aids him in getting through small fence-cracks and if he fails to find a place large enough to go through the fence, he can soon dig under with his long snout.

It is a good plan to keep outdoor brooders in a house or inclosure of some kind if it is nothing more than a muslin walled shed to protect the youngsters against the chill winds and sudden showers of early spring.

In a study of the root system of wheat, made at the Langdon, N. D., sub-station it was found that the roots went to a depth of four feet four inches, while the grain was only 24 inches high. Seventy-five per cent of the roots were at a depth of over two feet.

"The time is coming when cement will be the universal building material on the farm. A concrete floor and wall eliminate the rodent and most vermin, and in a few years a well constructed building with bin attachments will save enough grain to pay for the cost of construction.

SILO SHOULD BE REGARDED AS NECESSITY ON STOCK FARM

Huge Receipts Is No Longer an Experiment and Is as Valuable to Man Who Breeds Stock as to Dairyman—Silage Very Materially Decreases Cost of Putting Pound of Beef onto Feeding Steer.

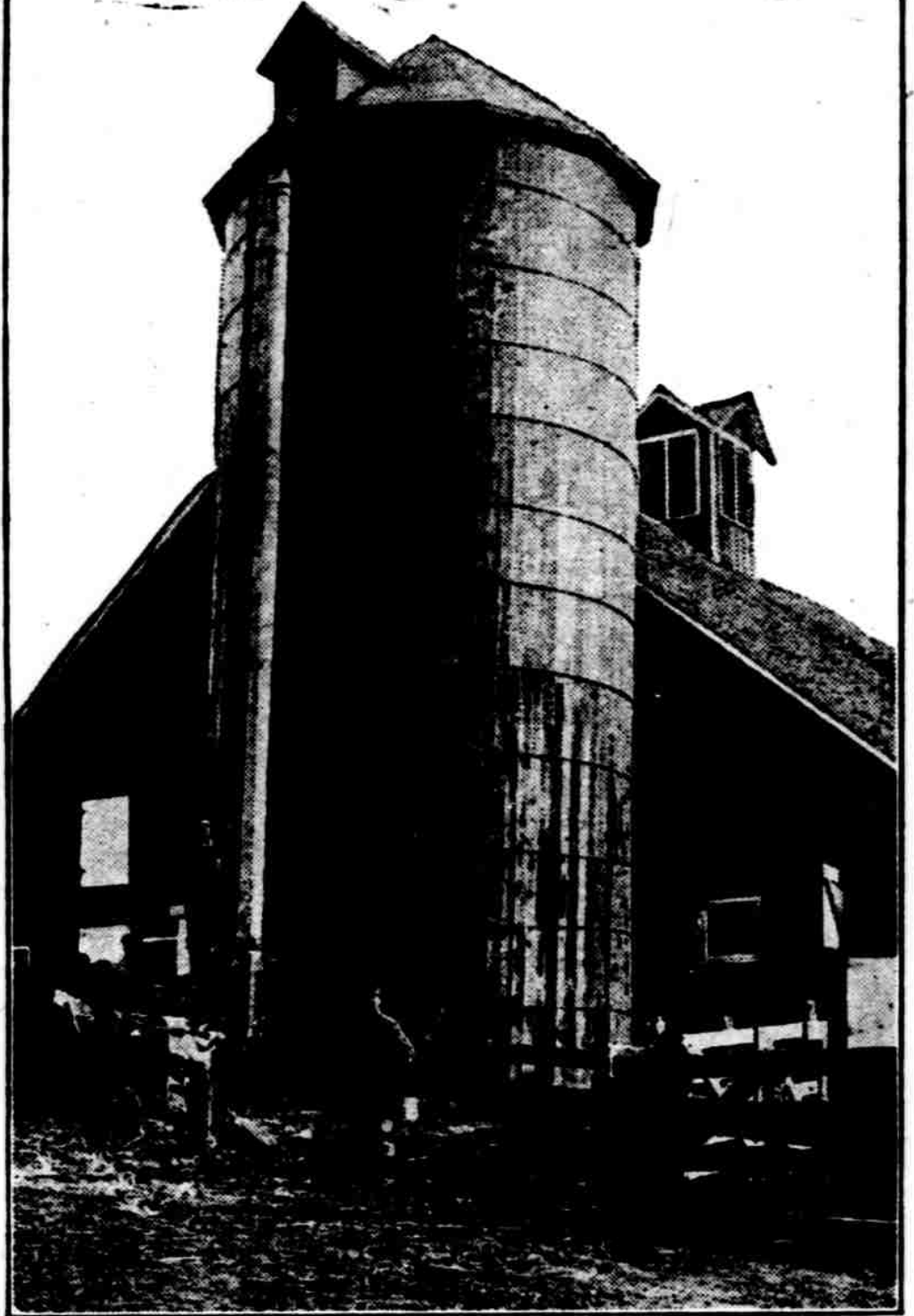
We have been laboring in season and out of season to induce farmers to build silos. It has been used by dairymen with success for thirty years, but not more. Have you not a couple of neighbors who would be benefited by having a silo? If they are not convinced of this, can you not get them to convince themselves by investigating it? Then can you not arrange to co-operate in buying a cutter, and, what is quite as important, in filling the separate silos? Can you not agree to plant an early corn and a later variety?

Suppose you cannot fill one man's silo before it is dry; you can easily remedy that by putting in water. We have done it and it works finely. You can even take the corn that stands in the field ready for husking and make good silage out of it if you put in water enough; or you can plant some sorghum and corn, and let the abundance of moisture in the sorghum make for the deficiency in the corn.

All these things are worth thinking

to enlist the co-operation of your neighbors. The same silage cutter and the same power will answer for two neighbors anyhow, and frequently three, but not more. Have you not a couple of neighbors who would be benefited by having a silo? If they are not convinced of this, can you not get them to convince themselves by investigating it? Then can you not arrange to co-operate in buying a cutter, and, what is quite as important, in filling the separate silos? Can you not agree to plant an early corn and a later variety?

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A Silo for a Stock Farm.

in the civilized world at some season of the year. With us the most dangerous time is in July and August which are usually droughty periods, when the grass is short and flies are bad. We are finding out that by having a summer silo we can provide pasture out of the silo until the rains come in the fall.

Some of the readers may shake their heads at this, but we are telling them agricultural gospel truth. They may say: While we often have these dry periods in July and August, we do not always have them. Some years we have excellent pastures. True, but your silage will keep almost as well as the fruit your wife keeps over from a year of abundance to a year of want. Last year we fed on one of the farms belonging to the Wallace family silage that was two years old. Apparently it was just as good as the year it was made.

Why do we talk about it now? Because, if you are going to have a silo this fall for either winter or summer use, you ought to be thinking about it; not about the building of it or the cost of it, although it is worthy of thought, but where you will plant your corn to necessitate the least hauling and diminish the expense; about what kind of silage you want, whether rich with corn or scant in corn. You can determine that by the thickness of planting. If you want silage rich in corn to fatten steers, you want to plant it as you do for the market—for the maximum of ears; but if you want it to feed to the dairy cows and want a large yield of stock with small grain yield, you must plant it thick.

The main reason we are talking about it now is because to put up a silo and use it economically you want soft, greasy paste, which still contains some water. The desiccation is completed by placing the paste in a drying room heated to a moderate and uniform temperature. The milk powder thus produced has been proved by analysis to contain all of the constituents of the milk, except the water, in an unaltered condition. The process is equally applicable to whole milk, and to milk deprived of part or all of its cream.

Farrowing Sows.
Oats, wheat, bran and middlings, with a quiet corner and a warm place, for the farrowing sows.

FRENCH MILK POWDER PROCESS

Article Produced Found by Analysis to Contain All of Constituents of Milk Except Water.

The processes currently employed for making milk powder are based upon desiccation by heat. In a process recently devised in France by Lecomte and Lainville the action of cold is substituted for that of heat. The milk is poured into vessels similar to those which are used for producing blocks of artificial ice, and is cooled to a few degrees below the freezing point (about 28.5 deg. F.). Suitable precautions are taken to prevent the water of the milk from freezing in a solid mass and to cause it to assume the form of fine snow. The congealed milk is then placed in a centrifugal separator which revolves very rapidly. The snow crystals remain in the machine while the other parts of the milk are expelled in the form of the

about. What we want to impress upon your minds just now is that you cannot afford not to build a silo if you are in the stock business. You can no more do without a manure spreader or a grain drill. There are some things that are well settled over most of our territory. There are sections, say in the extreme north, where it is more of a question as to whether one should build a silo or not, because these northern farmers can grow roots to much greater advantage than we can and silage is not so practicable in a very long and cold winter on account of the freezing. This, however, is only in the extreme northern sections. Throughout the corn belt the silo should be regarded as an absolute necessity on the stock farm in every section where there is liability of summer drought.

Onion Culture.
Much labor and alertness attends the raising of a crop of onions and it takes experience to produce a crop successful in every particular. No beginner should attempt to raise onions from seed on a large scale. A quarter of an acre should be the maximum limit for a beginner. In most cases less would be more advisable. This would be enough to lead him step by step into the work successfully.

Danger of Early Grass.
Too much early grass will physise the work horses severely, which will run them down in flesh.

Farrowing Sows.
Oats, wheat, bran and middlings, with a quiet corner and a warm place, for the farrowing sows.

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Farm School Graduates.
Out of 184 graduates of Illinois College of Agriculture, 115 are farming, 40 are teaching or in experimental work, seven are in the United States department of agriculture and one is an agricultural editor. The rest are engaged in pursuits of agriculture.

Growing Asparagus.
Everybody grows rhubarb, but few farmers know that they can grow asparagus just as easy. It is one of the most delicious vegetables grown and requires no special care. Start with one or two year old plants.

Here's to Your Good Health and Pleasure
Come—follow the arrow 'til you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—
Coca-Cola
Real satisfaction in every glass—map and sparkle—vibrant and go. Quenches the thirst—cools like a breeze.
Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome
5c Everywhere
THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Whenever you see an Arrow Brand of Coca-Cola

AS TOMMIE UNDERSTOOD IT

Figure Out for Yourself Just What Had Been Done With That Dog Ordinance.

One year, in a certain town in Maine, a tax was levied on dogs for the first time. It caused quite an excitement among the dog owners, as many of them had dogs good for nothing except for pets.

So the next year an article was inserted in the town warrant to repeal the dog law. All interested attended the meeting.

When Mr. W. came home his children, who had a pet dog, met him, eager to hear the result. Mr. W. said: "Well, boys! they have repealed the dog law."

Little Tommie, four years old, caught the words from his father and entering into the spirit of the occasion, rushed in to where his grandpa sat reading, and shouted: "Grandpa, they have repealed the law dog!" "Have what?" asked grandpa. "They have repealed the dog." "What did they do with the peeling?" asked grandpa. "Don't know. I'll ask papa," and he legged it for the door. "Papa, what did they do with the dog-peels?" "Buried them," said papa, laughing. Tommie rushed back. "They put um on berries, grandpa!" "What did they do with the berries?" asked grandpa. "Et um, I spouse!" said Tommie, thoughtfully.

If you are a paper hanger or dealer in Wall Paper, it will pay you to know that T. J. BEARD & BRO., Omaha, Neb., have ready for distribution, (among the trade only), the finest and most complete set of wall paper sample books ever offered to the Western trade. This assertion we will verify by sending you an application a set by express all charges prepaid, and not asking you to sell the goods unless you find them O. K. in price, style and quality—superior to any you have ever handled. We have but a limited number of sets, which we desire to place at once on above conditions. With these books you will be able to meet all competition, whether your customers desire the cheapest or most expensive goods, and don't you forget, that our location assures you of quick delivery and low freight rates. Long sets for store dealers, and short sets for canvassing. Please specify which you desire. To secure a set you must send in your application at once. T. J. BEARD & BRO., Omaha, Neb., Oldest Wall Paper House in Nebraska.

Rest for Tuberculosis Patients.
Dr. Joseph H. Pratt of Boston, who was the founder of the first tuberculosis class in the United States in the Emmanuel church in Boston claims that in the treatment of tuberculosis absolute rest, often in bed, must be extended over a period of months, before the consumptive should take any exercise. He says: "Prolonged rest in bed out of doors yields better results than any other method of treating pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients will have a better appetite, and take more food without discomfort and gain weight and strength faster than patients with active disease who are allowed to exercise. Complications are much less frequent. When used in the incipient stage recovery is more rapid and surer."

The One Thing Needed.
"Arms and legs are not so indispensable, after all," remarked the man who narrowly escaped with his life in an explosion where he lost the use of both arms.
He sipped his milk in silence through a straw, shook some change out of his pocket to the waiter, and, reaching down with his mouth for the lighted cigar, puffed vigorously. Then, bowing his head and jamming it into his hat on the table, he arose and turned to go, saying: "But this head of mine is mighty useful."

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletch* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Where the Blame Rests.
"Mistress—Oh, dear! I'm afraid I'm losing my looks, Nora."
"Nora—Ye are not, mum, it's the mirrors; they don't make them as good as they used to.—Harper's Bazar.

Give Defiance Starch a fair trial— try it for both hot and cold starching, and if you don't think you do better work, in less time and at smaller cost, return it and your grocer will give you back your money.

Confidences.
She (with earnestness)—What do you consider the most subservive of comfort in domestic realities?
He (with bitterness)—Pillow shams.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES quite smaller after using Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Also relieves the feet from itching, calluses, blisters, etc. Price 25c. Allen & Ginn, Boston, Mass.

Laziness is premature death.—Sir H. Gilbert.

Explanation.
"That bride across the way is the laziest woman I ever saw. She never does any work about the house."
"Why doesn't her husband make her?"
"Oh, he simply worships her."
"That accounts, then, for her leading an idle existence."

Not Guilty.
"Do you Fletcherize your food, Auntie?"
"No, ma'am, I pay for every bit I geta."—Judge.

When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for **Libby's Pickles and Olives**

44 Bu. to the Acre

In a heavy field, but that's what John Kennedy of Western Canada, got from 42 acres of Spring Wheat in 1911. Reports from other districts in that province show that the average yield of wheat last season—such as 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

The Silver Cup
at the recent Spokane Fair was awarded to the Libby's Pickles and Olives. The exhibit of grains, grasses and other products of the West, was the most complete ever shown in that province. Libby's Pickles and Olives were awarded the Silver Cup for their excellence in quality and quantity. The award was made by a committee of experts from all over the West. Libby's Pickles and Olives are made from the finest ingredients and are prepared in the most sanitary manner. They are sold in all the leading grocery stores and are a staple article of the household.

The Army of Constipation
is Growing Smaller Every Day. **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** are responsible—they not only give relief—they prevent constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Sluggish Bowels, Small Pox, Small Pox, Small Pox. Genuine must bear Signature *Dr. J. C. Fletch*

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS Electrotypes
IN GREAT VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION 211-213 W. Adams St., Chicago

DAISY FLY KILLER kills all the flies, mosquitoes, and other annoying insects. It is a safe and effective remedy for all insect pests. It is sold in all the leading grocery stores and is a staple article of the household.

MEN AND WOMEN who are out of order or diseased, for good results use Dr. Kline's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Address, Dr. Kline & Co., Piquette, N. Y.

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