HARVESTER AT WORK

Uncounted Miles of Bountiful Crops Make Glad the Farmers of Western Canada.

YIELD WILL BE RECORD ONE

Practically Beyond Reach of Accident, the Fruit of the Fertile Fields Is Being Gathered—Elevators and Railroads Will Be Taxed to Their Capacity.

On a beautiful Saturday afternoon, four weeks ago, the writer started for a twenty-mile drive into the country, from one of the hundred or more new towns that have been well started during the past spring, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in Western Canada. Mile after mile, and mile after mile, was traversed through what was one continuous wheat field, the only relief to the scene being the roadways that led back into other settlements, where would have been repeated the same great vista of wheat.

What a wealth! Here were hundreds and thousands, and millions of bushels of what was declared to be a quality of grain equal to any that has ever been grown in the province. As we drove on and on I thought of those fellows down on the Board of Trade at Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Duluth. While they were exploiting each others' energies the farmer of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba was contemplating how much he would realize out of his crop, now past any danger of accident, over what his anticipations were two months ago. One man said to me: "The profits of that field of wheat will give me sufficient money to purchase 320 acres of land, for which the railway company is asking $6,400, and pay it in cash." Another, with a field of flax—it was only 320 acres—said splendid country, all one beautiful picture, and such an opportunity to use one's imagination in figuring up the amount of the wealth of the crops through which the trip into town took us, was not to be enjoyed every day. And away we started.

It was delightful. We drove and drove through avenues of wheat, which today, having yellowed with the beneficent sun, is being laid low by the reaper, stacked and threshed by the thousands of hands required to do it, and in great wagons is being taken to the elevator.

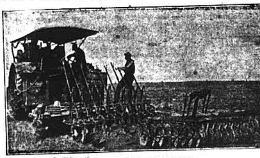
A night's ride by train took us through 225 miles of this great province of Saskatchewan—into the southwestern part—and from appearances it might have been as though a transfer had been made across a township. There were wheat fields, oat fields, barley fields and flax fields, and many more that could not be seen. Yet there they were, and during the night we had passed through a country similarly cultivated.

It will all secure a market and get its way to ocean or local mill by means of the great railways whose well-arranged systems are penetrating everywhere into the agricultural parts.

Prosperous Alberta.

We afterward went over into Alberta, and here again it was grain and cattle, cattle and grain, comfortable farm homes, splendidly built cities and towns, the best of churches and the most thoroughly equipped schools.

While talking with a Southern Saskatchewan farmer he said that the land he was working, and for which he had been offered $60 an acre, had been purchased five years ago for $12 an acre, but he won't sell. He is making a good profit on his land at $60 an acre, and why should he sell? Farther north, land was selling at from $15 to $18 and $20 an acre. It was learned afterward that the soil was similar to that in the south, the price of which today is $60 an acre. The climate was similar and the markets as good. In fact the only difference was that today these northern lands occupy the same position that the more southerly ones did five years ago, and there are found many who



Steam Plowing in Western Canada.

he could do the same and still have a balance in the bank. Flax produces wonderfully well, and the current price is about $2.50 per bushel. We then drove over into another township, getting further back from the railway, and the main traveled road. Here we found ourselves in the center of a Swedish settlement. Those forming the settlement were originally from Nebraska. Invited to put up our horses and stay over for dinner, and a dinner that was enjoyed not only on account of the generous appetite created by the exhilarating drive, but also because of the clean linen, the well-prepared dishes of roast fowl, potatoes, cabbage, and a delightful dessert, some of the history of the settlement was learned. The host and hostess were modest in describing their own achievements, and equally modest as to those of their friends, but enough was learned to satisfy us that they had come there about three years ago, in moderate, almost poor, circumstances. Most of them had received their homesteads as a gift from the government, and by careful diligence had purchased and paid for adjoining land. They had plenty of cattle and horses, some sheep and hogs, and large well-kept gardens, showing an abundance of potatoes and cabbage and other vegetables. Their buildings were good. Schools were in the neighborhood and there was evidence of comfort everywhere.

On to the Park Country.

Reluctant to leave these interesting people, the horses thoroughly rested, were "hooked up" and driven on, under a sun still high in the heavens, with the horses pulling on the bit and traveling at a 12-mile an hour gait over a road that would put to shame many of the macadamized streets, we were whirled along a sinuous drive through the woods and then out in the park country.

Here was another scene of beauty, groves of poplar, herds of cattle, fenced fields of wheat and oats and barley and flax. Here was wealth, and happiness and surely contentment. The crops were magnificent. The settlers, most of them, by the way, from Iowa, had selected this location because of its beauty. Its entire charm was wholesome. Fuel was in abundance, the soil was the best, the shelter for the cattle afforded by the groves gave a splendid supply of food, while hay was easy to get. They liked it. Here was a sturdy farmer, with his three boys. He had formerly been a merchant in an Iowa town, his children had been given a college education and one of the boys was about to marry the accomplished daughter of a neighboring farmer.

Through Land of Wealth.

The invitation to remain to supper was accepted, but that given to remain over night was tabled. It was only a 25-mile drive into town over the best of roads, through such a say they will come into a price nearer their legitimate value of $50 or $60 an acre quite as quickly as the southerly lands. And I believe it.

Throughout all this great country, practically 500 by 800 miles square, there are still a great many homesteads which are given free to actual settlers. Many who have secured patents for their homesteads consider their land worth from $18 to $25 per acre.

Immense Crops Assured.

Throughout the southern portion of Alberta, a district that suffered more or less last year from drouth, there will be harvested this year one of the best crops of fall wheat, winter wheat, oats, flax and alfalfa that has ever been taken off these highly productive lands.

In Central Alberta, which comprises the district north of Calgary and east two hundred miles, through Camrose, Sedgewick, Castor, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Lacombe, Vegreville, Tofield, Vermillion and a score of other localities, where are settled large numbers of Americans, the wheat, oats and flax, three weeks ago, was standing strong and erect, large heads and promising from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat and as high as 100 bushels of oats on carefully tilled fields, while flax would probably yield from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. In these parts the harvesters are busy today garnering this great crop and it will shortly be known whether the great anticipations are to be realized.

Throughout all parts of Saskatchewan, whether north, south, east or west, the same story was heard, and the evidence was seen of the splendid and bountiful crop.

Rich Yield in Manitoba.

In Manitoba it was the same. The fields of grain that were passed through in this province promised to give to the growers a bumper yield, and as high as 35 bushels of wheat and 60 bushels of oats was freely discussed.

It would appear as if the expectation of an average of 25 bushels of wheat throughout the three provinces would be met.

In a few days the 40,000,000-bushel elevator capacity throughout the country will be taxed, the 25,000,000 bushels capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur will be taken up, and the railways and their equipment will be called upon for their best. Today the great, broad, yellow fields are industrial haunts, the self-binder is at work in its giant task of reducing into sheaves the standing grain, the harvesters are busy stocking and stacking, the threshing machines are being fed the sheaves, the large box wagons are taking it to the elevators, and no matter where you go it is the same story and a picture such as can only be seen in the great grain fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

One of the very best feeds to grow for sheep is fodder corn.

Blue grass and white clover make an ideal pasture for sheep.

Corn for grain and alfalfa hay go well together in animal feeding.

Sudden changes in the calf's feed are almost certain to start trouble.

All dairy utensils should be washed as soon as possible after being used.

If you grow squashes and have never seen the squash bug you are fortunate.

Be sure there are no drafts in the hen house or your hens are likely to have the roup.

Chicks and young cockerels are apt to become weak in their legs while running at large.

Look out for ticks. Your sheep can not fatten if they are troubled with these pests.

The brood mare in foal should be handled by a firm, steady hand, not an excitable, rash hand.

With over 100 breeds of chickens already in existence, breeders are at work trying to fix new ones.

Stagnant water should never be allowed to remain where sheep can get at it. It conveys parasites.

There is no crop that a stock feeder can grow that will make as much feed as corn and peas or soy beans.

If the man who has no silo would watch his neighbor feed and watch the results he would soon have one.

After the asparagus season is over remove the weeds, stir the soil and put a coating of well-rotted manure on the bed.

There is only one time when a poultryman is justified in selling a good pullet, and that is when he is going out of the business.

Dairying does not imply that any other line of farming is bad. It makes the fields more profitable and the farm more profitable.

It makes some horses ugly to work them with horses that do not travel up with them. Match them as to gait as well as to other things.

A drop of melted lard rubbed on top of the head and another drop under its bill and along the neck will put an end to the head lice.

One reason why more farmers do not have better breeds of poultry is because the hatching and brooding season comes in their busiest time of the year.

To succeed with celery you should have cold manure or muck applied in large quantities. It is a deep feeder and does best on a compact cold or deep soil.

All crops should be severely thinned—better have a good ear of corn than two nubbins; better have a good nubbin than a thrashy nubbin and an empty shoot.

In order that a horse may trot or pace he must have the physical conformation, adoption to the gait, and a favorable condition of mental and nervous organizations.

Keeping down the weeds will aid the garden crops in maturing, and make picking easier. Mulch the clean surface of the ground with old straw in case of dry conditions.

If you have a crop of heifer calves, be sure to select those that have the greatest promise of being producers. Give them the best of care and build up your future herd in this way.

The condition of the soil, the location with regard to schools, and markets and the desirability of a farm from a general standpoint are three things that should enter into consideration before buying.

The cow is the final judge as to the real worth of silage. She is its "ultimate consumer," and when she says by a full pail and satisfied expression that silage is the best dairy feed the wise dairyman will abide by her decision.

It is poor policy to starve and stunt a pig during the first few months, expecting to make it up by heavy feeding later. The 100-pound pig makes gains 20 per cent. cheaper than the 200-pound pig if equally thrifty.

Warm milk is best for the calf, no matter how old it is.

If you haven't a silo, think over the matter of building one.

Some horses have learned to balk by being overloaded and abused.

The cow that loses flesh in October or November will be an expensive one to winter.

Alfalfa hay is a fine rough feed for horses once per day if fed in moderate quantities.

All over the country people are keeping better poultry than they did a few years ago.

Sweet corn is a very profitable crop. One reason for this is because it is so easily handled.

Cow pox is a contagious eruption; running a fixed course, and accompanied by a slight fever.

Mature hogs that are thin may be made a gain of a half pound a day on alfalfa without grain.

Running the mower along the sides of the ditches will make it easier keeping them clear of weeds.

Hot water and sunshine are two of the best cleansers for the dairy utensils that can be found anywhere.

Until we get perfect animals we should search for a sire that in some particulars is superior to the cows in our herds.

A good pedigree counts, and the good ram is bound to show his good points; if he is not good he will show his defects.

Many orchards have sufficient available plant food, but lack water at that critical period while the tree is fruit making.

The man who has plenty of soiling crops does not fear the dry pastures so much as the one who depends upon the grass alone.

The sow should be given a warm millfeed slop, made fresh for each meal, whole oats and a little sound corn twice a day.

Of the insects attacking squashes, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, etc., the common striped cucumber beetle is the most injurious.

The right time to castrate pigs is a week or so before they are weaned, if healthy; if delicate, wait a week or so until they are stronger.

The separator is an absolute necessity upon the modern dairy farm. It safeguards the health of the calves and the pigs and increases the profits.

No cow can properly digest and assimilate balanced rations and economically convert them into milk unless she has been properly developed.

The keeping of goats for milk is not a fad; and the breeding of dairy goats is coming to the front most rapidly in both the United States and Canada.

A well planned garden is one that will allow as much of it as possible to be cultivated with a horse. Hoeing in the garden doesn't set well with most of us.

When pigs are six weeks old they may be turned into grass, and clover pasture if the weather is warm. If cold and ground wet, keep them in dry, roomy pens.

When water is given a short time before feeding it passes out of the stomach quickly and leaves that organ free to deal with any food consumed afterward.

Expert truckers and market gardeners apply, in connection with manure spread in the drill or hill, 600 to 800 pounds of some standard bone phosphate to the acre.

Young pigs should have the best of care and get to eating nicely while on the mother. They should not be weaned until they are nine weeks old if good results are obtained.

A vicious old mare in a herd of horses, in the pasture is likely to do great harm by biting and kicking. She should either be hobbled or kept entirely away from other horses.

A field of rape makes an excellent summer pasture crop for sheep pasture during the dry summer period when the regular pastures are either too short or burned entirely down.

Experiments made at the Pennsylvania experiment station show that hill strawberries are not larger and better formed than those grown in matted rows, provided the matted row is a narrow one.

It is important that every drop of milk should be drawn from the udder for the richest milk comes last and in addition to this, if the cow it not milked dry she will fall off in her flow more quickly.

When selecting a cow for the dairy look and see if the eye of the animal is large and full. The largeness of the eye indicates a strong nervous system. Digestion and milk secretion is the work of the nerve system. The nerve system is the power that drives the animal's milk machine.

Emerson's Story of Gratitude.

There is a beautiful little story in Emerson's recently published "Journals," of which his son, the editor, Dr. Edward W. Emerson, said the poet was very fond.

A certain widow was so poor that she eked out the one thin bed covering by laying an old door over herself and her little children.

"Mamma," one of the children said one bitter night, "what do those poor little children do who haven't got a door to cover them?"—Youth's Companion.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Heard in St. Louis.

"Let's drop in this restaurant."

"Oh, I don't believe I care to eat anything."

"Well, come in and get a new hat for your old one, anyway."

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The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Strained.

"What are 'strained relations,' ma?"

"Well, your pa is an awful strain on the pocketbooks of my relations."

The next time you feel that swallowing sensation gargle Hamlins Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery from sore throat.

Time and tide wait for no man—but it's different with an untied woman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The trouble with giving advice is not many want to take it.

Cement Talk No. 3

Concrete is the hardened rock-like product made by using some brand of *Portland cement* with sand, gravel or broken stone and water. The *cement* is the material which binds the sand, gravel or broken stone together; this binding action is produced by water. The terms "*Cement*" and "*Concrete*" thus have different meanings, although they are frequently used interchangeably. While cement is only one of the materials in *concrete*, it is perhaps the most important. To insure the best results in *concrete* work, the highest grade of *Portland cement* should be used. The *concrete* worker may rest assured that he has the best *cement* if he will make certain that the word *UNIVERSAL* is printed on each sack of *cement* that he buys. Representative dealers everywhere handle *UNIVERSAL*.

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W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 35–1911.

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

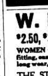
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.

Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this *non-secret* remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.



SWEEPING CROP FAILURES THIS YEAR BUT NOT ON IRRIGATED LANDS
70,000 additional acres now open for entry under the Cary Act, at Valier, Montana. Works are 90 per cent. completed and are constructed under the supervision of the Carey Land Board. 40,000 acres irrigated in 1911. Rich soil, no drouth, sure crops, abundant water, delightful climate. 60 bushels wheat and 100 of oats per acre. Terms, $40.50 per acre, $5.50 cash at time of filing, balance in 14 yearly payments. We ask no one to file on these lands without making a careful, personal inspection. If you are interested write for further information to CLINTON, HURTT & CO., VALIER, MONTANA.

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President Taft has issued a proclamation throwing open to settlement the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations located in Bennett and Mellette Counties, S. D.

The land subject to entry will approximate 466,562 acres.

Points of registration are Gregory, Dallas and Rapid City, South Dakota.

Time of registration, October 2nd to 21st inclusive, 1911.

Drawing begins at Gregory, S. D., October 24th, 1911.

The lands to be opened to settlement are some of the choicest in South Dakota.

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