## **INDEPENDENCE** ON THE FARM

SPLENDID RESULTS FOLLOW FARMING IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Americans In Canada Not Asked to Forget That They Were Born Americans.

Farm produce today is remunerative, and this helps to make farm life agreeable. Those who are studying the economics of the day tell us that the strength of the nation lies in the cultivation of the soil. Farming is no longer a hand-to-mouth existence. It means independence, often affluence, but certainly independence.

Calling at a farm house, near one of the numerous thriving towns of Alberta, in Western Canada, the writer was given a definition of "indepen-" that was accepted as quite original. The broad acres of the farmer's land had a crop-and a splendid one, too, by the way—ripening for the reapers' work. The evenness of the crop, covering field after field, attracted attention, as did also the neatness of the surroundings, the well-built substantial story-and-a-half log house, and the well-rounded sides of the cattle. His broken English-he was a French Canadian-was easily understandable and pleasant to listen to. He had come there from Montreal a year ago, had paid \$20 an acre for the 320-acre farm, with the little improvement it had. He had never farmed before, yet his crop was excellent, giving evidence as to the quality of the soil, and the good judgment that had been used In its preparation. And brains count in farming as well as "braw." Asked how he liked it there, he straightened his broad shoulders, and with hand outstretched towards the waving fields of grain, this young French Canadian, model of symmetrical build, replied: "Be gosh, yes, we like him—the farmin'—well, don't we, Jeannette?" as he smilingly turned to the young wife standing near. She had accompanied him from Montreal to his far-west home, to assist him by her wifely help and companionship, in making a new home in this new land. "Yes, we come here wan year ago, and we never farm before. Near Montreal, me father, he kep de gris' mill, an' de cardin' mill, an' be gosh! he run de cheese factor' too. He work, an' me work, an' us work tarn har', be gosh! Us work for de farmer; well 'den, sometin' go not always w'at you call

#### RANG THE BELL, ALL RIGHT



Estimates of Yield of Wheat in Western Canada fo 1910 More Than One Hundred Million Bushels.

de' right, an' de farmer he say de mean t'ing, be gosh! and tell us go to -well, anyway he tarn mad. Now, factor'. I am now de farmer man an' oder fellow! you go--! Well, we of welcome.
Ilke him—the farmin'." And that was said in part: a good definition of independence.

Throughout a trip of several hundred miles in the agricultural district of Western Canada, the writer found the farmers in excellent spirits, an optimistic feeling being prevalent everywhere. It will be interesting to thousands on the American side of the line to know that their rela-tives and friends are doing well there, that they have made their home in a country that stands up so splendidly under what has been trying conditions most of the northwestern part of the farming districts of the continent. With the exception of some portions of Southern Alberta, and also a por tion of Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the grain crops could be described as fair, good and excellent. The same drought that affected North and South Dakota, Montana, Minne-sota, Wisconsin and other of the northern central states extended over into a portion of Canada just mentioned. But in these portions the erops for the past four or five years were splendid and the yields good.

The great province of Saskatchewan will be forever assured. has suffered less from drought in prothe other hand, instead of the drought being confined very largely to the south of the main line of the C. P. R. it is to be found in patches right through the center of northern Sas-katchewan also. In spite of this katchewan also. In spite of this, how-ever, Saskatchewan has a splendid crop. A careful checking of the aver-

been re-sown to feed. There are individual crops which will run as high as 45 bushels on acres of 500 and 1,000 acres, but there are others which will drop as low as 15. A safe average for winter wheat will be 19 bushels. The sample is exceptionally fine, excepting in a few cases where it has been wrinkled by extreme heat.

The northern section of Alberta has been naturally anxious to impress the world with the fact that it has not suffered from drought, and this is quite true. Wheat crops run from 20 to 30 bushels to an acre, but in a report such as this it is really only possible to deal with the province as a whole and while the estimate may seem very low to the people of Alberta, it is fair to the province throughout.

When the very light ramfall and other eccentricities of the past season are taken into account, it seems noth ing short of a miracle that the Canadian West should have produced 102 million bushels of wheat, which is less than 18 million bushels short of the crop of 1909. It is for the West generally a paying crop and perhaps the best advertisement the country has ever had, as it shows that no matter how dry the year, with thorough tillage, good seed and proper methods of conserving the moisture, a crop can always be produced.

As some evidence of the feeling of farmers, are submitted letters written by farmers but a few days ago, and they offer the best proof that can be given.

Maidstone, Sask., Aug. 4, '10. I came to Maidstone from Menominee, Wis., four years ago, with my parents and two brothers. We all located homesteads at that time and now have our patents. The soil is a rich black loam as good as I have ever seen. We have had good crops each year and in 1909 they were exceedingly good. Wheat yielding from 22 to 40 bushels per acre and oats from 40 to We are well pleased with the country and do not care to return to our native state. I certainly believe

for a hustler to get a start and make himself a home. Wages here for farm labor range from \$35 to \$45 per Lee Dow. Tofield, Alberta, July 10, 1910. I am a native of Texas, the largest and one of the very best states of the Union. I have been here three years and have not one desire to return to the States to live. There is no place I know of that offers such splendid inducements for capital, brain and brawn. I would like to say to all who

that Saskatchewan is just the place

are not satisfied where you are, make a trip to Western Canada; if you do not like it you will feel well repaid for your trip. Take this from one who's on the ground. We enjoy splendid government, laws, school, railway facilities, health, and last, but not least, an ideal climate, and this from a Texan. O. L. Pughs.

James Normur of Porter, Wisconsin, after visiting Dauphin, Manitoba, says: "I have been in Wisconsin 25 years, coming out from Norway. Never have I seen better land and the crops in East Dauphin are better than I have ever seen, especially the oats. There is more straw and it has heavier heads than ours in Wisconsin.

"This is just the kind of land we are looking for. We are all used to mixed farming and the land we have see: is finely adapted to that sort of work. Cattle, hogs, horses and grain will be my products, and for the live stock, prospects could not be better. I have never seen such cattle as are raised here on the wild prairie grasses and the vetch that stands three or four feet high in the groves and on the open prairie.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Talks to Amer icans.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, is now making a tour of Western Canada and in the course of —well, anyway he tarn mad. Now, and then he waved his hand again' towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, tled. He expresses himself as highly towards the fields, "I 'ave no bodder, pleased with them. At Craig, Sascheese pleased with them. At Craig, Sas-nan an' katchewan, the American settlers hours. Such a condition becomes to de joined with the others in an address known all over the country, and buy-Well, we of welcome. In replying Sir Wilfred

"I understand that many of you have come from the great Republic to the south of us—a land which is akin to us by blood and tradition. I hope that in coming from a free country you realize that you come also to another free country, and that al-though you came from a republic you have come to what is a crowned democracy. The King, our sovereign, has perhaps not so many powers as the President of the United States, but whether we are on the one side of the line or the other, we are all brothers by blood, by kinship, by ties of relationship. In coming here as you have come and becoming naturalized citizens of this country no one de sires you to forget the land of your ancestors. It would be a poor man who would not always have in his heart a fond affection for the land which he came from. The two greatest countries today are certainly the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic of the United States. Let them be united to-gether and the peace of the world

"I hope that in coming here as you portion to her area under cultivation have, you have found liberty, justice than either of the other provinces. On and equality of rights. In this counyou have been good Americans and that you may yet remain good Amerages of yield, with the acreages in the different districts, gives an average yield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta districts are a second to look more to the future than to the past. Let me, before we part for deyield of 15½ bushels to the acre.

In Southern Alberta one-fifth of the winter wheat will not be cut, or has warmest graticade for your reception."

## SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING PROFITABLE SHEEP FLOCK

Farmers Must First Get Away From Belief That Animals May Be Kept as Scavengers—Start With Well-Bred Ewes.

If we make a success of keeping a | the individuals that they are selecting flock of sheep on our farms we must and mating.

get away from the common belief that It takes considerable time for a man sheep may be kept as scavengers. While it is a fact that sheep will clean up weeds and briars, and manage to exist on poor pasture, yet this is only incidental.

If we keep a flock of sheep as scavengers they soon assume the appearanct that their purpose would signify. Their fleeces appear seedy and full of It is really astonishing to note the burrs and briars, and they show the waste of opportunities in the sheep

to train his eye and touch so that he can make intelligent selections eyen from his own flock.

When we observe the quality and study the conditions which surround the average farm flock we do not wonder that the majority of farmers make a failure of the sheep business.



A Pen of Southdowns.

effects of mismanagement and neg | business. Any intelligent farmer who

It is best to start with a few wellbred ewes and the best ram that can be found at a reasonable price, and gradually build up a herd of fine ewes. In this way the new breeder can

make a closer study of the individuality of his sheep than he could if he was working with a larger number. A more intelligent selection could be made of the rams that were brought to mate with his ewes, and he could be all of the time increasing his knowledge of the business as the size of the flock increased, until he would be capable of wrestling with many of the more intricate problems that would come when the flock was nearing perfection. A great many fail with sheep because they undertake to work with too large a number.

Every sheep looks alike and they by the roi cannot make an intelligent study of to do it."

is a student of the present economic conditions cannot fail to see that the future of the mutton growing and fattening business affords an attractive outlook for the farmer who is in a

Relic of Barbarism.

A Texas paper views it this way: "Mud roads are a relic of barbarism and always indicate a people of slow and unprogressive habits. If a stranger should ride over all the roads of any county and find them all macadamized, he would be ready to bet on the superior intelligence and enlightenment of the people, whether he met a single one or not. The roads of this county can be greatly improved by the road drag and now is the time

## IMPROVING THE POULTRY FLOCKS

Farmers in Given Locality Would All Keep One Breed of Chickens.

The community idea might be worked a great deal more than it is in the pure-bred poultry business. Better results could be had if the farmers in a given locality would all keep one breed of poultry. If they would unite on some good, popular, easy selling breed, they would find buyers much more easily than where each man keeps a different kind of stock, says the American Cultivator.

With dairy cattle this plan has worked wonderfully well for certain groups of farmers in various parts of the country. In Wisconsin there is a dairy center, where almost everybody keeps Guernseys. In New York state there is a region where dozens of farmers keep Holsteins. In northern New Jersey there is another Guernsey center, and in various parts of the countr ythere are Jersey and Ayrshire dairy centers. In all these localities there are hundreds of pure-bred aniers travel hundreds of miles, knowing that if they do not find just what they want at the first farm they visit they are likely to find it further on in the

In southern Rhode Island breeders der makes the best in an accidental way kept a native most universal verdict.

class of fowls which later were known as Rhode Island Reds. When this breed began to attract notice the region was visited by scores of buyers, who picked up every decent colored bird at fancy prices, putting thousands of dollars into the hands of the farmers that they could never have had expected for the demand at more than market prices.

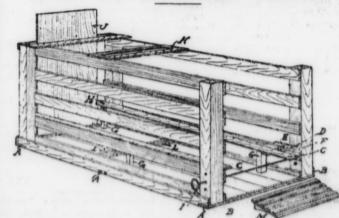
If fifty farmers in a neighborhood would unite on almost any poultry breed there would be no difficulty in finding a market. A great many breeders with a reputation and a host of regular customers would be glad to know of a locality where they could buy what extra stock they need to fill their orders. The farmers could easily sell the stock themselves through one of their number or through one of the New York or Boston concerns which make a specialty of pure-bred which make a specialty of purchases stock in large quantities. It is not a very difficult matter for the farmer to learn to sell his stock on his own account. Fancy birds will almost sell

Progress and Improvement.

It is a well-known fact that in all dairy regions where dairying has been carried on for a number of years the farms are all in a high state of fer-tility and the farmers prosperous, with means for progress and improve

Various kinds of roughage, such as clover, green oats, peas, etc. have been used for ensilage, but corn fod-der makes the best. That is the al-

# PLAN OF BREEDING CRATE



Only on a few farms are breedingerates found. Where boars of differ-ent ages and sizes are used to mate with sows of different ages and sizes, a breeding-crate becomes necessary. In many cases farmers sell boars that have given excellent service and the best of pigs, simply because they were too large. This is a great mistake, and should be overcome by making breeding-crates. Nearly anyone can make a breeding-crate that is satismortgage.

Money in Sowa.

Fifty dollars invested in two good sows will earn five times as much as the money would in interest on a mortgage.

factory, if he sets out to do is here given which may adopted or used as a guide to model after in making a crate of one's own design.

ACCOMMODATING.



Harduppe—Say, you bumped into me and knocked me down with your auto and I want damages.

Showfurr-Oh, haven't you got enough? Well, start up and I'll bump and knock you again.

Active Possession. Guinevere, aged four, was going out walk with a young lady, of whom she was very fond. As they opened the street door they were met by a swirling cloud of dust, blown up from

the thoroughfare, "Keep your lips tightly closed, Gwen, or you'll get your lungs full of mi-crobes," warned the young lady.

Guinevere pondered a moment and then, looking up, demanded: "What are your crobes?"-National Monthly.

A Woman's Backbone.

History records many instances where a woman has shown that she possessed clear grit-commonly called outlook for the farmer who is in a backbone. She must, have, to be able position to handle a farm flock of to half kill herself over a washtub from one to two hundred well-bred every week. Women are learning now, bowever, that if they use Easy Task soap in the laundry it means half the work done while they rest, their clothes are cleaner and sweeter, their hands not shrink and their linens do not rot.

. Scandal. Mrs. Simmonds glanced at the scare headline: "Bank Robbed! Police at Sea!" and laid down the sheet. "Naow, look at that, Ez!" she ejac-

blated, repeating the headline aloud. "Here's a big city bank broke into by burglars, and th' city police force all off fishin' somewhere! What a scandal!"-Judge.

Important to Mothers

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The undertaker usually finishes all

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WOMEN'S \$2.50, \$3,83.50, \$4
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## **WESTERN CANADA'S 1910 CROPS** Wheat Yield in Many Districts Will Be From 25 to 35 Bushels Per Acre

Land sales and homestead entries increasing. No cessation in numbers going from United New districts being opened up for settlement. Many farmers will net, this year, \$10 to \$15 per acre from their whoat erop. All the advantages of old settled councies are there. Good schools, churches, splendid markets, excellent rallway facilities. See the grain exhibit at the different State and some of the County fairs.

Letters similar to the following are received every day, testifying to satisful tions; other districts are as favorably spoken of: My arother-in-law, Mr. Frank J. Zimmer, lives there and it was through him that we decided to locate in Canada. Yours run.

Yours run.

Mrs. Richard Henry Ebinger,

THEY SENT FOR THEIR SON.

WANTS SETPLER'S RATH FOR HIS STOCK. 2011 Waster Steeller, Alberta, July list, più, eWeil I, pot up hero from Ferrest City, lova, last Spring in good hero from Ferrest City, lova, last Spring in good better the steel and everything. Now., I have got leve the steel and everything are going back there more soon to get home and list of the country are up here this fail. What I would list to allow its, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate alone is, if there is any chance to get a cheap rate with a rour office for one certification.

WILL MAKE HIS HOME IN CANADA. In Jam going to Canada a week from loaly and thread to make my bone there. My husband has been there is weeks and is well pleased with the ceptivity on he wants not to come a toom as on-ceptivity to he wants not to come a toom as on-ter the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the company of the company of the com-pany of the company of the company of the company of the company of the com-tant of the company of the c

TAKES HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S WORD FOR IT. Taylors Falls, Minn. Aug. 7, 1910.

"I shall go to Camrone this Fall with my cattlemad household goods. I got a poor crop hore this year household goods. I got a poor crop hore this year cannot be a some some statement of the control of the contr

"WANTS TO REPURN TO CANADA.

"I went to Canada nim years ago and took up a garcine souther of milmed land and a homestead last for hors have a spill plot the pair made last last to the spill plot the pair made last last to the states of a document of my health point in the states of a document of my health proposed in the states of a document of my health proposed in the states of a document of my health proposed in the states of a document of my health proposed in the states of the stat

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio