

IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT TAXED

Western Canada Does Not Tax Stock or Improvements but Collects an Additional Tax From Land Speculators.

Owners of uncultivated lands in Western Canada are loud in their protests against an extra tax on their lands because they are not under cultivation. Western Canada, through its provincial governments, is endeavoring to force the speculative land owner to either sell his land to a settler or to cultivate it himself. At present a surtax of a few cents an acre is levied against all wild land, so that the owner of land held in its natural state, without improvements, is contributing more taxes to the government than the owner of a farm that is cultivated and even improved with buildings and stock to the value of thousands of dollars. In order to encourage the farmer to improve and to go into stock raising, he is not charged one cent of taxes on any of his improvements, implements or stock of any kind.

As a result of this surtax on uncultivated or speculatively held lands, the owners are now trying to sell them to actual settlers, and, in nearly every instance, have been offering on very easy terms of payment, usually a quarter down, and the balance extending over a term of years at prices much lower than their productive value would warrant.

A world-wide shortage in farm stuffs has given a new value to all agricultural products and the margin of profit today is greater than ever in the past. It is true labor and implements have increased in price, but it is now possible to secure 50% profit in farming, and higher. Possibly not on the \$100 to \$200 an acre farm lands but on land that can now, under existing conditions, be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Western Canadian farm lands are as productive as any in the world and can be as economically farmed. Wheat yields of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre have been common in Western Canada during the past few years, and the farmers have been too busy farming all they can so as to sell as much wheat as possible at \$2.00 a bushel, that they have not had time to do any talking or writing. It is doubtful if there ever was such an opportunity to make big profits in farming. The value of each year's crop has been in hundreds of cases more than the market value of the land it was grown on. It is unreasonable to suppose such a condition will last long, as the land now being forced onto the market by surtax on speculative owners will soon become absorbed by those who have learned of these highly profitable wheat lands. The news is spreading gradually throughout the high priced land districts in the United States, where there is a renewed awakening to the realization that the maximum profit in farming is not being obtained when it is possible to secure from forty to seventy per cent return on the investment in Western Canada. Many who have been planning to visit Western Canada for the purpose of personally investigating conditions are leaving this month, when the good weather can be enjoyed. As threshing operations and marketing of grain is under way, no better time could be selected to secure first hand and reliable information from the farmers themselves. The winter months afford ample time for completing moving arrangements, to allow the settler to take up residence in early spring, so as to get something done next year and to make a start on the big and profitable farming operations in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

Women are pretty, but few of them are as beautiful as they think they are.

War Declared on Rats by U. S. Gov't.

The government at Washington is preparing a campaign that should be effective in killing the rats that are so destructive both to lives and property. A conservative estimate places the loss of food-stuffs from rats at over two hundred million dollars annually, and in the present scarcity of food, this loss must be prevented. The most efficient way to "kill the rat" is by the use of Biars's Paste. Thousands of dollars worth have been sought by the government. Every house-keeper troubled with rats, mice, roaches or waterbugs should buy a small box of this reliable exterminator for thirty-five cents, and stop further loss of food in her home. Adv.

Any community can endure a coward who is afraid to do wrong.

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catches? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

A woman's eyes never grow too dim to detect the paint on another's face.

If Worms or Tapeworms persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Perry's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

Seattle markets are selling grayfish.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids. Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. **YOUR EYES** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Tunic Parasits. That the medieval chemist frock that came in with such a ringing of bells and blowing of trumpets has decided that it will continue to be a welcome

Tight Skirt Is Generally Worn

New York.—New clothes are passing before the eyes as quickly as a vital and dramatic series of motion pictures.

One has only sufficient mental vision to catch at the leading points as they swirl by. These things will not go into oblivion. They will return as do the moving films; but the world of women wants to get at the gist of the movement at this moment.

The whole continent of women is buying autumn clothes. Those who preached economy, suspension of fash-



This frock is of heavy Tokay crepe trimmed with dull brown silk braid and buttons. The underslip is very narrow, and the bodice wraps about the waist and ties at the back.

ions, standardized uniforms for women, the turning of women buyers in the industry of apparel into the work of war relief, must feel that they have preached in vain.

The reel of clothes that is running off quickly before the eyes of every woman is not nearly so confusing if one brings to bear upon it a well-adjusted judgment.

The first impression one has is that the vital changes are few, but this impression gives way after a day or two to the feeling that the changes, whatever they are, are very important.

The majority of women look at new clothes in the light of a contrast to old ones. There are few women so wealthy that they do not say when they see the influx of new seasonal fashions, "If that is to be the style, I can wear my blue gown of last year."

Lead-Pencil Figure. There will be a hundred or more remarks like this made by the women who view the clothes of the hour. France has not changed her silhouette as much as America has. She produced the lead-pencil figure late last spring, but America takes it up this season with an enthusiasm that is usually given to what is original.

A few of the American designers have exaggerated the French idea. There have been certain gowns sent out by a well-known house and extensively copied by those who deal with the trade over the country, which put a woman's figure back to where it was in 1880. The skirt is pulled about the figure until movement is actually impeded. It has all the symptoms of the famous pull-back skirt to which the bustle was attached. That appendage is also in fashion, but made so inconspicuous that it cannot offend even the most conservative taste.

Odd as it may sound, many of these pull-back skirts are longer than anything we have had for four years. They have to be of decent length, for their tendency to lift at the back and pull across the knees would bring the front hem higher than the law allows. It is mockery to refer to a law in dress, probably, in the light of what we have seen during the last two years, for what the French call "a souvenir of a skirt and a regret of a bodice" has been combined to make the average woman's costume.

However, as one reviews the skirts of the moment, there is definite reason to believe that the figure will look much as it did last spring. Trimming is lifted from skirts; the hem is often 10 inches from the ground, instead of 8; the fullness at the waistline has almost vanished; the fastening at the front or side is not tolerated. But all of these features of fashion are merely accentuations of an accepted style. The designers have cut down to the bone, as it were, and given us all in the way of grace, cleverness and beauty after they sacrificed every inch of material that might have been superfluous.

Dainty Menu Cards. Cut two parallel slits across the upper left-hand corners of a card and just before lunch insert one of the small crimson rambling roses. They will be more novel and pretty than hand painting.

factor in fashions. There are a good many women who are tired of it, as we are not proof against that weariness that comes from seeing one thing multiplied through every phase of our existence, and it has not been humanly possible to escape tunics since they made their appearance.

There were not as many of these gowns put out by the American designers in the early trade of the season as by the French, who evidently are not in the least tired of the one garment. They have repeated it in pleasing ways. They make it in thin and in thick fabrics; they offer it as a coat, an evening gown and as an elongated blouse for the house. The entire movement of French clothes shows this tunic coming in and out of the film.

Possibly, the one new feature that is most noticeable about it is the slashing at the sides. The house of Doeuillet is credited with having started this movement. It looks well and it is part of the universal tendency in clothes to present panels from waist to ankles. There is an epidemic of these panels. They are put by every tailor and dressmaker where they do the most good or the most harm. They are Egyptian or, as some critics said, mid-McKinley. They have allure and they have most evil possibilities of ugliness.

The selection of the good and the avoidance of the bad in this movement of dress is up to the individual. The part of the reporter is to say that panels are ubiquitous and that the tunic is slashed.

A woman with large hips cannot afford to go in for indiscriminate slashing below the waist. She should always bear in mind the fact that an open line at the sides shows the curve of her hips where it is most perceptible and often gives her a round look that could be easily concealed by another kind of drapery.

Belt is Important. The question of a belt on these tunics is another matter of importance. One may call the waist drapery an accessory to the gown, but the artist and the expert dressmaker concede the fact that it is the kind of trifle that makes or mars the whole.

It is well that every woman remembers this truth during the remainder of this season. She will find, as the months follow each other, that it will take all her ingenuity to deal with the extraordinary influx of belts, girdles, sashes and waist drapery of pleasant and sinister kinds.

There are evening gowns that seem to be all sash. An immense piece of drapery is wielded by an artist dressmaker into a dominating feature of the rock by wrapping it below the bust, at or below the waistline, then resolving it into a deep panel that drops down the length of the skirt at



This coat is of amethyst velvet, with deep, tight yoke bordered with stone marten. High collar is lined with blue satin. Cuffs of fur. The gown beneath is of cream maline lace with front and back panels of blue satin. The back or into a bulging bow with long, fringed ends that covers the entire side of the figure.

There are belts on some of the new coat suits which are almost corsets, and an accessory of this type on the wrong figure would turn a good looking woman into a caricature.

There is a nest of belts, four or five of them, linked together by some common cord at the side and back and disposing themselves over the entire middle of the body.

There are actual corsets of floriated jet, of Egyptian tissue worked in turquoise and jet beads, of black silk braid on a satin or serge foundation, and these reach from the bust to the point of the hips, with the ends adjusted by hooks and eyes or by rows of cloth-covered buttons.

HELP SOW SAVE PIGS

Farrowing Pen Should Be Equipped With Wooden Rails.

Prevents Mother From Crowding Little Fellows to Death—Provides Good Shelter From Cold and Rain—Have Solid Floor.

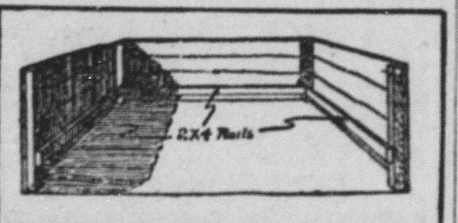
We are asked by the president to increase the production of our farms. In the face of the fact that the plea came almost too late for some farmers to radically change their plans, the acreage for cultivated crops has been wonderfully increased. The five and ten-acre corners of stump, or hillside, land which had previously been considered not worth the trouble have been broken for cultivation.

A few farmers who have every available acre under cultivation must content themselves in trying to raise more to the acre and in conserving all they can.

In this connection an effort to save the little pigs at farrowing time is undoubtedly a profitable and a patriotic method conserving the food supply.

Contrary to some of the older farmers' ideas, do not let the brood sow, which is to farrow, make her bed around an old straw or hay stack. Provide a good shelter, well protected from cold and rain, and, preferably, having a solid floor.

Do not let the sow root a deep hole for a bed. She can be given a generous amount of straw for bedding at first, just to satisfy her animal in-



Rails Save Little Pigs.

stinct. Later when she starts to farrow it is wise to remove much of the bedding.

The farrowing pen should be equipped with rails, as shown in the drawing. These rails may be made of 2 by 4 pieces nailed so that they are parallel with the floor, with six inches clearance underneath and with four inches or more between the rail and the wall.

The purpose of this rail as well as the removal of superfluous bedding is to prevent the sow from crowding the little pigs to death. The rail permits the little fellows to crawl behind and get out.

Personally I find that "watchful waiting" is the best policy with farrowing brood sows. They usually start to farrow a few hours after they commence to make their bed. Then an hour or so spent in caring for the animals frequently saves several of the offspring. After two or three pigs are farrowed the mother usually gets up, remakes her bed and turns over. At this time she pays little attention to the pigs that have come and it is best to watch them. After the sow is through farrowing there is little danger of her lying on the pigs.

GOOD SYSTEM IS DESIRABLE

Few Farmers Make Plans to Dispose of Unprofitable Fowls—Cull Out Undesirables.

Very few farmers practice a systematic plan of disposing of their fowls after they have ceased to be productive, although it is well known that fowls of the heavier breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year. This holds true of the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, at the end of their third laying year. Consequently, if efforts were made to dispose of all females when their best laying days were over, a large quantity of poultry meat would be placed on the market. All poorly developed chickens should likewise be culled out and used as meat. This way of disposing of unprofitable fowls would allow the farmer to feed his grain to younger and more productive fowls.

FAIRS ARE GOOD EDUCATORS

Fruit Grower Learns How to Produce Fine Specimens and to Improve His Own Methods.

At a fair are exhibited the best products that had been grown in a state or county. Fruit growers can easily learn from the exhibitors how to produce such fine specimens of fruit and he also sees the best and learns the circumstances under which it has been produced. One cannot afford to let such opportunities as the fair pass unheeded. The fruit grower can inspect the work of others and compare with his own, and if it is better than his has been able to accomplish he learns how to improve his methods.

DEMAND FOR SELECTED EGGS

When People Are Convinced That Product is Choice They Will Advise the Fact.

It should be remembered that it will take time to work up a demand for selected eggs, but when people are once convinced that the eggs can be depended on, they will not only call for such eggs, but will tell their friends about them.

KEEP TOOLS UNDER SHELTER

Practice of Leaving Harvesting Machinery in Open Results in Considerable Damage.

Usually there are many who leave their harvesting machinery out in the weather for some time after all harvesting is over. Such a practice results in considerable damage to the binders and other harvesting machinery. All farm implements have advanced in price, and carelessness in taking care of them will cause considerable loss. At no time has the use of labor-saving machinery been in greater demand on the farms, and every farmer who has such machinery should by all means take the very best care of it. Just as soon as one has finished using an implement it should be put under shelter and where it will be kept in good condition for the next crop. Binders are easily broken if left in exposed places, where wagons and other farm equipment are jammed into the same corners. Quite often mowers, binders, wagons, etc., are all found in one tangled mass in one corner of the shed, along with the drills and threshing machines. Such carelessness can only result in some of the machinery being damaged. By caring for such machinery properly the lifetime of the implements can be doubled.

BEST GROWTH OF ASPARAGUS

Plant Favors Soil Rich in Vegetable Matter—Get Field Ready During Fall Season.

Asparagus makes the best growth in soils abounding in vegetable matter. The field should be got ready in the fall.

This means that manure should be used with the greatest freedom, and if clover sods are available, they should help materially in the starting of the plantation.

Land of any kind to be planted with this crop should be heavily manured and plowed in the fall, repeating the operation and adding more manure the following spring.

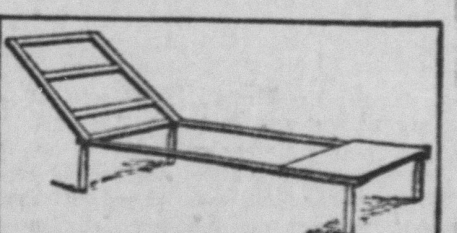
The plowing should be as deep as possible, although care should be exercised to avoid turning up too much of the sub-soil.

Disk and cutaway harrows may be used to good advantage in preparing the soil. Effort should be made to get a fine bed to the full depth of the plow furrow, with all vegetable matter thoroughly incorporated with the soil.

USEFUL CORN HUSKING RACK

Device Shown in Illustration Affords Convenient Seat for Husker—Place Stalks Crosswise.

Many who husk their corn by hand find it very tiresome to sit on the floor or ground in a cramped position. A



Corn Husking Rack.

rack made as shown will hold two or three shocks and gives a better place for the husker to sit. Place the stalks crosswise of the bench in front of you.

CORRECT WAY TO MILK COWS

Scrape Droppings into Gutter and Work Teats and Udders Clean—Keep Hands Smooth.

Before commencing to milk the droppings of the cows should be scraped into the gutter and the teats and udders worked clear and wiped dry. Always milk with clean hands, and if your hands are hard and rough keep a cup of goose grease or hard and sweet oil at the stable, and once a day, or before milking, rub a little on the inside of your hands; just enough to make them feel smooth. Some of the grease should be rubbed on the teats if they are rough or cut with briars. An expert will milk a cow giving two gallons of milk in five minutes. A steady, even motion, filling the teat with milk at every pressure of the hands, is the most rapid way of milking and the most agreeable to the cow.

LACK OF SUFFICIENT TEAMS

Many Failures Traceable to Poor Animals and Improper Implements—Make Plans Ahead.

The lack of sufficient teams to prepare land, plant, cultivate and gather crops has cost many a farmer heavily. In fact, many failures and partial failures could be traced to poor teams and lack of suitable implements. Do not make such a mistake. Now is the time to begin to plan for the next crop.

SHEEP MUST BE PROTECTED

Animals Are More Susceptible to Cold and Dampness Than Any Other Kind of Farm Stock.

Some farmers seem to imagine that just because a sheep has a fleece to protect it, that shelter from cold and storms is not necessary, but they should know that sheep are more susceptible to cold and dampness than any other animal on the farm.

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles, almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Virginia Case
Alex. Umberger, Spiller St., Wytheville, Va., says: "I had a steady, dull ache across the small of my back. Hard work and heavy lifting brought on the trouble. The kidney secretions were irregular and painful in passage and at times the backache was so severe, I could hardly straighten it. It was hard for me to get out of bed mornings. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my back and regulated my kidneys and the benefit has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Carter's Little Liver Pills
For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c per container, or postpaid by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

SHAVING made easy; contains invaluable information for shavers; also instructions for home haircutting; price 50c; will save many dollars. C. Marriott, Box 1888, Los Angeles, Calif.

FUSO The housewife's friend, makes wiggle cleaning pianos; polishes bath-tubs; gold, silver, nickel, brass made new; send \$1. FUSO COMPANY, MILLETS, NEVADA

Kodak Finishing Clean, best work; reasonable prices. Prompt service. Mailing boxes furnished. Write for prices and samples. BESTON PAPER, Box 101, Boston, U.S.A.

They Just Had to Wait. Something was the matter with the stop-signal bell of the Toonerville trolley car, and the conductor had to whistle to the motorman, that trip—one whistle to start, two whistles to go ahead.

This wasn't the real Toonerville trolley, but a certain suburban "dummy line" which is so denominated by the facetious car riders.

At one place, the other morning, the car made a long stop, and some of the passengers began to get uneasy. One sought the rear platform and found the conductor eating a frugal luncheon.

"Say, how long we goin' to stand here? What are we waitin' for?" asked the passenger.

The conductor swallowed hard and was understood to reply.

"Looky here, I ain't got nothin' but 'ruff crackers for my lunch. An' you'll hatter wait till I git 'em all swallowed good before I kin whittle!"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Up-to-Date Wedding Gifts. "Well, what sort of wedding presents did you get, girlie—the usual assortment of berry spoons and pickle forks?"

"Not on your esteemed life. I got a sack of potatoes, four dozen fresh eggs, a peck of onions, and a Liberty bond."

Unkind Comment. "I am bent on this thing." "Ah! I thought it was crooked."

WHEATLESS MEALS!
DONT BOTHER ME SAYS BOBBY
JUST TRY POST TOASTIES
BEST CORN FLAKES EVER!