

WOMEN FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

Success Has Followed All Their Efforts.

On the train from Edmonton to Winnipeg the writer took a seat beside a soldier who had returned from the front. On his breast he wore the beautiful distinguished service medal. One coat sleeve was armless, and on his left cheek he bore a scar that he would carry to his grave. He had served his country faithfully and well. At the first call for soldiers in August, 1914, he hastened to the recruiting office, leaving his 320-acre farm, with its crop ready for harvest, a full equipment of farm implements, plenty of horses, and a wife. "The wife should not be last on the list for she proved the master of the situation, and loyally took hold of the question of production, while her husband was on his way to fight the Hun. And she succeeded. In 1915 she succeeded, and again in 1916, and when her husband returned in 1917 she was able to show some contemplated farm buildings completed, the indebtedness of the farm paid off, a considerable addition to the stock, and the land ready for a 1917 crop. This was the story told by the soldier, and wasn't he a proud man! He was now ready to do what he could to keep up the period of prosperity and provide food for the allies. The women of Canada have done nobly during the struggle.

Among the most successful farmers of the Oak Lake district, Manitoba, are the Misses Clara and Beatrice Forward, who, for the past fourteen years, have farmed their own land, doing all the regular work on the farm, such as plowing, seeding, summer fallowing and reaping. They have been especially successful with stock, and have a splendid herd of shorthorns, both purebred and grade. At the recent Brandon sale they purchased a new purebred stock bull for \$700. Their herd was last year increased by 23 calves.

Miss R. M. Hillman of Keeler, Saskatchewan, is another successful woman farmer. She has gone in extensively for grain growing, and farms 1,120 acres. She also owns some of the finest Percheron horses in Saskatchewan.

The prairie now boasts of many women who have had more or less success, though few are farming on the same large scale as Miss Hillman and the Misses Forward. These women have demonstrated, and are still demonstrating, that a versatile woman may be just as good and successful a farmer as her brother.

There are other women, too, on the Canadian prairies, who, though they have not had thrown upon them the responsibilities of "running a farm," have been decided factors in making the farm a success. They assist their husbands by keeping the farm accounts, reducing the grocer's bills by their management of the poultry and butter, taking care of the house, and, very often, proving good advisers in the economic management of the men and general conduct of the farm work. The man who moves to Canada carries with him a wonderful asset in a good managing wife.—Advertisement.

Not Equal to Three.

They had not been married very long, but she had grown cold and listless; so one evening, after she had raved about seventeen times, he said:

"You seem to be so cold and indifferent, Malvina. Have you forgotten those happy days when I was paying you my addresses?"

"I should think I haven't! I should think I haven't forgotten those happy days. I never had less than three fellows every evening calling on me."

"But, dear, haven't you got me to pay you attention now?"

"Yes, I suppose I have. You are doing the best you know how; but you don't flatter yourself that you are equal to three, do you?"

Comfort Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Up Against It.

"This daylight saving scheme is rough on the bashful young fellow who goes courting."

"How so?"

"He hasn't the nerve to drop around until it gets dark, and then it's time to go home."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the **Signature of J. C. Fletcher** In Use for Over 30 Years. **Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria**

Spurgeon's Philosophy.

To get, we must give; to accumulate, we must scatter; to make ourselves happy, we must make others happy.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Stomach Troubles and Dysentery caused from Drinking Ice Water or from Sleeping near an open window should be checked promptly. Get a bottle of **GROVER'S BABY BOWEL REGULATOR**, safe and sure remedy for Stomach Disturbances. It is just as effective for Adults as for Children.

Broken promises make a mighty poor foundation for a good character.

WAR AND COQUETRY

World Conflict Does Not Alter Vanity, Writer Says.

Color of Hair and Face Should Receive Consideration When Choosing Style of Clothes.

The world does not often go in for the kind of costumery that was worn by Watteau's women or the dairy-maids of the Pett Trianon. Fashion, for some reason, keeps to sterner and more sedate rules, says a fashion critic. Not that we abjure coquetry; our women are full of it, even under the ban of war. We are not averse to that kind of seductiveness which is given by the orientalizing of clothes; we



Dolly Varden gown of blue and pink printed crepe chiffon, with a draped apron of sky blue taffeta. The short sleeves show the prevailing fashion, and the bretelles over the neck are of blue taffeta to match the apron.

simply do not turn to the puffed and frilled, powdered and flowered type of dress.

Even when the designers go backward into a frivolous era and pick up bits of costumery from Marie Antoinette when she was playing the part of a commoner, or from groups of peasant maidens singing in grand opera, they do not do it in a serious manner. They simply throw out those pieces of fashion as tidbits to those whose sartorial appetites need whetting or who have wearied of the heavy fare of Russian, Byzantine, Chinese and military costumery.

There are certain types of women who should never dress in any way but the Watteau manner. If they have white hair and young faces, they should never attempt clothes taken from the bazaars of Delhi, the Assyrian courts, or the ballet dancers of Petrograd. Nor should they be silly enough to wear the tip-tilted shepherdess hat in foolish form, or the over-short frock; nor the red-heeled slippers. There is a happy medium and they should grasp it.

Smart Riding Costumes.

Some of the girls who ride horseback are wearing a natty costume patterned after the uniform of the royal British flyers. Trim, tall boots are drawn up over neatly fitting riding breeches, and a smart coat with flaring skirt falls almost to the knee. To add to its flare, the coat has a box plait down the front, the fastening coming in the center of the plait. There are huge plaited flap-pockets above the belt. Small pockets just below the belt, and large, deep pockets near the edge of the coat, and a leather Sam Browne belt—or its feminine equivalent—draws in the coat to trig slenderness at the waistline. A rakish cap like those worn by the royal British flyers accompanies the riding suit.

Undershirts Are Important.

With the coming vogue of organdie and other excessively sheer fabrics, such as net and chiffon, the question of an attractive and at the same time efficient undershirt to be worn with frocks of these materials is of importance. While there are any number of lovely lingerie slips provided for this purpose, more favor seems to be accorded to silk slips either in solid color or in a printed design. Undoubtedly the solid and glistening texture of the silk foundation accentuates the lovely transparency of the outside fabric.

SOME SMALL FASHION FACTS

Trench Helmets Made of Tin Are Worn at Summer Resorts—High-Necked Frocks.

The trench helmets made of tin are not becoming, but American women have followed the British in using them at summer resorts.

London and Paris have designed curfew hats and America will soon make use of the name and the designs. It would not be amiss for us to keep our own picturesque Puritan fashions of New England. We know as much of the curfew as Great Britain, and more than Paris. We do not have the signal for "lights out" in this country, but we can go in for curfew clothes just the same. The pointed hat, the square-toed shoes with the silver buckle and the long, rippling capes fit in with the silhouette of the hour.

Daylight-saving dinners have brought out a vast amount of transparent but high-necked frocks. These are made of tulle usually combined with some glittering metallic cloth. The whole upper part of the body is covered with the tulle, and long sleeves have suddenly acquired a place of power.

It is no longer smart in the belligerent countries to wear white gloves. They are taboo in England and France, and American women are beginning to see the wisdom and economy of this fashion.

Tan, brown and any shade of beige are considered the proper thing. Even white wash gloves are not considered as fashionable as the others. Economy is creating a style of its own in every land. By common consent, evening gloves have practically disappeared in the belligerent countries. France has always hated them, England can't afford them, and soon America will abandon them. It may be that long, wrinkled sleeves will take their place entirely.

NEW FELT HATS FOR SUMMER

Sole Trimming Consisting of Tinsel Cord Worn by Army Officers Adds Glitter of War.

There is no doubt that we are going to glitter and glisten this year as did the fighters of the tenth and eleventh centuries, advises a style expert. The milliners have blazed the way for this, for, as the student of dress well knows, one can build up a rather good program of new fashions for gowns and wraps by what the milliners exploit in head coverings.

And when you see new felt hats exploited on all sides, with their sole trimming consisting of the tinsel cord worn by American officers, you will realize that the glitter of war is to be put into the autumn costumery.

Felt hats, by the way, are very smart for summer. They may keep away the incoming velvet hat which leaves us in February, when it is needed and comes back the first of July, when it is undesirable.

The felt hat of the hour is white, oyster, beige, black and yellow and is trimmed with masses of flowers arranged in a wreath around the crown.

When the hat is for sports, for country or for traveling, it has the tinsel cord of the American captain.

MINK FUR CAPE FOR SUMMER



Capes of fur are destined to be very popular this summer and a leader among them is sure to be this exquisite mink fur. Faced with white and cut loose and full, it is very graceful.

Feminine Style to Continue.

The distinctly feminine note so much in evidence in spring and summer clothes promises to be strongly emphasized during the fall and winter seasons. Garments on mannish lines are rarely seen, and even the military note is sounded but faintly in apparel for women, except for such garments as uniforms.

Wooden Beads.

Wooden beads are much used for trimming by the French designers. They are put on in close rows along the hem of an otherwise plain chiffon evening gown, helping it droop and cling to the figure in fascinating manner. Sometimes they are used on the lower edge of a cape-like jacket or to shape the flowing sleeves into the shape desired.

PLANS OUTLINED FOR MAKING HAY

Three Men and Two Horses Is Most Economical Crew for Gathering Up Crop.

HAULING DONE IN AFTERNOON

Amount That Can Be Handled Under Conditions Given Will Be From 40 to 60 Acres, Much Depending Upon the Yield.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

On many farms haying is carried on in a more or less haphazard manner, resulting in a loss of time, as now and then a part of the crew is idle. With small crews there is usually less loss of time than with larger crews, where some are mowing and raking, loading and hauling, and others working at the barn all of the time.

The smallest economical crew for bringing hay from the field and putting it into the barn is the three-man and two-horse crew. In the East, the common practice is to load the wagon with hand forks and unload it with the horse fork or sling. This arrangement allows two men to pitch on the load and one man to build the load on the wagon and drive the team. When the load is on, all three men go to the barn to unload. At the barn one man works in the mow, one sticks the hay fork on the wagon, and the third man drives the team on the rope. No time is lost, except that lost by the two pitchers in traveling between the barn and the field. In the East the average distance between these points is a quarter of a mile or less.

Custom in East.

On most average-sized farms in the East the general custom is to haul hay in the afternoon only. In the forenoon, one man mows enough hay in about four hours, starting after the dew is almost gone, for half a day's hauling. Three to five acres, yielding 15 tons to the acre, is about all the ordinary three-man crew can handle.

The second man rakes every morning, at the beginning of the haying season, the hay that was mowed the day before. In the forenoon the third man does not work at haying at all, but is free to do other farm work, such as plowing corn, etc.

Let us see what the effect will be on the size of the crew if the hay is not cut until well past "full bloom," the



Hay Making With a Small Crew.

stage of maturity at which hay (timothy, for example) must be cut if choice or "tea green" hay is to be secured.

Hay cut when past full bloom cures quite rapidly if the weather is favorable, and hay mowed in the forenoon can be put into the barn in the afternoon. This arrangement requires an extra man and two extra horses to rake the hay. To facilitate matters, the side-delivery rake should be used, so that loading can be started as soon as the rake has made one round. The fourth man will usually finish raking by three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and can help load during the remainder of the day. However, three men pitching onto one wagon is not ordinarily a very economical arrangement.

Mowing in the Afternoon.

Now let us suppose that it is decided to do the mowing in the afternoon as well as the raking, and see how this arrangement affects the size of the crew. Such a method requires another additional man or team, making a crew of five men working in the hay field in the afternoon only. There will be one man mowing, one raking the hay mowed the day before, and three men bringing hay from the field and putting it into the barn. Two more horses will also be required with this method, making a total of six, yet this larger crew will handle no more hay per day than the three-man crew above described.

The amount of hay that can be handled under these conditions will be from 40 to 60 acres, depending upon the yield. If the hay loader is used, more hay can be handled per day. The two pitchers work on the wagon building the load, and the third man drives the team.

Dusting for Brown Rot.

Dusting peaches through the season for brown rot and scab is fully as effective and much quicker than spraying. Two applications are necessary in a dry season; three if rainy. The last application should be made about three weeks before picking.

CAREFUL SANITATION TO PREVENT DISEASE

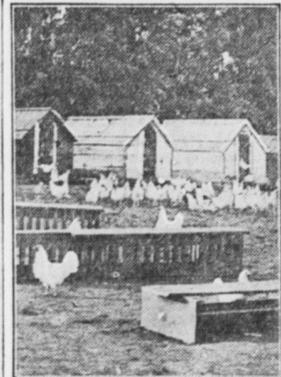
Poultry Coops and Houses Should Be Thoroughly Ventilated

Observance of Simple Rules Will Prevent Trouble by Overcrowding and Soil Contamination—Turn Soil in Yards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With all classes of poultry breeders there should be more careful effort than ever before to secure thorough sanitation and thus to prevent disease.

On farms correct sanitation is secured in houses and coops by good ventilation at all times and the removal of the night droppings as often as necessary to avoid bad odor. On the land the desired result is obtained by distributing the stock so that all droppings are taken up as fertilizer by the vegetation growing on it so quickly that there is no soil pollution. Observance of these simple rules will not only prevent all diseases caused by



Chickens Are Always Healthier if Kept on Open Range.

overcrowding, and soil contamination, but the young stock reared under such conditions will grow faster and better. Where it is inconvenient to distribute a large stock as widely as is necessary to secure permanently the fine sanitary condition of land desired, the same result is obtained in growth by a rotation which places young birds always on land not used for poultry the preceding year.

In back-yard poultry keeping scrupulous cleanliness is essential. The night droppings should be removed early in the morning. Those which fall on the floor of the house and in the yard should be removed as often as is necessary to get them before they become finely broken and so mixed with the litter of the floor or the soil of the yard that much of such material must be taken up with them. Frequent turning of the soil in small yards is desirable, but ought not to be accepted as a proper substitute for removal of droppings there. If these are simply turned under, in soil in which no vegetation is growing there is temporary improvement, but after a short time conditions become so bad that renewal of the soil to a considerable depth is necessary. Clay soils should be frequently and liberally treated with lime.

Good sanitation checks the rapid multiplication of lice and mites, but does not destroy them. For this the appropriate insecticides should be used. In a series of tests of insecticides by the bureau of entomology sodium fluoride was found most effective, completely destroying all lice present at the time of application, and making the birds treated immune to attacks of lice for some time. The methods of using sodium fluoride for lice and of eradicating mites are given fully in Farmers' Bulletin 501.

HOW FARMERS GET HELP

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In every agricultural district there are farmers who have succeeded in holding their employees in spite of all the attractions offered by other industries. These farmers have usually employed married men and have furnished them with a small but comfortable house. Moreover, the laborers have enjoyed the privilege of raising a small garden and a few pigs and chickens.

—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

PREVENT DISEASE ON FARMS

Disinfection of Seed, Location and Care of Seed Bed and Crop Rotation Are Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The first aim of the farmer should be to prevent, if possible, the introduction and distribution of destructive diseases on his farm. In order to accomplish this, several precautions should be observed, of which the more important are (1) the disinfection of seed, (2) the location and care of the seed bed, and (3) crop rotation.

Beans in Succession.

Beans may be used as a succession crop for grass, spinach, or onion sets.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an itching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

HOW SNAKES HELP FARMER

Man Who Knows Points Out How Valuable to the Tiller of the Soil Are Their Services.

Snakes are a valuable asset and there should be a campaign against killing them, writes Gayne T. K. Norton, in the American Forestry Magazine. The article goes on to show what the snake does for food conservation by ways of killing rodents and insects, the greatest enemies to grain that man knows. The public has become acquainted with snakes as never before, writes Mr. Norton, because of the thousands who have been engaged in the campaign for war gardens that has been conducted by the national emergency food garden commission.

"With this summer the millions of war gardens have given the snake popular interest. Tremendously increased tillage has brought people and snakes together.

"Unless much education work is done the number of snakes that will be killed next year by the well-meaning but misinformed gardeners will be very large. Our snakes are a national asset worth many millions of dollars and should be conserved. The relation they bear to successful crops is important—more important than even the average farmer realizes."

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haerlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant relief is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haerlem Oil Capsules. For more than 300 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It is the pure, original Haerlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

No Earthly Chance.

A native of Glasgow was seeing his prosperous cousin off by the night train to London.

"Mon, David," he said, as they waited, "wad ye no like to leave me a shullin' or sae too drink yer health an' a safe journey?"

David shook his head regretfully, as he thrust his hands tight into his pockets.

"Am awfu' sorry, Sandy," he replied. "A' the few shullin's I can spare I send the ma puir auld mother."

"Hott's awn!" retorted Sandy. "An' jist the ither day yer auld mither tell me ye nivir sent her a penny piece!"

"Well, then," said David placidly, "if I nivir sent anything tae that puir auld soul, whit chance dae ye think ye stan'?"

Good Salesmanship.

"Could I sell you a burglar alarm, madam?"

"Are you sure it will work?"

"Yes, madam, I may speak with some authority on the subject. I was once a burglar myself."

"Dear me? What caused you to reform?"

"This alarm."

"I'll take one."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

An automobile alarm whistle to be connected to the cylinders of a car, can be made to utilize the full force of their explosions when desired.

Grove's Tasteless Chl. Tonic destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 50c.

A painful silence is unknown to men—but with women it's different.