

NO FENCE CORNER FARMING

The Very Good Reason for the Long Straight Furrows and Great Yields that are a Feature of Western Canada Farms.

CURIOSITY and a love of travel combined caused me to take an extensive trip through the agricultural sections of Western Canada during the past summer, and while there I was given the best of opportunities of studying and judging for myself of the conditions that exist in that extensive section of our continent.

After I had traveled over a few million acres of Western Canada, and watched and studied what at first seemed to me an extravagant waste of land on the part of the farmers, I became better acquainted with conditions and the very good reasons for this seeming waste.

I had been used to the farming operations of the more thickly populated States, where to make farming pay it was necessary to cultivate practically every foot of ground; where it was the rule rather than the exception to go to the length of blasting out, if necessary, heavily rooted trees or large bowlders; where much of the farm land was secured by clearing it of timber and stones, and then being accomplished only after years of toil and privation on the part of the first settlers. There traveled with me over these millions of acres of Canadian soil a gentleman who had been reared upon just this sort of a farm in Michigan, and, as he expressed it, "land was so scarce and so valuable because of its scarcity that we had to cultivate even the corners of the rail fences."

But in my journey through the agricultural section of Western Canada, ranging from Winnipeg on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the international boundary on the south to the Saskatchewan river and beyond on the north, I saw nothing that savored of our method of "fence corner farming," and in time I learned the reason for the little uncultivated tracts.

Time, rather than land, is the valuable commodity in Western Canada. In a country where the soil is sufficiently



"The Western Canada Farmer Cultivates His Land Upon Wholesale Methods."

fertile to produce thirty and forty bushels of wheat to the acre from less than a bushel of seed; where the government gives everyone desiring it a free homestead of 160 acres of this land, where more may be bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre; where one year's crop will much more than pay for the land upon which it is grown, it is a wicked waste of time to cultivate the "fence-corners."

Before I had acquired this information I was on one farm where a road-way cut off a small corner of land from the remainder of a field of wheat. There was, I should say, nearly an acre in this little plot of neglected ground, and I asked the owner of the farm why it had not been put under cultivation. "To undertake to plow that little three-cornered strip of land would take far more time than the land is worth, giving both the present market value. To add it to the remainder of the field would necessitate a longer way around from the main road to the house. Lying just across the road there is 160 acres of as good land as this upon which I have this year grown more than 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and I can buy that land on the railroad for \$4 an acre. It would take as much time to plow that small piece, in its present shape, as it would to plow two acres of the land across the road, and so would be what we in this country consider a waste of valuable time."

Straight furrows and long ones is the plowing rule in Western Canada, and the gang plow is the favorite method of turning the soil. The Western Canada farmer, if found, cultivates his land upon wholesale methods. No matter where he may come from, no matter what the methods in vogue in his native place may have been, the farmer in Canada soon learns that it is wholesale methods that pay best there, and for this reason it is Western Canada that is the home of every improved agricultural machine that tends to the speedy handling of great harvests or the production of them. These machines are not always the product of Western Canadian inventors, but the Western Canadian farmers are among the heaviest buyers of this class of agricultural machinery in the world.

The Canadian farmer never becomes land poor as does the farmer in the States. When he buys land he knows that it will bring him adequate returns upon his investment, and that his government will not put a burden of taxes upon it. As a sample of what is possible with the progressive farmers in Western Canada let me cite the case of one living near White Plains, in Manitoba, a Mr. Winslow by name. During the past season this one man had 2,700 acres of land planted in wheat, and harvested 67,500 bushels. He makes farming on these fertile lands immensely profitable by going about it in a wholesale way.

Do not, however, imagine that it is only the wholesale methods that pay well in Western Canada. I saw men who owned only the 160 acres of land the government had given them as a homestead who claimed to be making better livings for themselves and their families and saving more money than they had ever been able to do in the States on the same amount of land. Practically every one of these comparatively small farmers whom I met assured me that it was their ambition to

purchase more land as rapidly as they could accumulate the means with which to buy. They fully realized that they could not get too much of what they knew was a good thing. There is a vast amount of difference in buying productive land at \$3 to \$5 an acre and at \$30 to \$40 an acre.

The straight furrows and the long ones are possible in Western Canada, where, as I know from my own investigations made during the past summer, farming pays and pays well.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Senora Canovas del Castillo has just died in Madrid.

About 400,000 bushels of beans are annually consumed in Boston.

Australia has spent nearly \$55,000,000 in promoting immigration.

Eleven presidents of republics were assassinated during the last century.

Duluth flour mills are preparing to make 10,000 barrels of flour every 24 hours.

From 1803 to 1812 many attempts were made to fasten metal points to quill pens.

The 16,000 Indians in Ontario, Canada, own \$9,840,000 worth of property, or \$615 a head.

The Japanese earthquake of 1703 was the most destructive on record. It killed 190,000 people.

Some naturalists say that no insect except the silk worm feed upon the leaves of the mulberry.

This year's crop of oysters will eclipse in number and flavor the harvest of several years past.

The 4,000 or more Boer prisoners at St. Helena have started the publication of a weekly newspaper.

A thousand railway cars are needed to handle the peach crop in one country in southern Missouri.

Last year there were 192,705 miles of telegraph lines and 933,153 miles of wire in the United States.

Within a few weeks the Germans of Mexico City collected \$30,000 for a German schoolhouse to be built there.

According to statistics prepared for the home secretary 1,700 children are burned to death yearly in the United Kingdom.

An Englishman 30 years old may expect 33 years 3 months more of life; a woman of that age 34 years 1 month more.

After the confiscation of monastery property in Spain by the state, much of the proceeds were devoted to the making of roads.

John W. Bowler, general superintendent and director of physical training in the public gymnasium of Boston, has accepted a five-year contract as director of physical training at Dartmouth college.

The oldest known weapon was the club. The clubs of the lake dwellers of Switzerland, studded with stones in default of nails, and thus making formidable weapons, have been recovered from their habitations.

In New Jersey there are two match factories with a capacity together of 90,000,000 matches a day. The largest factory in the country, at Barber's Point, N. J., turns out 100,000,000 matches a day, probably one-seventh of the entire consumption.

A strange sight was witnessed at Bologna recently. A bellringer at a church was struck by a great bell and thrown violently through the window of the tower on to the roof, some 70 feet below. He escaped with nothing more than a shock.

The total product of wood is 1,000,000,000 kilobals annually. Australia is credited with 304,000,000 kilobals. Argentina 29,000,000, the United States 138,000,000, Russia 10,000,000, England 64,000,000, France 46,000,000, etc. During the past ten years the product of the forest has increased.

A recent invention by an Italian is receiving notice from those who go to sea. It is a net made of hemp and intended to break the force of waves. One recently tried with success at Havre was 300 feet long by 50 feet wide with meshes 11 inches apart. The nets will break the waves at sea and will also be a bulwark for hydraulic works against heavy surf.

It took sixteen years to build the Brooklyn bridge, but immensely larger suspension bridges can now be constructed in from four to five years.

Twenty additional fruit-carrying steamships were chartered recently to re-enforce the fleet now trading between the West Indies and Philadelphia.

Sven Hedin, the explorer, reached Charkhik, in the heart of China, last April, without hearing of the troubles in the eastern part of the empire. He found the Chinese polite and obliging.

The United States has the highest proportion of children at school: 13 per cent of her population are at school, 17 per cent of Germany's and 15 per cent of England's.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has added to his collection of arms, which is one of the finest in the country, a sword worn by Simon Bolivar during one of his South American campaigns.

Graduates of the Dwight grammar school in Boston presented its head master, James Alfred Page, with a silver loving cup containing \$500 in gold on the occasion of the graduation of his fiftieth class of pupils.

Lord Breadalbane is said to be the owner of the finest vine in Europe. It was planted at Auchmore house in Scotland more than fifty years ago, and is double the size of its rival at Hampton court. It produced 4,000 bunches of grapes in one season a few years ago.

The report for the year ending June 30 regarding the exports of beef and sheep from America to the United Kingdom proves most conclusively that the British manufacturers of this important industry must bestir themselves in order to retain their trade.

Great Britain receives 21 per cent of her total imports from her colonies. Holland one per cent, France ten per cent, Germany one-tenth of one per cent.

In the Brookfield (Mo.) white schools the sexes are represented by exactly the same number. There are just 699 each of the boys and girls.

Of 1,814 gasworks in the United Kingdom, 1,253 are in England, 563 in Scotland and 108 in Ireland.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE

Designed and Written Especially for This Paper

A VERY neatly designed residence, to cost \$2,300, is here described and illustrated. The size upon ground is 20x36 feet. It has rubble stone foundation, and bowlder stones for veranda. The basement is 7 feet high; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet. It has nine rooms, not including reception hall, the size of the rooms being as follows: Parlor, 12x13 feet; reception-room, 9x14 feet; dining-room, 10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet; kitchen, 10x10 feet; pantry, 3x8 feet; hall, 6 feet 6 inches by 8 feet; sewing-room, 7 feet 6 inches by 12 feet; family chamber, 12x19 feet; two bedrooms, 7x8 feet, and two chambers, 9x10 feet and 9x12 feet.

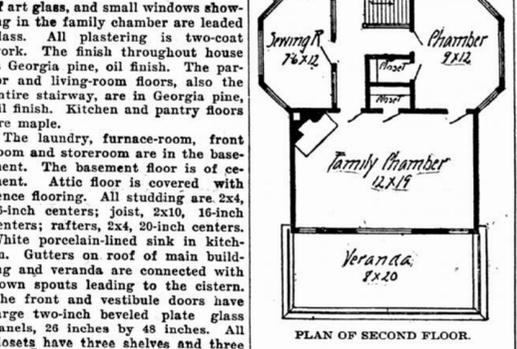
The parlor and family chamber have fireplaces with neat wood mantels. The living-room contains stairways leading to second floor and basement. All floors are double, having two thicknesses of feet paper between floors. The entire outside of building is sheathed with fence flooring, has one thickness of the paper over the sheathing, and is then finished with narrow siding. Chimneys showing above the roof are of press brick and capped with neat smooth stone.

All shingles on roof are cedar dimension shingles. The carving showing on front elevation is of composition; transoms of large windows are

boiled linseed oil. The small window in the front gable is V-shaped, and makes an attractive feature. All the rooms are neatly papered, style to suit owner. The exterior of the house will look well painted a chocolate color, with ivory-white trimmings. This residence could be erected upon a 25-foot lot, bays omitted.



FRONT ELEVATION.



This is a very compact plan, covering a minimum of ground space. The design is up to date, and has in every respect the appearance and graceful outline of a house costing at least \$3,000. GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

VEGETABLE SANDOWS.

Plant Cells, by the Exercise of Hydraulic Power, Perform Prodigious Feats of Strength.

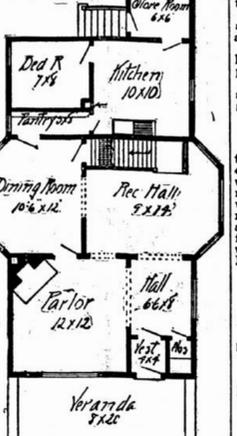
When the extremely frail character of the cell which is the primary stage of every vegetable structure, from the most delicate and fragile hair or gland to the wood which rivals iron itself in toughness and density, is considered, it is difficult to credit it with the vigorous strength which it is capable of exercising. A familiar instance of plant strength is seen in the ivy on ruined walls or in trees where seeds have germinated in their crevices. The masonry is rent ruthlessly asunder, either by roots or by branches, and a wall, however strong, forms an insignificant obstacle to the spread of an adjacent tree trunk. In each of the former cases a slender, soft growth, which we could easily crush with finger and thumb, has found its way into some minute crevice, which it first fills, and then, finding its passage opposed, it brings to bear an expansive force contributed by thousands of indefatigable pioneers, to which sooner or later the stubborn fabric yields. Year by year, despite the pressure, the crowd arguments and builds an annual ring, until finally the tiny thread becomes a huge cable, and some fine day the wall collapses in the line of least resistance and the tree is proclaimed the conqueror.

It is hydraulic power pure and simple which effects these results; each tiny cell has a power of expansion to accommodate what it absorbs. Having expended or grown to its full dimensions, it simultaneously strengthens its walls with new materials adequate to withstand the strain and afford a fulcrum for further work, and it is the accumulation of myriads of tiny squeezes which, like the myriads of pulls exercised by the simple builders of old upon their monoliths, effects the work which is so surprising.—Chicago Daily News.

A Small Potato.

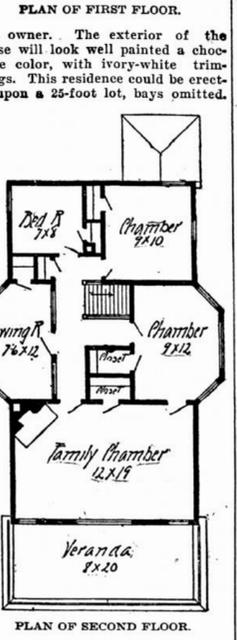
"When are you going to pay me that dollar you borrowed from me a week ago?"

"Oh, I say, old man, I read to-day that the national debt of the world have reached a total of \$31,900,000,000, and here you are worrying about a measly dollar!"—Yonkers Statesman.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

suit owner. The exterior of the house will look well painted a chocolate color, with ivory-white trimmings. This residence could be erected upon a 25-foot lot, bays omitted.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

This is a very compact plan, covering a minimum of ground space. The design is up to date, and has in every respect the appearance and graceful outline of a house costing at least \$3,000. GEO. A. W. KINTZ.

HAZARD'S TOWER.

Stone Structure at Narragansett Pier That Has an Interesting History.

One of the noticeable features of Narragansett Pier, as one drives away from the hotels and out to the Point Judith clubhouse, is a tall graystone tower, rising like the top of some ancient fortress out of the tall trees surrounding it. This is known as Hazard's tower and was built by the late Joseph Hazard, one of the Rhode Island Hazard family, and a brother of "Shepherd" (otherwise "Tom") Hazard, the latter getting his nickname from his fondness for sheep, says the New York Times. The history attached to the stone tower is interesting. Its builder was extremely peculiar—"queer" his New England neighbors called him—and he believed in spirits. The tower was built to afford a resting place for the birds (of which he was most fond and regarding which he had some original fancies) in their northerly migrations in the spring and their southerly flights in the autumn. All over his grounds were placed high wooden posts, hollowed out at the top to catch and hold water and sometimes crumbs for the winged creatures. Signs with inscriptions like the following were placed here and there: "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry," "He who feedeth the young ravens shall himself be fed," etc.

Domestic Compromise.

Meeks—My wife prefers coffee for breakfast and I prefer tea.

Weeks—Then I suppose you have both?

Meeks—Oh, no; we compromise.

Weeks—In what way?

Meeks—We compromise on coffee.

—Tit-Bits.

Positive Proof.

Tess—Oh, yes, I'm positive she's 23.

Jess—I suppose you saw the record in their family Bible, eh?

Better than that, I asked her as what age she thought a girl should marry, and she promptly said 28.—Philadelphia Press.

Seeking Rest.

Mrs. Naggsby—Why don't you spend your nights at home? I always do.

Naggsby—Perhaps, my dear, that accounts for it.—Judge.

Philadelphia French.

A Philadelphian tells the story of a waiter at a restaurant in the Quaker city who has lately announced that he has begun to study French.

"Do you find it necessary here?" asked the customer.

"Not here, sir," said the waiter, "but I've been offered a steady job in Paris at one of the hotels if I can learn French."

"But Paris is full of French waiters," said the gentleman. "I'm afraid you're being deceived."

"Oh, no, sir!" said the man, with much earnestness and absolute simplicity. "It's a perfectly straight thing. The proprietor of the hotel says the waiters he has can't understand French as we Philadelphians speak it, and that's what he wants me for, you see."—Youth's Companion.

Fair Warning.

Time, 11:45 p. m.

A sound resembling a distant peal of thunder is heard distinctly overhead.

"What was that?" asked the young man as he started up from the parlor sofa in alarm.

"That!" echoed the fair pride of the household. "Oh, that was only papa dropping a hint."

"And hastily gathering the hint into himself the young man carried it out into the gloomy night.—Chicago Daily News.

End of the Beer War.

The Beer war which has been raging for the past two years, will soon be ended, according to the latest advices. News of peace will be hailed with joy by all. War is a terrible thing and has slain many people, but we believe stomach troubles have slain even more. When the stomach is out of order, and you suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, sick from excess of food, we would urge you to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will cure you.

How He Was Sent.

Several ladies and their children were strolling through a cemetery reading inscriptions.

"Oh, mamma," cried little Agnes, stopping at a grave, "here's some one sent C."

The horrified mother turned to chide her daughter, but paused as she read: "James Brown, Co. D," on the headstone.—Chicago Daily News.

What's in a Name.

"Ah!" he sighed, after she had blushingly whispered "Yes" in his bosom. "My own 'Mittabell'! Of that name's so formal. Sure my friends use some other one; some pet name."

"Well," she murmured, "the girls at boarding school used to call me 'Fiddle.'"

Philadelphia Press.

Very Suspicious.

"My daughter, you have been out with one of those football players again," said the watchful mother.

"Why, how do you know, mamma?"

"Why, I found a long hair on your blue shirtwaist."—Yonkers Statesman.

Martyr to Love.

Pearl—But are you sure that he loves her?

Ruby—Loves her? Why, he actually let her sketch him in crayon, and she's only taken a two-weeks' course, too.—Chicago Daily News.

Where Beaux Are Seared.

Mr. Perkins—I had to do five men's work.

Mrs. Simpson—Gracious! In your office?

"Oh, no; at that summer resort."—Detroit Free Press.

Crushed Again.

Drummer (in train)—Is this seat engaged?

Coy Country Mail—No, but I am.—Judge.

In Jack's Case.

"Is your son Jack going back to college?"

"No," said the college president, "my respect to Mr. Selbach about it being a waste of time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"This ancient umbrella,"

remarked Squidig, "belongs to my grandfather." "Ah! One of the shades of your ancestors," added McSwilligan.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Greenwood's

Sons of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

If a man wants a quarter for an article,

and you are not willing to pay that much, let him haggle; let him keep it.—Acheson Globe.

GENERALITIES OF INTEREST.

Finland loses \$5,500 worth of cattle a year by wolves.

Spain is the greatest orange-exporting country in the world.

Detroit, Mich., has 3,721,717 square yards of wooden block pavement.

Boston has much vacant land, the assessed value of which is \$62,000,000.

New Zealand had last year 6,438 factories, with 48,938 employees.

Inoculation has lowered fatal cases in cholera from ten to two per cent.

There are about 30,000,000 acres of unoccupied public land yet remaining in Montana.

A St. Louis negro has devised an elevator in which a screw takes the place of weights and pulleys.

An association in Raleigh, N. C., is making an effort to preserve the boyhood home of President Andrew Johnson in that city.

A FEARLESS PHYSICIAN.

Benton, Ill., Sept. 30th.—Much comment has been caused by the action of Dr. R. H. Dunaway, a physician here, who for over a year past has been recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to those of his patients who suffered from Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or other Kidney Troubles.

Dr. Dunaway also published an open letter last May stating positively that he himself had been cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had concluded he was going to die. He is a well man to-day, and says he feels it his duty to do as he has done and is doing because Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

FAKE HAIR PREPARATIONS

De Hair No Good, But Often Cause It to Fall Out.

Many hair preparations are "fake" because they are merely scalp irritants. They cause a dryness, making the hair brittle, and, finally, lifeless. Dandruff is the cause of all trouble with hair. It is a germ disease. The germ makes outcure scales as it digs to the root of the hair, where it destroys the hair's vitality, causing the hair to fall out. To cure Dandruff, the germ must be killed. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herculide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ, thereby leaving the hair to grow luxuriantly.

A Doubtful Compliment.

Lady—I always come out so plain in my photographs—plainer even than I am!

Photographer (gallantly)—Oh, madam, that is impossible!—Moonshine.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for fine crops, excellent markets and beautiful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

"I am tired of this monkey business," exclaimed the irritable citizen. "Then he went out and chased the organ grinder from the door.—Indianapolis News.

Race of the Australian-Indian Mail

is graphically described in No. 11 New York Central's "Four Track Series." Every person interested in the growth of our commerce should read it. Send five cents, receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York.

A Blank Day—First Friend—

The birds are terribly wild to-day." Second Friend—"Not half so wild as our host will be if it keeps on like this."—Punch.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's

Honey of Horchound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

When fools speak out in meeting let wise men hold their peace, lest the fools break it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible

medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Every loafer hangs around some other man who would otherwise work.—Acheson Globe.

Sweat or fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10c. package.

The oftener a man is sold the cheaper he feels.—Chicago Daily News.

Sozodont

Good for Bad Teeth Not Bad for Good Teeth

Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c
Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c
Large Liquid and Powder 75c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50

For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has exceeded all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes must be maintained. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearers receive the value of his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

W. L. Douglas sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers. W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Gift Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made every where.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Sold by the best dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, and order direct from W. L. Douglas, 289 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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