

ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

"Where Once the Buffalo Roamed" Is Now Formed Into Provinces.

Not long since a great American writer, in an article on the "Wheat supply of Europe and America," made the statement that to the north of the international boundary line there was only a narrow fringe of land capable of producing wheat. Another writer, replying to this, said that wheat could be successfully grown at Fort Simpson, a Hudson Bay Company's post at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers. Fort Simpson is at latitude 62 degrees north, and is as far northwest of Winnipeg as that city is northwest of New York city. It is possible not only to raise wheat at Fort Simpson, and of a better quality than is grown in any other country, but at a point miles further north and oats are grown, whilst two hundred miles still further north barley and potatoes are successfully produced. Nor is this very extraordinary, as will appear further on in this article.

The attention that is being directed

abilities it presents to the poor man, the man of moderate means and the capitalist, will therefore be in order.

To properly appreciate the enormous extent of this territory, four hundred miles north and south and nine hundred miles east and west embracing an area of 360,000 square miles, let us state that if we draw a line from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of West Virginia, passing through Harper's Ferry, and take all the west of that line to the Missouri river, embracing, as well as parts of the states named, all of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, we shall have American territory equal in extent and area, but in no wise superior, to the portion of western Canada under consideration. In short, there are in Canada two hundred and seventy nine thousand square miles of land for the plow not surpassed in fertility by any area of similar size on the face of the globe, and it is nearly



A WESTERN CANADA WHEAT FARM.

towards Western Canada at the present time and the large number who are going there for the purpose of making it their home, has been the cause of an interview with Mr. James A. Smart, the deputy minister of the interior for Canada. He is a gentleman thoroughly posted and ready at all times to impart information concerning Canada's resources. Mr. F. Pedley, also of Ottawa, is the superintendent of the immigration branch, which is almost a department by itself. The result of the interview with Mr. Smart is practically embodied in the accompanying article.

The extent of Canada is enormous. The distance through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,000 miles. Its area, all told, is 3,456,383 square miles. Of this it is safe to say, there is less waste land than in any other country in the world. It is not our purpose to say much if anything about the older provinces of Canada, as they are mostly fairly well settled. Western Canada comprises the province of Manitoba, 74,000 square miles; British Columbia, 280,000 square miles; Assiniboia, 90,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 106,000 square miles; Alberta, 106,000 square miles; Athabaska, 104,000 square miles, to say nothing of Keewatin with about 300,000 square miles and the unorganized territories of the northwest with over 300,000 square miles. As a grand total the area of Canada in square miles is 3,456,383. Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska alone constitute a region larger than all Russia in Europe. Time was when it was the interest of the great fur dealing companies of the continent to send the impression abroad that this vast region was fit only for the habitation of the beaver, the buffalo and the bear, but it has been demonstrated and is now generally understood that these vast plains contain the finest wheat and grazing lands in the world. This applies not only to the comparatively well-known province of Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, but to the entire region lying four

all embraced within the limits herein described as western Canada.

A few words as to the climate of this great country may not be out of place right here. The climate of western Canada, as described by those who have lived there for some years, is very agreeable, and much preferable to that of the east. Disease is little known; epidemics are unheard of. Winter extends full three months, usually. There is little change during winter. Frosts are keen, but the air being dry, a temperature of 20 degrees below zero there is more bearable than 10 degrees above in the damp and changeable climates of the east. Spring sets in about the first of April. Some seasons, however, seeding is begun early in March, the snow having entirely disappeared. Spring is quickly followed by summer, whose long days and cool nights have a very beneficial influence upon vegetation. The growth is more rapid than anywhere known in lower latitudes. The soft maple has been known to grow more than five feet high in a single season. Autumn is delightful. It extends into the middle of November. Snow sometimes does not fall until late in December. This gives the farmer the opportunity of finishing his threshing, marketing his thousands of bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, and yet leaving him sufficient time to put his land in crop for the following year. The wheat of western Canada is known to be extremely hard. The yield is also from 30 to 50 per cent more than in the states south of the boundary line. There are natural causes for this. The further you travel towards the northern limits of its growth the better the quality of the soil. The reason that it is better is because the subsoil, throughout the heat of the summer, is kept moist at all times by the slow melting of the deep winter frosts, the moisture thus maintained ascending to the surface and nourishing the roots of the grain. This stimulates the growth, keeps the plant always fresh and produces a bountiful crop. Again, just when needed, when the heads are ripening, sunshine is longer.



AFTER THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN ALBERTA, WESTERN CANADA.

hundred miles northward of the Canadian Pacific Railway. To the west of this vast territory lies British Columbia with its innumerable rivers, rich in fish, its gold, silver and copper mines and its fertile valleys capable of producing the choicest fruits in great abundance. It is to that portion of western Canada lying between Lake Superior on the east and the Rocky mountains on the west that the attention of the agriculturists throughout the world is being directed at present and it is to that district they are looking for homes for themselves and their children, and for the solution of problems created by the overcrowding of population in the older countries and the United States. A few authenticated facts regarding this vast region and the infinite pos-

sibilities it presents to the poor man, the man of moderate means and the capitalist, will therefore be in order.

Heat and sunlight are both needed to bring wheat to maturity. The greater the amount of both the better the result. From the 15th of June to the 1st of July there are nearly two hours more daylight in every twenty-four in western Canada than in the state of Ohio.

The average yield of wheat varies under different conditions. In some years the average has been over thirty bushels. Once or twice it went as low as eighteen bushels. At even the lowest average, with good prices there are few industries that will give better profits. A late United States consul, in one of his reports of harvest time, states that the entire labor of the region was found to be totally inadequate for the task before it. The wheat straw was so tall and stout and so heavily laden with grain that the work of reaping and sacking was extremely exhausting. The strength of the growing grain frequently broke the reaping machines, and the utmost exertion of strong men was required to handle the great weight of the sheaves.

But while wheat is king in that region it is by no means the only cereal grown. The oat, barley and pea crops are phenomenal. Oats yield all the way from 60 to 90 bushels per acre. In some cases they have been known to exceed over one hundred. A delegate who visited the country reports, "One hundred bushels of oats, and sixty bushels of barley per acre were common crops. In one case the oats stood six feet six inches high, the heads were twelve inches long, and each chaff case contained, not one but three perfect kernels."

Barley, as stated, yields enormously. It is sought after by brewers everywhere and it brings several cents per bushel more than that grown in other countries. Peas yield splendidly. They are extremely free from bugs and grubs. Used in fattening hogs and for other feed, they are superior in every way to corn. The absence of hog cholera in this country is attributed by experts to the excellent feed, corn not being used. Corn can, however, be grown, but wheat pays so much better that but little attention is given to corn.

In roots and vegetables, it is estimated by all who have any knowledge of the matter in these products, this region has no competitor. Ripen tomatoes may be seen in profusion in the middle of September. They have been known to ripen as early as the 1st of July. Displays of roots, vegetables, garden products are for size and quality cannot be equaled at any of the fairs in the United States. An Ohio gentleman visiting one of these fairs said he had never seen anything in Ohio to equal it.

Three cabbages together weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. These were as solid and fine grained as though they had weighed but six pounds apiece. Prize potatoes, he said, weighed four pounds each; those weighing three were so plentiful that they attracted little attention.

Beets, carrots, turnips, etc., also



FARMERS' TEAMS AT A WESTERN CANADA FAIR.

grow to an exceptionally large size. Watermelons have been known to weigh as much as seventy-five pounds, citrons twenty-five pounds.

Experimental tests of different varieties of grains and roots have been made for the purpose of gaining information as to their productiveness and usefulness. The results of these tests for three consecutive years are given below:

In oats, of twelve varieties tested, the average yield at the Manitoba Experimental farm was 75 bu., 20 lbs. per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm the average was 85 bu., 23 lbs. per acre.

In two-rowed barley, of six varieties, the average yield at the Manitoba farm was 42 bu., 31 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 56 bu., 25 lbs. per acre.

In six-rowed barley, six varieties, the average Manitoba farm yield was 51 bu., 1 lb. per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 60 bu., 5 lbs., per acre.

In spring wheat twelve varieties, the average yield at the Manitoba farm was 35 bu., 28 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 41 bu., 41 lbs., per acre.

In potatoes, twelve varieties, the average at the Manitoba farm was 343 bu., 50 lbs., per acre; at the Northwest Territory's farm 300 bu., 15 lbs., per acre.

Wild fruits, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, plums, cherries, and cranberries grow in great abundance.

Dairying in all parts of western Canada is a specially important industry, and has made great strides during recent years. The butter which has found its way to the east and the English markets was found to be of excellent quality and in some cases superior to its competitors.

Mixed farming pays well throughout the region. Horses and cattle thrive well on the prairies. Almost all classes of high bred cattle are to be seen. Beef export is very large, but it is now expected that the mining district of British Columbia and the Yukon will create a splendid home market. The quality of the beef is the richest, and the cost of production is reduced to a minimum the profits are very large. Frequently an animal will bring from \$30 to \$50, which did not cost the farmer or rancher more than a few dollars. This is most especially the case in the great ranching district of Alberta, where the herds roam the ranges throughout the year.

The country is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising, and it is found very remunerative.

The export trade in hogs is constantly on the increase. They come next to cattle in point of importance to the farmer.

Poultry is also very profitable, but up to the present time the local demand has absorbed the supply.

The educational facilities of the country are equal to any on the continent. Rural schools are about three miles apart in the settled districts, and they are free. The government makes an annual grant to each school. This covers all expenses, including the salaries of the teachers, who are properly certificated. One eighteenth part of the whole of the "Fertile Belt" from Pembina to the Saskatchewan and beyond is set apart for the maintenance of schools. This is a most generous endowment. In 1871 the school population of Manitoba was 817. It is now over 50,000. In 1883 the average attendance was 5,000; it has now increased to about 24,000. In 1883 there were 246 teachers; now there are over 1,100. These schools are well inspected at intervals by competent educationalists. The average salary of the rural teachers is \$368 per annum. The schools are non-sectarian and in no character national.

In connection with educational government, experimental farms have been established in Manitoba and the territories. All the different kinds of grain, seeds, roots, vegetables, etc., that it is sought to grow in the province, are sown on the varied soils that are found on these farms. The results are carefully noted and published for the information and guidance of the farming community in the different newspapers of the country. The government also sends around to the towns and villages a traveling school of dairy instructors who give lectures, accompanied by practical operations by competent men, in all the arts of cattle raising, butter and cheese making, etc., that all may learn the best methods known without the loss of time and money to the settlers. Farmers' institutes have also been established. These, affording practical farmers the opportunity of interchanging experiences, are of great assistance to the agricultural community.

Railways now traverse all the settled parts of western Canada. Very few farmers are more than a dozen miles from a market or railway. Railway stations, with post offices, and elevators for the storage of grain occur at intervals of about seven or eight miles.

The only remaining territory on this continent in which ranching on a large scale can be gone into is to be found in western Canada. The District of Columbia, immediately east of British Columbia, is pre-eminently fitted for ranching. Its area is 400,000 square miles, and it extends from north to south 430 miles, and from east to west 250 miles. The opportunities offered here in this respect are unparalleled by any other country in the world. The country is open, rolling and well wa-

A company of wandering comedians have been acting at Przenysl a play entitled, "Captain Dreyfus." The public followed with such interest the action of the drama that several of the spectators waited for "Henry" and "Esterhazy" as they left the theatre, and edged the two miscreants. The two artists who had sustained the parts of the Uhlan and the forger were conducted back to their lodging in a pitiable state by the police. And now who will give them compensation?

Poverty may be necessary to starve our passions.

It takes an honest man to discover other honest men in the world.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Little men measure themselves by each other; great men by the Golden Rule.

I know that my life was saved by Pisco's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

There can be no peace in the heart while we are fighting against the will of God.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Some preachers aim to make plain things mysteries, instead of making mysteries plain.

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

No man after missing a target can heartily congratulate another who hits it.

Facilitous Starch. Best and good farthest, gives stiffness and elasticity. No sticking, blistering or breaking. Every grocer sells it, nearly everybody uses it. 10c a package.

You can nearly always judge a man's character by what he thinks laughable.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease? It is the only cure for Swollen Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It's hard to be grateful to those who fight your battles for you and get licked.

Educate Your Bowels. Your bowels can be treated as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic cleans and purify your body inside. All drug stores, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The man who races for wealth always finds himself out of breath at the finish.

CRITICAL PERIODS in Woman's Life Are Made Dangerous by Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb., says:

"I suffered from catarrh for many years, but since I have been taking Pe-ru-na I feel strong and well. I would advise all people to try Pe-ru-na. As I was passing through the change of life I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."



Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Neb., says:

Pe-ru-na has raised more women from beds of sickness and set them to work again than any other remedy. Pelvic catarrh is the bane of woman-kind. Pe-ru-na is the bane of catarrh in all forms and stages. Mrs. Col. Hamilton, Columbus, O., says: "I recommend Pe-ru-na to women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Pe-ru-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Pe-ru-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

In mining Canada promises to equal, if not eclipse any other country. British Columbia mines have made for the province a reputation that any country might be proud of. In fact, the entire region from the boundary line north to the arctic circle, and from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, appears to be an inexhaustible deposit of minerals of all kinds. The Klondike region, almost wholly in western Canada, is known throughout the whole civilized world today. Three years ago it was quite unknown. The output this year is expected to reach the magnificent sum of twenty million dollars in gold. Competent authorities believe that the output will be doubled each recurring year, for years to come.

There is no other country offering the great opportunities for either the poor man, the moderately rich man, or the capitalist as western Canada affords. Millions of acres are ready for the plow. Some of it free, and the rest of it at a very low price per acre.

The best white rose for cemetery planting is Madame Plantier. It is a variety of somewhat slender growth, and on this account is sometimes termed a half-climber. But it requires no trellis, being much more graceful when allowed to train itself than when given a support of any kind. It throws up a great number of stalks, on which great quantities of milk-white double flowers are borne in clusters during June and July.

Your work will be divine in the measure in which you see the possible Christ in all.

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The blotting and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—Miss N. J. LOCKHEART, Box 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.



WIRE CUTS and other wounds or sores on man or beast, are quickly healed with Cascarets. Cascarets Candy Cathartic is used. Box of 10 samples and booklet mailed postpaid for 10 cents.

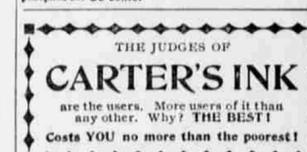
ECZEMA, caused by itching, is treated with Cascarets. Don't waste time and temper with emollients, ointments, and blood purifiers. Cascarets is sufficient, inexpensive, and a certain remedy.

DANDRUFF and other diseases affecting the scalp are as easily cured as any disease of the skin. Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Cascarets Candy Cathartic.

SORE EYES, throat, or mouth, and other inflammation of the mucous lining of the mouth, are quickly healed by use of Cascarets. Cascarets Candy Cathartic.

DISEASES OF MOSQUITOES and other insects, and other skin diseases, are quickly relieved and cured by use of Cascarets Candy Cathartic.

LEE'S GERMADONE, the greatest healing force ever discovered, is a box of 10 samples and booklet will be sent postpaid for 10 cents by the manufacturer, Dr. J. C. Lee, New York, or 63 Murray St., New York, or a full-size package postpaid for 60 cents.



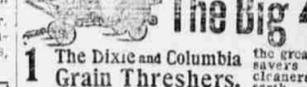
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