

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 rye 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

sibilities 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 a 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

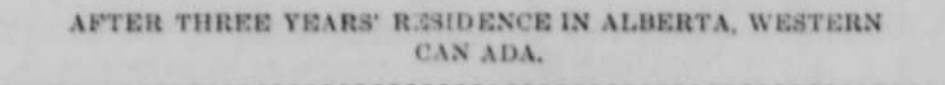


A WESTERN CANADA WHEAT FARM.

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. Peiley, also of Ottawa, Canada, 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, 380,000 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 900,000 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 to 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



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 possibilities 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.

A great deal can be said as to the agricultural possibilities of this vast region. Lord Selkirk, at one time, prophesied that these plains and valleys would one day maintain a population of thirty million souls. And why should they not? Manitoba alone last year had nearly two million acres under crop—wheat, oats, barley, flax, and other grains and potatoes and other roots. Between sixteen and seventeen bushels of wheat were marketed. Ninety-five per cent of the prairie is good wheat land.

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 five feet six inches high, and each chaff 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 what pays so much better that but little attention is given to corn.

Roots and vegetables, it is estimated by all who have any knowledge of the matter in these products, this region has no competitor. Ripe 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 made at the agricultural fairs that 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., 26 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., 6 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 \$17. 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 \$268 per year. 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 Alberta, 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 450 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 Przemysl 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 nudged the two miscreants. The two artists who had sustained the parts of the Uhlans 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.

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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 Pico's Cure for Consumption—John A. Miller, Au Sabie, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

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FIT'S Permanently Cured. No other nervousness after first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. King, Ltd., 251 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.

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

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It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating 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.

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Educate Your Bowels. Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarella's Candy Cathartic cleanses and purify your body inside. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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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



Mrs. Mathilde Richter.

advise all people to try Pe-ru-na. As I used Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin while I was passing through the change of life, I am positively convinced your beneficial remedies have relieved me from all my ills."

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.

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The best white rose for cemetery planting is Madame Planter. 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. 67104]
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MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, Box 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

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