tional.

ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

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

writer, in an article on the "Wheat supply of Europe and America," mad-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 wirest could be auccessfully grown at Fort Simp-son, a Hudson Bay Company's post at the junction of the Liard and Mackenrivers. Fort Simpson is at latitude 63 degrees north, and is as far purthwest of Winnipeg as that city is northwest of New York city. 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 rys and oats are grown, whilst two bun-dred miles still further north barley and potatoes are successfully pro-Nor is this very extraordinary, as will appear further on in this ar-

Not long since a great American | similities it presents to the poor man, the mun of moderate means and the capitains, will therefore be in order.

To properly appreciate the enerhundred miles north and south and nine handred mive east and west and embracing a narea of 200,000 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 Perry, 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, In-Blana, Kentucky, Blinois, 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 aftention that is being directed the face of the globe, and it is nearly

The average yield of wheat varies over different conditions. In sems rears the average has been over thirty bushels. Once or twice it went as low as eightren bushels. At even the lownot average, with good prices there are few industries that will give butter profits. A late United States con In one of his reports of harvest time, states that the entire labor of the region was found to be totacly in adequate for the task before it. wheat straw was so tall and stout and on heavily laden with grain that the work of reaping and sacking was ex-tremely 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 sheaven

But while wheat is king in that regien it is by no means the only cereal grown. The out, barley and pea crops are phenomenal. Outs yield all the way from 80 to 50 bushels per acre In some cases they have been known to exceed over one hundred. A delegate who visited the country reports, "One hundred busnels of oats, and sixty bushels of barley per acre were common crops. In one case the oats stood feet six inches high, the heads were five feet six inches long, and each chaff twelve inches long, and each chaff are contained, not one but three parfect kernels.

Barley, as stated, yields enormous It is sought after by brewers evcrywhere 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 ev-ery 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, he grown, but wheat pays so much better that but little attention is given to

In 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 gentle-man visiting one of these fairs said he had never seen anything in Ohio to equal Three cabbages together weighed hundred and twenty pounds These were as solid and fine grained as though they had weighed but six pounds spiece. Prize potatoes, he said weighed four pounds each; weighing three were so plentiful that they attracted little attention.

Beets, carrots, turnips, etc., also

ly on the increase. They come next to cattle in point of importance to the Ponitry to also very profitable, but up

to the present time the local demand

has absorbed the supply.

facilities of the The educational cometry are equal to any on the contiment. Rural schools are about three-spiles apart in the settled districts, and they are free. The government makes an annual grant to each echnol. owers all expenses, including the saleries of the teachers, who are properly cuttheated. One eighteenth parithe whole of the "Pertile Bull" Pembins to the Bankatchewan and be yond to not apart for the maintenance of schools. This is a ment generous ch-downoust. In 1871 the school population of Manitota was 817. It is now over 20,000. In 1883 the average attendanco was 5,000; It has now increas ed to about 24,000. In 1883 there were 116 teachers; now there are prer 1.100. These schools are well inspected at intervals by competent educationalists. The average salary of the rural teach are is \$348 per year. The schools are non-sectarian and in no character na

In connection with educational government, experimental farms 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 sells that are found on those farms. The results are carefully noted and published for the information and guld ance of the farming community in the different newspapers of the country The government also sends around to the towns and villages a traveline school of dairy instructors who give lectures, accompanied by practical operations by competent men, is 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 Parmers' 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 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

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 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 comedium: have been acting at Preempel a play entitled, "Captain Dreefen," The pib-He followed with such interest the action of the drama that several of the speciators waited for "Henry" and quires no freills, being much "Hoterhage" as they loft the theatre, and codgeled the two miscreasts. The two artists who had sustained the parts of the Uhlan and the torger were conducted back to their ladging in a pitiable state by the police. Atri now who will give them compensa-

Poverty may be necessary to stares

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

Hall's Catarrh Cure. In taken intermally. Frien, the.

Little men essenare themselves by each other; great men by the Golden

I know that my life was saved by Plen's Cure for Concamption - John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1800

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

FITS Pressure and a reset. To line of the resemble of the reset of the pressure of the reset of the reset of the PARTE SEASON that I notice that I need to the reset of the re

Some preachers sim to make plain. things mysteris; instead of making mysteries plain.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrop. oblides testing, estings the gives, returns for whatim, singular, cares what colle. To a bottle

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

Faultiess Sturch. Best and goes farthest, gives stiffness and chartesty. No sticking, bilstaring or break-ing. Every grown sells it, nearly every-body uses it. 10c a package.

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Educate Your Howels Your howers can be trained as well as your nu-ces or your brain. In corner Candy Carbarts coanse and purity your look inside. All drag green, inc. Fre. Cor.

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

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Mrs. Mathilde Richter, Doniphan, Nob., saya:

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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 womankind. Pe-ru-na is the bane of catarra 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." Hend for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beau-Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus,

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

The best white reas for remeters planting is Madame Plantier. It is a variett of somewhat slender growth, on this account is according termed a half-climeter. But 11 FO graceful when allowed to train itself than when given a support of any 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 are the possible Christ in all.

Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MES. PINKHAM.

forever to non-revenue no. frond

"I connot 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 bloating 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. LOCKITRANT, BOX 10, ELIZA-

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A WESTERN CANADA WHEAT FARM.

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, 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 accom-

panying 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; Assinibola, 90,000 square miles; Sasketchewan, 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. Assinibola, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska alone consti-

tute 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 plains contain the finest wheat grazing lands in the world. This applies not only to the comparatively well-known province of Manitoba and the districts of Assinibola and Alberta,

towards Western Canada at the present | all embraced within the limits herein described as western Canada, A few words as to the alimate 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 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 beneficent 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 tho 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



AFTER THREE YEARS' RESIDENCE IN ALBERTA, WESTERN CAN ADA.

adian 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 svercrowding of population in the older countries and the United States. A few authenticated facts regarding ed. Ninety-five per cent of the prairie this vast region and the infinite pos- is good wheat land.

hundred miles northward of the Can- | Heat and sunlight are both needed to bring wheat to maturity. The great-er the amount of both the better the From the 15th of June to the result. lat of July there are nearly two hours more daylight in every twentyfour in western Canada than in the state of Ohio.

leys would one day maintain a population of thirty million souls. and other grains and potatoes and other roots. Between sixteen and sev-

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 valwhy should they not? Manitoba alone last year had nearly two million acres under crop-wheat, oats, barley, flax, enteen hushels of wheat were market-

FARMERS' TEAMS AT A WESTERN CANADA FAIR. grow to an exceptionally large size. tered. The valley and beach lands pro-Watermelons have been known to weigh as much as seventy-five pounds, citrons twenty-five pounds.

Experimental tests of different va-

rieties 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 In oats, of twelve varieties tested, the average yield at the Manitoba Experi-

mental 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 scre; 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 North-west Territory's farm 60 bu., 6 lbs., per

acre In spring wheat twelve varieties, the average yield at the Manitoba farm was 25 bu., 28 lbs., per sere; at the Northwest Territory's farm 41 bu.,

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

per sere Wild fruits, strawberries, raspherries, 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 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 dis-trict 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.

duce a most luxurious and nutritious growth of native grass. Cattle, horses and sheep graze outside the whole year, The snowfall is light, and it is melted almost as it falls by the warm Chinook winds which blow fr at the Pacific ocean. Profits are large. Steers costing the owners but a few dollars each bring from \$35 to \$45 on the ranges, Heretofore the cattle have been exported, but with the opening of the British Columbia Yukon mining regions, there is a large and constantly

growing market right at home. The northern part of Alebria, in addition to being a ranching country, has large deposits of minerals. It is also heavily wooded as well as well watered.

In all Canada laws are enforced with the strictest impartiality. There is no such a thing known in Canada as mob law and lynching, not even in its most remote districts. The peace lover and the law breaker both know that the laws of the land will be enforced, and they govern themselves accordingly.

It is not alone in agriculture or stock raising that Canada offers unequaled opportunities to the young or middle aged man. Its fisheries are the richest in the world. Its numberless rivers and lakes, as well as its sea line, teem with fish of all kinds. British Columbia salmon is famed the world over,

British Columbia has enormous forets of timber. This province is one of the finest fruit growing regions in the world, while in its valleys there are large areas of agricultural lands open for settlement.

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 aretic circle, and from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to the 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 expeeted 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.