

ONE OF OUR NEIGHBORS,

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

One of the Greek letter fraternities of Cornell university has appointed a committee to consult with New York city's department of parks with a view to acquiring the Egyptian garden and sufficient blockstone of the reservoir wall of Fifth avenue to build a chapter house for the society on the college campus at Ithaca. The contract for demolishing this historic landmark, which is to give away to the new city library, and the plan of the fraternity will, no doubt, receive favorable consideration.

Always keep your temper; it is worth more to you than anyone else's.

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual source of strength and vigor. It is the fountain of health and life. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Do not expect so much that you will be disappointed, even when you have a good thing.

Do Your Feet Ache and Hurt?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes feel Easy, Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drug Stores and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen Olinde, LeRoy, N. Y.

You can always tell when an actor has made T. The next day his shirt collar is an inch higher.

Realize the old style starch. It saves labor, saves money and makes collars and cuffs look like new. All grocers sell it; large package 10c.

Gilbert Parker has written for Atlantic's Magazine for July a splendid short story of Egyptian life, entitled "The Descent of Mohammed Salim."

"The Coming of the Circus," by Eugene Wood, is a transcript from life in a small town in the West. Almost everything there is to learn about the inside of a circus is here set down in a style as once simple and characteristic. Other articles in Atlantic's for July are: "The Ocean Fleet," by Theodore Dreiser; "The Food We Eat, a Study of the U. S. Food Commission," by E. W. May; "The Science of Hysteria," by Daniel T. Ames, the famous handwriting expert; Captain Leary, governor of Guam, at Samoa; "A Search for Pirata Gold," and further, a strong satire by some anonymous writer under the title, "The Literary Weather Bureau."

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is about to make a radical change in its method of running dining cars and it is expected that the new plan will meet with popular approval. On and after the first of June, except diners, will be served on the "la carte" plan. Hitherto on the main line, all service was at the uniform rate of one dollar per meal. Two new dining cars are being built and will be in service by July 1, so that all through trains will be provided with first-class dining cars.

An angler worm always tells the truth when he tells how many fish some other man caught.

The hen need no longer brood over her little troubles, thanks to the incubator.

A dog's pants may indicate warm weather, but they don't bag at the knees.

Perhaps more young women would marry if the girl's father could afford it.

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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 Laird 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

to the wheat supply of the north

is well deserved

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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 east and west and embracing a area of 300,000 square miles, let us state that if we draw a line from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern tip 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 of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, we shall have American territory equal in extent and area, but in no way 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 and similar use on the face of the globe, and it is nearly

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 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 United States. There are few 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 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 in begins 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 as low as 30 to 50 per cent more than in the states south of the boundary line. There is an annual crop of wheat. The further you travel toward the northern limits of its growth the better the quality of the soil. The reason that it is better is because the soil is richer throughout the length of the season, 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.



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 inquiry with Mr. James 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 extent of the inquiry 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, 400,000 square miles; British Columbia, 380,000 square miles; Assiniboia, 90,000 square miles; Saskatchewan, 106,000 square miles; Alberta, 106,000 square miles; Athabasca, 104,000 square miles; to the north of Keewatin with about 300,000 square miles, and the unorganized territories of the northwest with over 900,000 square miles. An area that covers the area of Canada in square miles is 2,456,383. Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca also constitute a large part of the natural domain of Europe. Time was when it was the interest of the great fur dealing companies of the continent to send vast impressions abroad that this vast region was a waste of land, and that the beaver, the buffalo and the bear, but it has been demonstrated and is now generally understood that these great lands are 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 north

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The export trade in hogs is constantly on the increase. They come next to cattle in point of importance to the farmer. Pork 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 of \$100,000 to the provinces, including the salaries of the teachers, who are properly certificated. One eighteenth part of the whole of the "Fertile Belt" from Pemmican to the Saskatchewan and beyond is set apart for the maintenance of schools. This is a most generous government. In 1871 the school population of Manitoba was 411, and in 1883 the average attendance was 5,900; it has now increased to about 24,000. In 1883 there were 246 teachers; now there are over 1,100. The average salary of the rural teachers is \$368 per year. The schools are non-sectarian and in no character are they inferior to those of any other country who visited the country reports, "One hundred bushels of oats, and sixty bushels of barley per acre were common. In one case the oats stood five feet six inches long, and each chaff two feet six inches long, and each chaff contained, not one but three perfect ears." 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 other feed, they are superior in every way to corn. The absence of cholera in this country is attributed by experts to the excellent feed, corn not being used. Corn, however, is grown, but it 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, that 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 first of August. The absence of blight, garden products are made at the agricultural fairs that for size and quality cannot be equaled at any of the fairs of the United States. An Ohio gentleman visiting one of these fairs said he had never seen anything in Ohio equal to it. Three cabbages together weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. 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 United States. There are few 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 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 in begins 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 as low as 30 to 50 per cent more than in the states south of the boundary line. There is an annual crop of wheat. The further you travel toward the northern limits of its growth the better the quality of the soil. The reason that it is better is because the soil is richer throughout the length of the season, 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.

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