

NEVER SAW SUCH LARGE YIELDS.

The Climate is Healthy—The Winters are Pleasant in Western Canada.

Writing from Stirling, Alberta, to one of the agents representing the Canadian Government, Free Homestead Lands, Mr. M. Pickrell, formerly of Beechwood, Kentucky, says of Western Canada:

"In the first place we will say that the summer season is just lovely indeed. As to the winter, well we never experienced finer weather than we are now enjoying. We have just returned from Northern Alberta and will say that we found the weather to be very mild, the air dry, fresh and invigorating. Considering everything we can say that the winters here are most pleasant, healthy and enjoyable to what they are in the States. Here it gets cold and continues so till Spring—there are no disagreeable winds. In South Alberta it is some warmer—two to four inches of snow may fall and in a few hours a Chinook wind come along, evaporating the entire snow, leaving terra-firma perfectly dry, in fact, we did not believe this part until we came and saw for ourselves and we now know what we herein write to be just as we write it. There has not been a day this winter that I could not work out doors. Farmers here are calculating on starting the plough the first of March.

"As to farm wages, we would not advise a man to come here with the expectation of living by his days' work, but all who do want a home I advise to have nerve enough to get up and come for there never has been, and may never be again, such a grand opportunity for a man to get a home almost free.

"As to the crops, I have been in the fields before harvest, saw the grass put up and the grain harvested, and I never saw such large yields. I saw oats near Edmonton over six feet tall that yielded 80 bushels per acre, and I talked to a farmer near St. Albert who had a field year before last that averaged 110 bushels per acre, and weighed 43 pounds to the bushel. All other crops would run in proportion—as to potatoes and vegetables, the turnout was enormous. I have such reports as the above from all sections that I have visited, and that has been every community between the Edmonton district and Raymond in the Lethbridge district.

"As to stock raising, I would advise a man to locate in this place, or any place, in South Alberta, but for mixed farming, I would say go up farther north, say near Lacombe, Wetaskiwin or Edmonton, where it is not quite so dry and where there is some timber to be had. I will say that no where have I ever seen a better opportunity for a man, whether he has money or not, to obtain a home. Nowhere can be found a more productive soil, better water and a better governed country than Western Canada affords. Inducements to the homeseeker are unexcelled. I met two men near Ponoka on the G. & E. R. R., who borrowed the money to pay for their homestead and in four years those two men sold their farms—one for \$2,500, the other for \$2,000. I met a man near Wetaskiwin who landed here with 25 cents six years ago. He is now worth \$8,000. The advantages for ranching are excellent, in fact I do not believe this section can be beat. Markets are good; as to living, a family can live as cheap here as they can in the States. The average yield of oats in this neighborhood, last year, was 70 bushels, per acre; wheat averaged 35, barley 40, and the beet crop was good. In consequence of the successful cultivation of the beet, a large beet sugar factory is being erected at Raymond, seven miles from here.

"In conclusion, I will say that N. W. T. from Manitoba to a long distance north of Edmonton produces most wonderful crops. Lakes and rivers abound with fish, and game is plentiful. And that this is unquestionably the country for a man to come to if he desires to better his condition in life. I would advise the prospective settler to look over the Lethbridge, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton districts before locating.

"I will locate in the Edmonton district next Fall and several families from the States will locate with me. In the meantime, I will receive my mail here and will be pleased to give the interested all the information desired."

For information as to Railway Rates, etc., apply to any agent of the Canadian Government whose names appear elsewhere in this paper.

Tampa, a child of Havana in the cigar-making industry, has outgrown its mother as a purveyor for the United States of all Havana cigars.

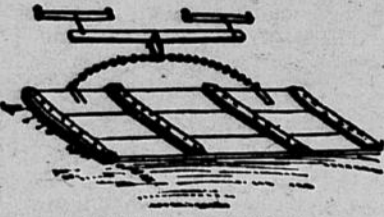
The San Francisco, a river of Brazil, is 1,400 miles in length, and was so called because it was discovered on the feast day of St. Francis.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

LEVELER AND SMOOTHER.

How to Construct a Straightener and Lever Which are Sure to Do Good Work.

For the many farmers who do not have rollers, here is an implement that does the work just as well. On cloddy land it is better as it crushes; for land with small, loose stones it is



HOMEMADE LEVELER.

Just the thing to make the ground smooth for the reaper or mower. It levels up uneven places without so much packing and can be used on any soil.

It is made of planks about 12 inches wide. If hardwood is used 1 1/2 inch planks are desirable, but if hemlock two-inch thick is best. It should be three planks wide and eight or nine feet long. The front plank should be turned slightly up and secured by 2x6-inch joists nailed or bolted across, as illustrated. It can be drawn by chain or tongue as preferred. This planker can be loaded with the larger stones as it is drawn over the field and emptied at fence turn. The material need not cost over \$1.50 for the outfit.—Orange Judd Farmer.

CHANGE BADLY NEEDED.

Our Road System, as Now in Vogue in Most States, is the Worst Kind of Failure.

With the ground full of water when it froze up and with a fairly open winter and a liberal amount of rain during the latter part, we have a new emphasis placed upon the good roads problem in some sections having newly established free delivery mail routes. When the patrons are shut in for three or four days at a time without their mail, the rosate hue of the new system begins to fade away. The establishment of centralized school systems will present still another argument for road improvement. In many sections of the prairie the pavement of roads with stone or even gravel is very expensive owing to a lack of such materials in those localities. Very great improvement may, however, be made with the materials at hand. Dirt roads can be made that will be passable under practically all kinds of weather and that, during the greater part of the year, will be very good roads. One of the most universal failings of our roads is lack of proper under-drainage. This is the first essential of good road, regardless of the kind of material used for the surface. Stone or any other kind of paving will not keep in shape on top of a soft, spongy, water-soaked foundation. With a porous reservoir beneath the roadbed, into which the water taken up thereby can percolate, the old mudhole without a bottom will be a thing of the past. Perhaps the next most important step in the securing of better roads is a provision whereby they will have constant attention and repairs will be made promptly before the disorder becomes extensive. This will involve the abolishment of the old-fashioned system whereby the road work is done by the farmers when they have nothing else to do, and will involve also the payment of the road taxes in cash and the employment of a competent man in the year, who will devote his whole time to the work, and with a crew of men constantly at work, will repair defects whenever and wherever they occur, and such improvements as are made will be made at the time when the work can be done the most economically and the best results be obtained, rather than when it suits the convenience of those performing the work. This change of system has been tried in a number of places in different states and is found entirely satisfactory and to give much better results than the old method. One of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of inaugurating this new system is the objection on the part of the farmers to paying their road taxes in cash, but when they once try it they prefer it to the old way. It is the universal experience that the same expenditure of money gives a far better road service under this system. Those who have the time and would prefer to work out their taxes can offset the cash payment by hiring out to the road engineer for such time as they may choose. Few realize how much more effective road work is when done at the right time.—Prairie Farmer.

BRACING FENCE POSTS.

A Homemade Implement Which Does the Work as Well as Those Sold in Shops.

Take a 2-inch plank 4 feet long, 6 inches wide, rip it diagonally into two pieces, 2x2 inches at one end, 2x4 inches at the other. But the 4-inch ends together and connect them with a pair of heavy strap hinges.

Cut another piece 4 feet long for a lever and bolt it on as shown in cut. The upper end of the machine should

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Its Future Development Depends on the Equitable Solution of the Road Problem.

The remarkable growth of the rural free mail delivery system, and the willingness of congress to appropriate money for extensions faster than the extensions can be made, have been surprising even to the most enthusiastic friends of the system. "Why, the thing is spreading like wildfire," remarked a gentleman who had been reading up on the subject. "At this rate rural free mail delivery will be universal in a few years." At first glance this view appears to be correct, but in fact such a view is merely superficial. It takes no great amount of investigation to convince one that the system must meet and overcome very great obstacles before it can even become general, to say nothing of being universal. So far the system has sailed on smooth and open seas with favorable winds. But now it is rapidly approaching a region of rocks and snags and storms.

Dropping the maritime figure and coming back to terra firma, the great obstacle to the general spread of the rural free delivery system is the miserable roads of the country. So far the system has only been extended to communities blessed with good roads. Among the many communities demanding the introduction of the system the post office department has been able to select those which have good roads, either as a result of favorable natural condition or superior wealth. The less favored communities, which have been passed by, have consoled themselves with the thought that their turn would come soon. But when these disappointed communities—and their number is increasing very rapidly—find out that they are permanently barred from enjoying the benefits of free delivery on account of the condition of their roads, a cry of indignant opposition will be raised, and it will grow into an angry roar above which it is doubtful if the friends of free delivery can be heard. When this storm breaks the beneficiaries of the system will be found to be a small minority and the disappointed a large majority of the rural population. Suppose the minority stands on its dignity and says: "What are you going to do about it?" What is to prevent the disappointed majority from wiping out the whole system and thus restoring "equality before the law"? Or suppose the minority says: "Why don't you improve your roads, and thus secure the blessing of free mail delivery?" The majority can answer: "In improving our roads we have to overcome greater obstacles, and our means are less. Why not help us improve our roads through general taxation?" Such a demand as this is almost certain to result from the agitation for rural free delivery of the mails. And what is there unreasonable or unjust about such a demand? The general improvement of the roads of the country is a work too stupendous to be left entirely to the small municipalities. Besides, it is not more deserving of national aid than the building of railroads and canals and the improvement of rivers and harbors?

A proper distribution of the expenses of general road improvement among the nation, the states and the local communities appears to be the only practical solution of the road problem, and the road problem must be solved if rural free mail delivery is to be made general.

THE BEST FARMER DEFINED.

The best farmer is not always the one who derives the most profit from a farm. Happening to grow certain crops that failed to grow elsewhere, or a chance rise in the price of some product, may result favorably to anyone who is so situated as to take advantage of opportunities. A good farmer keeps his house and grounds in perfect order, weeds are not allowed to his farm, he uses the best broods of animals and the most productive varieties of plants, while the farm is not allowed to depreciate in fertility.

STOP THE COUGH.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

On the road to success there is an urgent demand for rapid transit.—Pack.

Experience is a keen knife that cuts, while it extracts the cataract that blinds.—De Lino.

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It Wasn't a Cheese.

The physicians were holding a consultation over the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person.

"I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operators could reply the patient turned his head and remarked feebly: "What do you take me for—a cheese?"—Baltimore American.

A Sudden Drop.
"Yep," said Dakota Dan, resting his glass on the bar, "he pretended to be a friend of mine, but he wasn't. Last summer he done me a dirty, sneakin' trick—sold me a saddle that wasn't his, and I had to give it up."

"I suppose you were not very friendly with him after that?"

"Nope—I dropped him then and thar. His widder married the sheriff last week."—Kansas City Journal.

"They Wanted" and "Saw."
Warren's Corners, N. Y., April 20th.—"Wait and see—you're better now, of course, but the cure won't last."

This was what the doctors said to Mr. A. B. Smith, of this place. These doctors had been treating him for years, and he got no better. They thought that nothing could permanently cure him. He says:

"My kidneys seemed to be so large that there wasn't room for them, and at times it seemed as if ten thousand needles were running through them. I could not sleep on my left side for years, the pain was so great in that position I had to get up many times to urinate, and my urine was sometimes clear and white as spring water, and again it would be high colored and would stain my linen. The pain across my back was awful. I was ravenously hungry all the time."

"After I had taken Dodd's Kidney Pills for four days my kidneys pained me so bad I could hardly sit down. On the morning of the fifth day I felt some better, and the improvement continued till I was completely cured."

"As this was months ago, and I am still feeling splendid, I know that my cure was permanent and genuine."

Contagious Only.
"This fishin' fever seems to be contagious," said the stranger, noting the long row of anglers perched upon the creek bank.

"Yes, it's contagious, all right," said the man who had been fishing four hours without a nibble, "but not ketchin'."—Baltimore American.

It Cures While You Walk.
Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Don't stan' aroun' (ellin' how much you would have won if yob hoss had come in first," said Uncle Eben. "It's jes' de same as braggin' 'bout a dinner you didn't git a chance to eat."—Washington Star.

"The Klean, Cool, Kitchen Kind" of stoves make no smoke, smell, soot, ashes or excessive heat. Always look for trade mark.

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"POOR DIGESTION LANGUID AND TIRED."

[An Interesting Letter Concerning Peruna.]



Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

"Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peruna. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I was like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peruna is a reliable family medicine."

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna."—Adia Brittain.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Longest Sentence.
A schoolmaster was giving his class a lesson in grammar when he asked the boys to tell him the longest sentence they had ever read. There was silence for a minute or two, but at last a small boy stood up and said he could remember the longest sentence he had ever read.

"Well, Tommy," said the teacher, "what is it?"

"Imprisonment for life," replied the boy.

Tired of It.—Visitor—"O, what a nice parrot you've got! Pretty Polly! Polly want a cracker?" Parrot—"O, come off! I'm not as green as I look."—Chicago Tribune.

FASTEN AGE MARKS.
Sick Kidneys make people look older than they are; hasten the evening days of life; fasten the marks of premature old age. The world over Doan's Kidney Pills is the recognized Kidney Specific.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and drowsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

Doan's Kidney Pills.
A TRIPLICATED TABLET.

FORSTER-MILBURN Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name.....
Post-office.....
State.....
(Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Forster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.)
Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?
A natural, rock base composition for walls and ceilings to be used in white or any number of beautiful tints, in powder form, to be mixed with cold water, making a durable, sanitary and cleanly home. Any one can brush it on.

KALSOMINES ARE WHAT?
Unnatural glue and whitening decompositions for walls and ceilings that stick only until the glue by exposure decays, when they rub and scale off, spalling walls and rendering them unsanitary and the rooms almost uninhabitable.

Alabastine possesses merit while the only merit hot or cold water kalsomine possesses is that your dealer can buy them cheap.

There are many reasons why you should not use poisonous wall paper and unsanitary kalsomines. Buy Alabastine in 5 lb. packages only and properly labeled.

Please write us for Suggestions from our Artists in Decorating Your Rooms with ALABASTINE.

ALABASTINE COMPANY
New York Office, 105 Water St.
Office and Factory, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Yours for a Clear Head
BROMO-SELTZER
10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE

WEIR'S BAVARIAN WHITE LEAD.
Testimonials from 48 states and territories and valuable points on house painting, sent FREE to those writing for "FACTS ABOUT WHITE LEAD" to D. T. WEIR WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo. Ask your merchant for Bavarian White Lead.



The old adage will be true if you can't get a better shot than the one you are using. The only shot that will give you a better shot than the one you are using is the one you are using.

U.M.C.

Stands for Union Metallic Cartridges. It also stands for uniform shooting and satisfactory results.

Ask your dealer for U.M.C. ARROW and NITRO CLUB Smokeless Shot Shells.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

WESTERN CANADA

HAS FREE HOMES FOR MILLIONS.

Upwards of 100,000 Americans have settled in Western Canada during the past 5 years. They are contented, happy, and there is room still for MILLIONS.

Wonderful yields of wheat and other grains. The best grazing lands on the continent. Magnificent climate; plenty of water and fuel; good schools, excellent churches; splendid railway facilities.

HOMESTEAD LANDS OF 160 ACRES FREE.—The only charge being \$10 for entry.

Send to the following for an Atlas and other literature, as well as for certificate giving you reduced railway rates, etc.: Superintendent, P. O. Box 100, Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.; T. O. CURRIE, Callahan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. ROGERS, Box 116, Watertown, So. Dakota; C. PILLING, Grand Forks, North Dakota; J. M. MACLACHLAN, 817 Third St., Wausau, Wis.; authorized Canadian Government Agents.

SOMETHING FOR SICK WOMEN
FREE OF CHARGE
Write to North Chemical Co., Peoria, Ill.

A. N. K.—G 1866

PISO'S CURE FOR
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists.

If winter left you "all run down," wind up with

Hires Rootbeer

That will "set you going."

Five gallons for 25 cents.
Charles E. Hires Co.,
Halters, Pa.

Dynamite in Tree Planting.
When transplanting young trees success is half insured if the ground is perfectly prepared in advance. We find that thorough subsoiling is a sure way of obtaining success. This can be best accomplished by making a hole, with a long crow-bar, in the ground where the tree is to stand. Let it be three or four feet deep. Place one-fifth of a stick of dynamite deep down in the hole and fire it off. After the firing you will find the loosened up quite deep, making it easier for the roots of the tree to penetrate into the soil.—L. O. Folio, in Farmers' Voice.

FENCE POST STRAIGHTENER.
have a ferrule and sharpened spike, to prevent splitting and slipping. The bottom end will need a foot to prevent sinking in the ground.

To operate, place against leaning post (b), and press down on lever. Two bites are often necessary if the post leans badly. When the post is plumb, as at (a), the machine will hold it in place for tamping.—S. B. Lawrence, in Farm and Home.

The Best Farmer Defined.
The best farmer is not always the one who derives the most profit from a farm. Happening to grow certain crops that failed to grow elsewhere, or a chance rise in the price of some product, may result favorably to anyone who is so situated as to take advantage of opportunities. A good farmer keeps his house and grounds in perfect order, weeds are not allowed to his farm, he uses the best broods of animals and the most productive varieties of plants, while the farm is not allowed to depreciate in fertility.