

# IN WESTERN CANADA

## THREE DIVISIONS AFFORDING CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT.

They Are Specially Adapted to Ranching, Wheat Growing and Mixed Farming—Many Americans Settling There.

The old Romans used to say that Gaul was divided into three parts. So is the Canadian northwest. Gaul's divisions were political; those of western Canada's prairies are created by the unerring hand of nature.

**The First Division.**  
Chiefly because of the elevation of the country, the absence of large lakes and rivers, and the operations of the "Chinook" or Pacific ocean winds, which readily cross the Rocky mountains in southern Alberta through gaps and passes, the southwestern portion of the Canadian provinces is regarded as somewhat arid, and less fertile than other portions of the country. Although this has been a prevailing idea in the east, it has been left for American settlers who have invaded this district within the past two or three years to prove that splendid crops of grain can be grown on the land which had hitherto been the feeding ground for the herds of cattle and bands of horses that ranged here.

That ranching is carried on most successfully in other portions of the prairies west, just as agriculture is to a limited extent conducted successfully within this boundary, is fully established, but taken as a whole it constitutes a terri-

trict for wheat growing. It is not good for mixed operations as well. It is because it is level, has a sufficient rainfall every year, plenty of snow in the winter for moisture in the early spring and favorable climatic conditions the year round that it is specially marked for this branch of husbandry.

In this part of the country wheat is king, and here it is raised in the greatest possible perfection by a combination of soil and climate in its favor, and the tendency has been to neglect the more laborious branches of husbandry for which the country is equally well adapted.

As if to cope with the offerings of nature, the railway companies are ready with their railways to haul the grain as soon as it is relieved from the straw in the fields by the threshers. Throughout this entire belt there is an enormous length of railway mileage, branches radiating in every direction from the trunks until they scarcely leave a grain field more than six or seven miles from a road, and they are all required, for in the fall and early winter the sight of the trains passing to and from the elevators at the railway depots makes the entire country look like one hive of industry.

### Free Homestead Lands.

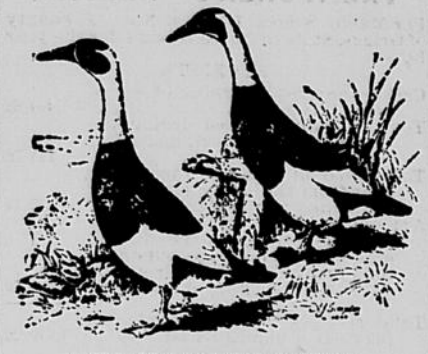
There is yet a large quantity of government land for homesteading in this country, and as in everything else "the early bird catches the worm." Those who come first are first served. When it is preferred to purchase railway or other company lands they can be got at from five dollars per acre up to ten dollars per acre. This section cannot be better closed than by showing practically what is made by wheat growing in this district. The average from the first of operations is 20 bushels per acre. Breaking the prairie, as first plowed is called, is

# POULTRY AND BEES

## THE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK.

A New Variety in This Country, But Quite Popular in Europe and in Asia.

While the Indian Runner is a new variety of duck, so far as the exhibition room is considered, to this country, it is not in fact a new breed to the world. In writing of them, Mr. J. Donald says that they originally came from India to England something over 50 years ago. Not a great number of them were secured at first. Those first received were bred together and their offspring bred in like manner and crossed with other varieties of ducks. Shortly before 1890, they were taken up and bred through form and color. Soon after this they made their appearance in the show rooms of England



INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

and attracted considerable public attention. Some little time after this they were brought to the attention of the American fanciers, who have done much to improve them in this country. The drakes of this variety weigh from 4 1/2 to five pounds, the ducks about a pound less. They begin to lay when quite young. It is reported that some have been known to produce eggs when less than five months old, and in addition to this they are credited with having produced as many as 120 eggs in a year. The eggs of the true variety have a white shell and are not quite so large as those of other varieties. One of their advantages is the fact that they are great foragers, and will go all over the farm in search of animal food, such as bugs and worms of all kinds, of which they are very fond. Frequently they will start out as soon as it is daylight in the morning and only return home in the evening to be fed. This is a disadvantage, as they must be confined in the house every night and kept there in the morning until they have dropped their eggs, which they will usually do prior to ten or 11 o'clock in the morning.

The crossing with other ducks has increased their size, but detracted from the original or proper type of the duck and spotted or changed the color of the plumage. There are now two shades of color, but only one true one—fawn and white. The colors in the best specimens are divided as in the illustration taken from the Feathered World. The other color is gray. Our Standard declares for fawn or gray (fawn preferred) and white; but the gray and white are the result of crossing; in addition to this many of the females have in their plumage the indistinct markings like those in the plumage of the Rouen female—only appearing, of course, in the darker color. Rather too much encouragement of this improper marking has been given in the show room, where specimens plainly so figured have gained the prizes. There should be an effort in favor of the distinctive colors of fawn and white, properly divided. When hatched, their bills are yellow; as they grow older, they turn a greenish color and have a black beam at the end of the bill. The tail plumage of both is of a darker shade of fawn, which is darker in the male than in the female. There should not be any trace of black in the tail or wing.

These ducks are becoming quite popular on the farm, as they do not care so much for the water as do some other kinds, and lay a large number of eggs for waterfowl. Where one male is provided for every five females, the eggs are usually fertile, and the ducklings very easy to grow. If well cared for, they will dress at from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pounds during the winter, and the young make splendid broilers.—Country Gentleman.

### POULTRY YARD PARAGRAPHS.

Don't forget lime and gravel. Both are necessary in the poultry yard. Be sure of clean water for the chicks and keep their roosting place clean. Success or failure of the poultry season depends upon the days and nights now passing. Rats are likely to be bad this time of year. Don't neglect them till they get some of your best broods. Feed coops are very necessary to keep the large chicks and fowls from tramping the little ones to death. Watch the hen that first comes off the roost and that last retires at night. She is said to be the best layer. There ought to be a shallow box full of dust in every poultry house, both winter and summer, and it should be often renewed. A constant dust bath is the very best remedy for lice. Excess of salt is not good for fowls; when they can get to it they sometimes eat it in fatal quantities, but a little salt, as, for instance, in their food, is beneficial.—American Tribune.

## SAVED FOR THE FISH TRADE

He Had Too Much Intellect to Be "Hove Away" on a Doctor.

The fish-man drove into the yard a few days after the new summer residents had taken possession of their home, and seeing an open door he stepped in and confronted the mistress of the house, relates Youth's Companion. "Gettin' settled, I s'pose," he said, agreeably, allowing his gaze to wander from two half-unpacked trunks to a table loaded with miscellaneous articles. "Well, take your time, take your time; there's plenty of it up here! I understand your husband's a doctor, ma'am." "Yes, he is," said the summer resident, who in spite of warnings from city neighbors that she had better display no naughtiness of spirit under questioning, was unable to put much cordiality into her tone. "Well, now, I come near bein' a doctor," said the fish-man, still with a wandering gaze. "My folks wanted I should be one, all exceptin' of an aunt that had money, and was looked to help me out financially if I took up with a profession. She spent one summer here, and she made a regular study of my character an' parts, and at the end of the season she up an' told my folks that 'twouldn't do, I must go into business." "That boy has got too much intellect to be hove away on a doctor," she said; those were her very words. Now how would you like a couple o' good mack'el all sit up an' ready for the briler?"

**Think It Over.**  
Brander Matthews was at the phone the other day bidding good-by to a friend who was to sail the next day for Europe. "I sail to-morrow on the Celtic," came over the wire the steamship's name being pronounced "Keltic." "You'd better pronounce that Keltic," replied the professor of belles lettres. "If you don't, you'll be having hard seas all the way over."—N. Y. Times.

**Voice from Arkansas.**  
Cleveland, Ark., August 15 (Special).—Nearly every newspaper tells of some wonderful cure of some form of Kidney Disease by the Great American Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this part of Arkansas is not without its share of evidence that no case is too deeply rooted for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure.

Mr. A. E. Carlie, well known and highly respected here, tells of his cure after nearly a quarter of a century's suffering. Mr. Carlie says: "I want to let the public know what I think of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I think they are the best remedy for sick kidneys ever made." "I had Kidney Trouble for 23 years and never found anything that did me so much good as Dodd's Kidney Pills. I recommend them to all sufferers." There is no uncertain sound about Mr. Carlie's statement. He knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills rescued him from a life of suffering and he wants the public to know it. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills from Backache to Bright's Disease.

**Hard to Understand.**  
"I have always been a reader of your poetry," began Mrs. Gushe. "I am glad," replied Algernon Charles Myster, "that some one understands me." "Oh, but that is what I have been hoping to meet you for, I wanted you to explain."—Pittsburg Press.

**For Your Perfect Comfort**  
At the St. Louis Exposition, which is very severe upon the feet, remember to take along a box of Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for Itch, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Don't accept a substitute.

News is by no means literature. News is what yesterday's paper aroused curiosity about, while literature is a device for separating head-pieces from tail-pieces.—Puck.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free 24 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

It's easy for an editor to drop into poetry; all he has to do is sit down in his waste basket.—Chicago Daily News.

I am sure Pina's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

If wishes were horses they would go up to \$100 a ton.—Chicago Tribune.



Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—Mrs. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

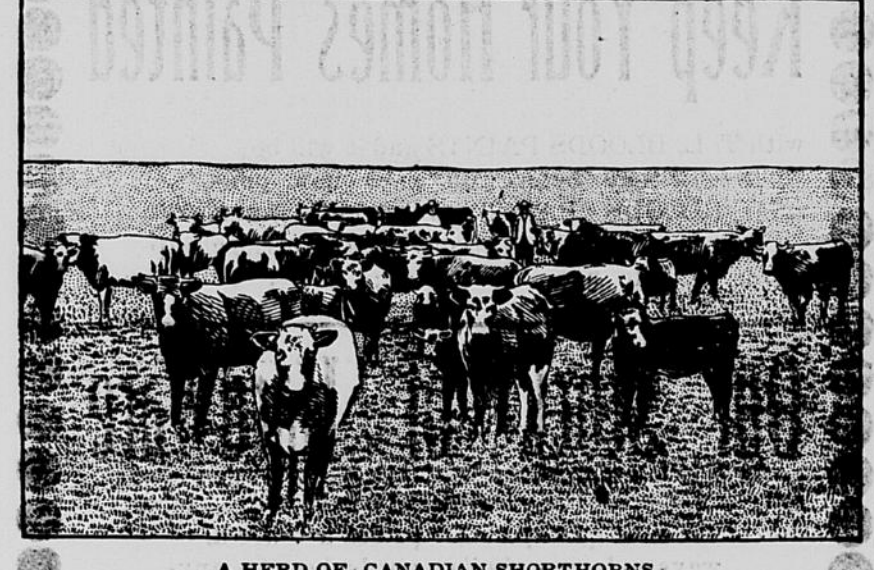
**Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.**  
Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started. The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Leah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. "I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health." Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints, that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

**\$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



A HERD OF CANADIAN SHORTHORNS.

tory above all others most admirably adapted to this particular industry.

The buffalo, bunch and other grasses that grow in profusion in this district and retain their nutritive properties the year round, and the moderate climate of mid-winter rendered such by the Chinook winds preventing any considerable depth of snow at any time, especially fit the district for the peculiar methods of the rancher—raising his herds the year round in the open country.

While there are no large lakes or rivers in this whole country there are numerous fast-running streams fed the year round by melting snows in the mountains furnishing an abundance of the coolest and purest water, the best for beast as well as man. The country has at once an abundance of the best of food and drink the year round, a clear sky but little wet or stormy weather, and a favorable climate the year through.

Englishmen and Americans in the western territories are bringing in their herds as fast as they can and leasing or purchasing land in lots from 1,000 to 20,000 acres from the Dominion government. An idea of the growth of the industry will be gathered from the fact that in 1899 there were but 41,471 head of cattle shipped and sold from the ranches, these figures ran to 55,129 in 1900, and to 160,000 in 1903, averaging \$40 per head for the owners. But it takes a great many ranchers and a large number of cattle to cover an area of 200,000,000 acres, the area available for ranching in the Canadian northwest. It is not at all necessary that large investments should be made at the outset. Many men commenced with small capital and small herds, and have worked themselves into large herds and great wealth. There is still in the country plenty of room for those who desire to go and do likewise.

### Second Part.

The second part of the Canadian prairies embraces the great wheat growing belt of the country which is easily a half larger than any other in the world. It includes about 150,000,000 acres. As it is comparatively free of broken land, large lakes and rivers, about 125,000,000 acres of it can be brought under the plow. Placing a farmer on every half-section (320 acres), it can comfortably locate 800,000 farmers or 4,000,000 of an agricultural community. A glance now at what the farmers of the territories are doing will give a better idea of what can be done in this great wheat-growing zone. The territorial government reports show that in 1903 there were raised 16,629,149 bushels of spring wheat off of 837,234 acres, an average of 19.04 bushels per acre; of 440,562 acres of oats there were grown 14,179,705 bushels, an average of 32.17 bushels per acre; 59,667 acres produced 1,741,209 bushels of barley—24.65 to the acre, and 32,481 acres produced 292,855 bushels of flax seed, 9.03 to the acre. As but 1,383,444 acres of it is better than one per cent. of the entire wheat-growing area of the territories was under crop, a little figuring shows 13 per cent. of the entire country under wheat will raise the 200,000,000 that Great Britain annually requires from outside countries. It must not be supposed for a moment that while this part of the country is outlined as the especially favorable dis-

of course an exceptional expenditure, as when it is once done it is done for all time. This costs about \$5.00 per acre. After the breaking, plowing and seeding, harvesting, threshing and marketing, all expenses combined amount to about \$5.25 per acre; that is, if a man has everything done it will cost him \$5.25 per acre. If he does the work himself he is earning wages while producing at that figure. Now as the average yield is 30 bushels, and the average price 60 cents—\$12 per acre—the difference between the result and cost, \$6.75, is the profit of grain growing year in and year out in the great wheat belt of the Canadian prairie country. If a man has a half section of land and puts half of it, 160 acres, under wheat, which is a very common occurrence, he makes \$1,080 on wheat alone, and should make if he is a capable farmer enough out of other crops, sale of cattle, dairy and other products to keep himself and family the year round besides.

### The Third Division.

The third division of this great country lies to the north of the wheat belt, between it and what is known as the forest country. As wheat growing implies the raising of all cereals, that can profitably be raised in the country, the remaining branches of mixed farming are dairying and the raising of farm stock. It must not be supposed that dividing the prairies in this way is saying that any one portion of the country possesses better soil than another, for such is not the case—all districts are equally fertile, but the topography and climatic influences differ, as well as the conditions for production. Ranching and grain growing are carried on quite successfully in this northern zone; but it is found more profitable to combine all the features of the industry. On account of the land being more broken than in the southern district, though the soil is equally fertile, there are not the same opportunities for extensive operations; and while cattle raising is as profitable here as elsewhere, different methods have to be adopted for their protection, especially in the winter season.

An authority on the subject has stated that agriculture in any country never reaches the minimum of development until the farmers engage at least proportionately in dairying, though the surroundings must always determine the extent to which any feature of the industry may be prosecuted. It is certainly then that if the agricultural possibilities of this portion of the prairie country be estimated by its adaptability to dairy farming even the most skeptical must acknowledge they are unsurpassed in any country in the world. As indicated above, even dairying may be successfully carried on in any corner of the territories, but this zone has everything to recommend it as the ideal spot for this branch of the business.

The mining districts of British Columbia, which consume an immense lot of dairy products, are close at hand and always afford a good market for butter, cheese, pork, poultry and eggs.

# CASTORIA

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**\$15.00 to Texas and Back** ALL POINTS ON San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway. Best Farm and Truck Land in ARTESIAN WATER belt now on market \$7.50 to \$15.00 per acre. Equal to any California land. Out-door farming all year. No long winters, something to sell every month. Fine Climate, Health, Schools and Churches. Come and see for yourself. Send stamp for S. A. & A. P. folder. E. J. MARTIN, G. P. A., San Antonio, Texas. E. O. BURTON, Immigration Art, Beale Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## FREE to WOMEN BAD BREATH

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Post-paid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic. Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Soap—two—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and more good than any other antiseptic preparation you can buy. The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucous membranes. In local treatment of female ill Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash, it challenges the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revolution in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharge. All leading druggists keep Paxtine price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine. Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. B. FAYTON CO., 4 Free Bldg., Boston, Mass.

**Best for The DOWELS** *Cascarets* CANDY CATHARTIC THE WORK WHILE I SLEEP. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, No Stool, No Nervousness in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 1900. ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES. PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and cures all hemorrhoids. Laxative and Electrolytic. In great variety for sale at the lowest prices. B. FAYTON CO., 4 Free Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## BARGAIN RATES

On August 9th and 23d, and September 13th and 27th, round trip tickets will be sold via M. & A. R. Y. from St. Louis, Kansas City, Hannibal, and other Missouri and Kansas points, to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas, at **\$15.00**. The Southwest is inviting. The crops are good; conditions and prospects were never more favorable. Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, are in need of people and offer plenty of opportunities for investments of capital and labor. **GO NOW!** Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity. Ask me about rates and particulars. I'll gladly send you something new in printed matter about the Southwest. **George Morton** Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Strawberry and Vegetable Dealers

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have recently issued a publication known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and early vegetables. Every dealer in such products should have a copy of this circular, and should request a copy of "Circular No. 12." J. F. MERRY, Asst. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS. **A. N. K.—G 2085** **PISO'S CURE FOR** COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION.