

CANADA'S EXCELLENT FINANCIAL STANDING

Bank Clearings Increase—Agriculture Is a Paying Industry—Manufactures Doing Well.

"Business experts assert that Canada is on the threshold of perhaps the most prosperous era in her history. The unprecedented value of the farm products of 1915, together with the very large output of factories working on munitions of war has suddenly brought the country into a position, financially, scarcely hoped for as a nation for years to come. Export surplus of \$50,000,000 a month is making Canada very strong in cash."—Extract from official bulletin of February 11, 1916.

The response by the farmers of Canada to the call for increased production in 1915 was a total net output exceeding one billion dollars, an increase over normal years of at least three hundred millions. The three Prairie Provinces contributed probably nearly one-half of the total product.

The wheat crop was worth \$310,000,000, and accounted for about 30 per cent of the total agricultural product. Other things counted also. Look at dairying. In Ontario the dairy production was increased 20 per cent, and prices were over 10 per cent ahead of 1914. Other provinces shared in the increase, especially Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The dairy cow was "on the job" in 1915. So also were the beef cattle, the pigs and the hens.

It is not fair to the farmers of the Prairies to call the wheat crop of 1915 a "miracle" crop. The farmers cultivated more land and gave attention to their seed. Providence gave them favorable weather. Then they toiled early and late in the harvesting and threshing. Good cultivation gave bigger yields than carelessness work, 45 bushels as against 25.

The wealth of Western Canada is by no means all in its wheat crop. If the country had no wheat at all it would still be famous as a land of successful farmers on account of its stock production. From one shipping point (High River, Alberta) over \$75,000,000 worth of horses have been sold in the last two months. The average price of the farmer has been about \$175.00 per head. According to Government returns there are a million and a half farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, worth probably \$150,000,000.

The investments which farmers of Western Canada are making in livestock and farm improvements are good evidence of the fact that they have money for these purposes. It is apparent, however, that they are also spending some of their profits on those things which will bring greater comfort and enjoyment to themselves, their wives and their families. The automobile trade all through the country is particularly active, and farmers are the biggest buyers. A recent report of the Saskatchewan district shows that in two months a million dollars' worth of automobiles have been sold, largely to farmers. Nor are all of these cars of the cheaper makes; some high-priced machines are in demand.

Bank clearings throughout the Western Provinces show greater commercial activity than at the same season in 1915 or 1914, the increase for the last week of February being \$8,000,000 and almost \$9,000,000, respectively, for the first week of March \$15,000,000 over 1915 and \$18,000,000 over 1914. The same excellent story comes from Moose Jaw, Sask., where they showed from 40 to 100 per cent over the previous year. Calgary, Alta., bank clearings continue to reflect the greatly improved business conditions as compared with a year ago. Canada's bank clearings for the month of February, 1916, were the greatest for any February in the country's history. The totals amounted to \$364,222,000.00, as compared with \$487,206,000.00 for the same month a year ago. An increase of \$177,000,000.00 in bank clearings for the month tells its own story of the country's prosperity.—Advertisement.

Something Different.
"Flahduh has written a very unusual romance."
"What's the startling theme?"
"It's about a married couple who live happily together."

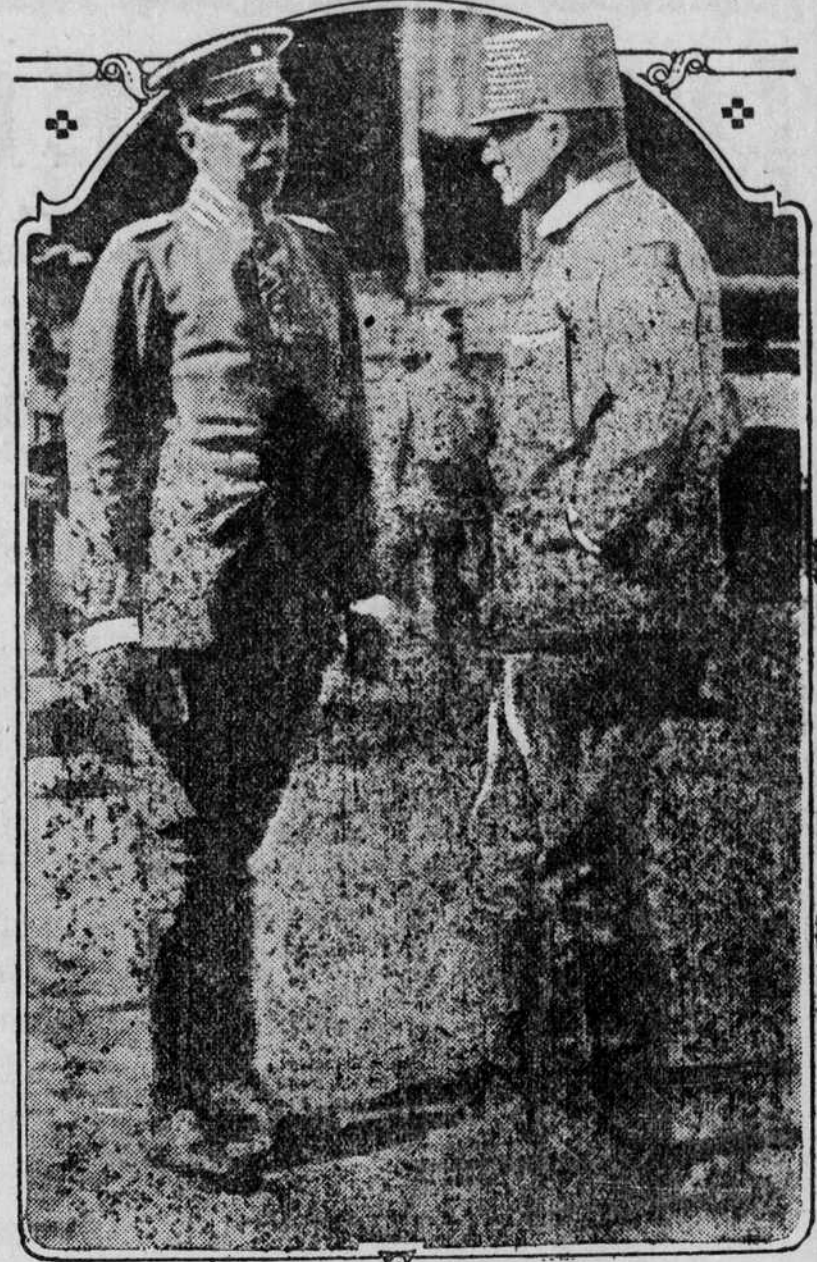
Never Varies.
Doctor—What was the patient's mean temperature last week?
Wife—Oh, doctor, it's always mean.

Yea, Verily!
Little Lemuel—What an essay, paw?
Paw—An essay, son, is a paragraph padded with words.

One Reason for Peace.
Miss Fuddle—In sure you'll sign this petition we're getting up to end the war.
Reggie—Bah Jove, I'll go you! They say that if it lasts much longer we'll have 50-cent gasoline.—Life.

Overheard on Joy Street.
"Why are you down on Sam, Rastus? He thinks a great deal of you; he told me so."
"Well, you just tell dat nigger fo' me dat his feelin's an' not fo' crossed-dated dat's all."—Boston Evening

NEW PHOTO OF BEATEN AUSTRIAN LEADER



Grand Duke Leopold of Austria (right) conversing with Prince William of Wied, King of Albania.

ORDINARY REFRIGERATOR.

This is the rating of an ordinary cheap refrigerator (about \$10 to \$20), such as \$40 to \$70 a month apartments are equipped with. The refrigerator is 18 inches high, 28 inches wide, and 18 inches deep. There is an icebox at the top and food chamber below it. The ice box is entirely separate from the food chamber. The wall is 1 1/2 inches thick. The outermost layer is wood, apparently three-eighths of an inch thick. The innermost layer is galvanized iron. What is between I do not know, but probably wood and paper. The wall surface of the refrigerator is 92.5 feet.

The interior of the box is painted white. There are two doors on the front, one into the ice chamber and one into the food chamber. The doors are fastened by the familiar combination catch and clamp, to hold the door shut and to press it tight against the frame.

The icebox holds a little over 20 pounds of ice. The drain from the icebox runs as a one inch tube through the food chamber to the bottom of the box, where it empties into a drip cup. This drip cup acts as a water seal to prevent warm air from entering the box.

On the day when the box was scored the average temperature of the room in which the box was located was 74. The average temperature in the food chamber was 56. The amount of ice used in 24 hours was 40 pounds. The heat transmission factor was 7.99. The day was cool. The score given the refrigerator on this test was as follows:

Temperature of food chamber	Perfect	Score
Ice consumption	20	2.8
Humidity	8	7.8
Circulation of air	7	3
Drainage	12	12
Exterior finish	5	2
Totals	109	44.0

Reasons for the low score:
Temperature of Food Chamber—Bacteria multiply very slowly below 50. At 56 they multiply rapidly. Milk sours before all of it is consumed. Vegetables wither and meats spoil in a few days. Such a refrigerator means much wasted food and slight danger from putrefied food. If 45 is given a temperature under 40, 20 is a liberal allowance for a temperature of 56.

Ice Consumption—The amount of ice consumed by this refrigerator makes its cost of maintenance prohibitive. A box costing twice as much would save the extra cost in ice in less than two seasons. The performance of this box is only about one-sixth the calculated perfect for a box of its size.

Humidity—There was no precipitated water on the walls anywhere except for a little dampness on the roof of the food chamber, the bottom of the ice chamber. A relative humidity of 66 at temperature 56 means that the air holds very little moisture. At such a humidity meat and food will not mildew. On the other hand, it is not dry enough to damage eggs or other foods which must be kept too dry. The score for humidity is 6.8 out of a possible 8.

Circulation of air—That this is fair, within the box, is shown by the absence of moisture from the walls. However, a proper circulation is one in which the air from the food chamber has a chance to flow over the ice, deposit its moisture and odors there, and flow to the food from the ice.

Interior finish—Eight out of a possible 12. A painted metal finish is not the equal of porcelain tile or glass. The ice chamber is not so easily cleaned as it should be. There are no glass inner doors by which the interior can be inspected without opening the doors.

Drainage—Perfect, 3; allowed, 2. The seal at the end of the drainage pipe cannot be cleaned easily. The drainage pipe is not cleaned easily. Cold water low forms of life can and will grow in it.

Exterior finish—Perfect 5; allowed, 1. The exterior finish is that of an ordinary \$20 refrigerator. A better and economical icebox can be made and sold for less than \$20.

A better refrigerator is more economical than is this one.

100 YEARS' WAR COST

\$5,000,000,000 FRANCS
From the New York World.
Paris—Wars cost Europe from the beginning of the 19th century up to August, 1914, about \$5,000,000,000 francs, or not half of what the belligerent powers have already expended during the present conflict, according to statistics compiled by Edmond Thery, the French economist, and published in an article written to indicate the progression of the cost of war. The 15 years of war waged by Na-

oleon increased the public debt of France by \$38,000,000 francs, while the Crimean war alone cost the republic 1,650,000,000 francs, according to Thery. Great Britain spent 1,650,000,000 in the Crimean, while that war cost Austria 342,000,000 and Turkey and Sardinia together 642,000,000 francs. France spent 650,000,000 francs on the Mexican war, says, and 853,000,000 in the conflict against Austria for the liberation of Italy.

Prussia, in her wars against Denmark and Austria, spent about 2,000,000,000 francs, while the German states and France together spent about 16,000,000,000 francs on the war of 1870, including 5,000,000,000 francs indemnity paid by France to Germany. The war of 1877-78 against Turkey cost Russia about 2,700,000,000 francs, while she spent \$300,000,000 francs in the war with Japan, as against 4,500,000,000 francs spent by Japan.

TO DODGE THE LIGHTNING.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in other places. There are reasons for its behavior in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world as far as lightning is concerned. No one has ever been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city likewise is never struck by lightning. Neither are tall skyscrapers ever hit. It is a matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with metallic sides and framework of iron and steel.

Feather beds offer no protection whatever from lightning unless they lie on a metal bed. If the bed is of wood and the springs are steel the wood of the bed may be split to pieces, but you will nevertheless remain unharmed.

Contrary to popular opinion it makes no difference whether doors or windows are open or closed. Lightning can get in under any circumstances if it wants to.

Music vs. Castor Oil.

From London Answers.
"Now, daddy's darling must take the nice medicine to make her well," pleaded the man who bent over the cot in the nursery.
"Taint nice!" retorted the little woman in the cot, as with a well aimed kick, she sent the castor oil flying all over the floor. With a sigh of resignation father poured out another dose, and, by dint of presenting her with a bright new three penny bit, persuaded her to swallow it.

Next day she was on strike again—this time at practicing the piano. Mother tried hard to coax her, but she was firm.
"Well, little treasure, if you will practice for half an hour mummy will give you a penny," "mummy" said, after many wasted minutes.

"A penny!" sneered the wise youngster, descending determinedly from the piano stool. "Poo! I can make more than that taking castor oil!"

Complete Evidence.
From the Argonaut.
Over in the college city of Berkeley one morning Perkins looked over his fence and said to his neighbor: "What are you buying there?"
"I'm just replanting some of my seeds, that's all," was the response.
"Seeds?" exclaimed Perkins angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."
"That's all right," came from the man on the other side of the fence. "The seeds are inside."

MANY AGENCIES AT WORK

Most Active Fight Against Tuberculosis Is Being Carried on at Numerous Points.

Statistics made public by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis show that nearly 3,000 agencies are now listed in the fight against tuberculosis in the United States, an increase of 1,600 per cent since 1904, when the national warfare on this disease was started. These figures are taken from a new tuberculosis directory issued by the association.

The list includes 557 sanatoria and hospitals, 158 tuberculosis boarding houses, 90 hospitals for the insane and 35 penal institutions making special provision for tuberculosis, 455 dispensaries, 310 open-air schools, and 1,324 antituberculosis associations and committees. To these are added 158 Canadian institutions and associations, making a total of 3,087. The directory also gives a summary of municipal and state legislation on tuberculosis.

When the national association was formed in 1904 and the first list of agencies was printed, only 183 organizations and institutions were found. The second edition of the directory in 1907 reported 649 different agencies; and 1,440 were listed in the third edition published in 1911. On the basis of the latter figures, the number of agencies in the antituberculosis movement has increased 115 per cent in the last five years.

Who is the Boss?

The superintendent of a big department store in Boston conducts a school of salesmanship in his establishment, and one of the first questions he puts to his class of beginners is: "Who is the boss?"

After salesmen pupils have guessed every official about the establishment, the superintendent explains. "No, no, no; he is not the boss. The real boss in this store is the customer. It's the customer that you and I are here to please. It's the customer who pays your wages and mine. Now, if you are sitting behind your counter, doing nothing, and you see me coming, don't jump up; but if you see the customer—the boss—coming, jump! That always makes a deep impression."

The lesson is a good one to memorize.—Retailers' Journal.

Up to the Audience.

Mr. Seymour Hicks relates with great relish the following yarn: When he was going to Richard III, the hump-backed king, a well-known dramatist remarked to him: "Seymour, I hear you are going to play Richard?"
"Yes, I am," replied Mr. Hicks.
"Ah, well," the other remarked, thoughtfully, "you'll be saved some trouble in the make-up. You won't have to wear a hump."
"Why not?" Mr. Hicks asked, rather surprised.
"Oh, your audience will have that," was the prompt reply.

Their Part in the War.

Several young clubmen met recently and the question of the war became the chief topic of conversation. They felt awfully sorry for the poor soldiers in the trenches. "We ought to do something for them," said one. "So we should," advised another. A third member, in speaking of this a few days later, remarked, "So we drunk their health all evening."—London Mail.

When a man goes into a restaurant and is given a tough fowl, he is very apt to lose his respect for old age.

People who are fond of music do not necessarily care for grand opera.

NOT A FRIEND TO BE SOUGHT

Conservative.
There was once a lady from Dexter, Ia., who spent five solid hours rooted to one spot on the rim of the Grand canyon, during which time the strong light of the desert afternoon melted into pools of turquoise and purple haze; the mile-long shadows flung themselves into the depths or went striding across the plateaus. . . . I'll be picking the pockets of my own soul here in a minute. But, anyway, I am trying to tell you that this lady from Iowa witnessed a sunset in the Grand canyon; and when night came she found her tongue.

"It is highly gratifying," she sighed. "Yes—highly gratifying!"
If you will not take my word for it take the word of the Iowa lady. She was cautious, even conservative; she did not overstate the case.—C. E. Van Loan, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Experimenting on Wheat.

The slender angular head of the wheat stalk with its needlelike barbs—the characteristic of the American-grown crop—is doomed, if Professor William F. Freedman, graduate of Cornell university, is successful in experiments in wheat production. Professor Freedman has at his disposal wheat specimens gathered from all quarters of the globe. Among these is the "beardless" and "forked-head" product of Russia. His experiments aim primarily to reproduce an acclimated American wheat that possesses the "beardless" and "forked-head" or tripodlike properties of the Russian stalk.

Electricity Kills Insects.

A process has just been developed in the department of agriculture by means of which insects and pests may be killed by electricity. The process consists in the application of salt water to the ground that is to be treated, and then causing a current of electricity to pass through the soil. The current generates a gas which will instantly kill all germs, larvae and insect pests in the soil, without in any way injuring the vegetation. A large area of ground can be treated by digging shallow trenches in which a powerful current can be developed.

Well Named.

"I am going to call my magazine New Blood."
"I suppose that is because you want it to have a good circulation."

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to open a can of peaches when she had company at tea?

The Wheat Yield Tells the Story

of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For, while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records have thus been broken in all directions.

The largest Canadian wheat shipments through New York ever known are reported for the period up to October 15th, upwards of four and a quarter million bushels being exported in less than six weeks, and this was but the overflow of shipments to Montreal, through which point shipments were much larger than to New York.

Yields as high as 60 bushels of wheat per acre are reported from all parts of the country; while yields of 45 bushels per acre are common.

Thousands of American farmers have taken part in this wonderful production. Land prices are still low and free homestead lands are easily secured in good localities, convenient to churches, schools, markets, railways, etc.

There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

Write for illustrated pamphlet, reduced railroad rates and other information to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or
J. H. MacLachlan, Drawer 197, Waterloo, S. D.; W. V. Bennett, Room 4, Box 812, Omaha, Neb., and R. A. Garrett, 311 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Canadian Government Agents

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 31 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of OLD DR. SAMUEL FLETCHER

Perennial Seed
Aloe
Sassafras
Licorice
Syrup
Purified Glycerine
Menthol
Cinnamon
Clove
Nutmeg
Peppermint
Rhubarb
Sage
Squill
Tartar Emetic
Turmeric
Vanilla

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Charles H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

At 6 months' old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.