

CANADA'S PLACE AS A PRODUCER

Canada Is Getting a Great Many Americans.

Three young provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, says a New York financial journal, "have already made Winnipeg one of the greatest primary wheat markets of the world. In 1904 they raised 58,000,000 bushels of wheat. Five years later they produced 150,000,000 bushels. In 1918 the crop approximated 200,000,000 bushels. At the present rate of progress Canada must soon pass France and India, and stand third in the line of wheat producers. Ultimately it will dispute with Russia and the United States for the first position. Wheat has been the pioneer of our development. Undoubtedly it will prove the same with Canada. In the last calendar year our trade with Canada amounted to 497 million dollars. Only with two countries—the United Kingdom and Germany—is our trade greater. No vivid imagination is needed to see what the future development of Canada means to the people of the United States.

The influx of American settlers to the Canadian prairies is now in full swing. Within the past few days over 80 of those arrived at Bassano carrying with them effects and capital to the value of \$100,000. Fifty settlers from Oregon arrived in Alberta a few days ago; while 15 families of settlers from the state of Colorado arrived at Calgary on their journey northwards. The goods and personal effects of this party filled 20 box cars. Of live stock alone they had 175 horses, 15 cows and 2,000 head of poultry. Another class of settler has arrived at Peers, 110 miles west of Edmonton, where no fewer than 200 German farmers have taken up land. These are from good farming families and brought with them a large amount of capital.

Then in South Western Saskatchewan, there are large numbers settling, these from the United States predominating, while in the northern and central portions of all these provinces, the settlement of new people is going on steadily. Early in April, Peter Goertz arrived in Cardiff after a six-day journey from McPherson, Kansas. Mr. Goertz who had purchased land here was in charge of a party of 38 people from the same part of Kansas and they came through with a special train which included all their stock and implements. The equipment was all Rock Island cars, and was the first full immigrant train ever sent out by that railroad. The farms purchased by the members of the party are amongst the best in the district.

When the Panama exposition opens next year any of the three transcontinental lines in Canada will make convenient means of transport for those going to visit, and in doing so agricultural districts of Western Canada can be seen, and ocular demonstration given those who have heard but not before seen, of that which has attracted so many hundreds of thousands of American settlers.—Advertisement.

Prudent Youth.

A young society woman was having a chat one evening with a young man who she had just met. They were in the hall of a grand hotel. "Which do you admire the greater," inquired the young belle, "black eyes or blue?" "Well, really, replied the young fellow, "the light is so good here I can't say just now."—Monthly Magazine.

Results Wanted.

"Who is that young man that calls on your daughter?" "A budding poet, father." "Well, tell him to come around when he has blossomed and is able to show the fruit of his labors."

Cigar-Box Heroes.

The Leading Opinion Molder (tearing his hair)—I can't for the life of me remember the name of that latest Mexican bandit! What in the world is it? The Smart Office Boy—Say, th' foreman has got a lot o' slugs in old cigar boxes in de compos'n' room. I'll just run up an' copy a few names from de boxes for you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Appearance.

"The craze for the stage is what makes all the trouble," said Mr. Grover. "That's a rather general statement." "It's true. The sorrows of the human race started in the Garden of Eden when Eve undertook to give a performance as a snake charmer."

Plumed.

Neighbor—Tommy, how is your little brother? Tommy—He's been ostracized. Neighbor—Ostracized? Tommy—Yes, mam; he went to the zoo Sunday and an ostrich pecked him.

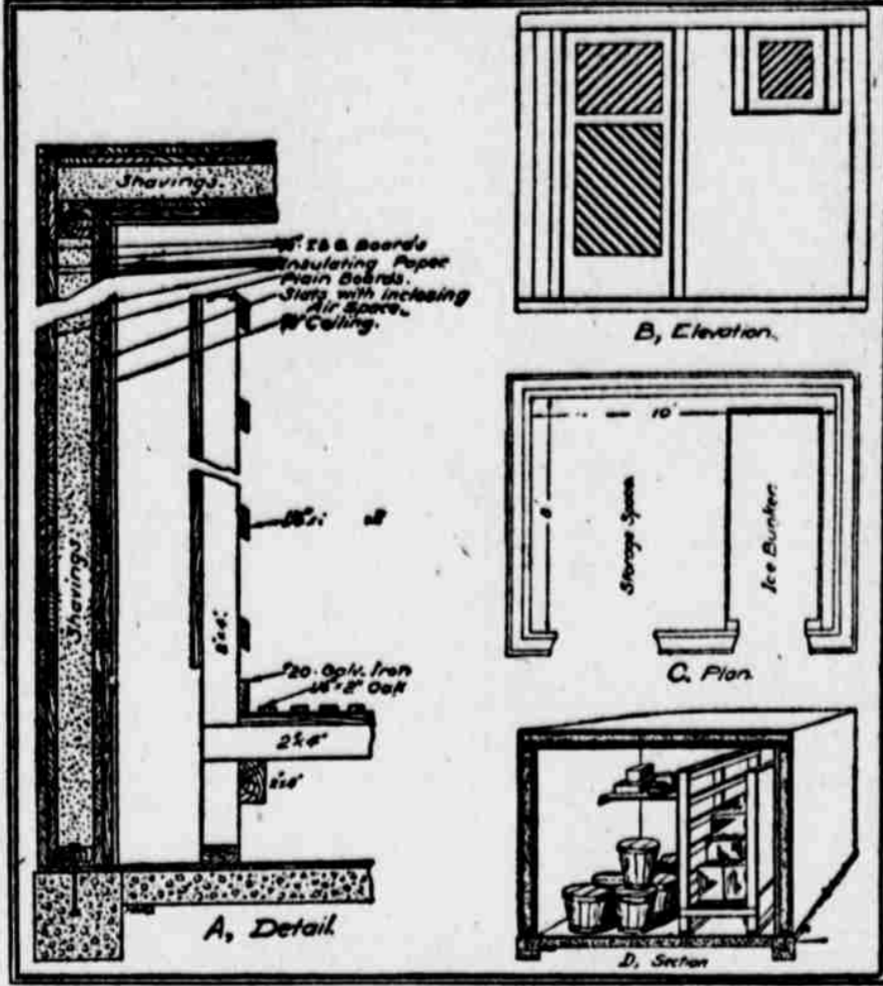
Palpable Proof.

"Scientists say that anger causes sugar in the blood," remarked his wife. "I believe it, my dear. You always seem sweeter when we make up after a fight."

Beginning Young.

Mrs. Grammercy—Do you think she's bringing up her daughter right? Mrs. Park—Indeed she is, my dear! She gave the little thing a stuffed doll to play with instead of a doll.—Judge.

CONSTRUCTION OF A FARM REFRIGERATOR



Diagrams Showing Cross Section and Details of Construction of a Farm Refrigerator: A, Detail of Wall Construction and Ice Bunker; B, Front Elevation; C, Floor Plan; D, Sectional View.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The construction of a farm refrigerator large enough to meet the requirements of a well-equipped farm for the storage of eggs, butter and fresh meat and for chilling or precooling fruits in small quantities is essential to a well-regulated farm. Such a refrigerator can be constructed in a cellar, in the lean-to of an icehouse, or in any farm building where convenient and suitable protection can be provided. If none of these alternatives is possible, the refrigerator may be constructed as an independent building. If built as a separate structure, the same care in the choice of a site should be exercised as in choosing the location of an icehouse. The essential feature is a well-insulated room containing an ice rack, drip pan and drain.

A refrigerator of the following dimensions will meet the ordinary requirement of the farm for the storage of butter, eggs and meats for temporary periods: A box with walls 6 feet high covering a floor space 8 by 10 feet will provide a space 6 by 8 feet for the storage of products.

Such an arrangement will require about 100 tons of ice during the year, but it can be used to hold eggs and butter over the season of abundant production. A supply of fresh meat can be kept by such means in localities where distributing wagons are not run, and even where a local supply is available the producer can arrange to supply his table at wholesale rather than retail prices by killing his own sheep, pigs or veal. Instances are known where an equipment of this season through the advance secured by holding the egg output for only 30 days, more purchase and storage eggs while they are most abundant and cheap, and dispose of them during the season of less abundant production at an advanced price. A well-constructed and well-maintained refrigerator of this kind on the farm will enable the producer to keep this profit at home.

The Construction of an Ice Chest. Where a less expensive cooler is desired an ice chest will be found to serve a useful purpose. Such a chest can be made from two packing boxes, one 12 inches longer and wider than the other and 6 inches deeper. If the inner box is 2 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 3 feet long, the outer box should be 3 feet wide, 4 feet long and 30 inches deep. The inner box, which should be made of matched white pine or cypress, should be lined with zinc and provided with a drip pipe in the bottom near one end and a metal grating 12 inches from that end, so as to make a cage in which to store a block of ice.

A layer of six inches of cork dust or white pine shavings should be placed in the bottom of the larger box after it has been lined with waterproof building paper. Place the smaller box on the layer of insulation, making provision for the drain, and then pack the same insulating material tightly in the space between the outer and the inner box. Fit a board over the opening between the boxes, so as to cover the edges of both. Then hinge a thick, well-insulated cover to the outer box, which should fit tightly and be large enough to cover the entire top of the chest. The joints can be made tight by weather strips and felt. The cover should be provided with a counter weight and a good ice-chest hasp to hold it in place.

Creamery and Farmer as Business Associates.

In any line of manufacture the production of the raw material and the manufacturing of it into a finished product are very closely associated. The one would be an impossibility without the other, as the amount and quality of the raw material furnished by the producer affects the economic efficiency of the manufacturing establishment, while the producer of the

raw material depends upon the manufacturer for a market for his product. The manufacturer as an individual is the more dependent because of the fact that the factory must have the producer of raw material in order to exist. The producer is more at liberty to change his line than is the manufacturer, hence while there is a close interdependence between the producer and the manufacturer, the former is the more independent, and it is therefore expedient that the manufacturer attempt in every way possible to assist him in producing the raw material more intelligently and economically.

The above holds true of the relationship existing between the creamery and the dairy farmer. The creamery is dependent on the farmer for its existence, for the amount of raw material received, and consequently for the economic production of the finished article per unit. It is necessary that the farmer be shown how to produce milk and cream economically, else he has a tendency to turn to other lines of agriculture. While much has been said and written about the profits to be derived from dairy farming, unless proper methods are employed the income from the dairy herd is very small. Anything that can be done to increase the profit from a dairy herd in a community not only increases the profit of the farmer, but it also adds to the profit of the creamery. It seems, therefore, good business for the creamery to do all within its power to aid its patrons in getting their business on a sound basis, which means a greater and more economical production.

HELPFUL PUMP SUGGESTION

Additional Water May Be Secured From Deep Wells by Inserting Check Valve in Pipe.

(By W. BYINGTON.) A good many farmers are troubled with the common suction pump used in deep wells—pumps that work hard and draw but very little water. These can be made to work much better by uncoiling the pipe as near the joint as possible. Then place an old cylinder with a check valve in it at the bottom. This will hold the pressure of the water and will lessen the strain on the lift valve. I have used this in very deep wells and have had the best of results.

Layer in Demand.

The high price of eggs the past several years, with every indication of the prices remaining the same for some time to come, has caused a demand for the layer. By that is meant that, no matter what breed, it must possess egg producing qualities, and this class of breeders is the one to reap the benefit in sale of eggs, chicks or stock. Any show strain without good egg-producing qualities will not long remain the favorite among the masses.

Success With Poultry.

The better conditions as to soil and climate the better the success with poultry. While poultry can be successfully raised at a profit in almost any place, conditions play an important part, and where the soil and climatic conditions are good the profits are sure to be greater than where conditions are not so favorable.

Renovate Alfalfa.

It pays to renovate the alfalfa fields. It conserves moisture. It increases hay production; it tends to make finer and more leafy hay; and it more rapidly increases soil fertility for crop rotation.

Ration for Fattening.

The fattening pigs need not be confined in pens until the last two weeks of the fattening period. The ration then should consist of corn meal and some other grain.

SEEK BIG SEA PRIZE

Fortunes Spent to Recover Treasure on Sunken Craft.

Many Try to Secure £1,000,000 in Gold Ingots Which Went Down With British Warship Off Coast of Holland in 1799.

London—The greatest prize of the sea, and one which has excited the mind of man for well over a century, is the British warship Lutine, which sank off the coast of Holland in 1799. In her strongroom were stored ingots and coin, estimated to be worth over £1,000,000. Just after she was wrecked the Dutch fishermen were said to be able to get to her at certain tides, and they recovered a portion of the precious cargo.

Then, however, the set of the current changed, and the Lutine was swallowed up. Since then several fortunes have been spent in efforts to recover the treasure. At one of these attempts the ship's bell was brought up, and it now hangs in Lloyd's, the underwriters, where it is tolled on very special occasions. Altogether, about £100,000 has been got out of her.

Some little while ago another attempt was made to retrieve the remainder of this huge fortune from the grasp of the ocean. All of the latest machinery of modern submarine engineering science was concentrated to this end.

Now, although the Lutine's position had been marked fairly accurately for upwards of a hundred years, a terrific gale blotted out the most important landmark—and where was the Lutine? The salvors did not know. Divers went down and searched on the spot where she was supposed to be, but they could not find her.

Then the leader of these modern treasure hunters decided on a plan for ascertaining her whereabouts. Among the appliances of the expedition were powerful new sandpumps, one of which was capable of shifting 2,000 tons of sand an hour. Dropping the end of this giant pump over the side of the steamer, he set it going, and started to suck up the sea bed at a rapid rate, moving, of course, all the time. He knew more or less where the wreck should lie, and his idea was to cut a deep trench right across this area, and to keep on cutting and cross-cutting until he had found her. For



Sucking Up the Sea-Bed.

hours the dredging went on; sand poured ceaselessly from the pump; thousands of tons of it were removed. Then the Lutine was rediscovered, buried 30 feet deep in a sandbank.

In this manner the first difficulty was overcome. But many more had to be met, the chief being the strong tides which are continually altering the shape of the shoals, and the rough seas which seem to rage along that coast to an abnormal degree. Whenever the sea subsided and made it practicable for work to continue, the dredging went on. Erected over the stern of the salvage steamer was a queer-looking arrangement, something like a giant birdcage, and through this was poured all the sand sucked up. The contrivance was in reality a tremendous sieve, with a mesh so small that not even half a sovereign could escape through it. By the aid of this apparatus the salvors literally sifted the bed of the sea, and in the sifting many coins and other things came to light.

But the treasure was doomed not to be withdrawn from its deep-sea bank. A storm arose and effectually stopped operations, after the hunters had created a record by shifting one million tons of sand. That they were very near to the treasure is beyond all doubt, for one day a lump of rust was brought up containing an impression the exact shape of a gold bar, and when this rust was treated with acids it resulted in five grains of gold being recovered.

Dubbed Wife a Shrew.

New York.—Declaring that his wife was a shrew, William L. Laucher, suing for separation, related how she pushed him out of bed, pulled chairs from under him and greeted him with a "wallop" at his homecoming each evening.

Advertisement for Haynes automobiles, featuring the slogan 'Where Safety Is First Consideration Haynes Is First Choice' and listing various models and prices.

Advertisement for Redwood Stock and Tanks, highlighting the durability and quality of their products.

Advertisement for 1913 Magnificent CRODS in all Western Canada, featuring a testimonial from a satisfied customer.

Advertisement for Patents, offering legal services and information.

Advertisement for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, targeting nervous women and offering relief for various ailments.