

ARGENTINA'S WHEAT AREA

REPLY TO SIR WM. CROOKES'S DARK PROPHETY.

Argentina Now Only Grows a Small Part of the Crop She Can Produce.

One of the criticisms made four years ago upon Sir William Crookes's prediction of a world famine in wheat at a date not later than 1931 pointed out the wisdom of fixing a date for such a calamity, if it were ever to come, because our knowledge of the world's capacity for wheat production is still very imperfect. His address had not been published a month before his statement of facts and statistical probabilities was sharply challenged by commercial experts.

Sir William held that the capacity of Canada had been greatly overestimated and facts were brought forward to show that the eastern part of Athabasca to 125 miles west of its eastern boundary was an extension to the north of the same soil that has pre-eminently adapted Manitoba for wheat raising, and that the climatic conditions favoring the extension of wheat culture into Alberta as soon as the land is cleared. Events have since confirmed the accuracy of these statements.

Sir William also said that an exaggerated view was held as to the capacity of Australia. It was shown, however, by the highest British authorities in their annual trade that 50,000,000 acres of suitable lands for wheat were still unutilized in Queensland alone. A very large area in Queensland, which until now has been used only for pastures, is being turned into farms made fertile by irrigation, with wheat as one of the principal crops.

Sir William also took a gloomy view of the ability of South America to supply much wheat to the bread-eating world. It is the purpose to give here the results of the latest inquiries on this subject. A book recently published in Leipzig, entitled "Landwirtschaft und Kolonisation im Spanischen Amerika," has already been accepted by the leading authorities as of the first importance for all who wish to get a clear idea of the economic geography of Argentina. Its author, K. Kaerger, has lived in Argentina for years. In view of the large German immigration into that country, he was commissioned by competent German authorities to make a special study of certain economic questions, and his book is the result of these investigations.

Only one-sixtieth part of the surface of Argentina, Mr. Kaerger says, is now under the plough. In our country, it may be interesting to say by way of comparison, about a fourth of all the land in the humid regions is now being tilled.

There are two predominant reasons why the great fields of wheat and maize, as well as the flocks and herds of Argentina, are now almost entirely confined to the eastern Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Cordoba. One is that the Argentines hold business relations with the rest of the world mainly through the ports of Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

The provinces nearest to these two ports were the first to be developed, and will always be nearest to the best home and foreign markets. But this cause for the concentration of wheat and maize raising in the east will tend to decrease in importance with the extension of transportation facilities to the west, now far advanced, and the

SPREAD OF IRRIGATION.

A more permanent cause, however, will always keep the great area of wheat raising in the east, though many others parts of the country, if irrigated, are well adapted for the crop. Wheat is grown even in Patagonia by means of irrigation, but throughout this part of Argentina, as well as the northwest and west of the country, the principal obstacle to wheat culture is the insufficiency of the rainfall.

Mr. Kaerger has given a great deal of study to the extent of country in which wheat may be grown to perfection without the aid of irrigation. In the most well watered region he expects that wheat culture will have its greatest development and contribute the bulk of Argentina's sales of breadstuffs to the rest of the world. The conclusions he has reached are based upon his personal investigations and a series of meteorological observations extending over many years.

The eastern half of Argentina, wheat culture without irrigation, he believes, will be the frontier between Argentina and Uruguay which will follow as far north as the point where the boundary between the Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes touches the Uruguay River.

The northern boundary of unirrigated wheat will follow the line of mean annual precipitation of one meter to the west till it meets the annual Isotherm of 21 degrees; the western boundary will pass south-east through the Province of Corrientes to Villa Mercedes in the Province of San Luis; the southern limit will be a line connecting Villa Mercedes with the Atlantic some distance south of the city of Buenos Ayres.

The great wheat area will thus include the whole Entre Rios, nearly all of Santa Fe, a bit of Corrientes, the eastern part of Cordoba and the northern part of Buenos Ayres.

All of this is land adapted for wheat. According to the calculations of Mr. Kaerger, the territory comprised within these limits embraces an area of

157,000,000 ACRES.

In 1898, when Sir William Crookes published his gloomy forecast of a world starving for lack of wheat, our own area devoted to that cereal was only 44,000,000 acres, a little more than one-tenth of the territory which, according to the authority we are quoting, may be devoted to wheat in Argentina under the most favorable climatic conditions.

Deducting a fourth of this area as needed for pasture and for other crops required by the farming population, there would still remain about four times as large an area of wheat land as we are present are giving to wheat culture; and we are leaving about one-fourth of the world's crop and far more than any other country.

But we are giving about nine times as much land to the culture of wheat as is now sown with that grain in Argentina. That country raises only about 95,000,000 bushels a year. It is able to export a papa; we'll try not to."

great deal only because the population of the republic is small.

The time has not yet come to include Argentina among the great powers of the world. The country has not sufficient labor, as yet to develop its great growing interests rapidly, and cattle and sheep raising in this favored region and maize culture are under some circumstances more profitable than wheat.

The point which Mr. Kaerger makes is that when the world really needs Argentine wheat that country can raise at least twenty-four times the amount of the grain as she is now producing. The day of great things in the Argentine wheat trade is in the future.

SHIP'S BELL FOR THE KING.

It Bears the Legend, "Prince of Wales, 1740."

When the English schooner Attract, Captain W. Scott, arrived in Jersey City recently with a cargo of cocoanuts from Kingston, Jamaica, the Captain brought from the tropics an interesting tale of recovered treasure and showed to persons who visited the ship a brass bell bearing the inscription "Prince of Wales, 1740," which it was sent to King Edward VII of England. The bell, which, judging from its size and shape, was formerly a ship's bell, formed part of the treasure recovered from the deep.

"Close on to five weeks ago we arrived in the harbor of Kingston," said Captain Scott, "and learned that two fishermen who had been fishing from a reef seven miles from Kingston had made an important discovery. This spot, generally known as rough a bit of sea as is found anywhere, was this day, and the fishermen gazing down saw something glitter on the bottom. This excited the curiosity of the men and they stripped and dived to the bottom to investigate. He came up with a gold Mexican coin bearing the date of 1740."

"They peered again into the water and saw more coins, and one of the fishermen, being a loyal subject, clutched to notify the authorities at Jamaica. He did so, and the British authorities upon investigation, recovered more than \$10,000 worth of gold coin from Davy Jones locker. They took it to Kingston. Most of the coins were Mexican bearing dates between 1700 and 1735. There were also several Spanish, French and English coins in the find."

"While picking up the gold, the divers employed by the officials found the brass bell imbedded in a rock. They tried to lift it out, but it was held fast and they had to use dynamite cartridges to blast the rock. This cracked the bell but when they discovered the inscription they concluded to send it to King Edward, believing that he would appreciate it as a coronation gift.

The Attract being the first ship out of port, they sent the bell over to me and, as I was about ready to raise sail, they told me to pack it in a case upon arrival in New York and ship it to England. I will follow out those instructions.

"From what I could learn of the sudden and tragic death of the elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, during the pneumonia and influenza epidemic of 1892, made Prince George the heir-presumptive to the throne. He was declared Duke of York, a title that had long been in abeyance, and forsook active service in 1891."

As heir-presumptive it became highly important that a suitable marriage should be made for Prince George. His engagement to Princess Mary of Teck, a match made for him by his grandmother, Queen Victoria, was announced in May, 1892, v July 6 of the same year, the royal pair were married.

PLEASED THE PUBLIC.

By the public the marriage was looked upon as a fortunate one, and there was much rejoicing over it.

The present Princess of Wales has been called "the good angel of the British court." Certain it is that she is of kindly nature, and has been for many years an active charity worker and an earnest advocate of social reforms. She was born May 26, 1867, at Kensington Palace, where her early life was spent. She grew up a healthy, vivacious English girl, full of fun and exceedingly kind-hearted. Her education was thorough, she acquired fluency in the principal modern languages at an early age, and showed fondness for literature. She sang and painted; she did not care so much about, but became fairly proficient in these studies: in music she developed considerable skill as a pianist and had a sweet voice.

TAKES UP CHARITY WORK.

At the age of fifteen she was taken abroad and spent two years in travel with her parents, the Duke and Duchess of Teck. On returning to England she became an active visitor of the sick and the poor near White Lodge, Richmond Park. Her tall, graceful figure, fair hair, blue eyes, and frank innocence, became well known to the cottagers, and many anecdotes were told of their affection for her.

The first betrothal of Princess May was to the Duke of Clarence, elder brother of the present Prince of Wales. After courtship of six weeks death claimed all and Princess May took up her old life of charity work. Scarcely a month elapsed after the death of the Duke of Clarence before gossip became busy connecting her name with that of Prince George, and the engagement, as announced officially, only confirmed what had been known months before by the court circle.

TOUR OF THE WORLD.

The Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall, as the present Prince and Princess of Wales were known until recently, made a trip around the world in 1901, and were received with enthusiasm everywhere.

Their visit to Canada is still fresh in the minds of the people of the Dominion.

In England they have been since the accession of Edward VII, the representatives of the Crown on important occasions, such as the opening of libraries, museums, and public works, and, of course, are the social lions of England on all but State occasions. Both are said to be fond of out-door life, and each collects postage stamps as a hobby.

The heir-apparent to the throne, in the event of the death of King Edward, will be the present heir-apparent, Prince Edward, son of the eldest child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, born June 23, 1894, and therefore now just 8 years old.

Next to this child in the order of succession is his brother, Prince Albert, born December 14, 1895. The third child of the Prince and Princess of Wales is the Princess Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897.

LONG DISTANCE HEATING.

Germans are boasting that there is nowhere in the world a building similar to the one which was recently erected in Dresden. In this building there is an immense furnace, from which heat is supplied to several public buildings in Dresden, including the Royal Castle, the Royal Opera House, and the police headquarters. The heat is conducted to these buildings through pipes, and in some instances the distance is so great that the furnace has been popularly dubbed "the long distance heating apparatus." This plan of heating large buildings is said to be admirable, and arrangements are now being made to establish similar furnaces in other large cities of Germany.

Father—"Now, remember, I have forbidden you to go out with young Tompkins don't let me catch you together again." Daughter—"No, we're going to go out together again." Father—"You know what you're doing, you're getting us into trouble again."

But we are giving about nine times as much land to the culture of wheat as is now sown with that grain in Argentina. That country raises only about 95,000,000 bushels a year. It is able to export a papa; we'll try not to."

BRITAIN'S HEIR APPARENT

PERSONALITY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

He and His Wife Are Exceedingly Popular in Great Britain.

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Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, the sculptor, who received the commission for the statue of the late Lord Dufferin, to be erected at Belfast. It will be completed in two years.

The revival of the Dublin shipbuilding would seem to be an accomplished fact. The old yards which had fallen into dilapidation, have been re-filled with all modern appliances as we are.

Arthur O'Neil set fire to his man's house at Ballaghbeg, County Down, when his mother and sister were shown upstairs. For this fiendish act he was sentenced at the Downpatrick Quarter Sessions to five years' penal servitude.

A sentence of five weeks' imprisonment under the Crimes Act upon Mr. David Sheehy, an ex-Irish M.P., was last week confirmed. The prisoner refused an offer to reverse the sentence if he would enter into bail to be of good behavior for twelve months.

During the last month some thousands of Canadian publications have been mailed to the farmers of Ireland. The interest taken in Canada is becoming very much greater, as so much is being made of the big immigration now going on from the States into the Dominion.

For the last few years the number of people in Canada has increased, and many are now engaged in agriculture, and are finding employment in the cities. The number of people in Canada is now about 1,000,000.

A lady tells an amusing story illustrative of this. Her companion, a crusty old customer who had been in the service of the family in her father's time—gave her great trouble and annoyance on different occasions by not carrying out her instructions. At length the matter became unbearable and she determined to see what effect dismissal would have upon the pertinacious servant. Calling him into her presence, she said with as much precision as she could command: "I cannot stand this any longer. You must look out for another situation. You will leave my service at the end of the month."

"Na, na, my lady," he said. "I drove you to your kirk to be baptised, I drove you to your marriage, and I'll stay to drive you to your funeral!"

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

A Positive Cure for Hot Wheather Ailments.

The hot weather the little ones suffer from bowel diseases, are nervous, weak, sleepless and irritable. Their vitality is lower now than at any other season. Prompt action at this time often saves a valuable life.

Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world for little ones at this time. They specifically relieve curative, and refreshing sleep. The tablets should be in every home where there are little ones during the hot weather.

Mrs. Ferguson, 105 Mansfield Street, Montreal, says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine I have ever used for children. My baby was attacked with dysentery and was not well, and I gave him the tablets and he promptly got well again." Before

this he had been rather delicate but since using the tablets, he has been much better in every way. I can sincerely recommend the tablets to all mothers with ailing children."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to be absolutely free from all harmful drugs. Children take them readily and are soon well again.

During the nineteenth century the world's average yearly production of copper was 81,000 tons.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

"My father," said the small boy to a friend who was calling on his mother, "is a great man. He knows what time it is without even looking at his watch. What do you mean?" Tommy?" queried the visitor. "Oh, when I wake him up in the morning, he always says, 'Time to go to bed, Tommy.' Oh, I tell you my father is a great man."

"Have you noticed," said one of the small girls, "that when we go to bed, Tommy?" asked the girl. "He always says, 'Time to go to bed, Tommy.' Oh, I tell you my father is a great man."

"I don't believe whippings do children any good," said Mrs. Higgins. "Why, I whipped Johnny at the photographer's three times because he wouldn't look pleasant, and he still looked as cross and disagreeable as ever."

"KELPION" (a STAINLESS COMPOUND) Endorsed by best English medical journals. Supplied to British soldiers in South Africa. For all Throat and Gland Troubles, Lumps, Skin Diseases, Corns, Sores, Ulcers, Feline, Skin Diseases, Eczema, Impetigo, Urticaria, Fissile Joints, Rheumatism, Lumbar Complaints, Brusitis, Piles, Cuts, Sore Feet, Plurisy, Cold take a spoonful of Mrs. Winslow's Mixture, rub it on the sore, and take a spoonful of Kelpion once or twice daily.

"None knew thee but to love thee, None named thee but to praise." Longfellow was not thinking of

BREATHING DISEASE.

Infectious diseases : breathing with disease or from bad smells; yet how many women breathe daily from common soaps made from rancid oils, and keep their hands for hours in oil, soap, and strips of porous plaster. The plaster almost drew his arm off at the shoulder, but that gave him the idea to do with it, and made a shield with strips of adhesive tape attached. Then he got it patented, and others came into the market in time to get a slice of the money