

SUGAR BEETS IN MANITOBA

With best growing and best sugar production successfully inaugurated in the Province of Alberta, other sections of the Canadian prairie are turning their attention to this industry, and there appears to be every likelihood of a wide extension to both the agricultural and industrial phases in Western Canada. Events in Manitoba in particular would seem to augur the early establishment of an industry there.

Experiments of various natures carried on over a number of years have long established the fact that a sugar beet of unsurpassed quality can be produced in Manitoba, the soil of the Red River valley especially, which is similar to that about Grand Forks in North Dakota, where the culture has been successfully established, being particularly well adapted to best production.

In 1924, very thorough investigations were carried on in this area by representatives of an United States concern looking to the possible future establishment of a plant for the manufacture of beet sugar at some Manitoba centre, probably Winnipeg. Plans were concluded in that year to line up farmers to produce a sufficient number of beets to make a practical commercial investigation into the feasibility of such a project. At the same time endeavors were made to interest local capital in the establishment of a plant and out of this sprang the Manitoba Sugar Company.

In 1925 beets grown on a purely experimental basis were produced on a total of 249 plots throughout the east-

ern and southern portions of the Province of Manitoba, chiefly in the Red River and Assiniboine valleys. Early set weather was a handicap to the best crop as it delayed maturity, and the cutworms were bad in places, but in spite of these factors eighty per cent. of the crop is stated to be quite satisfactory. One specimen taken as a sample measured sixteen inches in length, and almost the same in greatest girth, being of excellent shape.

The analysis of the sugar beets which is under way at the present time points definitely to a sufficient sugar content and purity, according to report. A few cars are to be shipped to Chaska, Minnesota, for commercial trial at the factory there, and arrangements are already being made to increase the acreage considerably for next year, when it is hoped to ship the crop to the factory now under construction at Grand Forks.

There now seems every possibility of the development of a sugar beet industry in Manitoba, which, taken in conjunction with that which has got away to such a fine start in Alberta, points to a wide introduction over the Prairie Provinces. All authorities are agreed that this will be attended with considerable benefit to the agriculturists of Western Canada. In addition to the additional profit springing directly from the marketing of the beets and their manufacture is to be expected the indirect development from factories by-products of a thriving livestock industry such as is to be found in the best districts of the United States.



BRITISH CROWN NEVER WORN BY MORE COMELY QUEEN

Queen Alexandra was ever beloved by the British nation for her beauty of character, no less than for the personal beauty and charm which she retained to the very end. As a queen she shared with King Edward the honor of being a real leader in European royal circles and during her long widowhood devoted her life in a quiet way to the many philanthropies in which she had always been interested. A rare photograph showing Queen Alexandra and King Edward (then Prince of Wales) in their wedding robes.

Horse Saves English Girl From Drowning in Lake

Miss V. Mussewhite, daughter of a Blackfield farmer, was saved from drowning in Mopley Lake, Fawley, near Southampton, recently, by the horse which she had been driving to a tree, says "The Cardiff Times."

She had stopped at the edge of the lake to give the horse a drink of water when the animal missed its footing, fell in about eight feet of water and drew the trap after it. Miss Mussewhite was pitched head first into the lake. She could not swim, but managed to struggle clear of the horse and the tangled reins. The horse also kicked itself clear, saw that Miss Mussewhite was fighting in the water a few yards away and swam toward her.

Miss Mussewhite was near the end of her resources, but managed to clutch the reins and the mane of the horse, which immediately felt the pull at its head, turned around and swam to the shore. She then clambered on its back and rode to her father's home, two miles away.

"The Oxford Voice" Put on English Radio

"The Oxford voice" is to be broadcast throughout England. It has been the subject of much unfavorable comment in England and is supposed to be something which should be avoided by every self-respecting man who will not wear Oxford bags. But England must hear "The Oxford voice" whether it wants to or not.

A radio broadcasting station is to be opened at Oxford which will reach every part of the British Isles with talks on every phase of university life. In many sections of England the public insists the average Oxford man speaks in a manner entirely unintelligible to ordinary human beings, but the British Broadcasting Company has decided to take a chance at it.

Purcell's Music.

The influence of poetic imagination and a love of poetry, upon the work of a composer of music, is well illustrated by the case of Henry Purcell, greatest of English composers. His

The Automobile

ENGINE OF CAR MUST BE KEPT COOL TO WORK.

Every motorist should understand at least a little about the principles of engine cooling and why it is necessary for a cooling system to be functioning properly in every automobile. He should know that the automobile engine derives its power from heat. A charge of gasoline, mixed with air, is taken into the cylinder of the engine in a comparatively cool state. In the cylinder it is compressed and ignited. As it burns the temperature is greatly increased and the pressure in the cylinder increases in proportion to the increase in the temperature.

HOW POWER IS DERIVED.

That's how it comes about that power is derived for driving the machine. However, the excessive temperature, which reaches 2,000 to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, heats the working parts of the engine, that is, the pistons and cylinders, to such an extent that unless some of the heat is dissipated it would be impossible to maintain a film of oil between these working parts. Deprived of lubrication they would stick fast and the engine would cease to function.

Furthermore, the metal parts forming the combustion chamber would also get so hot that the incoming charge of fuel would be ignited as soon as it came in contact with them. And that would mean more trouble.

That is why it's necessary to carry off enough heat to keep the working parts cool enough so they will permit both proper lubrication and insure control of the ignition. To accomplish these desirable results, every

automobile is provided with a cooling system. In the water cooled system, found on most cars, the heat is absorbed from the cylinders by water carried in jackets surrounding the cylinders. The hot water then flows to the radiator where the cool air extracts the heat from it.

A pump generally is employed to maintain a circulation of water. It takes the heated liquid and sends it from the cylinder to the radiator, where it travels through many small passages surrounded by air space. This provides a large area of surface for the air to come in contact with the water, and a fan keeps the air in lively circulation. So much of the heat is extracted from that water that it is possible to return comparatively cool water to the cylinder for it to get hot again. And that, in brief, is the cooling process.

EFFICIENCY IN OPERATION.

The engine, to operate at its greatest efficiency, should be rather warm when running, because whatever heat is carried off is not turned into power. Overcool the engine and its power is decreased. A car may be provided with a visible thermometer in its radiator to give the driver a check-up on this situation, and the amount of air circulating through the radiator may be controlled with shutters.

The operator of a motor vehicle will do well to study whatever cooling system his car may have. Some automobiles are entirely air cooled. No water is used. He should know what he has and how to get the best results in all kinds of weather.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

We are just about to enter upon Canada's real winter, when steady cold weather may be expected. What results the winter will bring will, in the form of improvement or advancement, depend largely upon the individual—particularly those who have reached manhood or womanhood. Will we simply waste the time or will we be better informed when the spring comes than we are at present?

Why not study Canada? True, it is a large subject, but it is an interesting one, and one that will well repay the time given to it. There is plenty of material available in the several departments of the provincial and federal governments that may be obtained either free or at a merely nominal charge.

Take, for instance, the geography of Canada. The political geography is fairly well known—the boundaries of the several provinces, the location of capital cities, the subdivision of counties in the eastern provinces and the system of survey and electoral districts of the western provinces. These have been brought home to us either in attending school or in later life.

But, if we were to be asked as to the physical geography of Canada, we would probably not be nearly so well informed. Where do our great rivers take their rise and what is the area of their water-sheds? What is the cause of the wide spaces that are practically unsettled? Where are the main areas of agricultural land in Canada, and why are the other portions not suitable for farming? What are the latter portions of Canada more adaptable for? These are but a few of the questions that every Canadian interested in his country should be able to answer.

In many places study clubs have been organized, where subjects pertaining to Canada are studied and discussed. These have been of value in many ways. They have incited a spirit of pride in our country, they have enabled the members to answer the innumerable questions of the new settler or the tourist, and they have created a desire among those attending the meetings for further information, with the result that courses of reading have been adopted and followed.

During the coming winter let us study Canada. It will well repay us, and will make us prouder of our country.

Queen Mother Privileged to Fly Her Own Flag

Amongst the privileges extended to the queen by King Edward was the right to fly the royal standard, hitherto the exclusive right of the ruling sovereign. Upon his death, a special standard was designed for the widow. It measured 24 feet by 12 feet, and consisted of the British standard on one half and the Danish standard on the right. It was quite a remarkable flag from a zoological standpoint, including as it did seven British lions, two horses, a winged dragon, a swan, a falcon, a goat and a seated bear, with six more quaint lions in the Danish section.

Each animal represented several pages in the histories of the two nations, whose long and enduring friendship had been consummated in the union between their royal families. Thus did the widow of Edward the Peacemaker hoist to the masthead a standard that symbolized Europe's most striking example of international peace and goodwill.

Reforestation in the Italian War Zone.

It is reported that reforestation of the areas in Venetia devastated during the war, which has been going on for about two years, is costing approximately 1,370 to 2,235 lire per hectare. Austrian pine (called black pine in Italy and France since the war), is the favored species for such reforestation operations. The plan is to leave the most inhospitable sites to fill up naturally as time goes on, while spreading the planting over the rest of the forest.

Paris Learns English by Radio.

English lessons by radio is one of the uses to which the air has been put in Paris, where broadcasting is becoming more and more popular. From the Ecole des Postes such a lesson is given every night at 8. Literary gossip comes from the Eiffel Tower during the evening, and on the whole French radio programs show a highly intellectual tone.

Delhi's Mystery Pillar.

Among the chemical wonders of the world is the famous Iron Pillar of Delhi, which was erected about A.D. 590. The pillar, which weighs about six tons and is over 23ft. high, presents one of the conundrums of metallurgical science. As there were no steam hammers or suitable forging presses at the time of its erection, it is not known how such a wonderful object could have been produced.

In Tutankhamen's time, the Egyptians married their sisters and nieces. Girls were married before they were fourteen, and among the lower classes were mothers of fifteen, grandmothers of thirty, and wrinkled old women of forty.

A woman's idea of a true friend is one who admires her children as much as she does herself.

TOURIST TRAFFIC OF THE DOMINION

1925 HAS BEEN A VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Canada's Scenery Attracts Holiday-Makers and Adds to Nation's Revenue.

What has unquestionably been Canada's greatest tourist season is drawing to a close. Never before has there been such an influx into Canada of holiday-makers from the United States, automobile, train and boat, and an immense volume of vacation traffic which has been steadily in the ascendancy for some years reached a temporary peak in 1925. By June and August in the years since the war the volume of Canada's tourist traffic has been rising and leaving other vacation activities behind until today it is authoritatively estimated that it constitutes the Dominion's third greatest source of revenue.

The outstanding feature in conducting a rough survey of this traffic is the universal appeal of the broad country and the manner in which practically every sector seems to have been lured to enjoy these holiday-homes. Every province of Canada is today boasting materially from the wealth left behind by tourists and vacationers where this was gradually being ever before.

By the end of September Government officials had estimated that motor tourists alone had brought into Canada \$150,000,000, a sum equal to one quarter of the annual national output of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia combined.

It has been estimated that a million individuals from the United States visited Montreal in the course of the summer of 1925, or about a 25% increase over the previous year, while the traffic to Quebec City, Ste. Anne de Beaupre and other favorite spots has been unprecedented. It was estimated that in 1924, 100,000 tourists visited Nova Scotia, and the traffic has been much heavier this year. Judging by the figures on such popular spots as the Grand Pre memorial park, the same is true of other sections of the Maritimes. The holiday movement into Ontario from the United States registered an increase of 50% according to the figures of permits issued at the border by the Customs authorities, and Niagara Falls alone in three months saw the arrival of 500,000 touring cars.

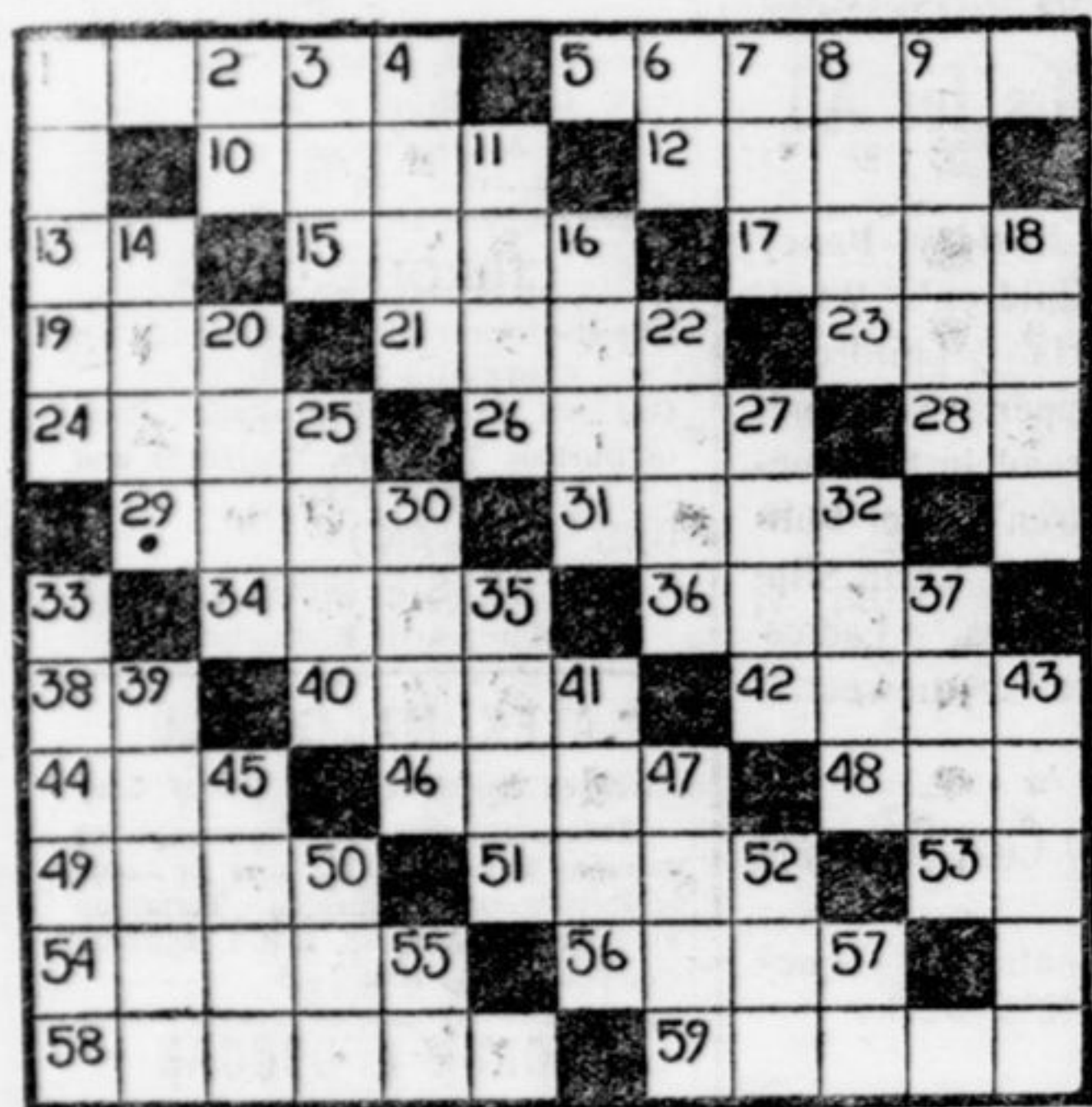
Benefits General.

In Western Canada it has been the same. British Columbia has become more popular than ever, welcoming holiday visitors from every corner of the continent. And not only have they come up along the Pacific Coast, but there has been a phenomenal amount of travel up through the beautiful Okanagan Valley and other parts of the interior of the province as well as along the Banff-Windermere highway into Alberta. Even the prairies, more numerous at this time of the year with their growing crops, have experienced this increase of traffic. It is conservatively estimated that \$1,000,000 was left by tourists in Winnipeg. The auto camp at Calgary playing host to eight times as many guests as in the previous year, and a similar increase showing at Regina.

The National Parks of Canada have suffered an invasion this year which has never been equaled in intensity, this in spite of the fact that there was an increase of 40,000 visitors in 1924 over the previous year. All tourist records, motor and train, were broken at Banff. There were three times as many campers at this Rocky Mountain point as in the year before, as many as two thousand being under canvas at one time. Reports from all over the Dominion are the same; it has been a record tourist year.

Tourists from All Countries.

There are other gratifying features to the 1925 volume of holiday travel. Up to quite recently it was accepted that tourist traffic to Canada was essentially from the United States. In 1925 it became evident that there is a distinct awakening of interest in the British Isles in Canada as a country for touring and holiday objectives. This may, in part, be attributed to the influence of Canada's participation in the British Empire exhibition. At the same time, an analysis of the traffic at any popular point reveals numbers of visitors from other countries. Such an one conducted at Grand Pre memorial park in Nova Scotia, for instance, disclosed visitors from all provinces of Canada and nearly every State of the Union, and in addition from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Bermuda, China, Japan, Hawaii, South Africa, France, Panama, New Zealand, Switzerland and India. Canadian scenery and holiday possibilities are becoming as popular and exciting as wine and apples, as bar wheat and other products. They are bringing an increasing volume of wealth into the country. It was estimated with a fair degree of accuracy that motor tourists in 1924 brought nearly \$150,000,000 into the Dominion, and this is generally accepted as being not more than half of the total volume of holiday traffic. At this reckoning tourists into Canada last year brought about \$300,000,000 to swell Dominion revenue, and this has been very materially augmented in 1925.



- Horizontal.
1. A holy or godly person
 2. Takes unlawfully
 3. A kind of fat
 4. A plant used in soups, stews, etc.
 5. To proceed
 6. Sharp to the taste
 7. To produce, as pictures, on metal or glass, by means of lines eaten in by chemical agents
 8. The first woman
 9. To come together
 10. To behold
 11. Coarse hominy (U.S.)
 12. Organs of hearing
 13. One who practices medicine (title)
 14. One who tells falsehoods
 15. A part of the face (plural)
 16. Actual
 17. The skin of a beast
 18. You and me
 19. Implements to be inserted in locks
 20. Without light
 21. A young flower
 22. To gather a harvest
 23. To deface
 24. A child (slang)
 25. A thick plate or slice of anything
 26. Missouri (abbr.)
 27. A plume of certain herons
 28. To catch, to emanate
 29. To keep
 30. To try the flavor of anything
- Vertical.
1. Wise men
 2. Exalts
 3. A hard-shelled fruit
 4. A group of horses yoked to a wagon
 5. A preposition
 6. To piece out laboriously
 7. A branch of learning
 8. Intertwined
 9. A woody perennial plant
 10. Having the shape of an egg
 11. A kind of duck
 12. A person distinguished by an act of valor
 13. To send forth
 14. An excursion
 15. A piece of land in a city kept for ornament or public amusement
 16. Used quickly
 17. One who rules
 18. To shut noisily, as a door
 19. A material used in automobile tires
 20. Part of a needle (plural)
 21. An English trolley-car
 22. A large wave or billow
 23. A food seasoning
 24. A German gold coin
 25. To start and run with velocity
 26. A division in the hair
 27. A beverage
 28. The noise made by a sheep
 29. A note in the diatonic scale
 30. An addition to a letter

- Manifestly Impossible.
- "I knew an artist once who painted a cobweb on the ceiling so realistically that the maid spent hours trying to get it down."
"Sorry, dear, I just don't believe it."
"Why not? Artists have been known to do such things."
"Yes, but not maids."
- Look to Wheel Chains.
- With the approach of winter the autolite should be sure the wheel chains are in order.
- The Invention Eloquent.
- Of all the modern miracles of science, radio has had the most articulate infancy.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

