

Pictures of World Events for News Readers

In This Department Our Readers in Fulton County and Elsewhere May Journey Around the World With the Camera on the Trail of History Making Happenings.

WESTERN CANADA LEADS AS WHEAT PRODUCER

342,000,000 Bushels Wheat in 1915; In 1916 Many Farmers Paid for Their Land Out of Their Crop.

That Western Canada is indeed "Mistress of Wheat" to the extent that its 1915 crop exceeded, acre for acre, the production of any country on this continent is a striking fact proved by the following figures:

In 1915 the Dominion of Canada produced 376,000,000 bushels of wheat, which represented an average yield of 29 bushels to the acre. The United States produced 1,011,505,000 bushels, yield of 17 bushels per acre. The only serious competitors in wheat production in South America were Argentina, with 178,221,000 bushels, or less than 12 bushels per acre, and Chile, with 10,000,000 bushels or 13 bushels per acre.

The three Western Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produced between them 342,000,000 bushels out of the total Canadian 376,000,000 bushels. It will be seen, therefore, that, outside of the United States, Western Canada produced considerably more than the combined production of North and South America. Canada is of course a new-settled country, and the fact that the crop of the United States was practically three times as much is no discouragement. The United States has at present more than twelve times the population of Canada in approximately the same area.

To illustrate further the greater productivity of Western Canadian land, we submit the following figures, showing the 1915 yields per acre in the three provinces of Western Canada and in the states which in that year produced the greatest quantity of wheat. The figures are taken from the U. S. department of agriculture's annual report and from the figures of the Dominion census bureau:

	Bushels per acre 1915
All Canada	29
Western Canada only	29 1-5
Province of Manitoba	28 4-5
Province of Saskatchewan	28 1-2
Province of Alberta	31 4-5
United States, all	17
Montana	26 1-2
Washington	25 1-5
Wisconsin	22 3-4
Ohio	20 2-5
Iowa	19 4-5
Illinois	19
Pennsylvania	18 1-2
Nebraska	18 2-5
North Dakota	18 1-5
Indiana	17 1-5
South Dakota	17 1-10
Minnesota	17
Texas	15 1-2
Virginia	13 4-5
Kansas	12 1-2
Missouri	12 3-10
Oklahoma	11 3-5

In 1916 the crop was not as heavy, but the yields in many districts were very large. So large, indeed, was the acreage under cultivation in 1915 that the resulting crop proved too large to be all threshed the same fall. It over-loaded railroads, and made marketing slow. A less amount of fall plowing was done than would have been done in a less heavy year, because the average farmer was too busy with his threshing. All these conditions necessarily reacted upon the acreage seeded in the spring of 1916. Add to this that labor last year, owing to the great number of Canadians who have enlisted, was scarce and high-priced, and one factor in the decreased yield—smaller acreage under crop was evident.

Another factor is that this year Western Canada has experienced, in common with the entire North American continent, conditions that have been less favorable to the production of big crops. The conditions have resulted in smaller yield per acre and reduced grade of grain in certain localities.

The average yield of wheat in the three western provinces is estimated by the government at about 16 bushels per acre, oats 43 bushels, and barley 27 bushels.

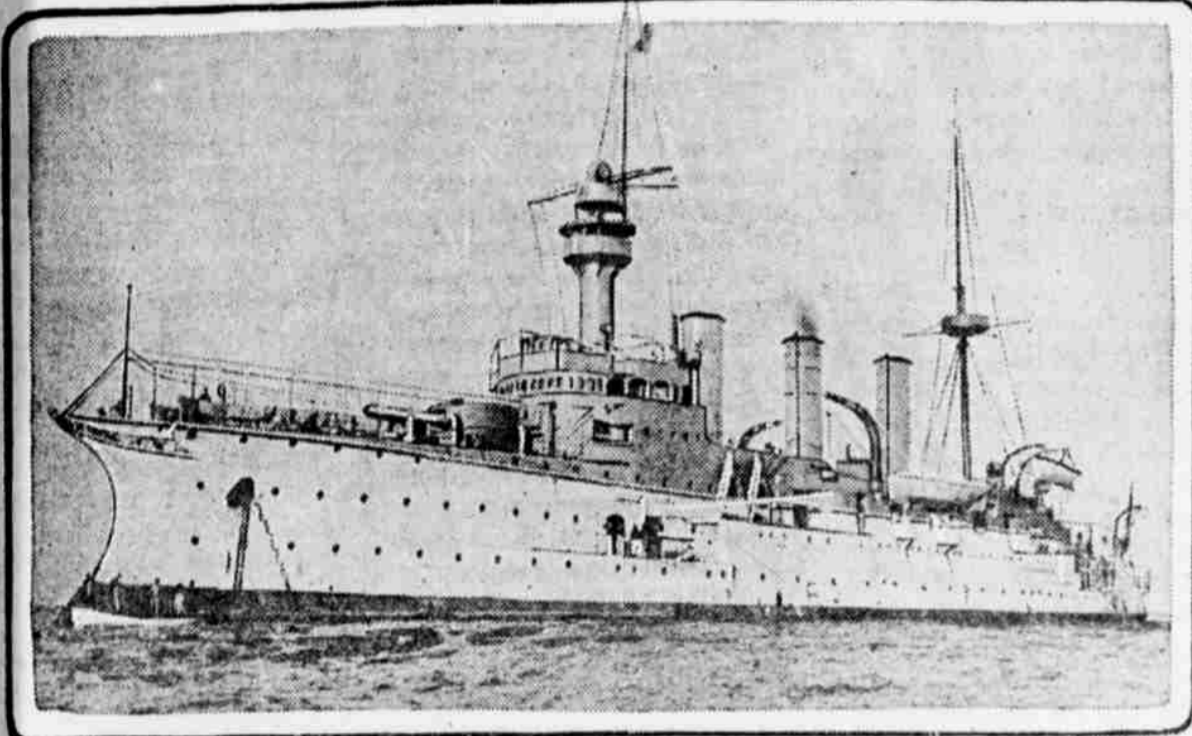
The financial value of their crops to Western Canadian farmers has been greater this year than ever before. Owing to the high prices of grain that are prevailing, returns have been received that are extremely profitable. With wheat standing at the present time at over \$1.90 per bushel at the Great Lakes, a wheat crop at present figures would pay the farmer, even supposing he had only the average of 16 bushels per acre, over \$30.00 per acre. A large number are receiving \$50.00 per acre—some have received \$75.00, and a few even more than that.

This price, of course, is not all profit; it represents the gross return, and the cost of operation must be deducted. But it does not, even at the highest figures, cost more than 65 cents to raise a bushel of wheat in Western Canada, so that the profit can be figured accordingly. It must be emphasized that the acre which produces a \$30.00 crop costs in the first case, probably less than that. In the United States the same class of land would cost in many districts from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and even then a return of \$30.00 would be considered extremely satisfactory. In Western Canada the best class of agricultural land, capable of producing crops that in size compare with any country in the world except, perhaps, some European countries, can be obtained at, on the average, from \$20 to \$30 per acre, with irrigated lands somewhat higher. It is no exaggeration whatever to say that a number of Western Canadian farmers have paid for their land entirely from the proceeds of last year's crop, and this includes men who last year began for the first time.—Advertisement.

Not an Occasion for Praise. In doing what we ought we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.—St. Augustine.

The whole universe is nothing but a trace of the divine goodness.—Dante.

THIS MAY BE THE RAIDER OF SOUTH ATLANTIC COMMERCE.



This is the German cruiser Vineta, which is believed by many to be the vessel that has been capturing and sinking so many merchant ships in the South Atlantic. Other reports say the raider is the famous Moewe.

ENTRY IN WINNIPEG-TO-ST. PAUL DERBY



Two dog-team drivers of the Northwest, W. Aurenson and Sam Christanson of Riverton, who will enter teams in the "Winnipeg-to-St. Paul Derby," and a crack dog team. The Winnipeg-to-St. Paul race is to be one of the biggest features of the Outdoor Sports carnival at St. Paul, Minn. The distance is 500 miles.

CODY'S HORSE FOLLOWS DEAD MASTER



Colonel Cody's horse, his favorite mount for many years, being led in the great funeral cortege in Denver. The white horse was an object of great interest to the thousands who lined the thoroughfares through which the procession passed.

DEWEY DEATH MASK AND ITS MAKER



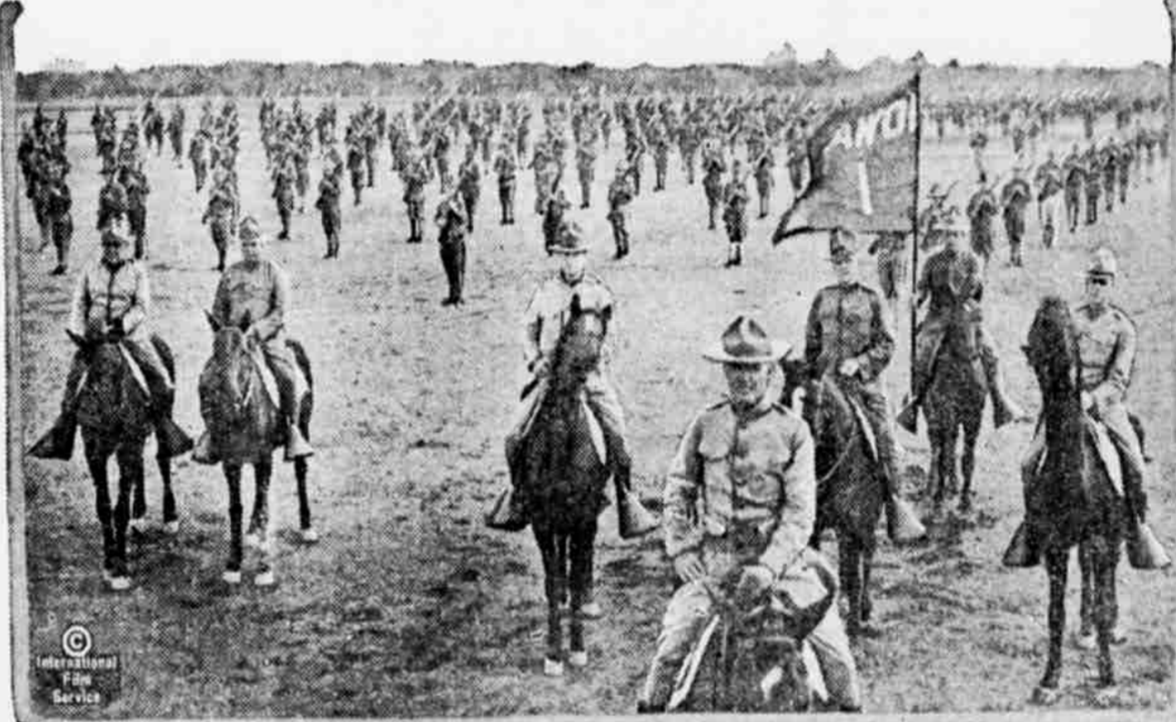
This death mask of Admiral George Dewey, shown in the hands of its maker, U. S. J. Dunbar, is the forty-ninth made by Mr. Dunbar.

SCENES DURING THE FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL DEWEY



Above is shown the caisson bearing the body of Admiral Dewey from the capitol in Washington to Arlington cemetery. Below, Admiral Dewey's immediate escort is seen drafting the caisson with the American flag. The ranking officers of the navy are descending the capitol steps. In the center of the picture, nearest the camera, are Admirals Badger (left) and Fletcher (with black mustache).

SOON TO LEAVE THE MEXICAN BORDER



Gen. H. A. Allen, head of the Iowa brigade on the Mexican border, and his command in a musical drill.

INVESTIGATING THE ALLEGED PEACE NOTE "LEAK"



A specially posed photograph of the committee investigating the "leak" charges, made in the New York courthouse. Front row, right to left—Sherman L. Whipple, the counsel; J. C. Cantrell of Kentucky, Finis Garrett of Tennessee, Robert L. Henry, chairman of the rules committee; Philip J. Campbell of Kansas and Irvine L. Lenoir of Wisconsin. Rear row, right to left—H. D. Foster of Illinois, Byron P. Harrison of Mississippi, William S. Bennett of New York and Burnett M. Chipfield of Illinois.

ACCUSER OF HARRY THAW



Frederick Gump, Jr., Kansas City high school boy, on whose charges a warrant for the arrest of Harry Thaw of Pittsburgh was issued. Thaw is now in Philadelphia recovering from self-inflicted wounds.

QUEER CHURCH ON THE SOMME FRONT



This French priest is rector of the quaintest sort of church on the Somme front. The church is built in a firing trench near Comblès and is protected from enemy attack by bags filled with earth. It is comparatively bombproof.

DESIGNED NEW QUARTERS



H. A. Maeneat, designer of the new 25-cent piece that has just been put in circulation by the government.

Dyeing Poodles the Latest.

The latest Broadway fad is the dyed poodle. Society first took up the idea and now it is being adopted by the up-to-date chorus girls. Three front-row girls thrilled Broadway the other afternoon when they alighted from a taxi in front of the Hotel Astor, each with a small dog in her arm. One was pink, another was blue, and the third green. The passers-by needed no signal from the door tenders to call attention to the arrivals. The party spoke for itself. The dogs were originally white French poodles. It is understood that the dyed-in-the-wool dog proposition isn't confined to any color. They are synchronizing variations in the color schemes. Green ears, a pink tail with blue horizontal stripes is a possibility. In one of the big department stores recently we observed two women, one with an orange-colored poodle and the other the color of the turquoise blue of the skies, with a delicate tint of pink on the underbody. With the coming of Easter it is expected that the fad will have a big impetus.—New York Times.

Dumb Animals.

The manager of Kidem's great menagerie had induced all the crowd to become patrons, except one individual who stood gazing up at him with mouth agape.

"Right this way, sir, if you wish to see some deer stalking," shouted the animal king.

"No fear, lad," came the reply. "I was in yesterday and none of 'em said a bloomin' word."