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AUGUST 26, 1908

Of the present large railway-construction undertaking is featured by a large painting of Canada, showing the railroads, stating the number of miles of railways operated, and the number under construction.

At the bottom are two tanks, one containing salmon, and backed by a painting of a river scene in British Columbia, with the salmon pictured passing up the river in the great numbers that they sometimes do during the spawning season; and the other tank contains cod, and supported by an Atlantic coast fishing scene. The fish in the tanks are so well stuffed that they looked quite lifelike.

At the other end of the hall are large paintings of Canada's grand old man, Lord Strathcona, and the Governor-General, Earl Grey.

The eye is met, wherever one looks, by short, pithy paragraphs, in plain, readable lettering, of what prominent men have said of Canada, of what has been, and is being, done in Canada, and what the future of Canada offers to the capable, wise, industrious settlers who embrace its opportunities.

While the multitudinous articles of manufacture from canoes to carriages, binders to boots furs to furniture, all have a place in this large building, yet the natural produce—minerals, forestry, and agriculture—predominates, and wheat is the king-pin of the whole display—Canada for wheat—hard wheat.

T. S. WELD.

Upon this same subject "an Emigrant" in Manitoba writes as follows:

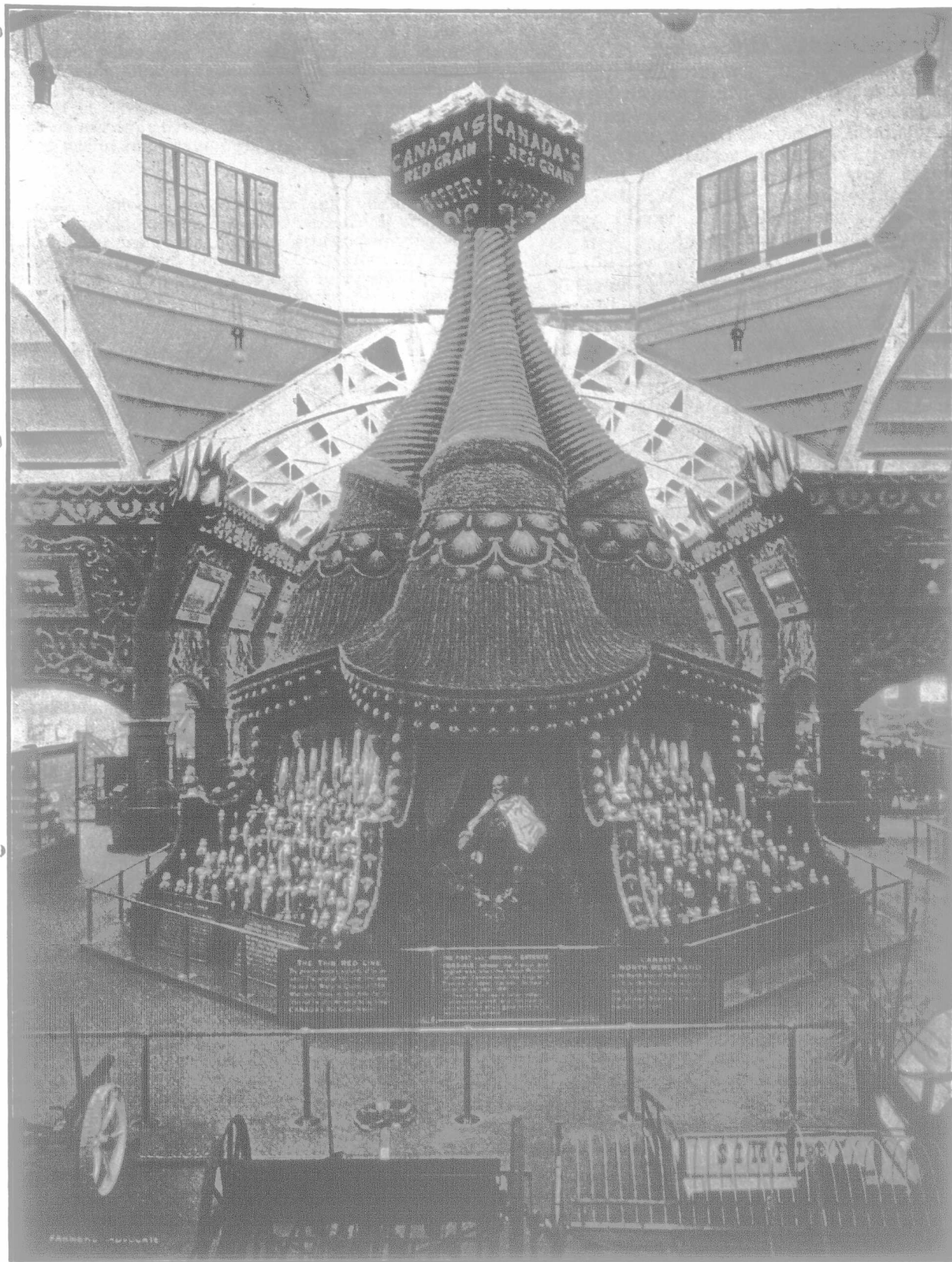
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Doubtless all Canadians are aware of the possibilities and hardships attendant upon a life spent in Canada, be the province Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia or elsewhere, but no Canadian with any wish for fairness to the world should place all the "gilt on the gingerbread" to view, surely, some portion of the ginger-bread should be shown. Now although your paper is always absolutely fair and above the fear of being criticized by "the powers that be," I think you have published in re the above, an article which is in keeping with the intention of the organizers of this exhibit, namely, to place before the British public the beauties of Canada and avoid showing its defects. At the exhibition in England, it was pointed out to the attendants and officials that the magnificent display of fruit could not be grown in all parts of Canada as shown by them. Whereat they set the argument aside, saying that "this represents the south." Now, if Winnipeg is sixty miles north of the boundary, would you kindly tell me which is the south? Farther, there is not one possible clue to the rigours of a Canadian winter,—every thing is sunshine and fine trees. There is no cutter there to convey to "the man in the street" that Canada does not use a wheeled vehicle all the year. The representations of the machinery section are such that very few farmers (if any) throughout the whole of Canada possess an implement of a similar stamp. It is, to put it mildly, a "terminological inexactitude" and is as colored as the pamphlets issued in England with a view to obtaining emigrants. From the sentences of a conversation carried on in the exhibition which were overheard, it must be presumed that all English men and women who come out here and write home are as Job said in his wrath, and although the means laid out to entice the unwary emigrant may be justified by the end, I would like to give a note of warning that once the British public see they are being gulled, all the statesmen in Christendom will never change their decision. Of my own knowledge I know that a rather heavy emigration took place from 1905 to 1907, but I think that is entirely checked as regards England, and a display such as is exhibited in London is not calculated to bring out the man with finance, although it may entice the ne'er-do-well or unintelligent. If I dare punctuate my remarks as aforementioned I fear I could not transmit it to you. Whatever else Canada may be, and with her the Canadian people, let them at least be fair and show what the ginger-bread is, and not the gilding alone.

AN EMIGRANT.



FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, W. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM A BALLOON



INTERIOR VIEW OF CANADIAN BUILDING, FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

Alcohol vs. Gasoline For Heat, Light and Power.

The Agricultural Engineering Section of the Experiment Station of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, has conducted experiments to learn something of the value of alcohol for lamps and gas engines. The law which permitted the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol, when denatured or rendered unfit for a beverage by the addition of certain materials repugnant to taste and smell, and which came into force January 1st, 1907, excited much interest, and many inquiries were received at the College as to the value of alcohol for lighting,

heating and power. We, in Canada, while not affected by United States law, have shared in the interest on account of the predicted possibilities of cheap light and power, and of a profitable market for low-grade farm products which might be used in the manufacture of alcohol. It was in response to inquiries received that the experiments referred to were conducted. In these experiments alcohol and gasoline were used for the purpose of making a comparison between (1) the heat value of the fuels, (2) their economy in the production of light, (3) their economy in the production of power, and (4) the relative safety of alcohol and gasoline for general use.

We regret that while for beverage purposes alcohol still maintains a bad pre-eminence, the result of these experiments show that gasoline is much superior as a fuel and as a light producer. The amount of combustible material in one gallon of alcohol is about two-thirds of that contained in one gallon of gasoline. While analysis is not to be relied on in estimating the value of substances consumed, either by living creatures or in engines, in this case it represents very accurately the comparative worth as determined by experiments with lamps and gas engines. It is pointed out, however, that as need arises, engines may be specially constructed for fuel alcohol, in which it can be more economically used than by any at present made.

Alcohol of 94% purity must be sold for thirteen to seventeen cents per gallon to compete with gasoline for lighting, heating or power purposes at twenty cents per gallon.

On the other hand, these advantages are claimed for it:

- (1) It is cleaner. It was found impossible to soot the mantels of any of the lamps with alcohol.
- (2) It is less offensive to the sense of smell.
- (3) There is much less danger from fire than when using gasoline, owing to the fact that alcohol does not vaporize as readily as gasoline, and its flame may be extinguished with water.