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so that it could be easily plowed or mowed. Four horses pulled the machine, cutting seven acres per day, leaving the ground treeless. The simplicity of the machine makes its invention all the more wonderful, and its efficiency should commend itself to every landowner having brush on his farm. Its serviceability can be rightly guaranteed.

IOWA AND ALBERTA IN APRIL

A "cold snap" in Iowa last Monday, April 18, caused a loss to fruit and vegetable growers in that fertile state estimated at five million dollars. On the same day, away up in Medicine Hat, Alberta—the town that is the reputed source of every cold wave that ever delighted the heart of a Chicago fuel dealer—the thermometer registered 80 degrees above zero. The Albertans, who get so much sympathy from this part of the world, on account of the blizzards which are said to afflict them six months in the year, were enjoying balmy breezes, while the inhabitants down here were shivering in their spring overcoats.

The one standing objection to residence in the Canadian Northwest, advanced by Americans and others, is its frigid climate. How often do we hear easily frightened folk declare that only the thought of its terrible winters keeps them from becoming citizens of the Dominion? Cheap land and bumper crops cannot offset the horrors of living in an atmosphere of "40 below" a large part of every twelve months. Doubtless a number of the Iowa farmers who suffered by the unexpected return of old Boreas, this week, were among those scared away from the prairie provinces by this popular superstition.

Superstition, the fear of Canada's winter must be designated today—whatever it may have been in the days of the fur-traders and path-finders. This is not to say that the blizzard is a thing of the past in that upper latitude, or that all the cold weather has disappeared with the Indians. But it is a fact that the people of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan feel no more discomfort from November to March, than those of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. The northern winter is undeniably intense by spells, but it is always dry, wholesome and invigorating. Old men renew their youth, and little children wax robust and hardy in that bracing clime. The good looks of the Canadian women, so often noticed by travellers, is attributable to the exhilarating air in which they live. And with Iowa frost-bitten and Alberta summer-like in the month of April, it is surely time to cease belittling Canada because of her climate.—*The Canadian-American* (Chicago).

BEET SUGAR IN CANADA

At the three beet sugar factories in operation last year in Canada 75,056 short tons of beets were treated, and the granulated sugar produced was 19,711,801 pounds. At the Wallaceburg factory in Ontario 49,250 tons grown from 6,600 acres were received and converted into sugar, for which the farmers were paid \$289,294, being an average of \$5.87 per ton. The yield at this factory was 12,684,412 pounds sugar, or an average extract of 12.88 per cent., which is 3.35 per cent. less than the content shown by analysis. The factory at Berlin, which had been idle for a year before it was acquired by the present owners, treated 13,383 tons of beets from 2,200 acres. The manufactured product was 3,511,692 pounds sugar, or 13.12 per cent., and the average content was shown to be 17.26 per cent. At Raymond in Alberta 12,423 tons of beets grown from 2,300 acres gave 3,515,697 pounds of granulated sugar. This is an average of 14.15 per cent., and the average content by analysis was 16 per cent. The Wallaceburg factory has given the fullest measure of satisfaction to the growers of beets, although the per cent. yield of sugar was somewhat lower than at either of the other factories. The roots were an average yield of 7.46 tons, and the average value was \$43.83 per acre. At Berlin the average was 6.09 tons, and \$35 per acre; and in Alberta 5.4 tons and \$27.07 per acre. In the United States in 1908 the average extract of sugar was 12.47 per cent., the state of Michigan leading with 13.95 per cent.

HAIL HAIL HAIL

Loss Claims Paid Last Year - - - \$87,854.81
Loss Claims Paid Last Six Years - - - \$390,787.35

RATES OF INSURANCE FOR 1910:

From 20c. to 40c. per acre, according to number of times crop has been hailed
\$1,500,000 Insurance in force now. Assessable Revenue on same over \$70,000.00

NO LIABILITIES

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The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager
J. H. SCHULTZ, Field Manager

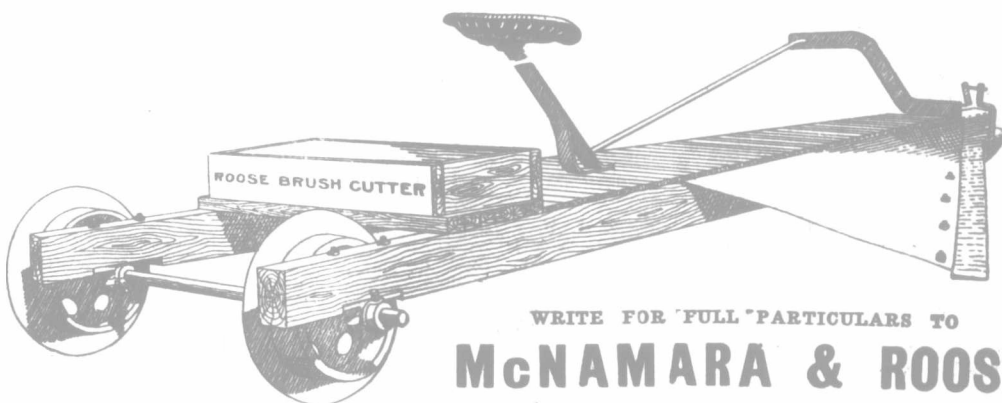
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Greatest Little Engine in America!

Clamps to Any Pump by Four Simple Nuts

This wonderful portable Farm Pump Engine meets the widespread demand for cheap and dependable power. It has stood the test of the most severe winter and the hottest summer in years. It's a new invention, yet so far has its fame extended that already it is in use in Labrador, in South Africa and other distant lands. It cannot freeze or overheat, and users say it "can't be beat!"

A Complete and Perfect Power Plant!

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The engine is different from anything ever known. An air-cooled engine of the most highly perfected design, without fans or cooling attachments. Complete in itself, requiring no special platform, no belts, no arms, no shafts, no anchor posts, no pump jacks, no towers. Ready to run inside of 15 minutes after delivery! Tank holds a full day's supply of gasoline. Starts or stops instantly and needs no attention while running. The engine is tried and true!

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Pumps 800 to 1,000 Gallons Per Hour!

This engine is absolutely supreme among engines designed for pumping. Fits any standard pump. Works in any well! Provides an abundance of pure, fresh water for stock or domestic water supply systems.

Runs All Sorts of Light Machinery. The engine has a 4-inch pulley for running hand-power machinery. It can be quickly detached from pump and carried wherever needed.

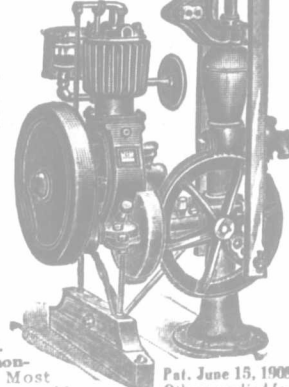
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Pat. June 15, 1909
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