

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. Trade exhibits an even progression and has derived added strength from the latest government report, indicating large crops. The distribution of commodities maintained exceptional volume. Forwarding has been very heavy in iron and steel products, steady in general merchandise, and close upon 10,000,000 bushels of grain, against 8,211,228 bushels last week. Railroad traffic almost equals the greatest aggregate throughout the West, and will be heavier with increasing deliveries of farm products. The markets for cereals, provisions, hides, wool, and leather exhibit further activity.

Retail dealings improved in seasonable lines, stocks undergo satisfactory reduction, and current business in wholesale branches makes headway. Interior advices reflect gratifying agricultural conditions, liberal absorption of supplies, and mercantile collections good. — *Dun's Review of Trade.*

New York. Midsummer influences still govern general trade and industry, but better weather and crop reports make for quite optimistic trade reports in the surplus cereal producing sections of the West. Very favorable reports as to fall trade orders come from nearly all points west of the Alleghenies, north of the Ohio river, and thence westward to the Pacific.

Large, though except in a few cases not record breaking, crop yields now appear reasonably assured in that entire region, and there is a general agreement that fall business already booked exceeds that of a year ago at this date. Less assurance is found in the reports from the western half of the South, where it is feared serious damage has been done by incessant rains to cotton, wheat, and other crops.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 13 number 166, against 127 last week, 203 in the like week of 1904, 171 in 1903, 174 in 1902, and 208 in 1901. — *Braetree's Commercial Report.*

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, standard, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 30c to 41c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.90; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 88c; corn, No. 2 white, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 32c to 34c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.15; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 59c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.20; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 3 white, 34c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 79c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.05 to \$1.08; corn, No. 3, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 76c to 77c; barley, No. 2, 51c to 52c; pork, mess, \$12.77.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c; clover seed, prime, \$7.40.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, natural, white, 37c to 38c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 15c to 18c.

Humorous News Notes.

Mr. Taft to Mr. Loomis: "Not guilty; but don't do it again."

The bird of peace is very liable to get shot if it tries to land in Manchuria.

When Philadelphia does get after the grafters, she doesn't carry a fan, but a club.

Senator Mitchell was unable to weep a favorable verdict out of that Oregon jury.

The Czar needs a man about Secretary Taft's size to sit on the lid in Poland.

Look out for an execution order abolishing yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama.

Up to the present time neither Sweden nor Norway has threatened to build a spit fence.

Emperor Nicholas is in need of peace plenipotentiaries nearer home than Washington.

The red flag on the Black sea is a natural sequence to the white flag on the Yellow sea.

Secretary Shaw talks about the \$25,000,000 deficit as if almost any man owed that amount of money.

CROP OUTLOOK PROMISING.

Favorable Temperatures Have Prevailed and Corn Makes Fine Progress.
The weekly bulletin of the weather bureau summarizes crop conditions as follows:

Favorable temperatures prevailed during the week ended July 17 throughout the country. Heavy rains interfered with work in the Ohio valley and over a large part of the South Atlantic and east Gulf States, but a very general absence of rain in the west gulf district, with only light showers over much of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, afforded favorable opportunity for much needed cultivation. Rains would be of great benefit in the southern plateau region.

Corn has made splendid progress throughout nearly the whole of the corn belt, and is decidedly improved in the States of the Missouri valley, where its previous progress had been retarded by cool weather. While the general outlook for this crop is very promising, it has sustained some injury on low land in Missouri and in portions of the South Atlantic and east gulf States, and is not in a good state of cultivation in portions of the Ohio valley.

Further reports of injury to harvested winter wheat are received from the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the middle Atlantic States, Texas and Oklahoma and Indian territories, but no complaints of the character are received from Kansas and Nebraska, both quality and yield in the last named State being better than was expected. Harvesting, where not finished in the more northerly districts, is well advanced.

Spring wheat has experienced a week of favorable weather, and continues in promising condition. While rust is still prevalent in the Dakotas and to some extent in Minnesota, it is not increasing in the first named States, and there is very little in Minnesota. Spring wheat is filling nicely on the north Pacific coast, where the hot winds of the previous week caused but slight injury. Rust is increasing in Washington.

In the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in portions of the middle Atlantic States oat harvest has been interrupted, and considerable damage to both harvested and standing oats has resulted from wet weather. Harvesting is largely finished, except in the more northerly districts, where good yields are promised.

In Illinois some wheat and oats in shock and stack has been damaged by rains, and harvesting and thrashing has been hindered. Oats, rye and barley are ripe in the north, and some has been cut. Corn is in splendid condition, the early planted tasseling in the northern and shooting in the central part. Much hay has been damaged by rain. Grapes are promising; berries plentiful; apples scarce and dropping. Early potatoes promise a light yield. The late planted are growing rapidly.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT

Mike Donlin made 100 hits in 73 games. He leads the New York Giants in batting, his figures being 329.

Mathewson, Taylor and Ames, all of the New York Giants, lead the pitchers of the National League in the number of games won.

Samuel Gompers, the famous labor leader, is a baseball crank of the 33d degree. He never misses a chance to see a game while moving around the country.

Billy Keeler maintains his position at the head of the American League batsmen of New York. He has an average of .324, while Pat Dougherty is second with .295.

Reno, Nev., is after the non between Jimmy Britt and Battling Nelson. Nelson has assurances that the Nevada club will bid as high as \$25,000 for the mill and looks with favor upon Reno as the battle ground.

Johnny Evers, the little Chicago second baseman, who hails from the New York State League, is a big favorite in the Windy City. They regard him as a second Fred Pfeffer in the wild and woolly metropolis.

The miserly work of the Brooklyn club has utterly disgusted local enthusiasts. The management and players have come in for fierce criticism by the Brooklyn papers, but Hanlon's crowd got on losing just the same.

The cost of balls is a big item in the yearly expense account of the National and American League clubs. President Hart of Chicago figures that he loses from \$600 to \$1,000 every year on balls that are carried away by spectators.

Abe Attell will take a trip to Europe and engage some of the foreign cracks. Young Corbett and Kid Herman, the Chicago feather weight, have been looking for an opportunity to engage the California crack, but without success.

Earl Kiser, a few years ago a noted bicycle racer, is gaining great prominence as an auto driver. He carried off the honors at the St. Paul Automobile Club races, although Barney Oldfield and Chevrolet were among the participants.

There are four players in the big leagues who were star football players when at college and before they broke into professional baseball. They are Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals, who was fullback at Bucknell; Overall, the Cincinnati pitcher, who was a guard at the University of California; Dave Fultz of the New York Americans, who was a halfback at Brown; and Jake Stahl of the Washingtons, who was a halfback at the University of Illinois.

Mike Schreck is one of those who are after Hart for a go, and the two may come together in the fall. It does not look like a good match for Schreck, as Hart has at least 30 pounds advantage in weight, and this fact alone indicates him as a winner over Schreck.

Gus Ruhlin has aspirations for the heavyweight championship. He is to meet Jim McCormick in San Francisco, and will then go after Marvin Hart. "Hart has no more claim to the championship than I have," says Gus. "Let him beat me first and then he can do some talking."

ARMIES MARK TIME.

PRACTICAL ARMISTICE SEEMS TO EXIST IN MANCHURIA.

Grave Rumors in Washington Diplomatic Circles that Peace Plans May Miscarry—Vladivostok Reported Surrounded by Jap Army and Navy.

The Japanese report that they have possession of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. They will be masters of the whole of it soon, for there cannot be a large Russian force on the island. Therefore one of the Japanese conditions of peace will be that Russia shall relinquish all claim to Sakhalin. Probably the Russian plenipotentiaries will not spend much time over the proposition. The island has little value for Russia apart from its proximity to the Siberian coast. It has been used only for the confinement of the most dangerous criminals. Another convict settlement will have to be established. The island was once held by Japan, but Russia laid successful claim to it in the days when she did much as she pleased in northeastern Asia.

If peace is not concluded speedily the Japanese may lay claim by right of possession to Russian territory on the main land. It is reported that the Russian forces in northern Korea have been driven steadily backward during the last month, and hold only two positions south of the Tumen River, which forms the boundary between Korea and Siberia. It cannot require much of an effort on the part of the Japanese to drive the Russians across the river as far back as Vladivostok.

The state of affairs in Manchuria is such as to create the impression that Linevitch and Oyama have an understanding that there is to be no serious fighting while the peace negotiations are on. Reports come occasionally from St. Petersburg of the growing strength of the Russian army and its desire to take the offensive, but it makes no forward move. General Oyama sends in no reports of progress, and presumably he is simply marking time and refraining from sacrificing the lives of any of his men. It may be that without any formal agreement there is a practical armistice so far as the Manchurian armies are concerned.

Meanwhile, it is reported that a Japanese army has been landed north of Vladivostok and the complete envelopment of the fortress is imminent. Thus Japan carries the war into undisputed Russian territory on the mainland. Undoubtedly, too, a strong Japanese fleet is outside Vladivostok. Japan's navy has nothing else to occupy it at the moment.

At least five battleships which the Russians tried to destroy before surrendering Port Arthur will be added to Japan's navy. A naval officer returned to London from Port Arthur reports that the damage done to the vital parts of the vessels by the explosives the Russians applied is much less than was anticipated.

There are grave rumors in Washington official and diplomatic circles over the interview accredited to M. Witte, the head of the Russian peace commission, the portent of which is that the peace parleys will result in a prolongation of the war instead of peace. What gives this feeling strength is the assertion that Witte has been instructed by the Czar personally not to enter into any peace arrangements that will lessen the prestige of Russia or one that will be a further burden to her people.

In the Japanese legation Minister Takahira shook his head gloomily when he was told of Witte's declaration. "Ah!" he said. "This looks as though we might have our work for nothing. Still, let us hope that M. Witte has been misquoted."

HIS MOTTO: "STICK AND DO."

Panama Engineer Talks with Determination of His New Duties.

"Whatever human beings can do for the building of the Panama canal shall be done. To the best of my lights I shall attack the task and stick to it. For the rest, God knows," said John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Panama canal, the other day.

"I have taken this position with the canal commission fully realizing the magnitude of the task before me. JOHN F. STEVENS. It is a big job, but I expect to pull through. There will be no failure through lack of determination anyway."

"When I get to the isthmus I will start right in. There won't be any time wasted in preliminaries."

"There is little that I can say about the plans for pushing the work on the canal. I have not formulated them except that I have always in mind to keep things going."

"I expect to make Panama my home until the canal is completed. That is the scene of operations, and that is where I shall be."

President Roosevelt has authorized the announcement that he has appointed Charles E. Magoon of Nebraska as United States minister at Panama. Mr. Magoon is at present governor of the canal zone in Panama and a member of the executive committee of the isthmian canal commission.

Later information is that Gilbert Johnson lost his life at Thomas Lawson's Mexican mine in trying to prevent a drunken miner, Jesus Rocha, from stabbing Arnold Lawson, son of Boston millionaire.

SWEPT BY HOT WAVE.

WHOLE COUNTRY SWELTERS IN EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Thermometer Makes High Records in Many Cities and Deaths and Prostrations Are the Result—Much Suffering in Crowded Centers.

Chicago gasped and suffered as she has not done for four years in the intense heat of Tuesday. There was higher temperature, greater general distress, more deaths, more prostrations than on any day during the recent scorching wave, while the thermometer stood at 95 degrees for two hours, a higher point than has been reached since 1901. Eight dead and over forty prostrations was Chicago's toll to the burning sun for the one day, while almost 100 lives and nearly 700 prostrations was the total tax levied on the people of the country.

From almost every city between the Rockies and the Atlantic coast rose the same cry for relief, as the pitiless sun smote down on streets and pavements. In every large city there were numbers of deaths and prostrations. Philadelphia was the hottest place in the country, with a mark of 98 degrees, while New York City was but two points lower. Chicago was the sixth hottest place in the United States, being exceeded in temperature only by Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Concordia and Washington, D. C.

The official thermometers located in exposed places above the street did not, however, indicate the temperature in which the ordinary mortal moved and many street thermometers in Philadelphia and New York indicated a temperature of 100 or higher, some reliable instruments registering 104 and 105.

Following is the record made by the thermometer in various cities:

City	Max. Temp.	Prostrations	Deaths
New York	96	190	26
Philadelphia	98.3	50	5
Baltimore	97.3	5	..
Washington	95	6	..
Chicago	95	41	8
Boston	94	4	1
Pittsburg	93	26	13
Buffalo	78	2	1
Toledo	81	20	3

The suffering was intense among workers in mills and factories and in the great plants of South Chicago, while the dwellers in the ghetto and the tenement districts also underwent severe suffering. The cumulative effect of three days of intense heat was generally felt, and men, women and children were less able to withstand the weather than on the first day. Many in the crowded tenement districts slept on the pavements or on door steps, while thousands of others sought the roofs of buildings in the hope of obtaining some cooling wind.

The last day which exceeded the maximum of Tuesday was July 21, 1901, when 103 degrees was recorded. This is the heat record of the Chicago weather bureau since 1871, the first year shown in the books. In July, 1897, the mercury climbed to 100 degrees, and that is the next hottest day in weather bureau annals.

Last year the hottest day was July 17, with a mark of 94 degrees, while in 1903 the record was 92 and in 1902 it was 91 degrees. The record of Tuesday has been exceeded eleven times since 1871, but seldom by more than one or two degrees.

Wednesday the crest of the hot wave was on the Atlantic coast, temperatures in the West and Northwest having moderated slightly. New York reported that an area of oppressive heat, which recalls the record-breaking summer of 1901, had settled down over the eastern and New England States, already having claimed hundreds of victims and causing intense suffering to thousands. From all points adjacent to New York came the same story of the hottest day of the summer.

The suffering in New York was particularly great in the tenement districts, where scarcely a breath of air relieved the stifling atmosphere. Thousands who could afford it flocked to the beaches, but in the crowds that ensued women and children fainted and men were overcome, making the trip from home a doubtful experiment as far as obtaining any comfort was concerned. To add to the misery Brooklyn was threatened with a water famine, while the whole city was startled by the prospect of a strike of the ice men.

In Boston the thermometer shot up suddenly in the early afternoon. Reports received at the Hub showed that the southern part of New England was the hottest part of the adjacent country. At Newport, R. I., drill at the forts and on the warships in the harbor, as well as all work which took laborers into the glare of the sun, was suspended at noon.

In Pittsburg the temperature was 94 on the pavement, as it was at Allegheny City. In the latter town coal wagons temporarily abandoned the coal business and peddled ice from door to door.

From all points in the country, both in the East and in the middle West, came the same kind of reports, suffering, prostrations and deaths being frequent. From points throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan came news of the hottest day of the summer.

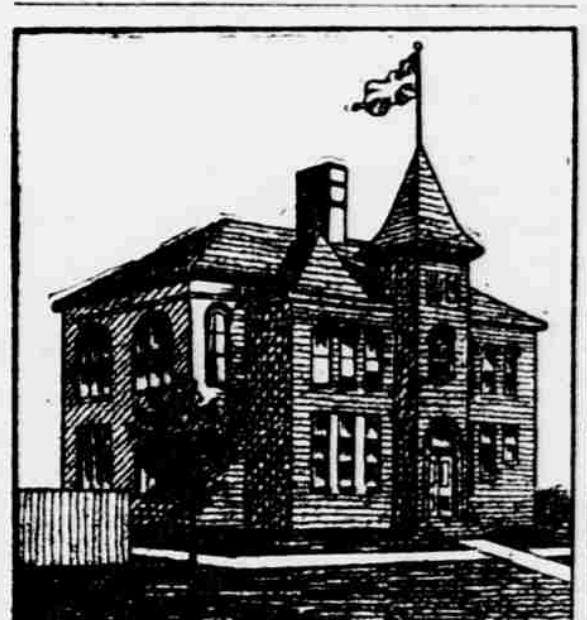
Roscoe E. Harris, aged 16, only son of Judge Ira Harris, former Mayor of Colorado Springs, was shot in the heart by a chum, Matthew Dailey, aged 15. Death ensued within a few minutes.

IN WESTERN CANADA.

WHERE MILLIONS OF FARMERS MAY FIND HOMES.

Four Territories With Sparse Population Have Become Two Provinces with Half-a-Million People—Best Agricultural Country on Earth.

When in 1869 the Canadian government paid \$1,500,000 for the extinguishment of the Hudson's Bay Company's title to the whole of Western Canada, embracing an area of well on to 2,000,000 square miles of land, that ultimately will be used in the different lines of agriculture, there were wisecracks at home as well as abroad who declared it to be a bad bargain. When again, in the early seventies the government began the effort to build the Canadian Pacific railway from ocean to ocean to open up this country, some of the ablest men inside as well as outside declared the road would never pay, not because they were not anxious to see the Dominion grow and expand, but because they had no knowledge of what nature had done for the great West. They believed at best that the soil was not good and even if good, the latitude of the country precluded the possibility of anything like moderately successful agriculture; but it has remained for time, but a short period at that, to do the country justice.



WESTERN CANADA SCHOOLHOUSE.

At the time of the purchase in 1869, the white population of the entire country, including the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, could be numbered on four fingers.

With the creation of Manitoba into a province a year later, and navigation of the Red River improved, the attention of settlers to a limited extent was drawn that way; but it remained for the approach of the railway ten years later to give shape to the marvelous growth that has since followed. In short, the settlement of the entire country is the work of but the last 25 years.

The Western Territories.
In 1882, that part of the country now open for settlement was divided into four territories—Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca—and an elementary form of government conceded to them. In the present year these four territories were converted into two provinces, with full provincial autonomy and admitted to full membership in the Canadian confederation with all the powers and privileges of the older provinces.

Very naturally the agriculturist of older countries who is satisfied with present surroundings, and the man whose intentions are to give agriculture a trial, have a few leading questions revolving in their minds, and ever before them for consideration, such as climatic conditions, character of public institutions, educational facilities, postal conveniences, transportation facilities, and last, but not least, the nature and extent of the natural resources and advantages of the country in which they are about to locate.

Nobody claims that Western Canada is perfection in every particular, but it is claimed and fully borne out by the experience of thousands who have settled there, that there is no country on the face of the globe that surpasses it in opportunities for the man of limited means who is content with pioneering for a couple of years.

Its productive capabilities are now fully past the experimental stage, as the crop yields, dairy returns, profits of the rancher and general satisfaction to the man in mixed farming fully demonstrate.

Under territorial or primitive government, where authority between federal and local governments was divided, there could not have been the same liberties and freedom that now exist when the whole legislation of the country is vested practically in the hands of the people themselves under manhood suffrage. This gives them the freest form of democratic government under the sun.

Low Taxation.
One of the terrors of the people of the older countries is taxation. In the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, which constitute the entire Canadian west that is open for settlement, there is no taxation but as the settler imposes it on himself. On the homestead in the unorganized territory, the tax collector is never seen. As people organize municipalities, however, roads and bridges have to be built, and schools have to be maintained; but the government defrays much of the cost of the latter, and taxation is necessary for the former. The taxes for both purposes, however, rarely exceed \$8 a year on a quarter section (160 acres).

Schools are established in every country section where there are ten or more pupils to attend them, conducted by highly certificated teachers under the best system known to the most advanced educationists of the world. In 1888 there were but 73 schools in the territory that now comprises the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan with a government support of \$8,908. In 1904 there were 875 in the same territory with a government support of \$292,070. As the subsidies these two provinces are now in receipt of from the Dominion government amount to about \$1,003,000 each, they are a sufficiently large sum to carry on all the expenses of the country, including schools, with but little or no taxation on the people. As these subsidies increase as the provinces grow in population, settlers in the Canadian west will always have immunity from taxation.

Crop Statistics.
The following statistics as to crops and areas under crop of the territory now comprised in the two new provinces,

tell a tale of advancement more eloquently than can be given in words:

	1888	1904
Acres under wheat	327,550	869,750
Bushels wheat	5,750,850	17,260,550
Acres under oats	118,275	590,980
Bushels oats	3,280,300	13,260,940
Acres under barley	17,640	72,871
Bushels barley	465,350	2,350,490

The average yields for those six years were as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat, per acre	19.32
Oats, per acre	32.25
Barley, per acre	24.88

This does not include the great grain growing province of Manitoba. As there is at least 25 per cent more land under crop this year (1905) on account of the favorable spring for seeding, than there was last year, the crops will doubtless reach these figures:

	Bushels
Wheat	22,500,000
Oats	24,000,000
Barley	2,000,000

It must be borne in mind that wheat is the only grain exported eastward to any great extent, the local demand in British Columbia, the necessities of the incoming population for seed and otherwise consumes a large portion of the annual production. Placing the price of wheat at 60 cents, oats at 40, and barley at 50, which are very conservative figures, the value of the crop of 1904 was \$18,825,676. This would give each farmer established in the work well on to \$1,000 for his year's work. To this must be added the receipts from the sale of live stock, hay, dairy products, roots, vegetables, etc., well on to half as much more.

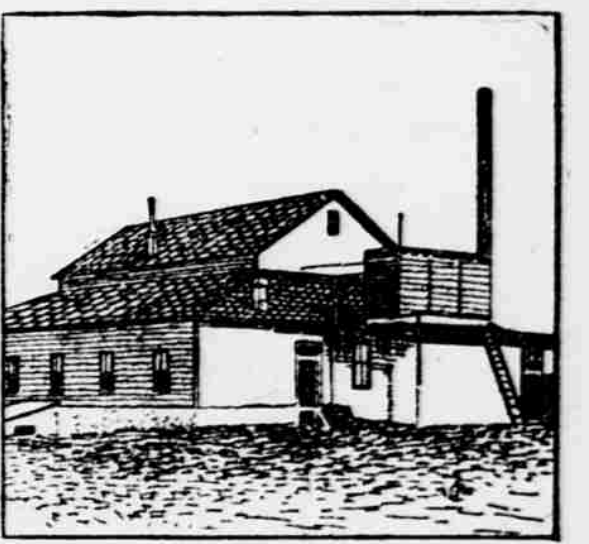
From a condition of nature, the two provinces, though lying side by side and extending from the 49th to the 60th parallel, have different climatic influences, and as a result are different in their producing capabilities from economic points of view. Alberta lying next the Rocky mountains, but more especially in its southern district, is affected by the "chinook" or warm winds from the Pacific ocean. As a result it has dryer summer weather than its sister province, and is not so much in favor as a grain growing country, but is without question the most favorable ranching country on the globe. Large tracts are leased at a mere nominal figure, and the herds live out the whole winter through and are invariably in excellent condition in the "round up" or enumeration in the spring. There are at least 150,000,000 acres of free grazing lands in this wide country, an area six times as great as the combined areas of all the Western States.

Dairying.

Many of the ranchers take up farming with the cattle industry and incidentally dairying as well. The latter promises yet, profitable as the other branches of agricultural industry may be to become a leader in farming wealth. There is a system of dairying established in the country under government control, supervision and management that relieves the farmers of much expense and anxiety. Instead of being compelled to build structures for the care of milk and its products, they simply turn their milk over to the dairymen, who call for it once a day, receive advances once a month on the butter and cheese, and at the close of the season, or when the year's product is sold, balance up the accounts.

As cattle double every third year, are worth about \$35 as 3-year-olds, and are fed the year through on the native prairie, the doubler can readily understand there are fortunes in ranching and dairying.

There is a class of the community who imagine the country must be subjected to much inconvenience if not privation, because of lack of fuel. Because the country is prairie they conclude there must be a complete absence of fuel. The man who takes a trip over the country is, however, soon relieved from all anxiety on this score, as he finds all of the rivers, many of the lakes and ponds fringed with timber and often large bluffs of fair sized timber in patches in the open prairie, to say nothing of small forests in many districts of the entire



GOVERNMENT CREAMERY AT CALGARY.

country. When, however, timber is not available, an excellent quality of coal is always on hand. As early as 1857 some 75,000 tons were mined, and this was increased to 325,000 tons in 1900, which amount has been growing annually. Although mining is but in its infancy, enough coal has already been located to do the whole of Canada for centuries.

Wheat.

To turn again to the great staple of the country, wheat, we may remark that year in and year out, the entire cost of production to the farmer, even if he hires everything done from the ploughing to the delivery at the market, is set down by a number of calculators at \$7.50 per acre. As the average crop of the country, year in and year out, is 20 bushels to the acre and the average price 60 cents, or \$12 per acre, the profit to the farmer is \$4.50 per acre. If he does his work himself he, of course, earns wages in addition to this profit. These figures are very conservative.

The farmers who are living on small over-crowded farms in other countries, or even land they can sell for \$20, \$40 or \$60 an acre, should bear in mind 160 acres of better producing land, where climate, educational facilities and everything else necessary for the farmer's welfare, can be procured in Western Canada free of charge. Settlers are now locating at the rate of 150,000 a year from all parts of the world. The testimonials of these