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Canada as a Wheat-Growing Country.

"The area of land suitable for the growing of agricultural crops in Canada is so vast that when presented in figures the mind needs a deal of training before their full significance can be grasped." This assertion is made by Professor William Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farms, in an instructive article on "Wheat Growing in Canada," in the current number of the Canadian Magazine. He estimates the cultivable area of Manitoba and the three provisional territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta to be 171,000,000 acres, divided as follows: Manitoba, 27,000,000; Assiniboia, 50,000,000; Saskatchewan, 52,000,000; Alberta, 42,000,000. In addition there are 155 million acres of land in Athabasca and 340 million acres in Mackenzie, which will probably prove important factors in the development of Canada; but what proportion of these districts will be capable of the profitable growing of crops is as yet a matter of conjecture. Prof. Saunders has received from Dunnegan in Athabasca, 414 miles north of Winnipeg, samples of Ladoga wheat, weighing 64 pounds per bushel; oats weighing 40 to 42 pounds per bushel; six-rowed barley, 52 pounds per bushel, and spring rye 56 pounds per bushel. At Fort Vermilion, also in Athabasca on the Peace River, 581 miles north of Winnipeg, Ladoga wheat has been raised weighing 60 pounds per bushel; oats, 41½ pounds; six-rowed barley, 51½ pounds; and spring rye, 57½ pounds per bushel. From Fort Providence, in Mackenzie, 710 miles north of Winnipeg, have come good samples of oats and spring rye; but the quantities received were too small to permit of their weight per bushel being determined. From Fort Simpson, 818 miles north of Winnipeg, Ladoga wheat has been obtained which weighed 62½ pounds per bushel. In this instance a small percentage of the grain was injured by frost. In higher latitudes the grain ripens in a shorter period than in more southern districts owing largely to the length of the days and the influence of light in the summer.

In Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta only 4,163,962 acres were under cultivation in 1902, and the production was 67 million bushels of wheat and nearly 59 million bushels of other grain. The land prepared for crop this year is not likely to exceed 5½ million acres or not much more than 5 per cent of the land suitable for agriculture within the region referred to. In the United States the area under wheat in 1902 was 46,262,424 acres, yielding a crop of over 670 million bushels. A ten-year's average for Manitoba from 1891 to 1900 gave 19 bushels of spring wheat per acre. During the same time South Dakota averaged 10.04 bushels, and North Dakota 12.07. The wheat yield for the whole of the United States for the same period was 13.3 bushels per acre, while in Ontario the average was 19.4 of fall wheat and 15.2 of spring wheat. Prof. Saunders ventures this glowing prediction:

"The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in 1902 were equivalent in all to about 200 million bushels of wheat. Were one-fourth of the land said to be suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the three provisional territories under crop with wheat annually, and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 812 million bushels. This would be ample to supply the home demand for 30 millions of inhabitants (supposing the population of Canada should by that time reach that figure) and meet the present requirements of Great Britain three times over. This estimate deals only with a portion of the west, and it leaves the large eastern provinces out of consideration altogether. From this it would seem to be quite possible that Canada may be in a position within comparatively few years, after supplying all home demands, to furnish Great Britain with all the wheat and flour she requires and leave a surplus for export to other countries. With a rural population on the western plains in 1902 of about 400,000, over 67 million bushels of wheat were produced. Add to this the wheat grown in Ontario and the other eastern provinces and we already have a total of over 35 million bushels. There figures are full of promise for the future of Canada as a great wheat-exporting country."

Prof. Saunders adds an interesting description of the persistent efforts at the Dominion experimental farm to breed new wheats, the qualities sought for being productiveness, earliness and strength of flour. The Red Fife, the first sample of which was imported by David Fife, of Otonabee Township, Peterborough County, in 1842, is still the pre-eminent spring wheat, and as grown in the Northwest stands probably higher in the estimation of millers for the making of flour than any other known variety. It is open to one objection—it is rather late in ripening; and there has been an outcry for an earlier ripening wheat. A number of crosses have been obtained from the Red Fife and the Ladoga, the latter a wheat imported from Northern Russia. Among the best of the numerous progeny from this cross are the Preston and Stanley varieties, which ripen from four to six days earlier than the Red Fife. Another promising youngster is the Early Riga, which has been found to yield 20 per cent more gluten than the Red Fife and to ripen from eight to nine days earlier. "The general introduction of such a wheat," says Prof. Saunders, "will probably extend the wheat-growing area in Canada, and make it successful in points further north than is possible with the varieties at present grown. The fact

that it falls a little below Red Fife in yield is more than atoned for by its earliness and quality. The outlook in this connection is most encouraging, and the results a triumph of the skill of the plant breeder." Prof. Saunders concludes:

"In view of the great importance of this branch of the work at the experimental farms, arrangements have been made to devote even more attention to it in the future than has been given to it in the past. A special division of cereal breeding and experimentation has been formed. A series of important experiments has been commenced during 1903 along promising lines, and about 400 new varieties of wheat have been produced. The field is a boundless one, and the possibilities of success great. It is hoped that the skill and energy brought to bear on this line of work will bring further results of even greater value to the country."

Canada's Advantage.

The New York World makes this statement:

"The protective tariff has driven from the United States a portion of the business of the American Locomotive Company, which it fostered. In order to effect a saving of 35 per cent duty, the amounts to between \$6,000 and \$7,000 on each locomotive manufactured, the locomotive trust has bought at a cost of \$1,500,000 the Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal, and will move its entire Canadian business to that city. The deal was concluded last night in Wall street, and President Callahan announces that the company proposes to build from 150 to 200 locomotives each year in Montreal. These locomotives are for Canadian and foreign trade. By this move the company not only evades the tariff in the United States on its raw material, but also the retaliatory tariff which Canada imposes on all manufactured goods from the United States. 'It is predicted in Wall street that this is the beginning of a movement which is bound to spread. The trusts having thrived on a prohibitive tariff have become too big to exist on domestic consumption alone. They must reach out for the trade of other countries, but to do this they must scale the very wall which has afforded them the means of their growth. At present the most convenient way is to establish branch plants in the countries whose trade they seek.'"

A significant feature is the fact that the American locomotive trust finds Canada a better base than the United States for its export trade. The cost of assembling the various materials which enter into the construction of one locomotive is increased in the United States by \$5,000 or \$7,000, which is the amount of the protection afforded the iron and steel industries of the country. In Canada the duties on iron and steel products are much lower than in the United States, but the Canadian people bolster the steel industry by heavy bonuses. The iron and steel manufacturers demand more tariff protection, which can be granted only by increasing the cost of the raw material of the innumerable industries using iron and steel, thereby reducing the advantage which these industries have over those across the line. The steel bounties paid by the Dominion Government last year amounted to nearly \$1,500,000. It is impossible to continue the bounty system indefinitely, but as any reduction of subsidies involves a demand for higher customs duties, the iron and steel industry can only be protected at the expense of other industries. This is a difficulty inherent in any tariff system, and illustrates the danger of tariff tinkering. One product like iron or steel may enter into the manufacture of many articles, and the constituent product would derange a whole group of industries. Tariff legislation is a delicate matter."

The Ross Government's majority is little, but it goes a long way. The exodus of factories from the United States to Canada is not the least important feature of the growing time. The average reader of the war news will have to follow Mark Twain's advice and pronounce proper names according to the dictates of his own conscience. The colored people of the United States talk of putting up a presidential ticket and will ask that former slaves be pensioned. They object to the color line being drawn in pension grabbing. Mr. Gamely has come into public notice again by attacking the Speaker of the Legislature. Gamely apparently realizes that he would drop out of sight if he did not abuse somebody.

The Dominion Government refuses to permit British Columbia to legislate the Japs out of the Province. And yet the British Columbians are probably cheering for the Japs in Korea. The sympathy of the country will go out to Lady Minto in her painful ordeal. The countess and her daughters are graceful skaters and enthusiastic patrons of other Canadian winter pastimes. Her excellency, like Lady Aberdeen, has identified herself with Canadian life and has won the affections of the Canadian people.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vryema, which has been bitterly anti-British in its tone, has turned a somersault and now argues that Great Britain is being "battered" by the United States and should strike hands with Russia. This suggests Kipling's lines: When he shows as seeking quarter, with paws like hands in prayer, That is the time of peril—the time of the Truce of the Bear!

On March 19 the first electric train to run on a main line in England made the journey between Liverpool and Southampton—an appropriate choice, since Liverpool was the scene of George Stephenson's first successful demonstration of the capability of the steam-

LIPTON'S

When the family complains about the poor quality of the tea don't make excuses—but next time give them

LIPTON'S TEAS

driven locomotive. The trial was in every way a success, and the train, weighing 140 tons and measuring over 80 yards in length, with capacity for carrying 270 passengers, traveled smoothly, quietly and well at a speed of 60 miles an hour.

THE TORPEDO.

(London Spectator.)
 By seven tall consorts circled round
 The careless cruiser lay,
 Watched by the darts of the forts that
 Crowned the hills above the bay—
 The great guns frowning from the height,
 The stately ships in the night
 And still toward them in the night
 Came on the hidden foe.

For through the salt, sweet dark I crept,
 Higher and ever higher;
 The round the restless searchlight swept
 Its shifting fan of fire.
 The sentries stared from ship and land;
 Their eyes were strong and keen
 Too late the treacherous wave they
 Scanned.

Where I had sprung unseen.
 Till, with a sudden, awful roar,
 Beneath their armored keels,
 As one may read a scroll, I tore
 That wall of tempered steel;
 Steel plate and oaken beam were cleft
 By one fierce bolt of flame;
 And through the gaping wound it left
 The invading billow came.

And the great warship shuddering sprang
 Even as the bison springs,
 When to his throat with claw and fang
 The thirsty leopard clings.
 So did my noble quarry leap
 Upon the seething wave—
 Then heading in the cloven deep
 Plunged to her ocean grave.

The sea closed o'er her where she sank,
 And not a bubbling breath
 Told of the hundred souls that drank
 The cup of bitter death.
 The outer waters were not stirred,
 Where, crouched beside his gun,
 The foe that far-off prizes that
 And knew my task was done.

For to one cunning master true
 I serve and never tire,
 Man's fingers made me, and I do
 The bidding of my sire.
 He speeds me o'er the midnight wave,
 And on that path untrod,
 The slave of his more mighty slave,
 I work the will of God.

MAKE-UP OF ENGLISH WOMAN.
 (London Truth.)
 If you were asked to construct an English woman from her shopping, what a fiendishly headless horror she would turn out! Tearing the plumes from living birds for her hat, scorning her starving countrymen, their wives and children, while she nips across to Paris to buy her silks, decking her head with the tresses of poor souls ill in hospital—but we will go no further with the fabrication of our female Frankenstein.

A KANSAS MONOPOLIST.
 (Washington Post.)
 A Kansas man who is both a physician and an undertaker, has bought a drug store, and does not now see how they can escape him.

ROUGH ON THE PRUNES.
 (Hartford Courant.)
 A professor in the University of California says that the lower part of that state is 3,000,000 years old. He probably secured his data from an examination of the dried prunes that are shipped from Southern California.

WHEN THE DOCTORS KISS.
 (New York Medical Journal.)
 M. Fere looks upon kissing as a manifestation of sentiment, as well as a means of eliciting and exalting it. For our own purposes we are disposed to adhere to our older form of belief; that the evolution of specially sensitive nerve endings in the mucous membrane of the lips is largely contributed to the widespread popularity of osculation.

IN A UTAH JEWELRY STORE.
 (April Smart Set.)
 "What can I show you, sir?"
 "I want to buy a dozen engagement rings."

A BONNIE FEchter.
 (Toronto Globe.)
 There is not in public life a fairer or more straightforward fighter than the Attorney-General. He is a man of great ability—even his newspaper opponents will admit that. Few men have given up more for public life. There is

no position in his profession to which he could not have aspired and long ago he had attained. Fortunately for the world there is a fascination about a public career which keeps men in it, although they realize its toilsomeness and thanklessness. The least that may be done with such an opponent is to recognize that he holds his views honestly.

THE "JUST MISSES."
 (Washington Star.)
 Many a man has "just missed being great." But you never saw the fact recorded on anyone's tombstone.

ROSS SENSE.
 (Washington Star.)
 "If a race boss," said Uncle Eben, "could know all that was going on in a bettin' ring, he'd feel like organizin' a society for the perfection of fool human beings."

NO SEX PRIVILEGES.
 (Ottawa Citizen.)
 If working girls are to be compelled to wear their hair up, then the men ought to be forced to wear their whiskers in curl papers.

MOVE IT BE STRUCK OUT.
 (Toronto Telegram.)
 Canada would have the finest climate on earth if somebody would steal the month of March out of the almanac.

NOT PLEASANT.
 (Exchange.)
 His Girl—Didn't you and papa come to terms?
 He—O, yes—er—he—came to terms, but they were so warm I didn't wait to listen to them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
 has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES COLIC AND IS the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

Order Easter eggs at the Olympia.
Chap One-Way Rates to the West Via Great Northern Railway.

Effective daily during March and April, cheap one-way tourist tickets will be issued to the west as follows, viz.:
 London to Anaconda, Butte, Chinook, and Helena, Mont., \$39.25.
 London to Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Trail, Grand Forks, and Robson, B. C., \$39.25.
 London to Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore., also Victoria, Vancouver, and New Westminster, B. C., \$42.25. Proportionate rates from all points in Ontario.

On March 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, and April 5, 12, 19 and 26, one way second-class tickets will be issued from Chicago to points in North Dakota at greatly reduced rates.

Full particulars as to time of trains, sleeping car rates, etc., on application to Charles W. Graves, district passenger agent, 6 King street west, room 12, Toronto, or F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Any name desired put on fancy Easter eggs ordered at The Olympia.
 Leave London 7.05 P. M.
 Arrive New York 10 Next Morning.
 Above time is made by Michigan Central-New York Central route. Through sleeper from St. Thomas. 58 ba.

Any name desired put on fancy Easter eggs ordered at The Olympia.
GOOD DIGESTION SHOULD WAIT ON APPETITE.—To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged, no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will enjoy life.

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 Ask your grocer for LEACH'S HOT CROSS BUNS for Good Friday. One size only—15 cents per dozen. Quality is the test of cheapness. Phone 1675.
 Order Easter eggs at the Olympia.

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Facts Talk. Read This.

There is no doubt whatever that our assemblage of the Highest-Grade Axminster Carpets, is the largest and most exclusive of any in Canada. Superb quality and absolute perfection was our aim in purchasing these handsome carpets. Exclusive designs and colorings which possess that exquisite touch of individuality always noticeable in Kingsmill's Carpets.

English Axminster Carpets.

More than ever this year has our buyer directed his attention to the highest-grade carpets imported. The predominance of latest colorings and designs place our carpets far in the lead for quality, style and price. The largest stock from which to make selection, consisting of shades of two-tone reds, greens, blues, fawns, etc. We have marked the price at (made and laid) per yard..... **\$1.56**

2-4 Axminster Borders (made and laid)..... **\$1.41**

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EXTRA WEARING QUALITIES
 Best quality 5-frame Brussels Carpets, which undoubtedly give the best wear of any medium-priced Carpets. Our range is without exception the largest shown in Canada, and contains many exclusive novelties in designs, with artistic colorings of green, red, terra, blue and wood shades. Exquisite designs for the drawing-room, ¾ borders to match. Made and laid for..... **\$1.25**

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Our most complete and unprecedented selection of Scotch Inlaid Linoleums contains many new and varied designs and patterns, all of which are exclusive to ourselves. These Linoleums are imported direct from the best Linoleum factories of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. The exquisite designs and patterns are continued right through to the back and will absolutely not wear off. These are two yards wide. We have marked them at specially low prices, considering quality. Sale prices..... **80c to \$1.25**
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KINGSMILL'S.

Portraits of Players

Fifteen full-page illustrations accompany an article by

John Kendrick Bangs

entitled

The Season's Comedies

in the April number of the

Metropolitan Magazine

R. H. Russell, Publisher, New York

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents All Newsdealers

(E. 68)

ALBERTO JONAS, THE GREAT SPANISH PIANIST.

DELIGHTED WITH HIS USE OF THE

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO.

IN his magnificent recitals in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada, Jonas, whom one critic has described as a "new star in the heaven of art," and another as "a pianist who reminds one of Rosenthal, but with more tonal coloring," had placed at his disposal one of the celebrated concert grand pianos of the old firm of Heintzman & Co.

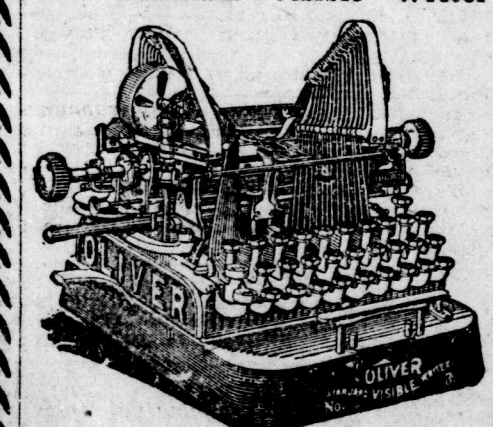
What this great artist thinks of this piano is in evidence in the fact that in his several Canadian tours he will not use any other piano—making it always his exclusive choice.

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The Buckinghamshire Township of Beaconsfield, England, which has a population of 6,000, has not had a case of infectious disease this year. **DOUGLAS, COUGH, SORENESS, AND OTHER THROAT AFFECTIONS** are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresol tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The export trade in Galveston for the fiscal year showed an increase of \$3,000,000. Public and private improvements recently completed and under way will aggregate in cost \$5,158,000.

THERE IS ONLY ONE ECLECTRIC OIL.—When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantages from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits. Imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil have been numerous but never successful. Those who know the genuine are not put off with a substitute, but demand the real thing.