

86,500,000 bushels is given as a reasonable estimate. This will mean plenty for feed and seed and a fairly large amount for export.

Discarding the One-Crop Plan.

An unexpected consequence of the comparatively light yield is that the attention of farmers is being turned to the question of mixed farming, instead of relying, as heretofore, upon one crop only. E. W. Hanna, one of the large farmers of Western Manitoba, said this week at Brandon: "The farmers will profit by the light yields, for they will serve to turn his attention to stock-raising and other side lines. Scores of farmers, including myself, are going into dairy work. There will soon be a noticeable increase in the production of beef and butter, the demand for which now exceeds the supply. This unfavorable season has done more than anything else in the past to convince farmers that the one-crop plan must be discarded and more attention given to side lines that

Meantime, there is plenty of work awaiting are open for development on the farm." thousands of harvesters. Farmers from all districts where the crops are good are calling for help. A report from Arcola says that thousands of acres of grain are cut but not stooked owing to shortage of labor. Farmers are offering \$2.50 and \$3 a day.

The Alleged Exodus to the United States.

Mr. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, has made a complete and crushing reply to the statement widely circulated in the States that 15,000 dissatisfied farmers have during the past nine months recrossed the boundary to the United States. Mr. Bruce Walker says:—"I am in a position to officially declare that the story of the so-called American exodus is an unmitigated fraud, the work of certain land syndicates in Montana, certain seriously affected American railway corporations and other interests, prejudiced by the growing volume of emigration to the Canadian West from the United States. I am prepared to prove what I say by facts and figures, culled from official sources. My officers have had access to the United States customs records at the various boundary points, and these records show that, from January 1, 1910, to July 27, 1910, exactly 184 persons describing themselves as farmers returned to the United States from Canada and made re-entry. The figures are indisputable, emphatic and conclusive. The alleged exodus is a myth. The tide of emigration towards Canada flows steadily onward not only unabated and undiminished, but greatly increased in volume. During the period above referred to, 23,754 American farmers made entry for Canadian homesteads and pre-emptions. This represents over 50,000 persons.

This should be sufficient to dispose of the exodus story, although the latter has had a long start. The New York Times is seriously concerned at the depletion of the farming population in the United States by the attractions of Canada, and suggests as a remedy "advertising, advertising and then more advertising. Spend some of the Government's money in setting forth to the farmer and business men of Canada the superior advantages of life in the United States."

Calgary's Municipal Street Railway.

Mayor Jamieson, of Calgary, says that the success of Calgary with its municipally-owned and operated street railway system may be summed up in the statement that on a total investment of \$476,000 for the laying down of roadbed and rails, purchase and installation of equipment, steam and electrical plant and rolling stock, Calgary will have during 1910 a gross income of \$200,000, and after providing liberally for all charges, besides reducing the general rate of taxation by one mill out of the earnings, there will still be ten per cent. of the income as profit. The municipal street railway was inaugurated in July, 1909, and fifteen cars are operated over 16½ miles of track. The current for the system is generated from a steam power plant. Calgary also operates its own plant for the generation of current for street lighting and it supplies current for residential lighting.

The Growth of Moose Jaw.

Moose Jaw is also to have a street railway system, which the town will have the option of taking over in twenty years. There will be six miles of tracks. Moose Jaw has now a population of 15,000 although seven years ago it had no more than 3,000 people. It is now one of the chief divisional points of the C.P.R. in the West, and the railway, which pays \$150,000 a month in wages in the town, has now, it is said, secured more land for an immense railway yard, which will give it room for 200 miles of tracks.

Price of Common Lumber Reduced.

Coast and mountain mill men at a conference with the prairie retailers at Banff have agreed to reduce the price on common lumber \$2 per thousand. A number of retailers, who expressed an unwillingness to give the farmer the benefit of the reduction, were given a warning. All reports presented showed the lumber trade to be in a flourishing condition. The stocks of coast mill men were shown to have been one hundred and one million feet as compared with two hundred million feet on January 1, and one hundred and seventy-five million feet a year ago. Stocks of mountain mills are now one hundred and sixty-five million feet as against two hundred million feet this time last year. Spruce mills reported that they will have twenty million feet on hand at the end of the season as compared with seventy-five million a year ago, and the white pine men of the region east of Winnipeg showed that their stocks are forty per cent. less than they were a year ago.

New Railway Hotels.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will build a palatial hotel at Winnipeg, to cost \$2,000,000, and work is to be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring. The location is at the corner of Broadway and Fort streets, just west of the Manitoba Club, and one block from Main street.

The Canadian Northern has awarded a contract for a seven-story hotel at Brandon. The hotel will adjoin the station with a frontage of 140 feet on Princess avenue.



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