

sold and shipped by Tuesday last. He figures out that the net cost of the wheat to him was 25 cents per bushel. This includes the actual cost of growing, harvesting, threshing and marketing, but does not include interest on his land or plant. His wheat yielded this year 17 bushels per acre. It was therefore grown on 1,000 acres, which, valued at \$15 per acre, would make an interest charge of \$900, valued at six per cent. Allowing the same charge for plant, we would have \$1,800 to be deducted from his profits. The matter therefore, figures out in this way: Net cost of growing and marketing the wheat, 25 cts. per bushel. Price realized, 84 1-2 cents per bushel. Profit, 59 1-2 cents per bushels, or a total of \$10,115. Deducting from this \$1,800, we have a profit of \$8,315 from the season's operations, besides the interest earned on the land, or a return, including inter-

once is in favor of the farmer who operates on a moderate scale and gives attention to live stock and dairy interests, in connection with his wheat growing. What the large wheat farmers have done, the farmer who operates on a moderate scale can also do, and that with a larger proportionate profit from the various sources of revenue which he may have, provided his operations are guided by intelligence and energy.

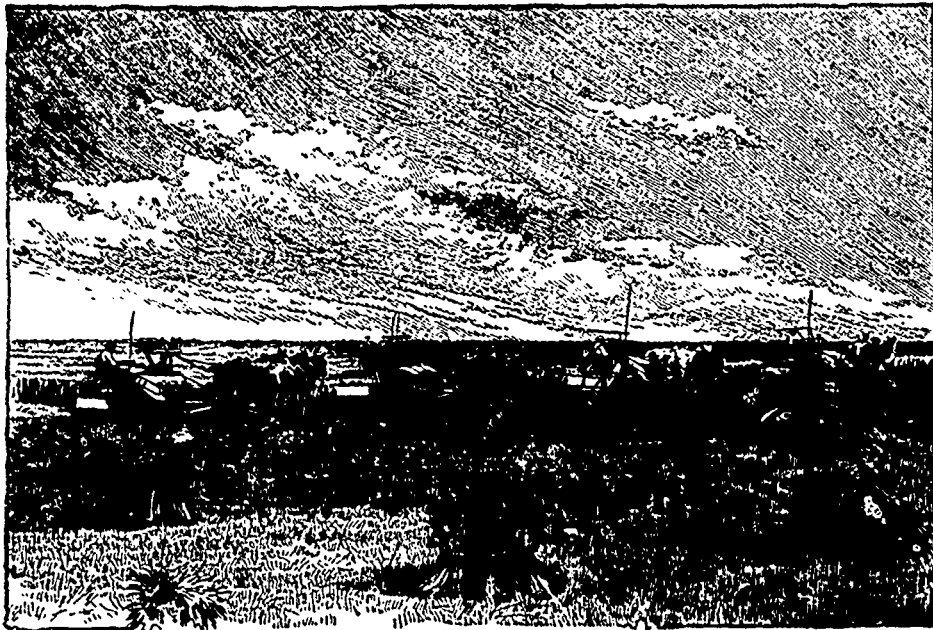
HARVESTING IN MANITOBA

Our illustration this week is appropriate to the season, as the click, click, click of the binder has only just ceased throughout the land. Manitoba is essentially a country of large farms, and grain growing is the great pursuit of the farmer. In our short season a vast amount of labor must

hours the machines are often kept going, by a change of hands and horses, and sometimes even the binders are kept going all night. Thus a single machine will cut from one to two hundred acres in a couple of weeks. The harvest season is a busy time in Manitoba and there are few laggards here at present.

THE KLONDYKE GOLD

Last week The Commercial referred to the working of the northern gold territory for the benefit of all the people. We referred to the demoralizing tendency of the gold craze excitement, which would be checked if the government undertook the work of mining for the treasures of the country. The letter from William Ogilvie, published in The Commercial last week, points strongly to the necessity of government control of rich



HARVESTING IN MANITOBA

est earned, of over \$100 per acre. This looks like a very profitable business. This same farmer sold his wheat last year at 54 1-4 cents per bushel in the country, thus showing 30 cents per bushel increase in the profit as compared with last year. This will indicate how much better off the farmers of Manitoba are this year than they were last season.

This farmer operates on a large scale and some may imagine that on this account he could produce wheat more cheaply than the average farmer. Experience, however, indicates that the rule does not work that way. The large farmer must depend upon hired help, whereas the smaller farmer can keep his work more largely under his own control, and can give his personal attention to many of the details of farm work which the large wheat farmer cannot do. The differ-

be performed in a short time, hence it is that our farmers must be amply provided with the most improved, labor saving machinery. In Manitoba it is not an uncommon thing to see a string of several binders follow each other around an immense field of wheat. The illustration showing four binders at work on one field, is not at all an exaggeration. On some of our big farms a dozen or more binders are employed during the harvest.

This explains why it is that the work of cutting the crop is one of such comparatively short duration. It scarcely takes two weeks of favorable weather to place the crop in shock or stook, and the bulk of the crop is often cut in a single week. Once cutting is begun the binders are often kept constantly at work, with relays of horses, from early morning until late at night. Even during meal

mining territories. A mining craze not only has a demoralizing effect upon a community, by unsettling men's minds and rendering them less capable of fulfilling the duties of life, but it also results in permanent advantage to but a very limited number of those who actually go to the gold districts. Mr. Ogilvie also refers to the reckless life of the mining camps and the reckless manner in which the miners squander their gold after securing it. Mr. Ogilvie says the average miner seems to vie with his associates in spending his money as fast as he can, and in mining camps the facilities for getting rid of wealth are about as complete as they can be made. Thus the wealth which belongs to the people at large is recklessly squandered in vicious living by the few who get possession of it. Why not control this wealth for the general public good?