EXPLANATION OF RATES AS FIXED

LETTER OF CHAIRMAN CALDWELL TO HEAD OF KENTUCKY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

DID NOT AGREE ON POINT

"Expense Loading" Is Question, According to Chairman of Board—Multiplier Established at 2.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort, Ky.—R. T. Caldwell, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, wrote to Philip S. Taylor, of Louisville, president of the Kentucky Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association, setting forth in detail the establishment of rates for compensation insurance and the point upon which the board and the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, of New York, could not agree.

The point of disagreement was the "expense loading," the addition to the pure premium to cover the cost of doing business in the state. The board fixed it at 27 per cent and the bureau at 42 per cent.

Mr. Caldwell's letter in part follows:

"Dear Sir—In view of your request on behalf of the association that the Compensation Board advise you each whenever final action was taken in regard to insurance rates, we are submitting the following summary of what has been done.

"Of the twenty-odd stock companies writing liability insurance in Kentucky all but three, as you know, belong to a national organization known as the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau with headquarters in New York. These companies do not quote competing rates on compensation insurance, but uniformly charge whatever rates the bureau assigns to a given state; it has been necessary therefore, for our board to deal directly with the bureau in negotiations as to the prospective Kentucky rates.

"In attempting to exercise the authority conferred upon us of a regulation of rates, which is in them by Section 9 of the act, the board felt that it was confronted with the necessity, on the one hand, of falling then as a figure which would not subject the employers of this state to excessive charges in proportion to the amount of benefits which would be payable to employes under our act, as we are advised has occurred in states where no right of regulation existed, and on the other of avoiding an arbitrary and unjustifiable reduction to a point which would be unfair to the insurance companies by denying them the legitimate and necessary margin on which to operate their business. Under these circumstances the board was unwilling to risk its judgment as to what the rate was provisions of our act would require as the proper differential and multiplier for Kentucky, since the determination of these mathematical bases from which rates are computed involves highly technical actuarial and statistical calculations."

Convicts to Build Road.

Bell county will be selected by the State Board of Prison Commissioners for the initial experiment in convict labor on the public highways. The state's penitentiary proposition is involved. The Most favorable circumstances, such as a comparatively small amount of machinery, little crushers, static tracks, and a short haul to and from a between Pineville and Middlesboro. At Pineville an ample building will be provided for the convicts and at Middlesboro the jail will be turned over to the board for housing the prisoners working at the end. Consequently the prison camp problem is eliminated and the commissary establishment greatly simplified. The road department will be asked to specify exactly how much of each kind of help required, and as far as possible convicts expert as quarry men, auto drivers and road hands will be detailed for the work. About 100 will be required.

Howell is Chosen.

Ernest J. Howell, of Owensboro, will succeed John W. Milliken as superintendent of the homes of the farm at Greenbelt, August 1. Mr. Howell was elected to the position by the State Board of Prison Commission. Mrs. O. B. Williams, of Covington, daughter of the late Alf Taylor, Tennessee congressman, and niece of former Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, was appointed stenographer at the institution. No other positions were connected by the board at its meeting, as the terms of the wardens and other officers and guards of the two institutions expire August 30 under the new prison law. Some of these will be filled at the first meeting in August, the terms to be for four years.

Will Arrest Speeders.

Road hogs and speeders have fallen under the displeasure of County Judge H. B. Hunt, who announced that he intends to set a watch and break up the practice on the pikes of Franklin county. "You may warn them," he said, "that I have made up my mind to have detectives on the principal pikes to arrest all violators of the state laws regulating motor vehicle speed. It is evident that the practice of reckless driving, both as to speed and respecting the rights of other travelers, must cease."

Allen Gullion is Named.

Among 20 regular army officers appointed to accept commissions in the National Guard in the interest of the Allen W. Gullion, of the Twentieth Infantry to be lieutenant colonel of the Second Kentucky Regiment.

State Bridge Engineer Named.

Prof. F. J. Carson, professor of bridge engineering at the state University, was appointed temporary bridge engineer in the Department of Public Roads.

EQUIPMENT FOR KY. TROOPS.

Twelve machine guns and twelve motor trucks have been ordered at Washington for the Kentucky brigade, according to a wire from the Department in the East, received at Ft. Thomas. The First Regiment is the only one in Kentucky which has two companies of machine gun company and now is at Ft. Thomas. Two companies of additional gun companies will be organized at once, one in the Second Regiment and one in the Third. Lieut. Colonel Rock, Quartermaster Captain of the brigade, will be Quartermaster of the Second's machine gun company, and Capt. Arthur Chapman, Commissary Captain of the Third Regiment, will be Captain of the Third's gun company.

Capt. Sidney Smith is Captain of the First's machine gun company, as three lieutenants from the commanding officers of the brigade's machine gun companies.

Candidates Draw Lots.

Candidates for Senate nominations will appear on the ballot in the August primary, state Grain Inspector Lee Ashby, on the Democratic ticket for the present Congressional nomination in the sixth district. Willis Stone, Demos, Ashby, Hopkinsville, will be Republican candidate in the sixth district, Congressman Cantrill, first; R. C. Ward, second; Edward Eighmy, Congressman Harvey, first; Senator C. P. Montgomery, second. Ninth District, R. A. Ferry, first; Congressman J. W. Fields, second. Senator J. B. Hines, third. In C. Duffy, fourth; J. W. Riley, fifth. Eleventh District, J. M. Rice, first; J. B. Dishman, second. On the Republican ticket the candidates are the following positions: First District, George P. Thomas, first; T. N. Rippy, second. Second District, W. N. Smith, first; Fred Fowler, second; W. P. Fowler, third. Third District, Tey F. Hatton, first; J. Frank Taylor, second. Fourth District, William Hobson, first; W. P. Ricketts, second. Fourth District, J. H. Ashlock, fourth; John F. Hassell, fifth; W. M. Lyon, sixth. Fifth District, Lewis Ryans, first; Ed. Jones, second; Ben L. Bruner, third; Lee Parker, fourth. Sixth District, John Edwards, first; Milton W. J. Neeley, first; A. B. Dunn, second; E. N. Casey, third. Seventh District, Fifth District, L. P. Noel, first; R. L. Davidson, second. Ninth District, Trimble Bond, after first; E. C. Kash, second; J. J. Brookington, third. Tenth District, John Langley, no opposition. Eleventh District, Coach Powers, first; J. B. McKeehan, second. In the Seventh Appellate District Republican candidates ranked as follows: Felix D. Sampson was first; A. J. Kirk, second; Samuel Vanover, third; Theo B. Slaughy fourth; H. C. Faulkner, fifth; A. Wm Gourley, sixth. Judge J. N. Robertson, Democratic candidate for appellate judge in the Seventh, has no opposition.

Limit in Puzzling Heads.

A question has arisen in connection with the appropriation made on the public highways and its relation to the state road fund. Bill could be used to spend issue of $750,000 and the state road fund and a sum equal to the amount actually spent in construction under the state road fund. The question is whether the county can take advantage of the proposition and instead of letting bids for the work, the county can take advantage of the state's proposition and claim upon the state road fund a sum equal to the amount of the state for excess amounts already spent in the county. It is stated that the limited to the amount due it from the state already has spent, commissioners are inquiring whether it can obtain money from the state road fund to cover cost of the total available state road fund. There is no doubt that the law for the amount of state aid in the state road fund, and the question is one of great importance, recognizing that the total amount of state aid available is limited to a definite proportion of the state road fund. The county can have more than 2 per cent of that fund in any one year, or less in any year, and when a county expends a sum equal to the 2 per cent in one year by year until the state eventually has put up a sum equal to the amount expended by the county.

Railroad Commissioners Meet.

Plans for a gathering of the Green Rockcastle Mass Protective Association, and Kentucky State Railroad Commission will be a meeting in Louisville to require the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to show why the railroad has not, in the last five years, lived up to its promise to build a line to Bowling Green, in conformity with an agreement entered May, 1913.

Appointed Magistrate.

Guy Stanley appointed J. O. Maddox magistrate for the Second District of Harlock county, vice J. R. Johnson, resigned.

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Blacksmith Opens Handcuffs.

Add Mckee, Charles Jarrett and William Lomax, brought from Laurel county to an officer, said he left Laurel in the hand-cuffs at home, apparently. The blacksmith of Jellico fastened together with a chain, reached the reformatory as "Siamese twins." Lomax was sent to the reformatory for 12 months because them and after an hour's work the blacksmith succeeded in separating them. Jarrett was sent for 12 months in the grand larceny. Lomax the manufacturer and Jarrett the detaining a woman against her will.

Ella Moves to Camp.

Addi, Ga., Ella, accompanied by Carl Norman, bachelor adjutant of the Third Kentucky, and Miss Mary Paine cosmopolitan, have moved to Ft. Thomas, where Gen. Ellis will establish his military office during the encampment of the Kentucky Guard.

Pardoned By Stanley.

William Sutton, of Oldham county, convicted of forgery and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and a day, has been pardoned by Governor Stanley.

U-BOAT REACHES U. S.

SUPERSUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND MAKES TRIP OF 3,800 MILES IN 17 DAYS.

CARRIES 750 TONS OF DYE

Capt. Koenig Declares Regular U-Boat Line Will Be Established Between Germany and America—Plans to Return to Germany With Cargo.

Baltimore, Md., July 10.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland has arrived in Chesapeake Bay.

Long expected, rebuilded, fabulous as the sea serpent or the Flying Dutchman, she became a reality to the watchers off Long Island early yesterday. Sunday and slowly made her way through a network of inquisitive ships and through the mazes of red tape of customs officials and excise officials to her berth out of the pier of the Eastern Forwarding company, Locust Point, Baltimore.

She is the largest submarine afloat. The largest German war models are 800 tons displacement. This ship has displacement of 1,800 feet long, exactly one-third the length of the world's merchant vessels afloat—Vaterland and Imperator.

Carries Dyestuffs.

The boat carries no passengers. Her only cargo consists entirely of dyestuffs—750 tons of them. This ship is the first to cross the water when on the surface. Her draft, when she came up, was 22 feet and it was largely because of her depth that she did not make a more usual hard ride when submerged.

Captain Tells of Trip.

Capt. Paul Koenig of the German merchant marine, commander of Deutschland has broken the allies' blockade of Germany. Direct communication between Germany and the United States has been re-established after an interruption of almost two years, and from now on there will be regular sailings of submarine liners between German and American ports.

The mails between Germany and the United States can once more be transported across the ocean without being searched by the British cruisers.

The captain laughed at stories of her escape from warships on her trip hence. His own story follows:

"I have seen statements that we were forced to go hundreds of miles out of our course in the Atlantic because of British warships. That is not so. We did not come by way of Nantucket shoals. That is the shortest way and we flew away to get out of our course. Besides, it is much easier to submerge.

Took Straightest Course.

"We came to Hampton Roads by the straightest course from the English channel. We did not come by way of the Azores. Altogether from Heligoland to Baltimore we covered 4,000 miles. Of that distance 90 miles were spent under the surface of the water. This ship is much easier to ride in when she is submerged than when she is at sea. Of course, we had to be careful not to be seen by the British. We had to be careful lest we should be thought there was danger of our being seen.

"We did submerge several times in the day time, staying under for some times two hours and sometimes less, as we came to the surface at sunrise, if all looked well, we kept on going.

On Bottom All Night.

"From the North sea we went through the English channel by night, which is alive with warships, and on the night of the fourth day we submerged and remained still all night on the ground, on the bottom of the channel. There were lots of cruisers out, we knew, and it was pretty foggy. I gave the order to submerge for the night and made sure we should be clearer weather. The next morning it was well and we proceeded through the channel into the Atlantic without incident.

"our trip has demonstrated that the ocean is not a barrier to the protection and that it has come to stay. This ship can carry a cargo of 1,000 tons on this trip carried 750 tons of dyestuffs, worth $2,000,000, and the money for the dyestuffs alone will pay for the cost of the ship. The profits from the trip, I believe, will be great and no noise, nor did we carry money or bullion. Also we made no insurance, running entirely at our own risk.

"We will go back again, carrying heavy cargo there is no fear of the take. And we can go without taking any of our crew. We have enough men to take to home.

"I feel bound to say that it will be just as easy to go back as it was to come. We will have no difficulty in getting out of the canoe—that is, if British warships do not force us to gratify and come within the three-mile limit, to attack us. How soon we shall leave I do not know, but we will be ready as soon as we get a cargo."

Sleeth Made Mistake.

Washington, July 12.—Ralph J. Sleeth, of Indiana, was appointed by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Japan, defeating the best qualified Democrat in the party, Judge Robert Lansing, of Watertown, New York, who was the choice of Secretary Bryan. Why not have a sort of little nod given which one he was to be? Why not let the Indian that takes those feathers know he cannot hold his due did not recognize him. He sighed but said: "I guess he don't acknowledge me yet."

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

The duchess of Devonshire, whose husband has been appointed governor general of Canada.

ORPET PAINTED AS SLAYER BY PROSECUTOR DADY

Tells of Other Illnesses of Marian Lambert Following Visits of Youth.

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GAINS FOR BRITISH

WIN FOE'S POSITIONS ON EIGHT-MILE FRONT—RECAPTURE LOST TRENCHES.

GERMANS WIN AT VERDUN

Kaiser's Troops Enter French Positions and Renew Fierce Attacks Against Stronghold—7,500 Prisoners Taken by English.

London, July 13.—The Anglo-French offensive is maintaining itself as rigorously as ever against the determined attacks, which the Germans are now delivering against the level in northern France.

The Germans have thrown reenforcements into the breach, having failed to drive the troops from the first shock and the unexpected counter-stroke of British and French attacks.

Regain Lost Ground.

The success of a sensational character was scored in Northern France, yesterday, but General Haig is still holding the ground he recovered by the British at the point lost in the Monacu wood.

The British have driven every the repulse of two heavy German attacks, the Germans making a steady progress by his forces in the Ancre valley, the scene of such heavy and desperate fighting during the early days of the battle. Several Haig counterattacks on the heavy casualties to the Germans in their attacks against the British positions in the Ancre valley.

Oppose 600,000 Germans.

From several Haig's bulletins it is seen that the British are driving forward on the crest of the ridge commanding the wide Bapaume plain from Ancre to Albert. In the view of French military experts, there are no less than 600,000 Germans hurriedly opposing the advance of General Haig's forces.

Berlin Claims Verdun Gain.

Berlin, July 13, via London.—German troops on the right bank of the Meuse have pushed forward their positions to a point nearer Souville and Fort Vaux, the war office reports today. The report says the official statement issued by the German army headquarters staff.

British Win on Eight-Mile Front.

London, July 12—The British offensive in Picardy has captured the entire first system of German defenses on a front of eight miles. Five hundred villages and hamlets, an elaborate system of trenches to a depth of from one to two miles. Thousands of prisoners and invaluable booty has been taken by the forces of Sir Douglas Haig.

Contalmaison and Trones wood have been stormed and recaptured in the war of Haig.

With the French capture of Hill 97, from which a fine view of the Somme valley and the Germans in the rear, the second line and part of the third line of defense is now in peril.

Never before in the present danger yet its evacuation at any moment.

Germans Gain at Verdun.

Paris, July 13.—Fighting continues with great violence in the vicinity of Verdun, according to the official report issued by the war office last night. The heavy fighting occurred on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector. German forces succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Caillette wood and in some sections of the French trenches in the vicinity.

Small detached operations elsewhere on the front included Haudromont wood north of La Maisonnette, were repulsed by the French, who subsequently occupied some underground passages in the Haudromont wood, which had been taken.

A heavy bombardment is being carried out in the whole region between Avocourt and Hautmont has renewed their attacks on the front of Hill 304 and Dead Man's wood, Cheppire and Chenois.

The hill, which is designed to raise from 2,000,000,000 a year, virtually doubles the income tax rates, the surtax on incomes and the rates on all manufactures of war, crop-and-income-and-profits taxes, and a general legislation and regulation "stamp tax" sections, but exempts "small incomes from the surtax less than $5,000" of October, 1913.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republicans, obtained adoption of an amendment to the general sales tax levied against bankers of $1 per transaction on all stocks, bonds, and divided profits. Bankers are exempt from the corporation tax.

BLISS WILL BE TREASURER

Named to Handle G. O. P. Funds in the Campaign—July 30 Nomination Date.

New York, July 13.—Cornelius N. Bliss will be the next treasurer of the Republican national committee. He was officially announced Wednesday night by Chairman Charles Evans Hughes.

Mr. Bliss, who is a New York dry goods commission merchant, is the son of the late Cornelius Bliss, who for merly was treasurer of the national committee.

It was announced that the campaign committee would open headquarters July 20, and will meet Mr. Hughes on July 30.

SEPARATE COOPS FOR CHICKS

Fowls Thrive Better If Kept by Themselves—Keep Hens Out of Chicks' Food Trough.

If the chicks are kept in the barnyard with other fowls, put their grain food in a pan or other suitable vessel and proof water on the grain until it is covered an inch deep.

By such arrangement the hens cannot rob the chicks, while the latter can with greater ease by having their food under water. Not much fowl will thrive better, however, if kept to itself.

Use Large Eggs.

Breeders are advised never to use eggs for hatching that are smaller than the ordinary-sized egg laid by the hen. Most probably the small eggs are as fertile and productive of good chicks as the large-sized eggs, but such eggs may produce chickens that will have a propensity for laying small eggs.

MAJ. CHARLES HINE

Maj. Charles Hine of Virginia, a graduate of West Point, who has filed every position on the staff of Brigadier General Pershing.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT AID MEXICO EXPLOITERS

Speech at Detroit Declaring Against War Across Border Gets Ovation—Hearers Shout "Peace."

Detroit, Mich., July 11—President Wilson scored great enthusiasm at the world's sesquicentennial exposition today saying that business men could profit and fair dealing into the portions of Mexico, Central and South America, and thereby establish confidence in American principles. His efforts, he declared, will be to serve all America by serving Mexico herself for her best interests without seeing force, not to serve the free "gentlemen" who wish to exploit Mexican possessions.

When the president asked the crowd what it desired at the end of all the present world troubles, it shouted "Peace" in one voice and then he added that his wish was "permanent peace."

"I hear some men say," he said, "that they want to help Mexico, and the way they propose to help her is to overwhelm her with force. That is the wrong way, as well as the right way.

"After fighting them you would have a nation full of justice suspicious. Then you would not help them. You would alienate their sympathies and

"What makes Mexico suspicious is that we have to do and wait to serve, but possess her. And she has justification for these suspicions in the way some gentlemen have sought to exploit her possessions.

"I will not serve those gentlemen, but I will serve all Americans by trying to serve Mexico herself.

"The way to serve all our sovereignty is to respect here."

EMERGENCY TAX IS VOTED

Measure, Without Material Alteration, Passed in House by 340-to-140 Vote.

Washington, July 11—Without any material alteration the emergency tax bill passed the house on Monday by a vote of 340 to 140. Forty minority Democrats voted against the bill and one Democrat voted for the bill on final passage.

The bill, which is designed to raise from $200,000,000 a year, virtually doubles the income tax rates, the surtax on incomes and the rates on all manufactures of war, crop-and-income-and-profits taxes, and a general legislation and regulation "stamp tax" sections, but exempts "small incomes from the surtax less than $5,000" of October, 1913.

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Uncle Sam Expands.

Bucharest, Rumania, July 12.—In Rumania bons are now being served right in the trenches in northern France. Last week Hospitland and Miller of this place shipped $11,000 worth of eggs and butter to the allied armies. The eggs were all hard boiled before they began their long journey.

Old Ox Shoe Found.

Centralia, Kan.—An ox shoe has been unearthed in the J. P. Dorman garden. It had probably lain there

COLLIER HECTOR SUNK OFF COAST

MARINES ABOARD SHIP SENT TO DEPTHS—ALL VESSELS ASKED TO BE ON WATCH

For Boats Claiming Men From Craft—Ship Goes Down in the Atlantic.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Charleston, S. C.—Officials of the navy yard announced that the crew of the naval collier Hector, off the coast of South Carolina, had been taken off in small boats. Wireless messages, it was announced, had been sent out, asking all vessels to watch for the boats. The Hector carried 142 men, including 5 officers, and was bound for Port Royal Navy Training School in Santo Domingo. She was disabled in a hurricane, and was returning to port here, but went down before she could reach the shore. The steamer Alamo had been standing by the crippled ship and responded to her calls when she was about 100 miles off land in a hurricane.

The Hector displaced 11,500 tons and was 475 feet long. She was Spartan's Point. The boatswain, Lieutenant Commander Hector, whose name was lost here. Damage to shipping in the vicinity of the wreck is slight and the balance of the city did not suffer. Damage to shipping in the vicinity of the wreck is slight and the balance of the city did not suffer. Damage to shipping in the vicinity of the wreck is slight and the balance of the city did not suffer.

COAST GUARDS ASSIST IN FIGHT.

Washington—The Federal Government canvassed the resources for combating the invasion of North Atlantic Coast waters by attacks. President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed what could be done to prevent more tragedies like those which have occurred recently along the New Jersey shore, and the coast guard and all existing stations were ordered to assist in the work, and to do every way possible. The first effort of the coast guard officers will be to warn bathers against the dangers of the sea.

MAN'S BODY EATEN BY SHARKS.

Mobile, Ala.—Customs officials here received a message from Palacios, Texas, near Ft. Morgan, saying that the body of a man, badly eaten by sharks, had been found there. It is believed that the man and the crew were wrecked during the recent Gulf storm.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Cincinnati, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steady. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady; $4.50@$11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; $7.60@$8.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady; $4@$6.50. Lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady; $6@$10.50. Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.16@1.17. No. 3 red, $1.14@1.15. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 81½@82c; white, 82@82½c. No. 4 white, 81½@82c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c; white, 48@48½c. No. 4 white, 47½@48c. Rye—No. 2, $1.27@1.28. Hay—No. 1 timothy, $18.50@19.50; mixed, $17@18.50. Lard—Prime steam, $12.12½@12.50. No. 1 $11@11.50. Butter—Creamery, 32@35c. Eggs—Prime firsts 24c; firsts 23c. Cheese—Ohio, flats, 20@20½c; twins, 19½@20c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 15c. Fowls, 16c. Turkeys, 18c. Potatoes—Per bu. 2 lbs and over, 75c; under 4 lbs, 75c; Ohio, $1.75@2.00. Onions—Per bu. 50c. Apples—Per bu. 75c@$1.50. Cabbage—Per bu. 50c. Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $1@1.50. Cucumbers—Per doz. 25c. Beans—Per bu. 75c@$1.25. Beets—Per doz. 25c. Carrots—Per doz. 25c. Lettuce—Per bu. 25c. Peas—Per bu. 75c@$1.25. Peppers—Per doz. 25c. Radishes—Per doz. 25c. Spinach—Per bu. 25c. Squash—Per doz. 25c. Sweet potatoes—Per bu. 75c@$1.25.

Fruits—Selected heavy shippers (120 lbs and upward) $3.50@3.65, good to choice heavy, $3@$3.25, mixed heavy $2.75@$3.00, light shippers $2@$2.25, common to fair $1.50@$1.75. Peaches—Per bu. 50c@$1.50. Pears—Per bu. 50c@$1.50. Plums—Per bu. 50c@$1.50. Grapes—Per 4-basket crate, $1@1.50. Cantaloupes—Per crate, $2@$3.50. Watermelons—Per crate, $2@$3.50.

Cattle—Steers, $10@$11.50; heifers, $8@$10.50; cows, $4@$9.25; good to choice calves, $11@$11.50; common to fair calves, $8@$10.50. Hogs—$8.25@$8.40; common to fair $8.10@$8.25. Sheep—$6@$7.65; common to fair $5.50@$7.50. Lambs—$9@$10.50; common to fair $8@$9.

WESTERN CANADA AND THE LAND-HUNGRY

It Is Essentially an Agricultural Country.

Western Canada is the Mecca of the land-hungry people who wishes to make a good living from the soil and have no money to start with, and in the land age without paying a fancy price for the privilege.

Western Canada is the great wheat belt of the world. Its fertile Peace Valley contains, with an average production of 40 bushels to the acre, as compared with an average of 15 bushels to the acre in the United States. Wheat raising can hardly be made profitable on land that costs from $50 an acre up unless such land will produce from 25 bushels to a 17 bushel average, or unless the price of the crop is much higher than now.

The initial investment of $50 an acre for raw land is considerable, but it is well worth it if he expects to raise wheat and be near the market of it.

A good homestead of 160 acres can be had in Western Canada for the asking and additional land adjoining can be had at from $15 to $30 an acre. Land at this price is cheap when it can be made extremely profitable. There are yet part of the West offering such tremendous opportunities at the present time to the landless people forward as the three great provinces of Western Canada.

It is worth the while of the landless man to visit the land of promise and search for long cheap land or for land at a price that will make it worth cropping and to look outside his own country for opportunity. Canada is a country that should receive the goodwill of all such men. The Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are essentially agricultural territory.

Land in the million acres there are the million acres of first-class agricultural land actually available for development—a block three and a half times as large as the state of Minnesota, and equal to the combined total areas of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana.

Not shown the proportion of the five states mentioned is fifteen million people—the population of Western Canada is only about one and three-quarter millions.

It has been said that the average yield per acre of wheat in the United States last year was 12 bushels. The yield in Western Canada demonstrated the efficiency which may have been reached by individual farmers or by farmers