

## "QUANTITY, QUALITY AND PRICE"

THE THREE ESSENTIALS THAT ARE GIVING WESTERN CANADA Greater Impulse Than Ever This Year.

The reports from the grain fields of Central Canada, (which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are to hand. The year 1909 has not only kept pace with previous years in proving that this portion of the Continent is capable of producing a splendid yield of all the smaller grains, but it has thoroughly outstripped previous seasons. There is quantity, quality and price and from all parts of an area of about 320,000 square miles there comes the strong refrain of contentment and satisfaction. In the distribution of the conditions causing it no district has been overlooked.

Various estimates of the total yield of wheat for the country have been made, but it is not the vast total that influences the general reader so much as what has been done individually. The grand total—say 130 million bushels—may have its effect on the grain price of the world; it may be interesting to know that in the world's markets the wheat crop of Canada has suddenly broken upon the trading boards, and with the Argentine, and with Russia and India, is now a factor in the making of prices. If so today, what will be its effect five or ten years from now, when, instead of there being seven million acres under crop with a total yield of 125 or 130 million bushels, there will be from 17 to 30 million acres in wheat with a yield of from 325 to 600 million bushels. When it is considered that the largest yield in the United States but slightly exceeded 700 million bushels, the greatness of these figures may be understood. Well, such is a safe forecast, for Canada has the land and it has the soil. Even today the Province of Saskatchewan, one of the three great wheat growing provinces of Canada, with 400,000 acres under wheat, produces nearly 90 million bushels, or upwards of one-tenth of the greatest yield of the United States. And Saskatchewan is yet only in the beginning of its development. As Lord Grey recently pointed out in speaking on this very subject, this year's crop does not represent one-tenth of the soil equally fertile that is yet to be brought under the plough.

Individually, reports are to hand of yields of twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five bushels to the acre. Scores of yields are reported of forty and some as high as sixty bushels. The farmer, who takes care of his soil, who gets his seed-beds ready early, is certain of a splendid crop.

The news of the magnificent crop yield throughout the Canadian West will be pleasing to the friends of the thousands of Americans who are residents in that country and who are vastly instrumental in the assistance they are rendering to let the world know its capabilities.

### WITH THE BOHEMIANS.



The Poet—Just avoided a serious accident, old chap. While the wind storm was raging the fence blew down and I had to dodge a billboard.

The Artist—You are lucky, my friend. In a few hours I'll have to dodge a billboard.

### A BURNING ERUPTION FROM HEAD TO FEET

"Four years ago I suffered severely with a terrible eczema, being a mass of sores from head to feet and for six weeks confined to my bed. During that time I suffered continual torture from itching and burning. After being given up by my doctor I was advised to try Cuticura Remedies. After the first bath with Cuticura Soap and application of Cuticura Ointment I enjoyed the first good sleep during my entire illness. I also used Cuticura Resolvent and the treatment was continued for about three weeks. At the end of that time I was able to be about the house, entirely cured, and have felt no ill effects since. I would advise any person suffering from any form of skin trouble to try the Cuticura Remedies as I know what they did for me. Mrs. Edward Penning, 1112 Salina St., Watertown, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1909."

### The Selfish Hunter.

James R. Keene, apropos of the jumping contests at the New York horse show, talked about fox hunting.

"Hunting," he said, "develops a race of very savage, selfish men. There was, for instance, Jones.

"Jones, on a bitter cold day, was riding hard at a brook, when he perceived the head of his dearest friend sticking dismally out of the icy water. Did Jones go to his friend's assistance? Not a bit of it.

"'Gosh, you fool!' he shouted, and jumped over him."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Good Example.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Here's an item which says the swan outlives any other bird, in extreme cases reaching 300 years.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—And remember, John, the swan lives on water.

## RARE KIND OF TREE

Philadelphia Has Handsome Botanical Specimen with History.

Only Few of Gordonia or Franklin in Existence, First Found in Georgia Closely Related to Japanese Species.

Philadelphia—A rare and handsome tree with a curious history is the Gordonia or Franklin tree, which, owing to the Bartrams, can now be seen in a few Philadelphia gardens.

The tree was first discovered by John Bartram, who, with his son William, was on one of his extensive botanizing expeditions in the southern part of the country, on the Altamaha river in Georgia, near Fort Barrington. Some years afterward, about 1790 of 1791, William Bartram found the tree again in the same locality. He brought a plant and some seeds home and planted them in his father's garden, where, fortunately, they took root and grew.

The tree was of the Gordonia family they perceived, but of an unknown variety, and differing from the Gordonia in numerous respects. The flowers were so beautiful, the tree so handsome, that they felt they must honor it with an appropriate name, so they called it Franklin Altamah, as Franklin was an intimate friend of both father and son.

The curious part of the history of the tree is that it has never been found since, not even in its original locality, though botanists without number have made diligent search where there was the slightest probability of finding it.

The tree is exceedingly difficult to propagate, as it does not perfect its seeds, and all the specimens that are known to be in existence are the descendants of that first tree that grew in Bartram's garden. It is, incidentally, the last member of an expiring family.

Audubon mentions the tree and has a picture of it with a bird near by. Strange to say, it is closely related to a species that is numerous in Japan, and those who believe that in prehistoric ages there was land connection between eastern Asia and our American continent think the Franklin tree is conclusive evidence of the fact that the Pacific ocean is a recent formation and that the Gordonia is a survivor of the age when plant travel over the land was not interrupted by the intervention of a great body of water.

The tree blossoms very freely in late August and early September, the individual flowers lasting only a short time. The withered blossoms have an odor not unlike boiled tea, and the fresh flowers have a delicate and pleasing perfume. There are some fine specimens of the Franklin tree in Germantown and a few in the old gardens of mansions that are now included in Fairmount park.

The late Thomas Meehan, well-known botanist, is responsible for those now in existence. The original tree that grew in Bartram's garden is no longer living, but its descendants which grow to a height of twenty or thirty feet with their beautiful white flowers, are not unlike the camellia. Indeed, the tree is of the same family as the camellia and is well worthy admiration.

## FROST ALARM BELL

Fruit Trees in Ozarks Supplied with System of Warnings.

When the Cold Begins to Tingle Bells Will Do Likewise, Then Smudges Will Be Automatically Lighted.

Springfield, Mo.—In the evolution of the fruit growing industry in the Ozarks the apple trees may wear bells. This condition is to be brought about in many orchards with the coming of the next season of balmy breezes and blossoms.

The scheme of protecting the buds of the orchards of the south Missouri country by the use of the smudge, with which the ancients were familiar, has grown in popularity in recent years, and in its development there has been devised a system of alarms to be sounded automatically when the temperature in the orchard falls below the danger point, thus enabling the fruit grower to light his lamps and fires and protect the trees with smoke while providing sufficient heat to raise the temperature from 10 to 15 degrees.

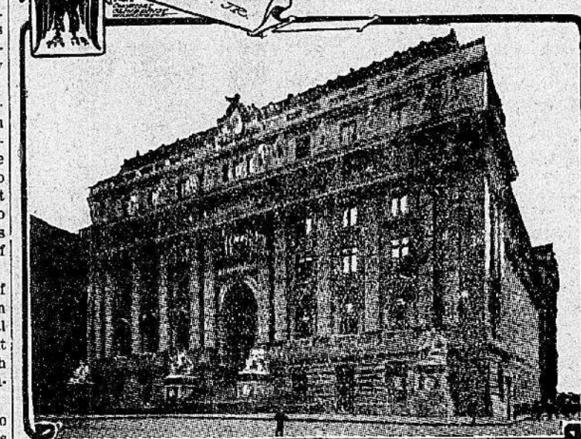
An order recently has been placed for 20,000 oil lamps, or stoves, which are to be added to the equipment of the Hazeltine orchards, embracing 2,000 acres and containing 150,000 trees. The Hazeltine orchard represents the growth of an industry founded by Ira Hazeltine, a pioneer who settled in the Ozark country 75 years ago, and who became impressed early in life with the possibilities of this region as a fruit growing country.

Last spring, when the trees of the big orchards were loaded with blossoms and injury and loss by cold and frost was threatened, Mr. Hazeltine tried for the first time in his locality the experiment of burning oil in a sheet iron device. Hundreds of these oil lamps were used and with such effect that the harvest demonstrated in a measure the utility of the experiment. The Hazeltines and others interested in the fruit industry of Greene and adjoining counties expect to give the smudge a more perfect test next spring.

While the owners of the big orchards in this section are seeking to develop on a scientific basis the theories recognized by the pioneers, hundreds of the hill settlers are reaping benefits from the smudges used in a crude way, where fuel is plentiful and where the small farmer's family provides the stumps and brush and wisps of hay to make the dense smoke required and the heat that saves the bloom. The old-time farmer of the hills, however, never heard of the thermostat, or alarm thermometer, that is coming into use and will en-

## WHERE GREAT FRAUDS HAVE BEEN REVEALED

The eyes of the nation have turned of late to the custom house in New York, for it is there that the great frauds perpetrated on the government by the American Sugar Refining Company have come to light. Both President Taft in his message to congress and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in his annual report used vigorous language concerning these gigantic custom swindles, and the investigation into the corruption of employees by the sugar trust is being carried on unrelentingly by William Loeb, collector of the port of New York. Many of the employees already have been discharged and it is believed that many more are yet to fall. Secretary MacVeagh asserts that inquiry has revealed that the demoralization which has been uncovered in the customs service at New York can be traced largely to two causes—the influence of local politics and politicians, and the evasion of legal duties by Americans returning from abroad.



THE MAGNIFICENT CUSTOM HOUSE AT NEW YORK.

## WOODPECKERS TO MAKE WOOD

Aged Maine Naturalist Trains Birds to Transform Ordinary Timber Into Valuable Variety.

Bangor, Me.—After having spent more than sixty years and more than \$10,000 in hunting bears and studying the ways of wild creatures, Greenleaf Davis of Mount Katahdin has begun to raise tame woodpeckers with the purpose of using them to convert ordinary rock maples into the rare and costly wood known as bird's-eye maple. Mr. Davis is more than 80.

It has been Mr. Davis' belief that no creature should be kept in captivity more than a month. He has two crows, one more than 30 years old, which have stayed by him and never sought the society of their kind. Two robins lived with him for three years. His great success, however, has been won with woodpeckers, of which he now has nearly 100. Most of them are the red-headed sap suckers, which pick round holes in the bark.

He passed weeks in his grove watching the result of the wounds which the birds inflicted in bark. As the scars healed he noticed that there was a bright red spot left on the wood directly below the wound. It occurred to him that as the markings of bird's-eye maple were due to red spots in the wood, and as nobody had ever been able to account for them, it was possible that this variety might owe its origin to the work of woodpeckers.

from elm bark boiled down to a thick batter he can smear the trunks of thirty maples with such food as the woodpeckers require, and while they are getting a meal from the bark their bills are boring new holes in the trees and transforming ordinary maple, worth no more than \$12 a thousand feet, into bird's-eye maple that sells anywhere from \$50 to \$60 a thousand.

Woman Grows Two-Pound Lemon. Evansville, Ind.—Mrs. William Thum, residing at 703 Sixth avenue, has grown a lemon three times as large of the ordinary lemon and weighing two pounds.

She planted her tree four years ago and has taken good care of it. Mrs. Thum will use the home-grown lemon to make a large pie and will invite her friends to share it with her.

## Hardships in Frozen North

Bishop and Missionary in Yukon for Days in Blizzard—Eat Moccasins to Sustain Life.

Dawson, Yukon Territory.—How the standard bearers of the church keep ever in the vanguard of civilization, braving wilderness and sea and arctic night in the fight to plant the cross at the outposts of the world, was given emphasis here by the return of Bishop I. O. Stringer of the Yukon diocese of the Church of England, from Fort MacPherson, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The bishop almost had been given up for lost by his friends. He and Charles F. Johnson, a missionary, left the fort September 1, hoping to cross to the head of Porcupine river in time to reach the Yukon last fall by canoe. Their plans did not develop, and they encountered hardships as great as those experienced by arctic explorers. Each man lost 50 pounds in weight.

Owing to frozen rivers, they had to walk back to Fort MacPherson from the head of Peil river. They had little food and were unprepared in other ways for the trip. For 35 days they walked in blinding fog and storm and bitter cold. Their supplies gave out, and for many days food was doled out a handful a day—just sufficient to keep energy alive.

Toward the last of the terrible journey they were compelled to take off their moccasins and "mucklocks" and eat them. Each day they were able to walk less than the preceding day, and when they stumbled into an Indian camp they had almost given up. At the camp the friendly Indians supplied them with rations and they started out again. They reached Fort MacPherson in safety.

Johnson remained there. After the rivers were frozen solid the bishop, with two Indians, started out again for Dawson and came through without further difficulty.

Saves Her Kittens First. Franklin, Pa.—During an early morning fire in the residence of Dr. J. C. J. Peables, the doctor sought to console his daughter, Genevieve, aged 11, over the loss of her two kittens.

"They're not burned, daddy; here they are," she said, as she drew them from the folds of her nightdress.

As soon as the fire was discovered she had rushed through the smoke and rescued her pets.

## SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 30, 1910  
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 5:17-26, 38, 48. Memory verse 44.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matt. 5:48.

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 28, near the middle of Christ's ministry.

PLACE.—The arid region of the Horns of Hattin, two or three miles west of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

To-day we have a vision into the innermost spirit of the commandments illustrated by a few examples.

The Underlying Principle—Vs. 17-20.

"I think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets," their moral teachings, their promises, all they stood for in the nation, for these were God's teachings through them. All the glory and the hopes of the nation and of the world were built on the law and the prophets. The Pharisees had already accused Jesus of abrogating the law of Moses (Mark 2:24; John 5:16, 18). Jesus denies the accusation in the strongest language.

"Abrogate the law of Moses? Never! You Pharisees have abrogated it by your false interpretations and misapplications. I have come to fulfill it.

18. "For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished." Because the moral law is as eternal as natural law. "There is no repealing clause in the New Testament that sets aside the Old Testament."

The Sixth Commandment, Thou Shalt Not Kill—Vs. 21-26. "Ye have heard" in the synagogues and from the teaching of the scribes. Said by better "to." "Thou shalt not kill, 'commit murder.' In danger of the judgment." Not in the commandment, but in accord with the Jewish laws. "The judgment" was the properly constituted authorities. In this case the local court established by the sanhedrim in every town of Palestine (Deut. 16:18) for the trial and punishment of capital crimes.

22. But I. The "I" is emphatic. Say unto you. The court punished after the crime; Jesus would prevent the beginnings that led to the crime.

The Principle Illustrated by the Third Commandment—Vs. 33-37. There are two ways of breaking the command: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." (1) By not keeping the promise made in God's name; for this dishonors the God whom you pretend to serve. (2) By a careless and trivial use of the name of God and religious things, which cultivates irreverence, diminishes their power over men, and makes them trivial and unreal in the minds of both speaker and hearer.

The Scriber's interpretation of this commandment was: "Thou shalt not swear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths," with the emphasis on "the Lord."

The Principle Illustrated by the Law of Retaliation—Vs. 38-42. "An eye for an eye." A rule for punishment of offences coming before the civil court, and founded in justice, much more so than the modern system of fines, which favors the rich. This rule is found in the lately discovered Code of Hammurabi (B. C. 2000) "tooth for tooth, eye for eye, limb for limb, son for son," etc.

39. "But I say . . . Resist not evil," or "him that is evil." The Greek can be read either way. Resist not evil by evil; but overcome evil with good.

(1) "Smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," not literally, for that would be like the rabbi's interpretation, but act in that spirit; exactly as Christ did to the man in the trial who struck him with a rod.

(2) 40. "If any man will" wills to, proposes to use thee at law, has some quarrel with you or thinks you have wronged him, and wants to go to law about it, and would "take away thy coat let him have thy cloak also."

Love the Fountain and Source of All These Manifestations of the Christian Life—Vs. 43-47. "Ye have heard." It is the common teaching. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor" (Lev. 19:18). Good teaching as far as it went. But it was limited (1) by their definition of "neighbor" as applying to those of their own race and religion, and not extending to all with whom they came in contact; and (2) by their addition of "and hate thine enemy."

The Ideal and the Goal—V. 48. Be ye therefore perfect. The A. V. is better here than the R. V. translation. "Perfect" means complete in every part, having every element of the heavenly character in the fullest degree. The perfect "are those who have reached the goal, have attained maturity." In Eph. 4:12, 14, "perfect" describes full-grown men in contrast with babes. "It is the goal of human excellence," the complete development of being, the embodiment of all the commands of the whole moral law.

Illustration "In the Royal gallery at Dresden may be often seen a group of connoisseurs, who sit for hours before a single painting. They walk around those halls whose walls are so eloquent with the triumphs of art, and they come back, and pause again before that one masterpiece. Weeks are spent yearly in the study of that one work of Raphael, with its matchless forms. In our picture gallery of Bible characters we may study many beauties of form and feature, but for the masterpiece we must return continually to our Lord Jesus Christ."—Prof. Austin Phelps in the Still Hour



## Stops Lameness

Much of the chronic lameness in horses is due to neglect.

See that your horse is not allowed to go lame. Keep Sloan's Liniment on hand and apply at the first sign of stiffness. It's wonderfully penetrating—goes right to the spot—relieves the soreness—limbers up the joints and makes the muscles elastic and pliant.

### Here's the Proof.

Mr. G. T. Roberts of Resaca, Ga., R.F.D. No. 1, Box 43, writes:—"I have used your Liniment on a horse for swiftness and effected a thorough cure. I also removed a spavin on a mule. This spavin was as large as a guinea egg. In my estimation the best remedy for lameness and soreness is

## Sloan's Liniment

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, of Lawrence, Kans., R.F.D. No. 3, writes:—"Your Liniment is the best that I have ever used. I had a mare with an abscess on her neck and one for, bottle of Sloan's Liniment entirely cured her. I keep it around all the time for galls and small swellings and for everything about the stock."

Sloan's Liniment will kill a spavin, curb or splint, reduce wind puffs and swollen joints, and is a sure and speedy remedy for fistula, swiftness, founder and thrush.



Price 50c. and \$1.00  
Specially adapted for horses, cattle, sheep and poultry of all breeds.  
Dr. Earl S. Sloan,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It!

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, owns a section of land in Saskatchewan, Canada. He has said in an interview:

"As an American I am delighted to see the remarkable progress of Western Canada. Our people are working acres of land, and I have not yet met one who admitted to have made a mistake. They are all doing well. There is scarcely a community in the Middle or Western States that has not a reputation for honesty, Saskatchewan or Alberta."

125 Million Bushels of Wheat in 1909

Western Canada held crops for 1909 will yield to the farmer \$170,000,000. The average of 1908 was \$100,000,000. The average of 1907 was \$85,000,000. The average of 1906 was \$70,000,000. The average of 1905 was \$55,000,000. The average of 1904 was \$40,000,000. The average of 1903 was \$25,000,000. The average of 1902 was \$10,000,000. The average of 1901 was \$5,000,000. The average of 1900 was \$2,500,000. The average of 1899 was \$1,250,000. The average of 1898 was \$625,000. The average of 1897 was \$312,500. The average of 1896 was \$156,250. The average of 1895 was \$78,125. The average of 1894 was \$39,062.50. The average of 1893 was \$19,531.25. The average of 1892 was \$9,765.62. The average of 1891 was \$4,882.81. The average of 1890 was \$2,441.40. The average of 1889 was \$1,220.70. The average of 1888 was \$610.35. The average of 1887 was \$305.17. The average of 1886 was \$152.59. The average of 1885 was \$76.29. The average of 1884 was \$38.14. The average of 1883 was \$19.07. The average of 1882 was \$9.54. The average of 1881 was \$4.77. The average of 1880 was \$2.38. The average of 1879 was \$1.19. The average of 1878 was \$0.59. The average of 1877 was \$0.29. The average of 1876 was \$0.15. The average of 1875 was \$0.07. The average of 1874 was \$0.04. The average of 1873 was \$0.02. The average of 1872 was \$0.01. The average of 1871 was \$0.00. The average of 1870 was \$0.00. The average of 1869 was \$0.00. The average of 1868 was \$0.00. The average of 1867 was \$0.00. The average of 1866 was \$0.00. The average of 1865 was \$0.00. The average of 1864 was \$0.00. The average of 1863 was \$0.00. The average of 1862 was \$0.00. The average of 1861 was \$0.00. The average of 1860 was \$0.00. The average of 1859 was \$0.00. The average of 1858 was \$0.00. The average of 1857 was \$0.00. The average of 1856 was \$0.00. The average of 1855 was \$0.00. The average of 1854 was \$0.00. The average of 1853 was \$0.00. 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