

MUCH DISTURBED OVER THE WHEAT SITUATION

Farmers in Western Canada are Timid Over the Prospects—
Will the Government Fix the Price for 1919?—Consumption Has Gone Back to Normal and the U. S. Has No Large Amount for Export—Russia Hopelessly Out of the Running.

(Toronto Saturday Night.)

A Western banker writes that the wheat growers in his section of the country, and in fact all over Western Canada, are much disturbed over the wheat situation. They are timid over the prospects. They would like to sow large acreage, but shudder at the thought that prices may decline to such a point that it would be unprofitable. "Should we," asks the banker, "encourage farmers to raise wheat—and if not wheat, what?"

Still another question, "Are conditions imposed on shipping and imports to the United States, particularly grain going through in bond, likely to be altered before the 1919 crop is harvested?" And lastly, "What excuse does the Canadian government give for not setting a price on wheat, a price which will give the farmer a reasonable profit? Why should not Canada set the price of wheat as well as England and the United States?"

Mercantile Selfishness.

Some of these questions can be answered with a fair degree of accuracy and some cannot. Since the latter quoted above was written, Sir Thomas White has cleared the atmosphere to at least some degree, by stating that credits for foreign countries would be established in Canada in order that

our products of one sort or another can be sold abroad. In other words, for the time being at least, we must take the other fellow's note in place of cash and we must do this primarily because other countries are doing it, the United States being a notable example. It is said that this credit will amount to a hundred million dollars, and if so, it will help some.

The present attitude of the United States is just one of mercantile selfishness. There is a shortage of shipping; they have goods to sell, and so long as they can load the ships that come to their own ports with their own grain and merchandise it stands to reason they are going to do it.

What Food Control Did.

When their own surplus wheat is exhausted, it is also reasonable to presume that they will open their ports to our wheat, and there is this consoling feature, the United States consumes most of her own wheat. For instance, in 1915 that country exported 333,000,000 bushels out of crop total of 1,035,000,000; in 1916 the export was 215,000,000 out of a crop of 639,000,000, and in 1917 the export was 298,000,000. Previous to 1914 the U. S. export of wheat was not much more than 50,000,000 bushels annually; the larger amounts come in the war years, and were made possible only by the people of the United States doing without their ordinary supply. In other words food control did it.

No Large Surplus.

Now, however, that the consumption has got back to normal, it is fair to presume that there is no very con-

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

The Trouble is Rooted in the Blood and Can Only be Cured Through the Blood.

In the days of our grandfathers rheumatism was thought to be the unavoidable penalty of middle life and old age. Almost every elderly person had rheumatism, as well as many young people. Medical science did not understand the trouble—did not know that it was rooted in the blood. It was thought that rheumatism was the effect of exposure to cold and damp, and it was treated with liniments and hot applications, which sometimes gave temporary relief, but did not cure the trouble. In those days there were thousands of rheumatic cripples. Now medical science understands that rheumatism is a disease of the blood and that with good, rich, red blood any man or woman of any age can defy the trouble. Rheumatism can be cured by killing the poison in the blood which causes it. For this purpose the blood making, blood enriching qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is becoming ever year more widely known and it is the more general use of these pills that has robbed rheumatism of its terrors. In proof of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to cure this trouble, Miss Jennie Stockdale, Hall's Bridge, Ont., says, "Two winters ago I was taken with a bad attack of rheumatism, and was in bed for over two months, most of which time I could not sleep or enjoy rest day or night. The trouble also affected my nerves, which were very bad. I tried several remedies but did not get any help from them, and then, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon felt that the pills were helping me, and after taking eight boxes I am glad to say I was able to go about again as usual, and am now enjoying the best of health with plenty of good rich blood which makes me feel like an altogether different person. I earnestly advise those suffering from rheumatism nervousness and kindred troubles not to delay using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as, like myself, I am sure they will find a cure through their use."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

siderable amount of surplus American wheat to export, and ours may get a chance, via the American routes.

It is also fairly safe to predict that our own shipping facilities at various ports, such as Montreal, Halifax and

St. John, will be greatly improved this year. Ships will be more plentiful—the government having aided considerably in this matter—than has been the case since 1914, and with credits abroad there seems to be nothing in the way of free passage of Canadian grain to European ports.

Predicting as to what wheat will be selling at, say a year hence, is risky business. At the same time, there is no reason to believe that this commodity will recede in price to anything like the pre-war standard.

Canada's Competitors.

Russia, one of Canada's great competitors in wheat growing and exporting, is hopelessly out of the running. It may be many years before that country will again be a grain exporter, and when one considers that previous to the war Russia grew more wheat than any country in the world, the United States excepted, this feature of the situation is well worth taking into account.

Against this we have to put the marketable surplus from the Argentine and Australia. The Argentine has a considerable surplus, but this is not a dangerous factor when it is considered that the grain growing countries of Europe have scarcely sufficient wheat to keep them from starvation, and many of them none at all. It is generally understood that Australia has some surplus from the 1918 crop, but none from previous years, and in any event the average of wheat grown in Australia over a term of years would indicate she is not a serious factor in the situation.

No Basis for Pessimism.

Taking it all in all, there does not seem to be any sound basis for being pessimistic over the situation.

The banker's question why Canada does not follow the lead of the United States and Britain and guarantee a price on wheat, can be answered best perhaps by producing some statistics. The wheat crop of Canada and the United States, covering a period of three years, is as follows:

	United States.	Canada
1914 Bushels	891,000,000	161,000,000
1915 "	1,025,000,000	376,000,000
1916 "	639,000,000	220,000,000

From the above figures it will be seen that the average crop of the United States covering a three-year period, was 850,000,000 bushels, while Canada's average over the same period was 252,000,000. The average yearly export of wheat from the United States for these same years amounted to 211,000,000 bushels. In other words, the United States consumed three-quarters of her total crop.

With us the case is reversed. We export many times more than we consume.

OVER HIS DEPTH.

Two brothers were being entertained by a rich friend.

"Do you like Omar Khayyam?" asked the host.

"Pretty well," said the elder brother, "but I prefer ginger ale."

On the way home the younger brother broke a painful silence. "I say, why can't you leave the things you do not understand to me? Omar Khayyam ain't a wine, you idiot—it's a cheese!"

SENSATIONAL, TOO!

"Oh, fly with me," the young man sang
To fair, coquettish Jane,
Who left her home without a pang,
Aboard his aeroplane.

TIME FOR BAKING.

Beans—8 to 10 hours.
Beef—Sirloin, rare, per lb., 3 to 10 minutes; well done, per lb., 12 to 15 minutes; rolled rib or rump, per lb., 12 to 15 minutes; long or short fillet, 20 to 30 minutes.
Bread—Medium loaf, 40 to 60 min.
Cake—Plain, 20 to 40 minutes.
Biscuit—10 to 20 minutes.
Sponge Cake—45 to 60 minutes.
Chicken—3 to 4 lbs weight, 1 to 2 and a half hours.
Cookies—10 to 15 minutes.
Custards—15 to 20 minutes.
Duck (tame)—40 to 60 minutes.
Fish—6 to 8 lbs., 1 hour.
Gingerbread—20 to 30 minutes.
Graham Gems—30 minutes.
Lamb—Well done, per lb., 15 min.
Mutton—Rare, per lb., 10 minutes, well done, per lb., 15 minutes.
Pie crust—30 to 40 minutes.
Pork—Well done, per lb., 30 min.
Potatoes—30 to 45 minutes.
Pudding—Bread, rice and tapioca, 1 hour; plum, 2 to 3 hours.
Rolls—10 to 15 minutes.
Turkey—70 lbs., 3 hours.
Veal—Well done, per lb., 20 minutes

Nothing makes a man's muscles so weak and flabby as to marry a woman who is willing and able to lift things for herself.

Of two evils some men choose the lesser—unless there is more money in the other one.

The
CANDY
Cathartic



AIRCRAFT FOR FOREST SURVEYS SUGGESTED

Among the peace time possibilities of aircraft are forest fire patrol and aerial photography. It is now expected that fire patrols by flying boats will be established during the current year by the British Columbia Forest Branch and by one or more of the Forest Protective Associations of Quebec, assisted by the Quebec Government. The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association is the leader in this respect in the East, as the British Columbia Forest Branch has already proved in the West. It is believed that there are large possibilities also in connection with aerial fire patrol on Dominion lands in the West, through the Dominion Forestry and Parks Branches. Many men, whose experience in aviation overseas should qualify them to express thoroughly practical opinions, state that, beyond question, these things are eminently feasible.

Similarly there is undoubtedly a large field for developments along the line of aerial photography, both in conjunction with forest protection and independently. The recent address of Colonel Cull before the Geodetic Society of Ottawa showed some of the possibilities of aircraft in furthering the line of work with which the Geodetic Survey is particularly concerned.

The possibilities in connection with forestry work are also very great. There are vast areas of relatively inaccessible lands in all our provinces where only fragmentary data are available as to drainage and topography or as to the extent composition and volume of the forests. As a result of war developments, the importance of our forests in the national economy is now recognized as never before. An adequate knowledge of the character location and extent of the forests of Canada is essential to the proper administration and exploitation of this vital resource.

The Commission of Conservation made a survey of the forest resources of British Columbia and Saskatchewan although the data available as to extensive areas were of the most fragmentary character. Similar work in other provinces is planned, as rapidly as the necessary funds can be secured. The prosecution of such projects would be enormously simplified and the results would be much more accurate and valuable if necessary work on the ground could be supplemented by systematic surveys made by means of aerial photography. Such surveys might of course serve other public purposes as well. This suggests the extreme desirability of co-operation between Dominion and Provincial, as well as private.

BRIEF BUT USEFUL RECIPES.

Restore Gilt Frames.—Rub with a sponge moistened with turpentine.
Drive Away Ants.—A little quicklime placed in the infested places.
Kill Insect Life.—Burn sulphur in a tightly closed room. It will kill almost all insect life and their eggs and larvae.
Make Leather Waterproof.—Saturate it with castor oil; to stop shoes squeaking, drive a peg into the middle of the sole.
Clean the Hair.—Wash well with a mixture of soft water, 1 pint; sal soda 1 ounce; cream tartar ¼ ounce.
Remove Tar from Cloth.—Rub it well with turpentine till every trace is removed.
Egg Stains on Spoons.—Rub with common salt.
Fruit Stains on Hands.—Wash the hands in clear water, dry slightly and while still moist strike a sulphur match and hold your hands around the flame.
Clean Gloves.—Pour a little benzine into a basin and wash the gloves in it, rubbing and squeezing them until clean. If much soiled, they must be washed again through clean benzine and rinsed in a fresh supply. Hang in the air to dry.
Clean Hair Brushes.—Dissolve a little soda in warm water and pour in a small amount of ammonia. Hold the brushes with the bristles downward and avoid wetting the back as far as possible; shake until the grease is removed; then rinse in cold water and

SOME HIGH PRICES PAID FOR HORSES

Down in Argentina, where they have no income taxes to pay, Botafogo, the fastest race horse ever bred in South America, recently changed owners for a consideration of \$200,000. The seller also has the privilege of breeding 10 mares to him. Only one horse ever sold for as much, Prince Palatine, winner of the St. Leger and other great racing events in England, selling for \$209,000 eight years ago.

Botafogo is a four-year-old and his sire is the native-bred horse, Old Man which has in more than one year led all imported sires in the Argentines as a sire of winners. The dam of Botafogo was the English-bred mare Korea imported into the United States by Johnson N. Camden of Kentucky, and raced here as a two and three year-old unsuccessfully. She was shipped to South America in 1910 and sold there with a foal for \$1200.

The new owner of Botafogo, M. A. Martinez de Hoz, is the best known and probably the most successful breeder of race horses, hackneys and shorthorn cattle in South America. He twice won the championship of the London Hackney show with a horse of his own breeding, which he shipped from Argentina; he recently sold at auction the Shorthorn bull, Pearl Bunter II, for \$40,000 and when Craganom was disqualified after finishing first in the Derby of 1913, he paid \$150,000 for that horse to hear his stud. Big money seems to be a habit with him.

The South Americans have paid the top prices for horses during the last thirty years. In 1889 they established the records by paying the Duke of Westminster \$86,870 for Ormonde and in 1893 they sold the same horse to a California man for \$150,000. Other high priced horses that have gone to the Argentines were Cyllene, \$157,500 and Diamond Jubilee, \$151,200. Of the nine horses that have sold for \$150,000 or more, Argentine breeders have bought five and sold two.

The highest priced horse sold in America was Rock sand, an imported English horse, sold by his American owners for \$150,000 to go to France in 1912. The highest priced horse of American breeding was the trotter, Arion for which the late J. Malcolm Forbes paid \$125,000 to Senator Stanford of California. Arion was only two years old when this transaction occurred, but he had startled the world by trotting a mile in 2.10 to a high-wheel sulky.

Music and eating hot soup are the two universal languages.

put in the air to dry.
Remove Stains from Linen.—Wet the part stained and lay on it some salt of wormwood; then rub without diluting it with more water.

How to Remove a Rusty Screw.—Apply a red hot iron to the head for a short time, the screw-driver being applied immediately while the screw is hot.

Remove Mildew from Cloth.—Put a teaspoonful of chloride of lime into a quart of water, strain it twice, then dip the mildewed places in this weak solution and lay in the sun. If not effective the first time repeat.

Cure Mosquito Bites.—Put ten drops of refined carbolic acid into an ounce of rose water; shake well and apply. (If you hold your breath while a mosquito has its bill in you it cannot withdraw it until you breathe again).

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