

# WESTERN CANADA'S CEREAL CROP

### One of the Best Ever Harvested.

The cereal crop of Western Canada for 1917 was the most valuable one ever harvested; the returns from all classes of live stock have been equally satisfactory. The wool clip was not only greater than in any previous year, but the price obtained was double that of 1916, which in turn was almost double that of the year before.

As was the case in 1915 and 1916, many farmers were able to pay for their land outright with the proceeds of their first year's crop. Further evidence of the prosperity of Western Canada is shown by the fact that one in every twenty of the population is now the owner of an automobile. If the farming community alone is taken, it will be found that the proportion of automobile owners is still greater. The bank clearings of the leading cities of Western Canada were consistently higher than they were in the corresponding periods of 1916, and then they were higher than the year preceding. In Winnipeg \$500,000,000 more was cleared in the 11 months ending November 30 than in the same months a year ago.

The entry of the United States into the war has strengthened the bonds between that country and Canada. We are now working together for the same ends. Those who are not fighting are promoting a greater production of foodstuffs. In this connection Western Canada offers a wonderful opportunity. Not only can larger quantities of staple foodstuffs be produced, but the cost of production is lower and the remuneration greater than where land is more expensive. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of farm products has doubled during the past three years, there are millions of acres of arable land in Western Canada which can still be bought at a low price.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage prepared for seeding to wheat in 1918. It is larger than in 1917, and will probably surpass the record area put into crop in the year 1915, when the largest crop ever known in the West was harvested. The year 1918 should also see a further increase in live stock activity.

Farmers have been investing considerable sums in cattle; the high prices secured for wool and mutton have opened the eyes of Western farmers to the possibilities of sheep, and such was the demand for breeding animals last fall that it was impossible to meet it adequately; the campaign for greater hog production is expected to yield an increase of between 25 and 50 per cent in 1918.

Those who are contemplating coming to Western Canada cannot do better than come early in the spring when they can put in a crop and harvest it in the fall. In this way they will be able to achieve something that will not only be of great benefit to themselves, but also to the great cause for which the Allies, including the United States, are now fighting.—Advertisement.

**In Prehistoric Times.**  
"How long has he been sick?"  
"About fifty years."  
"He must have passed the crisis, then."

## Says Pile Remedy Worth \$100.00 a Box.

### Columbus Man Knows What He is Talking About.

I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 52 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 8 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. I have only used one box and consider I am cured. You have my heartfelt thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give Peterson's Ointment, that is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial. Sincerely yours, A. Newth, Columbus, Ohio.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin diseases. I put up a big box for 35 cents, a price all can afford to pay and money back from your druggist if not satisfied." Adv.

**Long Dead.**  
The Barber (after the shave)—"Hair dyed, sir?" Customer (baldheaded)—"Yes, it did, about five years ago."

**Important to Mothers.**  
Establishing carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

A man can't have his cake and eat it, too—especially on his first trip across the pond.

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**  
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Beware of cheap imitations. W. B. GILSON. Cures a Cold in One Day. 50c.

There are two sides to every story. The victory you win means defeat for the other fellow.

**After the Murine is for Tired Eyes.**  
Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids, Itching—Blepharitis—Styes—Murine is a favorite treatment for eye troubles. It soothes, cures and restores. It is a sure cure for all eye troubles. It is sold in 15c and 30c bottles. Sold at drug and optical stores or by mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

# BIG ARMY NEEDED FOR AIR SERVICE

### FORTY TO FIFTY MEN REQUIRED FOR EACH ACTIVE PLANE AT THE FIGHTING FRONT.

### FIGURES BY HOWARD COFFIN

### Veterinary Corps and Remount Service Growing Rapidly—Information About the Pay Received by Uncle Sam's Enlisted Men.

(From Committee on Public Information.)  
Washington.—In a statement issued by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board, is the following:

"In discussing the accomplishments of the air service in the consummation of the army program, it will be well to point out the impossibility of certain proposals enthusiastically and persistently put forward by word of mouth and in the press. We have seen and heard much of the proposed 100,000 airplanes to be provided by the United States within the next year. In a country where one great industry produces 1,500,000 motorcars per year, the fabrication of 100,000 planes might seem easy, but actual figures based upon three years of practical experience in the war shows that there are now between 40 and 50 men of the auxiliary services required for each active machine at the front. If this same ratio should be adhered to in our service, it would mean that some 4,000,000 men would be required in our aeronautical department on foreign soil between our ports of embarkation and the fighting front.

"Even though this number of men could be reduced by 50 per cent by increased efficiency and standardization, the number required is still staggering. Consider, also, the overseas transportation problem as related to material only and without reference to personnel and its maintenance. The transportation of finished planes, properly crated, with the necessary spares, accessories, and equipment is in itself a serious problem. In view of the situation in ship tonnage."

When war was declared the strength of the United States army in animals was 98,145; it is now 344,000. The remount service April 6 consisted of one officer and four clerks in Washington, five remount depots where horses were received, and a personnel and purchasing organization in the field in proportion. The veterinary corps, responsible for the treatment of animals, consisted of 64 officers and no enlisted personnel when the United States entered the war.

The veterinary corps faced the job of building an organization of about 1,000 officers and 12,000 men. The 1,000 officers have been secured and enlisted men are being transferred at a rate which will soon bring it up to its full authorized strength.

The remount service had a similar task in securing personnel. Its present strength is about 300 officers and 11,000 enlisted men. In place of 5 remount depots it has 34, for which plans had to be drawn, sites chosen, and construction of shelter, hospitals, storage buildings, and unloading facilities in short time.

The greater proportion of deaths of animals in the army results from influenza, popularly known as "shipping fever," and its complications. British losses on horses purchased in the United States during the war have been about 10 per cent, counting only deaths occurring in this country. French and Italian losses have been higher.

The rank of commissioned officers of the United States army is shown by insignia on the shoulder loops.

The shoulder loops of a general bear the coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars; lieutenant general, one large and two small silver stars; major general, two silver stars; brigadier general, one silver star; colonel, silver spread-eagle; lieutenant colonel, silver leaf; major, gold leaf; captain, two silver bars; first lieutenant, one silver bar; second lieutenant, gold bar.

The shoulder loop of a chaplain bears a Latin cross.

A recent comparison of health reports from troops in the United States and the expeditionary forces shows the admission rate to hospitals to be greater among the men in France.

Admissions to hospitals in one week in the expeditionary forces, figured on a basis of 1,000 men, were 45.2; in the United States the rate was 33.7 per 1,000 men. In the overseas forces the non-effective rate (the total number of men excused from duty for any injury or ailment, whether or not ordered to hospital) was 54.1 per 1,000 men; in the troops in the United States it was 46.4.

The sale of "smilage" books, containing coupons good for admission to theaters and entertainment tents in all army camps and cantonments, is handled in the smaller cities and towns throughout the country by chautauqua and lyceum organizations.

The books come in two sizes, for sale at \$1 and \$5. When sent to a man in camp a smilage book carries the name of the donor on the cover.

Red Cross appropriations for work in Italy from November 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, total \$4,771,900.

The pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war the pay of the enlisted men is as follows:

Men receiving \$30: All privates, the army entering grade.  
Men receiving \$33: First-class privates, men promoted to act in minor noncommissioned officer capacity.  
Men receiving \$36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class.

Men receiving \$38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, and cavalry; cooks, horse-shoers, band corporals, and musicians of the second class.  
Men receiving \$41: Sergeants of the various corps of the engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and medical department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.

Men receiving \$48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners, and assistant band leaders of the line.

Men receiving \$51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster sergeants of the quartermaster corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the engineers.

Men receiving \$56: Sergeants, first class, of the medical department.  
Men receiving \$71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade, and engineers.

Men receiving \$81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade, and master hospital sergeants.

All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no army quarters available, receive in addition to their pay \$15 per month to cover the expense of housing and also a suitable allowance for subsistence and for heat and light.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance, and subsistence are supplied them at government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery, and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

From uncensored sources the committee on public information has received editorial comment on the president's recent message in the Frankfurter Zeitung, a liberal organ with large circulation throughout the German empire. The following paragraph appears in the translation:

"The foundation for the peace negotiations has not yet been found, but we have approached much nearer to it. Wilson speaks a way out of the war and does so in a manner not entirely in accord with us. We see no reason for exposing ourselves any longer to the charge of lack of clarity about our war aims. Germany and her allies should come out openly with their terms. Then perhaps it will be seen that a continuation of the war can be avoided and the resistance of governments to the desire for peace of their peoples can be overcome."

A large harvest and storage of natural ice for summer use is being urged, accompanied by the statement that unprecedented demands for ammonia by the army and navy indicate a shortage in this chemical so widely used in producing ice and in refrigerators.

A shortage of ice during warm weather in 1918 would result in untold waste of perishable foods in the home, in small creameries, and other establishments dependent upon constant ice service. The United States department of agriculture has for distribution complete information on the harvesting and storing of natural ice.

A statement by the provost marshal general shows that of \$59,150 total discharges for dependency 743,141, or 86.50 per cent, were for wife or wife and children; widowed parent, 6.51 per cent; motherless child, 0.96 per cent; minor orphan brothers and sisters, 0.58 per cent.

Of the total of 1,057,363 men certified for service in the National army 418,309, or 39.56 per cent, are listed as involuntary conscripts—those who failed to appear or filed unsuccessful claims for exemption or discharge. Voluntary conscripts—those who filed no claims for exemption or discharge—numbered 639,054.

Under the new food regulations Swiss people are allowed only one fifth of a pound of butter per person per month.

The United States, importing before the war as much as \$10,000,000 worth of aniline dyes a year, in ten months of last year exported dyes valued at \$12,500,000.

Four tons of shipping capacity are required to transport a soldier, and another is necessary for his equipment. In addition, it takes 50 pounds of ship capacity a day to keep him supplied with food, clothing and ammunition.

A million checks a month will soon be going forward from the bureau of war-risk insurance to safeguard American fighting forces and their families. Applications from soldiers and sailors for insurance are now \$4,000,000,000.

# SUBURBAN GAS FILES SCHEDULE

### Ten Boroughs and Surrounding Territory Asked to Pay New Rate.

### PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC, TCO.

### Attorneys Representing Philadelphia Manufacturers Oppose Increase Before Public Service Commission.

—Harrisburg.  
The Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company filed with the Public Service Commission a new schedule of rates, effective February 20, for its Jenkintown division. This rate affects Jenkintown, Rockledge, Harboro, Ambler, North Wales, Lansdale, Hatfield, Souderton, Telford, West Telford and surrounding territory.

The tariff provides for an increase in the minimum charge for regular meters from 50 cents net to 70 cents net per month and an advance of from 10 cents to 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet in the unit rates charged for gas consumed. The tariff contains the following schedule of rates:

Minimum 500 cubic feet, 70 cents net; first 5,000 cubic feet, \$1.40 net per 1,000; second 5,000 cubic feet, \$1.25 net; third, 5,000 cubic feet, \$1.10 net; next 25,000 cubic feet, \$1 net; all over 40,000 cubic feet, 90 cents net. Other changes contained in the new tariff include: Prepayment meters and a monthly service charge of 25 cents, in addition to payments for gas consumed at \$1.30 per 1,000 cubic feet net.

Short term or temporary service for terms less than one year a payment of \$1 in advance for each setting and removal of meter shall be made in addition to the schedule rates for gas consumed.

Seasonal service: A new rate is established for contracts for the eight months' season between September 1 and May 1, in which a service charge and minimum of \$6 per month is to be paid, which shall include 5,000 cubic feet of gas and all over 5,000 cubic feet to be charged at the rate of 70 cents net per 1,000 cubic feet.

The Chambersburg and Gettysburg Electric Railway Company, operating in Chambersburg and between Chambersburg and Caledonia, filed a passenger, freight and express tariff, effective February 22. The new tariff effects a general increase by providing for four zones on the Caledonia Division instead of three, as heretofore.

C. L. Herrold, operating an autobus between Seltsgrrove and McKees Half Falls, filed a tariff of passenger rates providing for a rate of 5 cents per mile, being an increase of a cent per mile in the rate of fare.

### McCall Argues for Electric Rise.

The application of the Philadelphia Electric Company to the Public Service Commission that it be permitted to increase its rates 20 per cent for furnishing power to manufacturers and stockholders was opposed by William Draper Lewis of Philadelphia, representing the Edward C. Budd Manufacturing Company of Chester, one of the big customers of the electric company.

Basing his contention that the proposed increase was purely speculative, he advocated that the company fix the increase on the basis of returns that would allow the company to pay its stockholders 7 per cent dividends. He did not dispute the fact that the company, in these days of unsettled prices, was entitled to charge more for its service; but, taking the company's own estimates of increased costs for coal, labor, miscellaneous materials and taxes, he pointed out that a 7 per cent increase in the rates affected by the application would be sufficient.

The company's application exempts the city of Philadelphia, private dwellings, apartment houses and steam heat plants from the proposed increase, and President J. B. McCall of the company pointed out to Chairman Ainey and Commissioners Billing and Brecht, who sat to hear the case, that this was not discrimination, for the manufacturers and business men affected by the higher rates could pass on the burden to their customers, while the interests exempted could not do this.

### 50,000 Motor Cars Licensed.

Almost 150,000 pneumatic tired motor vehicles had been granted state licenses for 1918 when the time limit for operating with 1917 licenses expired. The extension was allowed because of weather and mail conditions at the first of the year.

It is estimated that the remaining vehicles will be registered within a month. The registrations for 1918 were officially announced as 149,329 pneumatic tired and 7,706 solid tired vehicles. In 1917 there were more than 320,000 vehicles licensed.

### Harrisburg Borrows Water.

Fire hose is being stretched from Steelton to the city line in an effort to divert water into the Harrisburg reservoir to avert a lasting famine. All industries in the city are hampered by the drastic order issued by Mayor D. L. Keister, which permits only public utilities, bakeries and milk depots to operate.

State Fuel Administrator Potter was asked to credit local industries with the days lost so that the fuelless Monday holidays will not be an added burden.

# PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

The McCaffrey coal tract at Mountain Grove has been reopened.  
Masked robbers took \$25 from Joe Lin, a Chinese laundryman, at Mahanoy City.

The Scotland Soldiers' Orphan Industrial School is isolated with its 400 boys and girls because of two cases of smallpox which have appeared mysteriously among them.

For 41 days during the winter season so far the thermometer at Hudsontdale has registered below zero, and for seven it registered 26 below.

Robert Heverling, a former assistant superintendent of sewers, has been elected by Lebanon council to be city highway commissioner, at \$1,000 a year.

William J. O'Brien was rephylaxed and his aunt, Ella O'Brien, overcame by gas from a leaky pipe while preparing breakfast at Williamsport, but will recover.

At Harrisburg Americus V. Rogers, ex-police chief of Columbia, was fined \$200 and sent to jail for 60 days for dissuading court witnesses.

The Allentown Red Cross has no overhead expenses, since its rent, light and heat are furnished free, and has been rated 98 per cent efficient.  
Trolley traffic and car service in Chester and along the Chester and Darby pike was put out of schedule by the snowstorm and seriously interrupted travel.

"Tullytown Bill" is again a "hero," having saved his cargo of tobacco and crew when the ice broke in the Delaware river, on which they were riding in a boat going to Burlington, N. J.

An entertainment given by the Emergency Corps of the Phoenix Iron Company made \$283.75 for the wool fund for the local branch of the Red Cross.

When a shell of molten slag was being hauled through the yard of the Phoenix Iron Company, Phoenixville, it was jarred from the truck and, breaking in the snow, caused several loud explosions that shook Phoenixville.

Because he refused to recognize or abide by directions of the Norristown Fuel Commission John H. Tyson, a dealer, had two cars of coal taken from him and distributed among other dealers.

The Pittsburgh industrial district, located in the center of the nation's largest bituminous coal field, experienced the worst coal shortage of the winter.

C. E. Logue, hunter and trapper, of Clinton county and caretaker of the Otzintachon park has just killed his twentieth catamount since becoming the caretaker.

With a new surgical device Dr. George W. Reese, Slainokin, removed a silver quarter from the stomach of a two-year-old Franklin Hawk.

There is a large number of applicants for the postmastership in Palmyerton, made vacant by the recent death of Postmaster William Gruber.

After great efforts the Carbon Transit Company has succeeded in opening its line throughout the Mauch Chunk, and the work of opening the road to Lehighton is now under way.

Determined to have electric lights in their church, members of Tobickon congregations will instruct their own line from Parkside to the church, several miles.

The great world war is being blamed for the shutting down of most of the slate quarries throughout the Lehigh valley, as very little business is being done.

Two persons were killed and 16 injured when a trolley car on the lines of the Harrisburg Railway Company ran into a sleighing party near Parkside park, three miles east of Harrisburg.

An alarm clock that went off several hours ahead of its schedule saved the family of Claude Hollenbach of Allentown from asphyxiation by illuminating gas escaping from a burst main.

Dr. Roger Rupp of Lehighton has been appointed superintendent and chief surgeon of the Palmyerton Hospital.

Effecting entrance to the plant of the Richland Silk Throwing Company in Quakertown, thieves got away with raw silks, just imported from China, valued at \$4,000.

Mrs. Moses Lapkin, with two daughters, aged sixteen and nineteen, arrived in Harrisburg to meet her husband after traveling four months from Riga, Russia.

Because of poor trolley service Bethlehem is talking of establishing a bus service to suburban towns.

Women prisoners at the Lycoming county jail have learned to knit for the Red Cross and are turning out socks and scarfs as rapidly as yarn is furnished.

Eight boy scouts under William P. Woods of Lewistown have taken up quarters in the heart of the seven mountains and are feeding birds and rabbits.

The Bethlehem Motors Company, Allentown, has received another order for 1,000 trucks from the government for use in the proposed motor mail route.

To safeguard the lives of several thousand workmen who board trains at that point, the Lehigh Valley railroad will erect a huge trestle shed at Tighman street, Allentown.

The Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce has elected R. E. Wilbur president.

A hog weighing 638 pounds was slaughtered by George Haas of Manatwary.

# WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

### Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."  
—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1315 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Many a man gets the best of a fight because he hasn't the nerve to run away.

Take care of your health and wealth will take care of you. Garfield Tea promotes health. Adv.

Iron imbedded in concrete in Germany has been found to be free from rust after more than 45 years.

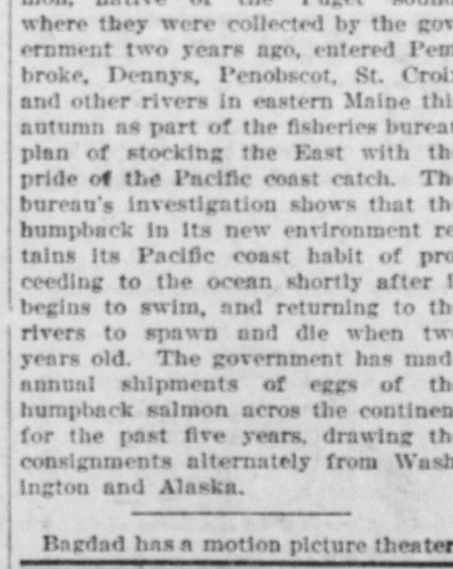
**For Pimply Faces.**  
To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free sample address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

**His Vacation.**  
"Booze even gets into men's vacations and tangles them up," declared a temperance lecturer some time ago. "A man took the steamer for Boston with his wife. But the minute he got aboard he disappeared into the black, ill smelling hole they call the bar. Some hours later his wife hurried down to the bar and said to him: "Oh, George, come up on deck and enjoy the scenery. The hills and woods are just beautiful."

"After swallowing his ninth beer, George growled, 'Aw, what do I care for your hills and woods? Do you think I'm gonna lose my vacation over scenery?'"—Pathfinder.

**Salmon for Eastern Streams.**  
Many thousands of humpback salmon, native of the Puget sound, where they were collected by the government two years ago, entered Pembroke, Denny's, Penobscot, St. Croix and other rivers in eastern Maine this autumn as part of the fisheries bureau plan of stocking the East with the pride of the Pacific coast catch. The bureau's investigation shows that the humpback in its new environment retains its Pacific coast habit of proceeding to the ocean shortly after it begins to swim, and returning to the rivers to spawn and die when two years old. The government has made annual shipments of eggs of the humpback salmon across the continent for the past five years, drawing the consignments alternately from Washington and Alaska.

Bagdad has a motion picture theater.



**Women**  
whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from a ten days' trial of **INSTANT POSTUM** INSTEAD OF COFFEE.  
Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one.  
"There's a Reason"