

## TWO DOLLAR WHEAT

This Price Will Hold For Some Years.

A well advised commercial authority gives it as his opinion, "as a slow descent may be expected on the prices for grain when the war ends—it may take several years to restore the world's stock of foodstuffs to normal—there is good ground for confidence in the outlook for rapid development in agriculture."

If this be correct, it follows that the profession of farming will materially increase its ranks in the next few years.

Today, the price of wheat is set by the United States government at \$2.20 per bushel, and in Canada the price has been set at \$2.21. This, of course, is less freight and handling charges which brings the average to the farmers at about \$2.00 per bushel. This price will pay so long as land, material and labor can be secured at reasonable prices. It remains for the would-be producer to ascertain where he can secure these at prices that will make the production of grain profitable. He will estimate what price he can afford to pay for land that will give him a yield of wheat which when sold at \$2.00 per bushel, will return him a fair profit. Local and social conditions will also enter into the consideration. Finding what he wants he would be wise to make his purchase now. Land prices in some portions of the country are low, certainly as low as they will ever be. City property and town property will fluctuate, but farm property will hold its own. The price of grain is as low as it will be for some years. Therefore it would be wise to look about, and find what can be done.

There are doubtless many opportunities in the United States, especially in the Western States, to purchase good agricultural lands, that will produce well, at reasonable prices. If the would-be buyer has the time to investigate, and that is needed, for these lands do not exist in any considerable area, he would be well repaid. Not only will his land certainly increase in value—the unearned increment would be an asset—while under cultivation he can find nothing that will give better results. He will at the same time be performing a patriotic act, a needful act, one that would meet with the food controller's plea to increase agricultural production and assist in reducing the deficit of 75 million bushels of wheat reported by the controller.

In addition to the vacant lands in the United States which should be brought under cultivation, Western Canada offers today the greatest area of just the land that is required, and at low prices—prices that cannot last long. Even now land prices are increasing, as their value is daily becoming more apparent, and their location desirable.

As to the intrinsic value of land in Western Canada, hundreds of concrete cases could be cited, which go to prove that at fifty and sixty dollars per acre—figures that have recently been paid for improved farms—the crops grown on them gave a profit of from twenty to thirty per cent and even higher, on such an investment. One instance, is that of a young Englishman, unaccustomed to farming before he took his seat on the sulky plow with which he does most of his work, after allowing himself \$1,000 for his own wages last year, made a profit of \$2,200 on a \$20,000 investment. His total sales amounted to \$5,700 and his expense, which included the \$1,000 wages for himself, was \$3,500. The interest was 11 1/2 per cent.

To the man who does not care to buy or who has not the means to purchase, but possesses wealth in his own hardihood, his muscle, and determination, there are the thousands of free homesteads of which he may have the pick on paying an entry fee of ten dollars. These are high class lands and adapted to all kinds of farming. Send to your nearest Canadian Government Agent for literature, descriptive of the splendid opportunities that are still open in Western Canada. Adv.

Strictly According to Law.

Mr. J. J. Hissey, in his book, "The Road to the Inn," tells the following story:

A parson was quietly seated in his study when one of his male parishioners was shown in to him, carrying a bag. "Son," he says, "as the law tells I give you one-tenth of all I produce—here's my tenth child," and with another word the man placed the bag on the astonished parson's knee and departed.

Indigestion, indigestion, sick-headache and nervous conditions are overcome by a dose of Garfield Tea. Drink on retiring.

A man who compliments nine women on their looks and one on her cleverness makes only one mistake.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Restores the Cough and Headache and works of the Cold. E. W. GIBBY'S Signature on each box. 50c.

Lucrative.

"Papa, why are they always digging up New York?" "Because there's money in it."—Life.

**MURINE** Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. **YOUR EYES** No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Dispensary or by mail. 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

## Time Here to Ignore Croakers and Go Ahead With the War Work

By GEORGE ADE



It was all right six months ago to spare an hour a day in trying to convince someone with a vacant eye and a dark mind that we were really justified in accepting the insolent challenge thrown at us by Germany.

You are to be forgiven if, even three months ago, you spent valuable time trying to convince a sluggish minority that—

First—Government bonds are a safe investment. Second—Pro-German propaganda is to be hit in the head.

Third—The allies are to be trusted.

Fourth—The Red Cross is above suspicion and does not obtain either money or knitted goods under false pretenses.

Fifth—All taxes which have been levied are justified by extraordinary and unprecedented conditions.

Sixth—This is not a rich man's war; it was not precipitated by any Wall street influence; it is not concerned over private investments; it is not a grand benefit for munition makers.

Seventh—Fair promises have no value when they are made by a criminal who finds himself backed into a corner.

Eighth—The men in our training camps and aboard transports and stationed somewhere in France are being safeguarded as American soldiers were never before looked after, as regards wholesome food, proper sanitation, prevention of disease and moral guidance.

Why enumerate further?

In every community you will find a contrary-minded sediment of the human race—people who keep themselves somewhat in evidence by noisily denying facts which are self-evident to all of their neighbors who happen to be in the full enjoyment of sanity.

They are somewhat like frogs, i. e., they make an awful noise in proportion to their number.

The time has come to ignore them.

If we cannot lock them up for safekeeping, at least we can shut them out from our daily program and go ahead with the important work laid out for us.

## Nation Imperiled by Its Low Standard of Physical Efficiency

By REPRESENTATIVE HORATIO C. CLAYPOOL of Ohio

My mind has been deeply impressed for a long time by the necessity for some governmental action designed to encourage and establish the practice of physical culture among the citizenship of this country. The appalling condition, disclosed by the recent physical examinations of the young men of our nation before the exemption boards has sent a thrill of alarm and a sense of profound concern into the heart of every thinking and loyal citizen. The question naturally arises within the mind of every serious man, What practical thing can be done to decrease the percentage of physical deficients and raise the standard of physical efficiency among the men of our nation?

There is overwhelming evidence that the people of this nation are living in profound ignorance of the vital and imperative necessity of training their bodies with the same care and thoroughness as they do their minds. "Cram the mind, though the body be crippled," has been the abiding practice of our people so long that when the hour of great necessity arises, when the moment of peril is upon us, and the things that are more priceless to us than our lives are in jeopardy and the cry of a ruthless enemy is heard at our gates, and the nation turns with confidence to the surging millions of its citizens for defenders, an amazing host is found nervous, timid, uncertain, doubtful, hesitant, and with waning and depleted vitality. Well might we hang our heads in shame at the exhibition, and doubly so, because in all the wonderful achievements of this peerless nation it has neglected the apparent and imperative duty of training its citizenship in the necessity of physical culture.

It is easy for a healthy man to be courageous, hopeful, optimistic and enthusiastic, and it is easy for a sick man to be a coward. If the resplendent glory of this nation is to remain unshaken, it will be because of the devotion, courage, masterfulness, resourcefulness and physical vigor of its citizens.

## Little Acts of Sacrifice That Make Patriotism Really Effective

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

The little act of patriotism! We are constantly coming across one of them. Hearing some woman say, as I did this morning, while crowded into an office elevator:

"You see, I have only two free hours each evening. Isn't it too bad, for of course I can't do very much in that time. I knit one evening and make bandages the next—but only two hours—"

Or it may be another sort of sacrifice, such as this by a young girl:

"I counted up and found that I averaged fifty-five cents a week on candy. And I just decided that I wouldn't eat a single piece this year—or for the duration of the war, as they put it. And I talked with all of my best friends, and we've signed a pledge to put our candy money all together—it amounts to seventeen dollars and a few cents each week—think of that!—into comfort kits for the soldiers, or wool for sweaters. Of course, it's silly even to speak of giving up such a little thing as candy in a time like this, but we are all girls without very much spending money, and we've been perfectly delighted to see what getting together accomplishes. Seventeen dollars a week buys quite a lot!"

The other day I lunched with a friend of mine who is a secretary in a downtown office. As we gained the street I turned toward the restaurant we habitually frequented, but she pulled me back.

"No, I don't go there any more," she said.

"Why not? There isn't another so convenient, nor with better food—and then they make us feel so at home there."

"Yes, but they aren't complying with Hoover's requests as to meat and wheat, and I won't go to any restaurant that doesn't. We'll have to go another block and get into a crowd, but it can't be helped."



The Work of School Children and Youths.

Above is the picture of a lad wearing a knitted sweater, helmet and long-wristed mitts of the regulation sort made for the soldiers. He has joined the ranks of knitters for the Red Cross and will occupy himself, during his spare time from school duties, with this and other work that he is able to do for the benefit of our fighting men. When the spring comes it is planned to give thousands of youths from fifteen to twenty-one, work in the fields and gardens. In the meantime boys big and little are knitting, making trench coats, canvassing for yearly members of the Red Cross and proving themselves "men among men" in war work.

Helmet, mitts and scarfs are usually knitted, but women who are unfamiliar with knitting and accustomed to the crochet hook, may make equally good ones. A clever method of joining the knitted sweater (when it is finished) along the sides has been introduced by some resourceful mind lately. Yarn in a contrasting color is

used for sewing the straight edges together so that these stitches and no others may be cut, in case it is necessary to open the seams to take the sweater off, when its wearer is wounded. This saves the sweater for future use. But however carefully all these garments are made they will wear out and we must all stick to our knitting for some time to come.

Another item of comfort for the soldiers, that disappears like snow under the sun, is the needed trench coat. Millions of these have already been made by school children and millions more must be made. Then there are the caps, booties and other garments school girls are making successfully. In planning the work of the school children for 1918 it must be given variety.

Boys and girls did some efficient work in selling bonds for the second Liberty loan and not many of them will return quite empty handed if they take up work in the campaign for new members to the Red Cross. Some of them seem to have such an especial aptitude for this work, grown-ups hate to turn down the young enthusiasts.

## Trench Coats Occupy Fashion's Salient.



Just as we came to the conclusion that there would be no new departure in styles for the midwinter coat, the "trench coat" breezed in and made an instantaneous success with the younger set. Its name bespoke an interest in it and the coat repays this interest. It is only in details of finishing that it differs from many other of the winter's successful models. It is the sort of comfortable, practical affair that commends itself for general wear, to the active young woman who goes everywhere. But it has a style of its own with a snappy military flavor.

Even though it reaches to the shooptops, the trench coat contrives to be trim looking with its wide flat box plait down the front. The belt, of the material, slips through upturned flaps at each side, which are fastened down with big bone buttons. The deep cuffs, that are of uneven width, overlap at the edges and an important button stands guard on each of these. The collar is of the smuggling variety that has won the devotion of the fashionable. It is immensely becoming and comfortable. This garment may be developed in any of the plain, soft coatings that have made this a most successful coat season.

Content to bear comparison with the trench coat, another popular model presents itself in the picture. It also has several interesting points to be considered with yoke and sleeves cut in one, double collar and huge buttons. The collar of cloth amounts to a small cape and the collar of fur is planned so that it may be brought up

about the throat and chin in the approved manner when its wearer decides to cuddle down into it. The deep cuffs and belt are of cloth like the coat, the latter fastened with two of the large buttons, making assurance doubly sure. These two very sensible models probably finish the story of coats for this winter—in a season of excellent styles they play a creditable part.

Julia Bottomley

A Unique Camisole.

White or light-colored Italian silk stockings, worn at the heels or toes, may be used for a "dainty camisole" by removing the feet and cutting the upper parts along the back seam. Use lace three inches wide for the top of the camisole, also to join the two pieces of silk together in the back. Ribbon for shoulder straps, adds to make it very attractive.

Changeable Velvet.

Lovely handbags are now made of dark changeable velvet—purple and black, blue and green and other combinations of dark shades. The velvet is mounted on silver frames.

Scarfs Pinned to Collars.

Evening scarfs of printed net are also spangled with tiny dots and worn as are the plain maline scarfs, pinned to the collure.

## HOW TO CURE NERVOUSNESS

Told by Herself. Certify Should Convince Ourselves.



Christopher, Ill.—I suffered from irregular menstruation, weakness, nervousness, a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble.—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

## Cuticura Soap Ideal For Baby's Skin

Men are what their mothers made them.

God helps them that helps themselves.

Constipation can be cured without drugs. Nature's own remedy—selected herbs—Garfield Tea. Adv.

His Present.

"Well, wife, today's my birthday." "Oh, goody—goody! Can I have a new hat, dear?"—People's Home Journal.

A Girl's Denial.

"Mary, Johnny tells me that when he went into the dining room last night he saw Mr. Bliff with his arms round your waist." "What a story, mamma! Why, the gas was out."

Old Newfoundland.

Newfoundland this year celebrates the four hundred and twentieth anniversary of her discovery. In 1497 John Cabot sailed from Bristol on a voyage which was made famous by the finding of Newfoundland. It was not until 1582 that it was formally taken possession of in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Many of the fishing boats from that ancient colony took part in the defeat of the Spanish armada. In the present war Newfoundland has given 10,000 men to the service of Britain.

Stamps Replace Pennies in Stores.

In view of the increasing shortage of pennies, a movement to give postage stamps as change has been inaugurated in Minneapolis department stores. Several stores reported that they had started such a plan and that it was working successfully. Shortage of pennies in the Northwest has become so acute that bankers in small towns have declared an embargo on coppers, according to Minneapolis bankers. Repeated pleas to the sub-treasury in Chicago have been made by local banks, but their requests for pennies have met with little or no response.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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Try a cup and notice the charming flavor and substantial character of this table beverage.

Postum is a true "man's" drink, and women and children delight in it.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

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