

## A Million Bushels of Wheat For Nova Scotia In 1917

A Slogan For Production Suggested By Professor W. S. Blair Of The Experimental Farm At Kentville, In The Halifax Herald

Without in any way reflecting upon the efforts put forth in various ways to stimulate general crop production, particularly the growing of the most important of all crops, wheat, we can quite properly ask ourselves whether Nova Scotia will in 1917 do all that the empire and our allies expect of her in the production of essential food products. It is well known that wheat is the cheapest and most essential of all staple food products. We are told by those who have made a scientific study of the matter that one dollar's worth of wheat at \$4.00 per hundred has a fuel value of \$3,780 calories. One dollar's worth of beef steak at 24 cents per pound has but 9718 calories. That is, wheat is, when above price is approximately ten times cheaper than beef steak in food value. One dollar's worth of potatoes at \$2.25 per bag has 13,397 calories, flour being about three times cheaper in food value.

Of all crops that should be increased wheat is the most essential, and certainly a more active campaign to increase the production of this crop is the urgent need. It is all very fine to say other crops can be grown more profitably than wheat, but no other crop can take the place of wheat, and in the face of the world wide shortage, that it is well known does exist, one cannot afford to treat the matter other than seriously.

We can at this time quite properly ask ourselves what Nova Scotia is doing to supply even her own requirements. It is estimated that 625 bushels of wheat are required per year per capita, this being the case, Nova Scotia requires approximately 3,000,000 bushels of wheat for her own use. There was produced in Nova Scotia in 1916, 261,000 bushels. There are approximately 50,000 farms in Nova Scotia. That is there was produced about 5 bushels per farm. The total area in which was 13,400 acres or approximately one-quarter acre per farm. In the face of this we find, according to best available information that the wheat yield in Nova Scotia is, on the average, above the average of the three large wheat growing provinces of the dominion, yielding an average of 20 bushels per acre.

Nova Scotia in 1916 produced sufficient wheat to give every person living in it one-half bushel each for the year's supply, and each person requires 6.25 bushels for their proper nourishment. If we are later faced by an increased shortage of wheat, and the western wheat is required for those taking a more active part than we are in the struggle for right can we very well complain? We are living under abnormal conditions and the wisdom of providing in essential food products should hardly need stating. To meet our wheat requirements 60 bushels of wheat should be grown on every farm in Nova Scotia and not 5 bushels as in 1916.

According to statistics Nova Scotia produced 100 acres more wheat in 1916 than in 1915 an increase of 14,000 bushels. The increase in 1917, as already planned for, will, no doubt, be greater, but why not adopt a definite policy to increase our wheat crop from one-quarter acre per farm to one acre per farm. Unless some decidedly aggressive campaign is set in motion the production in Nova Scotia in 1917 will likely be 300,000 bushels. Why should it not be 1,000,000 bushels at least?

Areas suitable for wheat can be found on almost every farm. Grain crops require less labor than any other crop and it is possible for every farmer to find labor to put in additional grain areas. The shortage of fertilizer on the farm is

who would put in an additional area of wheat would be a safe estimate. True, to increase the acreage from 13,400 to 50,000 means that 36,600 acres more are to be put in and to use 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda would mean approximately 3,660 tons which at \$80 per ton, would amount to \$292,800, additional bushels of seed wheat. These difficulties, however, are possible of solution, at least in part.

Where in Germany means would be found whereby such difficulties would be surmounted, and we would be growing the wheat required for our own use. Were we in Germany, too, we would not doubt, see our men who are held as prisoners of war, and the women of Serbia, Belgium, Roumania and France who were ruthlessly taken from their own country forced to put in crops for feeding an army that though being well nourished may in time defeat an army we have failed to provide for.

It would seem quite reasonable for Nova Scotia at this time to spend \$200,000,000 toward increasing production of wheat on the Nova Scotia farms. The outlay is worth while if only as pledge to our suffering boys at the front that they shall not from our neglect want for food. Surely there is no possibility of loss to the province in adopting such a measure, if so then all agricultural teaching relating to crop production is at fault, and war measures are not a necessity.

Whatever assistance is given let it be so much per acre, and limited to wheat and to additional areas above that already proposed. Let our farmers stand on their honor in regard to additional areas, and let the assistance be complete without having to furnish crop for payment, or pay for the fertilizer when the crop is harvested and sold. To do this will show the need for action on the part of many farmers who yet fail to realize the possibility of a serious food situation confronting them.

The slogan for production in Nova Scotia should be:

"One million bushels wheat for 1917."

### RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS

A tendency to rheumatism once established in the system is manifested by the return of the acute pains with every spell of bad weather. This is the reason so many people still think that the trouble is due to cold or damp. The fact is known, however, and acknowledged by all medical writers, that with the appearance of rheumatism there is a rapid thinning of the blood, and that the rheumatic poisons are only expelled from the system when the blood is renewed to its normal condition. Enriching and purifying the blood by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best known cure for rheumatism. Lumbago, it may be remarked, is merely a form of rheumatism attacking the muscles of the back and loins and is similarly cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the first twinges of either of these troubles these pills should be taken and the poison that causes the trouble will soon be expelled from the system. Here is proof—Mr. M. Sypauck, Ames, Man., says:—"I was almost crippled with rheumatism and suffered greatly from the almost constant pains. I tried several medicines, but without benefit. Then I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for a few days, the pains disappeared. I have since enjoyed the most perfect health. In view of my own experience I believe there is no case of rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not cure."

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

### BRITISH STEAMER MAINE IS POSTED MISSING.

Philadelphia, April 9, via London.—There are various indications from Germany that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is now completing his new strategic dispositions, and that the extensive movements of troops for the spring operations which were somewhat delayed by the long continued cold weather, are now nearing an end. Passenger traffic on the railroads, which during the troop movements was conducted only under extreme restrictions, is now being resumed on a more normal basis. Various express trains and sleeper services, which for the time being were abandoned, have now been reintroduced.

The current articles of the German military critics are based on the assumption that the first developments from the troop movements will come from the western front.

## WILL HASTEN DAY OF VICTORY

Russian Premier Declares Action of United States Has Importance Impossible to Exaggerate.

Petrograd, April 8, via London, April 9.—Premier Lvoff, commenting on America's entrance into the war to a correspondent of the Associated Press, termed it an event whose importance it was impossible to exaggerate. News of the final action of congress reached Petrograd last midnight in a telegram to the American embassy, and was formally communicated to the foreign office and the ambassador today by Ambassador Francis.

There has been no demonstration of any sort in connection with the action

of America, with the exception of a visit paid to the various embassies of the Allied powers, including the American, by a small detachment of Cossacks. Premier Lvoff received the Associated Press correspondent while waiting for the convening of the council of ministers, and asked him to transmit the following message to the American people:

Solid Action by Allies.

"The news of the entry of the United States into the war, in defense of principles common to all free peoples, was received by me personally and by the Russian nation with the liveliest satisfaction, pride and hope. We interpret it as foreshadowing full and solid action with the Allies, as removing the last doubts as to victory. It is impossible to exaggerate its importance, either from the military or political standpoint. Considered from the military standpoint I am convinced that it will materially hasten the final triumph of the Allies; from a political standpoint it guarantees a satisfactory and lasting solution of the world problems which will arise for settlement when the hour of peace negotiations strikes."

Tremendous Effect.

"Its moral significance is tremendous. Coming after the magic transformation of Russia from an Asiatic despotism to

an ultra-progressive democracy, it emphasizes the already observed fact that all the world's great free nations feel and think in common on international problems.

"We look forward to the prospect of fighting side by side with America with confidence. All the more so because our domestic situation is rapidly improving. Every day difficulties which seemed insuperable are being surmounted; excellent order is being kept, and our newly emancipated population, which is entirely free from restrictions and compulsion, shows an unexampled capacity for self-discipline."

"The revolution is still under way, and the flux is proceeding, but already the revolution's final contours are beginning to show themselves, and what we see of the future points toward our national solidarity and harmony, factors which guarantee an efficient and enthusiastic conduct of the war. Russia, though free, must fight in defense of her freedom. America's appearance as the latest and most powerful champion of the world's liberties is therefore also a potent pledge of our country's complete regeneration."

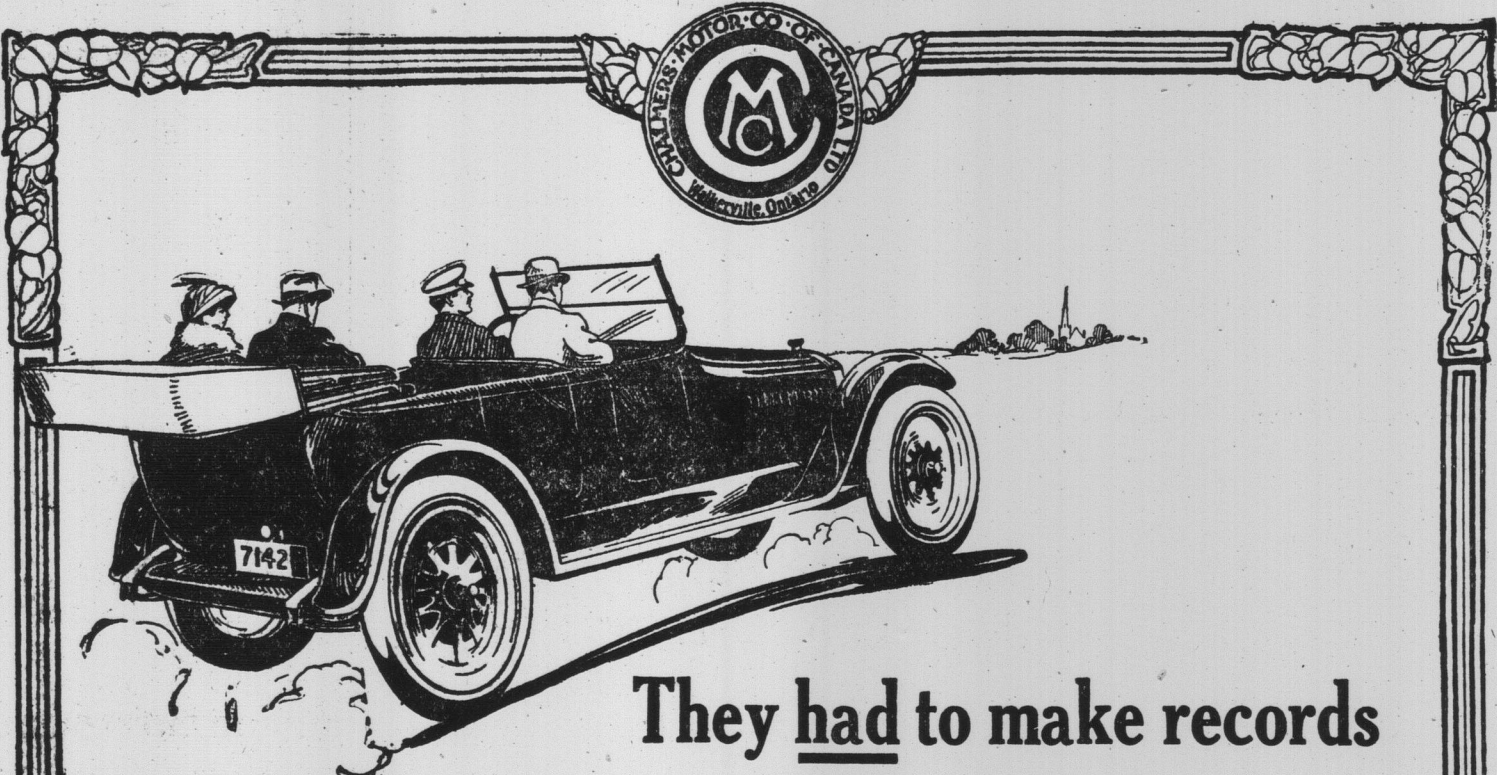
Stiff Penalty.

Washington, April 9.—The administration bill imposing a penalty of thirty

years' imprisonment on any person who destroys any war material in the United States in time of war, was passed by the senate today in five minutes without debate.

### IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT

In the dead of night, when pain was severe and doctors distant, when some loved one seemed to be threatened with serious consequences, have you ever caught up, with a sob of thankfulness, a bottle of your favorite family remedy? We don't know what you consider your favorite family remedy, but if you had a confidence inspired by the knowledge that it had been successfully serving humanity for more than 100 years, then it must be Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. And you were doubly fortified, for you had, in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, a preparation not only powerful and penetrating in cases of bad sprains, strains, muscular rheumatism, any ache, pain, or soreness, but also one you could safely and unhesitatingly administer inwardly for sore throat, coughs, colds, cramps, chills, and like ailments, when necessary to have its wonderful healing and soothing qualities go direct to the seat of an internal trouble. It is rightly termed "an angel in disguise."



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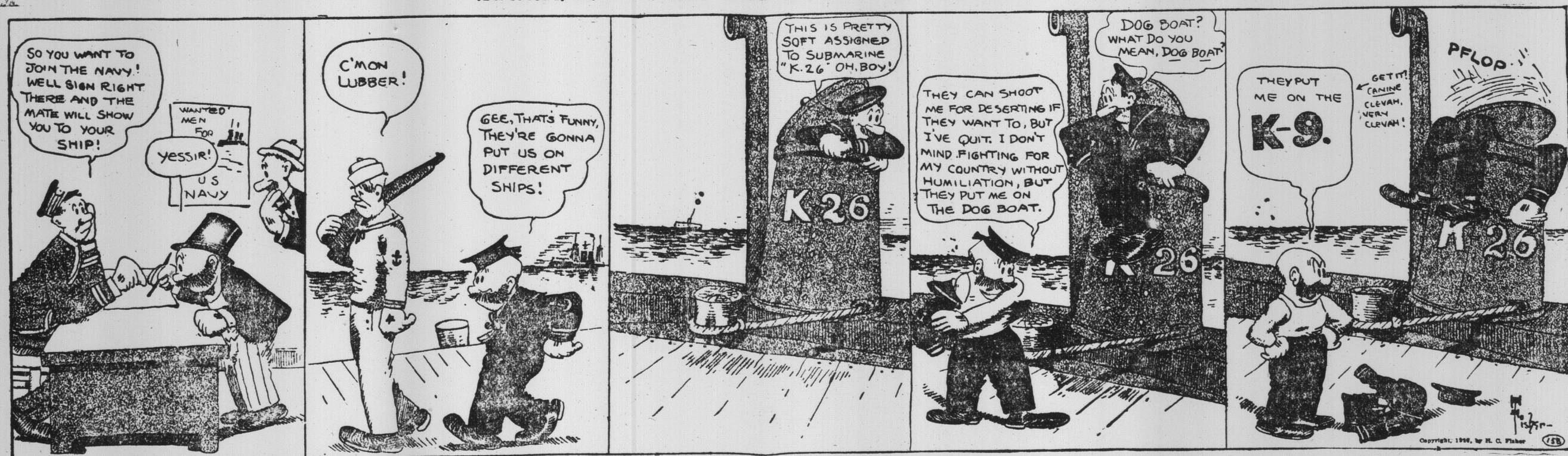
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By "Bud" Fisher