SPRYWHEEL

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About the House

Filling the Hope Chest.

First let us consider just what is expected of the bride in the way of house furnishings. Circumstances will always alter cases and the mode of life to be followed by and the probable income of the newly formed household should guide the bride-elect in her selection of materials, styles and amounts.

The following list is suggestive of the supplies usually provided by the bride and furnishes an adequate quantity of the essentials for the new home though more may be desirable in many instances.

6 sheets if only one bed. This allows for a makeshift bed in cases of emergency.

4 sheets for each bed if more than one bed, but all of the same size.

2 pillows for each bed.

2 pillow cases for each pillow.

1 mattress pad for each bed.

1 pair of blankets for each bed. If only one bed, an extra pair should be provided for emergencies.

1 spread for each bed.

1 bath robe for each bed.

6 face towels per person.

6 bath towels per person.

2 rubber bathroom rugs.

6 washcloths per person.

1 doz. for each dresser or chiffonier.

2 pairs net rugs for bedrooms.

2 rugs for the dining-room table.

2 dozen of napkins per week per person.

2 doilies for buffet.

1 doz. knife and silver towels, linen or cotton.

6 roller towels. Hemmed flour sacks are excellent.

6 kitchen cleanery hand towels.

6 dish cloths and mop rags.

6 pot holders, large and soft.

1 laundry bag.

1 ironing board pad and two cover sheets.

Additional items which are not absolutely essential but are very nice to have and make nice gifts for the chest, are:

Hot dish pads, tray cloths, luncheon cloths, luncheon sets, tea napkins, centre piece guest towels, silverware cases, toast, muffin and hot roll covers, dust protection cases for napkins, doilies, centrepieces and tablecloths, dust protectors for suits and dresses, cushions of various shapes and sizes and table runners for living room or library.

The bride should be provided with a good street costume and outfit suitable for travel, church, shopping and calling; one outfit appropriate for informal home entertaining; three house dresses; plenty of aprons; such amount of lingerie and hosiery as she is accustomed to use during a season.

The oblong plate doilies with square centrepieces or central runners have superseded the round doily sets in popularity for the time being. These, made in natural colored linen with buffet scarf to match, are very effective and can be developed in either the Italian drawnwork, cross-stitch design and rolled hems or in the applique motifs. Unbleached muslin is often used for these but for table purposes it is an unwise selection of material, for its close weave makes it extremely difficult to remove the stains so apt to appear at meals. A more loosely woven cotton material such as shrunk cotton or Indianhead should be used if linen is impossible.

Linen is also best for towels, if one can afford it, as it is soft and very absorbent in the looser weaves. A cheaper linen is preferable to a finer cotton for towels, if one is looking for service rather than appearance.

The marking of the household linens is usually done by the bride before marriage and with her own initials. If she should desire to have the initials of her future husband used the linen is left unmarked until after the wedding ceremony has been performed.

If the new home has already been selected, so that the size of the rooms and the number of windows and their sizes can be determined, it is usually considered customary for the bride to furnish the curtains for the bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen. These usually follow out the color scheme of the bedding and towels if one has put a note of color in them. The unbleached muslin with applique motifs in sateen work up nicely here and are more practical than in the dining-room as the laundering is less frequent. The tiny figured percales that have just come into the market are a little newer and are very pretty for valances, side drapes and spreads. Touches of black help wonderfully to set them off. Dotted Swiss with pique borders is extremely dainty if one wishes to emphasize daintiness. Basket cloth combines very well with the colored ginghams and percales for a spread, having a nice weight and attractive weave.

Do not slight the house dresses and work aprons for the trousseau. These are indeed the most important feature of the chest, for it is in these that probably two-thirds of your future time will be spent.

A Home-Made Shower Bath.

A shower bath that costs us less than a dollar is a luxury that everyone on this farm, from the hired man up, enjoyed last summer. We had been farming a year and doing without modern comforts, missing them sorely. Our problem, how to get them, is the same as that of many a tenant. The "handy man" attacked it, with the result that showers were on tap whenever needed. He bought a large wooden lard pail and bored a hole in the bottom, through which he could slip a quarter-inch pipe. This pipe he fitted with a pair of lock-nuts, and a short pipe with a cut-off to control the flow of water. A short piece of rubber hose connected this pipe with the shower-head. The shower-head we had on hand.

Accordingly, the total cash outlay for our shower bath was:

Lard Bucket	$0.40
Lock-nuts for ¼-inch pipe	.02
2 ¼-inch long nipples	.04
¼-inch cut-off	.50
Total	$0.96

A shower-head can be purchased for about seventy-five cents, or a tinsmith can make one for less than that. A smaller bucket can be used, as two gallons is plenty of water for one shower. Ours contains eight gallons, which is unnecessarily large. Still, on a hot day, after field work—!

Our shower bath is located in the washhouse, which has a good cement floor with a drain. The bucket was set on a couple of crosspieces directly over the drain; or it could be hung from a hook in the ceiling.

The drawback to our bath is that we have to lift the water up to the bucket and pour it in, cold or warm, as desired. The "handy man" intends to rig it up this summer with a pulley arrangement whereby it can be lowered for filling and easily pulled back into place. But crude as it is, it made possible refreshing baths for the whole family.

Farm people need not go without all conveniences!—D. S.

Dye Old Wrap, Skirt, Sweater, Curtains In Diamond Dyes

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old worn, faded things new. Even if she has never dyed before, she can put a rich, fadeless color into shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything! Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

Cheese Century Old.

Some of the wealthy families in Switzerland possess cheeses more than a century old which are served only on the most important occasions.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

Every Man For Himself

By HOPKINS MOORHOUSE

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CHAPTER XXV

The little sweet-toned French clock that stood on the mantel above the fireplace in the library chimed the half hour after midnight as the Honorable Milton Waring replenished the decanter and pried the cap from a fresh bottle of plain soda.

"Even if all the servants have been dismissed for the night, that is no reason why we can't have another little drink, gentlemen. J. C., old man, say 'when.' Help yourself to another cigar, Blatch."

As a host few could outshine the Honorable Milton in geniality, and there was little room in any man's system for pessimism in company with four glasses of the Honorable Milt's special brand of Kentucky Bourbon. J. Cuthbert Nickleby's manner was one of open enthusiasm. Elation possessed him. His laugh was frequent and boisterous. Any doubts he may have entertained at midnight that the deal was going through had been dispelled within the half hour during which the meeting had been in progress. Brazen as the whole thing was, its very boldness apparently had captured the imagination of Waring and Ferguson. Nickleby felt a huge satisfaction in his own perspicacity; he had not cultivated these two men during the past few months for nothing. He knew them and he was about to convert that knowledge into cash and bid them farewell.

It was a good time to be moving along. Nickleby had made money during the past year. His temporary control of the Interprovincial Loan & Savings Company had enabled him to manipulate to considerable personal advantage; but he was quite aware of the fact that his methods were liable to be questioned sooner or later, and the next annual meeting of the shareholders was not far away. Besides, the unexpected arrival of Harrington Rives on the scene and his very evident intention of getting on his feet by hanging on to Mr. Nickleby's coattails compelled a change of plans and the seeking of pastures new. Friend Rives knew too much and was himself too well known to be a safe companion in their present location. Rives and he could work together to mutual advantage, beyond doubt; but it would have to be in some new territory where the limelight had never played upon either of them in the past.

Accordingly when Nickleby discovered that Rives had some valuable mining concessions in Mexico, it had seemed very desirable for them to become partners and try their fortunes in a country where wealth awaited a pair of up-to-date filibusters like them and where political disturbances held forth untold opportunities for their peculiar abilities. To carry out their plans they needed all the capital they could scrape together. Hence the present proposal to unload all the Nickleby interests as quickly as possible for as much ready cash as might be.

The logical victim was the Honorable Milton Waring. Already Nickleby felt that his cultivation of the honorable gentleman had proceeded far enough to justify some boldness. He had succeeded in getting the Honorable Milt pretty well entangled in speculative investments and under his thumb by way of certain personal loans, protected by personal notes. In addition, there was the little flyer in real-estate which the Honorable Milton and his satellite, Blatchford Ferguson, had put through with Nickleby's assistance. That little transaction would cost the honorable gentleman his portfolio with the Government if it became known. So that, taking everything into consideration, Mr. Nickleby felt quite confident that he could persuade the Honorable Milton Waring and Blatchford Ferguson to fall in with the somewhat ambitious plans which President Nickleby had conceived for disposing of his stock in the Interprovincial Loan & Savings Company at a satisfactory figure.

These plans amounted practically to theft; but this was something which Nickleby would not admit, even to himself. He preferred to call it "high finance," "clever dealing," "sharp practice" perhaps. But he had no intention of overstepping the law. If, after he was safely away trouble developed as a result of the situation which he left behind him, that would be the least of his worries. The "mismanagement" of his successors in the control of the loan company would be responsible, not J. Cuthbert Nickleby.

The old Abercrombie farm, outside the city limits, had been a happy discovery. The property really was a valuable one and before many years went by it was destined to rise in value rapidly as the city grew. The place had dropped into neglect of late and the old lady who had fallen heir to the estate was a non-resident. Rives had discovered that this spinster, Miss Patience Hollinsworth, was in her dotage and for a man of Rives' ability the rest had been easy. He had secured an option on the farm at a ridiculous price. Nickleby thereupon had had it sub-divided into blocks and streets and building lots, and the beautiful new residential suburb of "River Glen" had appeared in blue print.

At the moment these very blueprints, mounted on beaver-board, were propped in convenient position about the library. On the Honorable Milton's desk reposed sundry legal documents pertaining to the transfer of the Abercrombie property and certain other papers awaiting signature.

"I've seen Fawkner, of Suburban Trolleys Ltd., and it will be a simple matter for them to extend their line as soon as you're ready to put 'River Glen' on the market," remarked Nickleby. "Properly advertised, gentlemen, that subdivision will net a clean half million. I'm getting quite excited about it myself and I only wish I was going to be on hand to handle it personally."

"I'm sure you do," commented Ferguson. "With things moving as they are at present, it ought to go, Milt."

"It looks good to me," was the Honorable Milton Waring's ready response.

"The proposition is certainly an exceptional one," went on Nickleby.

"Very exceptional," grinned Ferguson, running his hand up along the bald streak on top of his head. "So much so, J. C., that you've got to convince us that this 'control' of the Interprovincial you are to hand over to us in bona fide beyond question. We'd be in a fine mess if we lost out at the annual meeting, wouldn't we?"

"Yes, that is important, J. C.," nodded Waring. "You might just go into that end of it a little more fully. Why not begin at the beginning and tell us exactly how you got yourself elected President and how you propose to cover up?"

And with an easy laugh Mr. Nickleby did so. Because when one is talking to "friends" whom one has under thumb and who are about to shoulder heavy responsibilities one can afford to talk freely; because, also, whisky loosens the tongue and enables one to visualize a flock of poultry out of a basket of eggs! Then, too, there is inspiration in nods of approval and expressions of admiration, and both Honorable Milton Waring, and Mr. Blatchford Ferguson were prodigal of these as the recital progressed.

Certainly it was an amazing confession. With considerable gusto did J. Cuthbert Nickleby explain the various moves by which he had dethroned the Lawson interests and usurped control of the Interprovincial Loan & Savings Company. The quiet gathering together of proxies, the appointment of dummy directors, the "purchase" of others, the "personal loans" which silenced others still, the failure of "Old Nat" to produce his authority for voting the Bradford block of stock—all of these factors Mr. Nickleby set forth with a lucidity and frankness which aimed to convince his two auditors that when they and their associates assumed "control" it would be absolute, with no possibility of failure in swinging the annual meeting to suit themselves.

"By heaven, Nickleby, you're a wizard!" cried Ferguson at last, unable longer to restrain his enthusiasm. "You've got the situation tied up in a pretty knot and no mistake. Hasn't he, Milt? Take it from me, J. C., if you'd been cruising the high seas in the days of Captain Kidd, you'd have given him a run for his money! Some buccaneer, believe he!" and he went off into a peal of laughter born of sheer admiration.

"Quit your kidding, Blatch," grinned Mr. Nickleby modestly, as he reached for the decanter, quite unconscious of the pun. "But I hope you're now convinced that this proposition is feasible and quite in order."

"I don't know about that," objected the Honorable Milton slowly. "It's clear enough that you've got things in your own hands just now, J. C., and can shove through this deal O.K. But your whole control rests upon the fact that the Bradford stock is side-tracked. Supposing Nat Lawson locates that missing power-of-attorney? What then?"

"I give you my word that he can't do it," chuckled Nickleby.

"That's all very well. But supposing he does? How do you know he can't?"

"Because I do." Nickleby set down his glass triumphantly. "I don't mind letting you into a little secret, gentlemen. That power-of-attorney has been destroyed."

"Are you sure?" gasped Ferguson.

"I ought to be. I burned it myself!"

"No! You're stuffing us, J. C. You may be clever; but you're not as clever as that! Say, will you swear to that?"

"Here's a Bible, Blatch. Make him swear to it and the deal's on." The Honorable Milton handed a small Bible across the desk as he spoke. "If that's the situation, I guess it's safe to go ahead."

"You son-of-a-gun!" cried Ferguson, when Nickleby had duly taken his oath. "I don't mind admitting that when I first heard your proposition I thought it was impossible to get away with it. You buy a farm, turn it into a subdivision, hand it over to us, then we hand it back to you as collateral for a loan of $250,000, with which we purchase from you the subdivision and all your stock in the company, which gives us control of the transaction—Phew! give me air!"

"You understand, Nickleby, that we've got to be mighty careful how this thing is handled," said Waring gravely. "It's taking chances."

"'Nothing venture, nothing win,'" quoted Nickleby. "But I'll cover it up. Leave that to me."

"Lawson has a lot of friends, remember. There's Ben Wade, for instance——"

"You needn't worry about him, Milt. He hasn't been able to get together more than thirty per cent. of the votes."

"And there's Timothy Drexel—He's a director, isn't he?"

"That old fool! Yes, he's a director; but he's putty! Hand him some taffy and you can pat him into any shape you like. You should have heard his speech when he nominated me for president last year," and Nickleby laughed heartily at the recollection.

The Honorable Milton Waring got up and began to pace the room. It was evident that there were certain aspects of the deal which disturbed him.

"If my connection with this thing ever got out, Blatch," he said, pausing in front of the lawyer, "it would mean—the finish!"

"Oh, hang the political end of it, Milt!" exclaimed Ferguson impatiently. "Between us, J. C. and I will see that you are protected legally. And anyway, what's the use of being in politics if you don't get a share of the loaves and fishes while you've got the chance? All politicians are supposed by the public to be feathering their own nests, and you might as well feather yours when you've got to come under the accusation anyway. It's all in the game. If you've got the spondulicks you can do anything these days. It's every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost!"

"There's a lot of truth in what you say, Blatch. Well, let's get down to business and get it over with," sighed the Honorable Milton Waring.

Abruptly he sat down at his desk and reached for the papers.

(To be continued.)

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And the new NIPS—the candy-coated peppermint gum, is also a great treat for your sweet tooth.

All from the Wrigley factories where practice has made perfection.

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93

CANADA'S PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

ONE HUNDRED MILLS IN OPERATION IN FIVE PROVINCES.

Rapid Growth of Manufacture Indicated by Doubling of Capital in Three Years.

The pulp and paper industry is rightly regarded as one of the most important of Canadian manufacturing industries, this being strikingly demonstrated by the figures for its operation during 1920, just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total capital investment is given as $347,553,333, of which $221,472,538 is in pulp and paper mills, $103,653,445 in pulp mills, and $22,421,350 in exclusively paper mills. This, it may be added, was considerably increased during the early months of 1921.

The total number of all mills is returned as 100, Quebec leading with 46, Ontario next with 37, the other provinces being represented as follows: British Columbia 6; Nova Scotia 6 and New Brunswick 5. Both as respects the number of mills and the capital investment, Quebec is the centre of the industry, the investment in that province being given as $176,347,339. It has also the largest number of employees; the investment in other provinces was: Ontario $109,169,597; British Columbia, $36,781,030; New Brunswick $19,306,854; Nova Scotia, $948,012. In the last two provinces, the investment is wholly in pulp mills. Quebec has the largest number of pulp mills, 18; Ontario has 13; Nova Scotia 6; New Brunswick 5; British Columbia 4. Ontario has the largest number of paper mills, 14, being in Ontario has 13 combined pulp and paper mills, while British Columbia has 2.

The combined output of pulp and paper mills during 1920 was valued at $278,192,690, of which $176,000,000 was in wood pulp and $102,192,690 in paper. In the value of wood pulp produced Quebec led with $84,000,000; Ontario is credited with $72,000,000 and British Columbia with $20,000,000.

Total Production of Pulp.

The total production of wood pulp in 1920 was 3,960,102 tons, of which 1,201,881 was ground wood pulp, valued at $63,757,245, and 2,758,221 tons were for export, the value of the latter being $112,781,615. Quebec produced 971,705 tons, valued at $51,298; forty-five per cent. of the total for export. Ontario produced 1,201,881 tons, valued at $63,757,245, only about 30 per cent. for export. British Columbia's production was 218,582 tons, valued at $11,593,246, one-third of which was for export. New Brunswick's production was 6,700 tons, valued at $1,000,000. In production of sulphite pulp Ontario led with a total of 447,469, which represented 45 per cent. of the total tons; Quebec came second with 407,000 tons, valued at $62,487,000; British Columbia's production was 147,289 tons, valued at $14,000,000. In these three provinces the production of paper was practically confined to newsprint. In respect to newsprint production Ontario held first place with a total value of 380,943 tons, valued at $58,000,000. Quebec was second with 358,000 tons, valued at $55,889,125, the high figure secured for the smaller production, doubtless, due to better grades. British Columbia's production was 136,568 tons, valued at $21,000,000. In addition to her production of newsprint, Ontario produced $12,586,361 worth of writing paper, 197 of wrapping paper, $7,218,000 of boards and $1,122,800 of other products. Quebec's output of writing paper was $9,282,440; wrapping paper $7,700,947; boards $3,000,000; and other paper products $3,000,000. The total value for all Canada of the different classes of paper produced was: newsprint $275,696 tons, $55,139,200; writing paper 23,196 tons, $5,798,807; wrapping paper 77,292 tons, $7,729,200; boards 36,041 tons, $3,604,092.

Employees and Wages.

The number of employees in 1920 was 31,298 and the salaries and wages paid were $31,273,858, Quebec employing far the largest number of employees, 16,223, who drew $21,295,467. Ontario had 10,644 employees, who drew $7,737,737; British Columbia 1,737, who drew $1,846,975; New Brunswick 1,737, who drew $1,846,975; while Nova Scotia's mills employed but 558 persons, with a pay bill of $332,705. Of the total number of employees, 19,108 were engaged in paper mills.

It is interesting to note that the total quantity of wood used in the industry during 1920 was 3,[illegible] cords, of which 1,873,024 cords were spruce, the total cost of all wood to the mill being $15,404,889. Quebec was the heaviest user with 1,[illegible] cords, Ontario coming next with 1,[illegible] 672 cords. Next to spruce, balsam fir was most used, the latter being followed by poplar following in the order mentioned.

The handiest receptacle for holding string is an inverted flower pot. A small one will do, and as string comes to hand all knots should be untied and the string joined together, and the ball placed under the pot.

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Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toe, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.