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For the
Boys and Girls

A VISIT TO AN ENGLISH JAM FACTORY

You would hardly expect to find a blacksmith's shop in a jam factory, would you? Yet that is what I found in one, and what is more, the smithy was just shoeing a splendid, strong horse—a Percheron.

No doubt this sight is not to be seen in every jam factory, but this particular factory, which is not far away from that town famous throughout the world for its university, Cambridge, Eng., is situated right amidst the orchards where the fruit is grown from which the jam is made. Horses are used for drawing the carts into which the fruit is placed when it is gathered, and so the blacksmith's shop is a necessary part of the jam factory.

In fact, the making of the jam is only a part, and quite a small part, of the whole paraphernalia of a jam factory. The processes of bottling and canning, of making the cans and labeling them, together with the machinery required for these purposes, make the actual jam-making appear to be an unimportant part of these huge works.

Imagine to yourself that old cart horse coming in with a cart-load of plums. He pulls up at one side of the factory where the fruit is unloaded and placed on trolleys. These

trolleys run on a miniature railway, there being miles and miles of track all over the factory. So the fruit reaches the kitchens where it is made into jam.

THROUGH SILVER-LINED TUBES.

The bottles then have to be filled, and so the jam is sent through silver-lined tubes from the kitchen to a machine which has a horizontal revolving circular platform on which the empty bottles are placed. Only one operator is needed for each machine. She sets it in motion, watches the bottles being filled, and stops the jam from flowing at the right time. The bottles themselves have already been thoroughly cleaned in another machine, having been washed in boiling water.

As the bottles are filled they are taken from the machine by another girl and covers put on. First a tissue paper is placed on the jam and then a patent cover is added. The bottle is then placed in another machine which extracts any air remaining in it, so that the jam will remain perfectly fresh for an indefinite period.

The cover which is used is one which was invented by one of the engineering staff of the firm and is an ingenious feature. It is very ef-

fective and its cost is small; but it means that the bottles are useful for other purposes after the jam has been used.

The bottles have yet to be labeled, packed, and then stored or dispatched. The labeling is an easy matter—a machine doing this job very quickly and efficiently. The bottles are put onto a moving platform, and as they are carried along they are first smeared with gum and then each one picks up a label which automatically wraps itself round the bottle.

MAKING BOXES.

Before the bottles can be packed, the boxes in which to pack them have to be made, and so inside the jam factory is a box-making factory. Tree trunks are brought in at one end and complete boxes go out the other. First of all, a sawing machine saws the tree-trunk up into a number of planks of a certain thickness. These planks are then put into a machine which cuts them into pieces of a certain length for the ends. The side pieces are put in a machine which stamps them with the firm's name, and nailing machines finish the job.

The thing that interested me most about this box-making department was that all the sawdust and waste wood is collected in sacks and taken upstairs to a machinery room. It is there made into a gas, which in turn becomes the fuel for developing the power for driving all the machines in that department.

The can-making shop is somewhat similar. There sheets of tin are first cut into the sizes required for the cans. Each piece is put into a machine which shapes it into cylindrical form and also solders it together. The joint is then tested to see that it is airtight. In the same way the bottoms are cut out and soldered on. Finally, when the cans have been filled with fruit, the tops are placed on, soldered and tested, and then the cans are labeled in the same way as the bottles.

THE PACKING ROOM.

The packing room is a busy place and is in itself a geography lesson, for here the goods are packed in boxes and marks and addresses are put on them ready for shipment to all parts of the world. Some of the boxes say "New York," others "Calcutta," still others "Buenos Aires," and so on.

From the packing room the boxes are run on trolleys to a large opening in the wall whence they are lowered into a goods train on a railway siding alongside the factory. A train load of

jams is dispatched every night, and a fleet of motorlorries is also packed and sent off each day to all parts of England.

Down in the engine room are six huge furnaces. Four of them are oil burners, which are much pleasanter for the men to work than the coal burners. There are machines of all descriptions.

As there is an engineering staff of 140, you can realize that there must be a lot of machinery to look after. These machines have to be kept in order, so there is a big repair shop and there they make new machines, too.

You will remember that the jam is sent through silver-lined tubes and this means that there must be a silver-plating shop for re-plating these tubes and all parts of the machines, ovens, and so on through which the jam passes.

CONTENTED WORKERS.

You will not be surprised to hear that it requires a great many people to work in all these different departments—and there are other departments in addition to those described—so an important part of the business of the firm is the welfare of its employees. Clothes are provided for their use in the factory and a laundry is maintained so that they may always have them clean. There is a very large canteen for the midday meals. Playing fields are provided, and a fine old country house has been converted into a club for them. Instruction classes are held in various subjects which any of the employees are at liberty to attend. And so going round the factory it is natural that one should notice the happy, healthy, and contented appearance of those who work there. —A. E. S. T.

Possessions.

Wherever man has tried to possess others he has lost possession of himself. That is the price inevitably paid by any class or section of the community which seeks to dominate the lives and restrict the liberty of its fellows.

And as with individuals so with nations; there is no greatness of possession in holding that which involves the deprivation of others, the diminution of their freedom, their happiness, their power of self-development. That is not true kingdom. It is the manufacture of slaves. But if we lay up treasure . . . in the development of our sense of beauty, our faculty for joy, we have sometimes here on earth which neither moth nor rust can corrupt, nor thieves steal. Our possessions then are things that can arouse no base covetousness, we need not hold them under lock and key, or make laws for their protection, for none can deprive us of them. And while you so hold them on such free and noble conditions, you do not fail to dispense something of their beauty and worth to those with whom you associate.

These possessions, with which you have enriched your lives, make no man poorer, rob no fellow creature of his right, conflict not with the law of charity to all.

Seeking possession upon those lines, you shall find that noble things do tend to make possible a form of possession in which all alike may share; that architecture, music, literature and painting do offer themselves to the service of a far nobler and more communal interpretation of wealth than that which would keep it for separate and individual enjoyment. A thousand may look upon the beauty of one picture, and detract nothing, in the enjoyment of each, from the enjoyment of all; nor has virtue or value gone out of it because so many have looked on it; and so it is (or so it may be) with all beauty whether we find it in nature or in art.—Laurence Housman, in "Ploughshare and Pruning-Hook."

For Colds—Minard's Liniment.

The Sower.

Day is a golden grain of corn
Which the sun sows;
Night is the crow that eats the corn
Before it grows.

Around, around that field the world
Ever the crow
Follows the sower as he walks
Still to and fro.

Oh, look behind you, sun, to see
Who follows black—
Ironic and laconic—on
Your patient track.

He will not turn—he will not see—
Or does not care:
Ever he flings his seed to be
Night's golden fare.

And if some day the sun should tire,
Then (dark wings furled)
The crow of night would pause and perch
Upon the world.

—E. Merrill Root.

Unlike some varieties of snakes,
anamondas can never be tamed.

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' Course of Training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the school, a monthly allowance and traveling expenses to and from New York. For further information write the Superintendent.

ISSUE No. 6—'27.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada

The fifty-eighth annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada, held at the head office, marked the close of a very successful year and was attended by a large gathering of shareholders.

Several announcements of special interest were made both by Sir Herbert Holt, president, and C. E. Neill, general manager. In his address, Sir Herbert Holt gave a complete review of the outstanding features of the growth in Canada's trade and industry and took the view that during the past year there had been steady and substantial improvement in almost every department of Canada's business life.

Discussing the necessity of the reducing of all taxes, Sir Herbert said: "What Canada needs is to follow the example set by the United States in the reduction of all taxes and in the cost of government, so that by economies due to the efficiency of administration we may secure a substantial reduction in the total burden of taxation rather than a change of incidence. Canada has frequently shown that she is not without courage in facing her economic problems, and there are indications that a bold co-operative policy of administrative economy on the part of all governments would meet with strong public approval and support."

C. E. Neill, general manager, gave a number of interesting particulars of

the Bank's growth and expansion during the year. Of special import was the increase of \$6,904,587 in commercial loans in Canada. This reflected business activity arising from the country's growing prosperity.

Referring to the constructive co-operation the Bank had been in a position to give towards the development of Canada's foreign trade, Mr. Neill said in part:

"Since this bank first commenced to establish branches abroad over twenty-five years ago, we have acquired an intimate knowledge of many foreign markets. We have done our utmost to use this knowledge for the benefit of Canadian trade by placing foreign buyers in touch with our exporters and locating advantageous sources of supply for Canadian importers. The Managers of our foreign branches are familiar with Canadian products, and it goes without saying that our opportunities to be of service have been numerous, more particularly since the majority of our foreign branches are located in countries which are not competitors of Canada, but rather buyers of our products and suppliers of our necessities. I know that during this past quarter of a century we have been able to facilitate the movement of Canadian goods to the extent of many millions of dollars."



A CHIC NEW FROCK.

Charmingly youthful is the attractive frock shown here, having the modish surplice closing, tucks at each shoulder and a becoming round collar. The long sleeves are gathered to wrist-bands and are finished with frills. The front of the skirt is shirred to the bodice and there is a narrow belt across the one-piece back. A chic bow is placed at the left hip and buttons adorn the front closing at the neck. No. 1473 is for misses and small women and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3 3/4 yards 39-inch material, or 2 3/4 yards 54-inch. Price 20c the pattern.

Many styles of smart apparel may be found in our Fashion Book. Our designers originate their patterns in the heart of the style centres, and their creations are those of tested popularity, brought within the means of the average woman. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto. Patterns sent by return mail.

Athletes use Minard's Liniment.

The Superlative Starling.

The starling as a bird is an interesting study; he has a very prettily marked coat, with all sorts of gleams and gloms and iridescences in it. He suits his colors to the day. On a grey, dull morning, the starling is habited in decent pepper and salt, like a respectable farmer; on a day of sunlight, he has the changeful sheen of the dove, the radiance of the rainbow, the broken lights of spilt petrol! Then his bill is so sharp and long, and used so vigorously, that it is a pleasure to see him at work. He never takes anything quietly or tranquilly. He is always in superlatives. He is forever in a tremendous hurry and fuss, frightfully hungry, desperately busy. He goes about as if he were catching a train. He eats as if it were his first meal for weeks, and his last chance of food for a month . . .

Some years ago I spent a winter in Scotland. . . The starlings had taken a fancy to roost in a little island on a lake, which was overgrown with thickets of rhododendrons. . . As the sun set, one used to see troops arriving from every direction, until at last there was a dense mass of birds all on the wing, flying round and round over the island. From a mile away one could see the mass like a great shifting, shadowy balloon, now densely packed, now bursting out at the top or the side like a waving flag. At last, when the muster was complete, at some given signal, they sank silently on to the island. A minute or two were spent in finding their perches, and then arose a wild din, a sort of evening hymn, every starling shrieking its loudest. After a few minutes again, as though by a signal, the noise suddenly stopped, not gradually, but like steam shut sharply off.

The starlings in their flight are a very satisfactory kind of community. They are healthy, sensible, greedy and strong. None of them ever seem out of sorts or out of spirits. . . They do not seem to be conscious of the pressure of social problems. They are on a splendid level of common sense and activity. It is true that they are a thoroughly bourgeois type. One cannot imagine a starling singing under the moon, in a fine rapture, like the nightingale. . . They are eminently courageous and humorous; but . . . they no doubt consider the lark a fool for spending his time and strength in singing and soaring, and as for the nightingale, they would no doubt despise a bird which wasted time that might be devoted to refreshing sleep, in ecstasies about the moon and the garden-scents. — A. C. Benson, in "Along the Road."

GOOD NEWS

For the Radio Fan, Dealer or Professional Set Builder.

We are now ready to place on the market a complete New 1927 Line of Low-Loss Coils, Condensers, Transformers, Vernier Dials, Vacuum Tubes and Complete Sets.

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