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Canadian Control of Nickel for World Peace

In discussing the proposed merger of the International and Mond Nickel companies, The Mail and Empire this week says:—

"Canadian control of International Nickel, gained by a spectacular battle on the stock exchanges of Toronto, Montreal and New York, is but a part of Great Britain's policy to ensure world peace by dominating the source of supply of one of the essential implements of war. While the public watched the sensational rise of nickel on the money markets, the significant move back of it all was a British fight for peace; and the results will be worldwide. That was a feeling which gained

local credence on Saturday, and when Mr. J. Y. Murdoch returned from New York he confirmed it as the impression of the big financiers of that city.

"The International-Mond negotiations are still in progress, according to New York authorities with a likelihood that the deal will be completed this week.

"The skirmish in the world's drama of peace was fought out on the money markets. It has been under way for several months, but all the public saw of it was the gradual rise of nickel and last's weeks fireworks. The general story which has gained credence in New York is that it all began nearly two years ago when the British Chemical Commission made its report to the British Government. Sir Alfred Mond (Lord Melchett) was chairman of the commission. Two points of marked significance to the British Empire and to the peace of the world were indicated by the commissioners.

"One was that, during the Great War, Canadian nickel went to the United States, and prior to the advent of the States in the war it may have gone to Germany. Charges were freely made at the time that it did reach enemy territory. The second discovery was that in the event of future wars the British Empire would be in a bad way so far as copper was concerned.

"So the wheels began to turn. British interests found a source of copper in the form of a contract with Noranda. Then Canadian interests gained control of International Nickel, wresting it from the States through market plays. Those are the two big moves which have followed the findings of the British Chemical Commission, and rumour has it that there are more to come. In fact J. Y. Murdoch, recently returned from New York, declared that the future would be well worth watching. The leading Canadians credited with controlling International Nickel are Sir Herbert Holt, John W. McConnell and James A. Richardson."

Kansas City Star:—An Atchison man tells The Globe that Lot's wife had nothing on his wife; although the Atchison man's wife has never turned into a pillar of salt when she looks back, she always turns into something—a telephone pole, another car, a ditch, or something.

NEW RECORD SET IN GOLD PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Output in 1927 Valued at \$38,300,464, as Compared with \$36,263,110 for the Previous Year.

Production of gold in 1927 from all sources in Canada amounted to 1,852,785 fine ounces valued at \$38,300,464 as against an output of \$1,754,223 fine ounces valued at \$36,263,110 in 1926, according to figures compiled at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This output established a new record.

The 1927 production was made up from the following sources: Fine gold contained in crude bullion made by gold mines, 1,638,149 ounces; alluvial gold, 38,131 fine ounces; fine gold in blister copper and base bullion made by Canadian smelters, 41,186 ounces; estimated recovery of gold in ores and concentrates exported to foreign smelters, 135,221 fine ounces; and 98 fine ounces from miscellaneous sources.

Six provinces and the Yukon produced gold as follows: Nova Scotia, 3,151 fine ounces; Quebec, 8331 fine ounces; Ontario, 1,627,050 fine ounces; Manitoba and Alberta, 224 fine ounces; British Columbia, 183,094 fine ounces; Yukon, 30,935 fine ounces.

Part of the Quebec gold was recovered in blister copper at the Noranda smelter and the remainder was contained in concentrates exported from the Tetrauit silver-lead-zinc mine. In Ontario, the Porcupine area contributed 1,154,120 fine ounces; Kirkland Lake produced 468,008 fine ounces; Sudbury district copper-nickel ores yielded 4,866 fine ounces and 56 ounces were derived from other sources. The output from the Porcupine camp showed a slight gain over the total for 1926 and the Kirkland Lake camp produced 35 percent more gold than in the preceding year.

Prospecting and development work in Manitoba was carried on actively during the year and the Central Manitoba mine was brought to the production stage in the closing months. From 1858 to 1892 British Columbia's output of gold was derived exclusively from alluvial deposits; in recent years lode gold has become of much greater importance.

In 1927 recoverable gold in ores and concentrates exported from British Columbia amounted to 119,687 fine ounces; gold in blister copper and base bullion produced reached 39,434 fine ounces; gold from free milling ores, 16,620 fine ounces and alluvial gold, 7,353 fine ounces. In the Yukon 30,778 fine ounces were recovered from alluvial deposits and the remainder was contained in ores exported.

In point of value among Canadian mineral products gold holds second place, being surpassed only by coal. Gold output values represent 15.5 percent of the total mineral production of the Dominion. As a world producer of gold Canada ranks third; the Union of South Africa and the United States occupy first and second places, respectively.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE GIVEN OF THE VENIOT DISLEASE

The London Free Press says:—"Tuesday morning the Free Press published a dispatch from Ottawa from a staff correspondent, who found that political interference had been responsible for the summary ousting after 16 years of faithful service and just before his pension was due, of an obscure rural mail carrier. It is a pitiable state of affairs when political influence can be used to upset such picayune appointments. Although a Government servant may perform his duties well and faithfully over a long period of years, there can be no feeling of safety or security so long as petty politicians are allowed to say who shall enter or remain in the service of His Majesty's Government in Canada. This disgusting case of a faithful worker given a raw deal as reward for good service, points to a system rotten with politics."

LADY JUDGES WOULD NOT STAND FOR ANY BOSSING

At a meeting of one of the young people's societies of a Sudbury church recently there was a debate on the question "Resolved that it is all right for women to smoke." Those on the affirmative entered the debate just for the sport of the thing but fully convinced before they started that though they spoke with the tongues of angels they had no chance of getting the decision with the audience there would be present at a church affair. However, they did their best and made out a good case for the affirmative, though, perhaps, they would have been shocked very much if any of the ladies had lit a fag while weighing the pros and cons of the debate. Contrary to expectations, however, the affirmative won the debate. The negative side spilled a lot of talk along the idea of keeping women in their place and to the effect that man was a superior sort of animal and had privileges accordingly more than possessed by the ordinary run of women. The lady judges did not say, "Now, just for that sort of guff, you lose the debate." No, they were too ladylike. They pointed out that the negative in the debate had opened up another argument and wandered completely from the issue. Accordingly, the lady judges put the negatives side orators in their places which was in the "also ran" class. The two morals to be drawn from the debate and its outcome are that men always lose out when they try to put women in their place, and that women may smoke if they want to, as the man can't stop them anyway.

BRAZIL'S TOURING TEST WON BY THE GRAHAM-PAIGE

Five Models Entered in 1200 Kilometer Run—Win Four Firsts and One Second

Graham-Paige cars, setting a remarkable record of consistent performance and reliability, made a clean sweep in Brazil's 1200 kilometer touring test last month, winning first place in every one of the four classes, while a fifth Graham-Paige car took second place in its class.

The "Washington Luis" touring test is held annually under the auspices of the Sao Paulo Good Roads Association, and covers a course from Sao Paulo to Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis and return, a distance of 745 miles. The contest is not a race but a four days' run under touring conditions, each car carrying four or five passengers. The run is closely supervised and checked at the several controls, and scoring is on the basis of economy in fuel consumption and freedom from troubles. The roads for this course are described as being "not too good."

The contestants this year numbered fifteen, of which thirteen were American (U.S.) cars. A Lancia (Italian) and a Mercedes (German) were the European entries. Altogether nine different makes were represented.

The prize for the best performance of all four classes went to Roberto Thiry, who piloted a four-speed Graham-Paige model 614, and finished with the best total score. Thiry, who was in the class for professional drivers with cars of less than 25 rated horsepower, thus won the coveted Washington Luis trophy.

The prize for professionals driving cars of more than 25 rated horsepower was won by Jose Armentano, who drove a four-speed Graham-Paige model 619.

In the amateur class, A. Nascimento, Jr., was first in the class of the higher powered cars, driving a Graham-Paige 619 model with four-speed transmission. In the class for cars of less than 25 rated horsepower, Jose Zoppell with a Graham-Paige 610 was victor. In this classification, the only other Graham-Paige entered in the run finished in second place. It was a 610 model driven by Marinho F. Jorge.

Despite the condition of the roads, the running time of the cars was better than that of the best railroad service between the terminal cities.

The victory of the Graham-Paige was the more significant in that three different chassis models won first places in their classifications—two firsts with the 619 models (six cylinder 119-inch

wheelbase) and one each for the 614 (six cylinder 114-inch wheelbase) and 610 (six cylinder 110-inch wheelbase). This conclusive victory has served to make the Graham-Paige, a recent newcomer in Brazil, the center of motoring interest, and especially to bring the Graham-Paige four-speed transmission into prominence. Three of the first-place winners were four-speed models, and their victory is in a large degree attributed to the increased efficiency of the new drive.

Simcoe Reformer:—A tiny typographical error often causes more comment than a column editorial.

Columbus (Ohio) State Journal:—If all the ringing and clarifying editorials which have been written on the progress of this campaign of education were placed end to end they would reach approximately to the point where they started from.

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Hilda and Phyllis talk about Insurance

Hilda: Oh, hello, Phyllis, your Confederation agent was over to see me again last night, but I haven't yet taken out my Endowment Policy.

Phyllis: Haven't you? Do you know, Hilda, I think you are rather foolish!

Hilda: But why?—It would mean so much money to save each year, and there are always so many things I want to buy.

Phyllis: That's exactly the point. You'll never save, because, so long as you have the money, you can't deny yourself anything. But once you have invested in a Confederation Endowment Policy you will meet the premiums on it just like any other bill—the same as I do.

Hilda: What a nuisance you are, Phyllis! You are so brutally logical.

Phyllis: Well, it's something to be logical, even if one is brutal! But I do wish you would telephone "my" Confederation man, as you call him, and settle it once for all.

Hilda: I believe I shall. After all, it might be rather nice to have a nest egg at forty.

Phyllis: Well, I expect to have—Cheerio!

Send for interesting pamphlet, freely sent upon request "A Woman's Future," which tells how to provide an assured income for life commencing at fifty, fifty-five or sixty.

Confederation Life Association

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