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Victoria Daily Colonist:—Both the people, as a whole, and their elected representatives, have created the false conception that legislative acts are some kind of panacea for all the ills conceivable. This is only true in isolated instances. Because it is not true always, practically every country suffers from over-government. The new psychology that is wanted is for the people to realize that they can help themselves better than any government can assist them.

When the Depreciation was the Other Way Round

Discussing the discount on Canadian money in the United States, The New Liskeard Speaker makes interesting comment on the time when the shoe was on the other foot and Canada accepted United States money at a discount. It should be noted, however, that in the days referred to by The Speaker there was logical reason for the discount on the United States dollar, while at the present time no one can give any reason why the Canadian dollar is depreciated. The reference in The Speaker, however, is of much interest. The Speaker says:—

"A few weeks ago we stated that when the winter-hotel people of the Southern States missed the familiar faces of Canadians who have for years been their winter guests they would ascertain that it was because when these tourists found that they could not get more than \$425 of American money for their cheque for \$500 they decided to spend their winters where our dollar was worth its face-value. "What has happened seems to have been what might have been expected. Not only are there fewer Canadians in the Southern States this winter, but there are more Americans touring in Canada than ever before because the tourists across the line can make enough discount by purchasing Canadian money to go a considerable way toward paying their travelling expenses.

"However, those who are responsible for the depreciation of Canadian money in the United States are making their money all right. The pity is that the United States has no law to check up such speculations.

"But minimize the injurious effects of the discount on our money as we may, the fact remains that it is injurious to Canada as well as irritating for who of us likes to admit that we cannot get as much for our money in any of the border towns as we can for American money, because in the banks the American dollar is worth at least 14 cents more than our dollar.

"And yet the writer remembers the day—upwards of sixty years ago—when Canadians would not pay more for the American dime or ten cent piece than eight cents, being a discount of twenty per cent. And a proportionate discount on all American silver was made in Canada at that time, the reason given being that there was so much American silver on the market it was worth the discount to pay for the extra work of handling it, counting it and putting it into parcels from one to ten dollars. It was a common occurrence for a business man to pay a fifty or a hundred dollar account without untieing and counting the package of silver.

"There has been no grumbling of late years about there being too much silver on the market. Indeed our people ought to have remembered in the long ago that if American silver was largely in circulation in Canada it was to pay for Canadian products, and we surely did need purchasers for our farm crops.

"Perhaps Canadians, after all, are only getting what is coming to them, for really, our people were not any too sympathetic with our neighbors across the line when the terribly dark days were theirs, following that long-drawn out war of neighbor against neighbor, and brother against brother."

Sudbury Star:—The suggestion is made that those Barrie folk who were so interested in seeing a hanging, might be given an actual experience on the trap, but so far there is no indication of the authorities acting upon the proposal.

Renfrew Mercury:—In the Ontario town of Deseronto the chief constable is resolved that no boys under the age of sixteen years shall possess a 22-calibre rifle. Dealers have been warned not to sell the weapon to boys who have seen less than sixteen winters, nor to supply them with ammunition. If once a boy becomes seventeen years of age he can legally purchase fire-arms and ammunition it is time an amendment were made to the law. The age ought to be raised to at least twenty. Life then would be safer for partridges, rabbits and birds of the air; also would be safer for children and adults, because many an accident occurs. It takes some parents a long while to learn that the 22-calibre rifle is no toy nor half-toy. It is a dangerous weapon—dangerous in the hands of boys.

T. & N. O. Follows a Route Made in 1686

French Trader Visited Moose Factory 246 Years Ago. The North is a Wonderful Country Says A. A. Cole, T. & N. O. Mining Engineer

In a recent address at North Bay to the Women's Canadian Club, A. A. Cole, mining engineer with the T. & N. O. Railway, gave an address of outstanding interest and importance to judge from the newspaper reports. It is regrettable that newspaper space does not always allow of fuller reference to such events as they have permanent value. However, reports have to be governed by all sorts of mechanical rules and by laws of time and space not generally understood outside the game itself. This is why editors grow grey.

In his address Mr. Cole dealt with Northern Ontario's abundant wealth, and the important part the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway has played in the opening up of the country. He referred in enthusiastic terms to the natural resources of the North and his remark that the territory served by the T. & N. O. was a wonderful country seems to be amply justified by the facts of the case.

The reports of the address show much of historical interest in regard to this North and its development. This North Land is a young country, so far as development is concerned, but its story goes back into the centuries. In his opening remarks the speaker went back in history to deal with the fur-traders of 300 years ago. He recalled how the French were coming up from the South in the St. Lawrence area, and the English coming from the North by Hudson and James Bay—each striving to gain control of the trade. The English, however, he said, were offering the most money and consequently were coaxing the trade to the Hudson and James Bays district. In 1636, he continued, a French trader came up by Mattawa and Lake Temiskaming and followed a trail to Moose Factory. On his way he discovered the Indians carrying on lead mining at a point five miles from where Cobalt is to-day located, Mr. Cole stated, and added that this was one of the first mines to be worked in Canada.

"The route taken by the French trader has been followed by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway," Mr. Cole explained. "A great deal of talk about the clay belt of the North lead the Government to build a railway to open up that part of the province, but actually it revealed a great many other natural resources of the country. First of all it found the silver camp of Cobalt in the late Autumn of 1903 and from that time production has been maintained at the average rate of one and three quarters tons of pure silver for every working day. The arrival of the railway in New Liskeard meant that it could transport its clover seed, green peas, blueberries and numerous other products of that district which have brought in huge sums of money. Then the gold country was reached, Porcupine, Noranda, Kirkland Lake. The pulp country, where to-day the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company are carrying on such successful activities, was also opened up by the railway. North of Cochrane was discovered the lignite coal, the various clays and vast deposits of gypsum. And lastly it made accessible the historic spot of Moose Factory and Moosonee."

Lantern slides of the country between

Ladies' Bowling League Scores for January 26th

The following are the Ladies' Bowling League scores for January 26th:—
N.B.B.O. 850 862 924 2636
Business Girls 695 672 810 2177
N.B.B.O. win four points.
Left-Overs 847 921 742 2510
Business College 719 813 783 2315
Left-Overs win three points.
Rambler 740 640 764 2144
Y.P.L. 738 692 909 2339
Y.P.L. win three points.
Moose 673 624 656 1963
Trained Nurses 621 612 553 1786
Moose win four points.
High single score—Mrs. A. Brodsur, 265
High total score—Miss O. Ramsay, 618.
Points scored in second period—Left-Overs, 24; N.B.B.O., 23; Business College, 19; Rambler, 13; Y.P.L., 13; Moose, 8; Business Girls, 7; Trained Nurses, 5.

KAPUSKASING TO IMPOSE FINES FOR CHIMNEY FIRES

With a view to decreasing the number of chimney fires, Kapuskasing council at its last meeting passed a by-law requiring that all chimneys in the town be cleaned at least once a year, if not in constant use, and twice a year if in constant use. It is stated that as a result of this by-law, a chimney fire will be regarded as prima facie evidence that the chimney has not been kept clean, and the owner will be liable to prosecution for breach of the by-law according to despatches coming from Kapuskasing.

Most towns suffer from chimney fires, some more than others, and some at some times more than others. When chimney fires become too frequent there is always temptation to adopt drastic measures to curb such fires on account of the cost of answering the alarms and the danger from this form of blaze. In planning to curb chimney fires, however, it would seem well to guard against discouraging too much the turning in of fire alarms. Small fires, and especially chimney fires, taken in time look like false alarms, but if there is effort made to avoid turning in an alarm, the apparently harmless fire may develop into a serious one, and the alarm may be turned in too late. It is a desirable thing to force all to keep chimneys clean to avoid danger of chimney fires, but it does not look so good to place any sort of a premium on turning in an alarm. The man who expects to be fined for having a dirty chimney is not likely to hurry to turn in an alarm and the danger is he may wait too long to save the fine and costs and in the end he may lose his property and the town may have corresponding loss.

North Bay and Moose Factory were then shown and briefly commented on by Mr. Cole and proved a most interesting feature of the programme. Many of the pictures depicted the activities in progress at the Abitibi Canyon while a great many views of Moose Factory were also shown, including a picture of "the old blacksmith shop," reputed to be the oldest building in Ontario. Mr. Cole also exhibited a number of specimens of pottery manufactured from the clays of Northern Ontario, and several samples of high grade gold and silver.

St. Catharines Standard:—For every dollar the Germans have paid in reparations, they have borrowed \$1.80. The Germans are a might smart race of people.

Dominion Bank Has Another Good Year

Deposits Well Maintained in 1931. Profits Only Slightly Below 1930. Dominion Bank Sound and Progressive.

The 61st annual statement of the Dominion Bank which was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting in Toronto on Wednesday the 27th instant, shows the bank in a very strong position, with earnings well maintained during 1931.

Net profits for the year showed only a very slight reduction compared with 1930. They amount to \$1,322,287, and are 18.89% of the paid up capital. After distributing \$840,000 in dividends to shareholders, providing \$211,297 for taxation, a contribution to officers pension fund of \$50,000 and a provision for depreciation of securities of \$200,000, the bank carried forward in profit and loss account \$465,209, or \$21,000 greater than was brought forward a year ago.

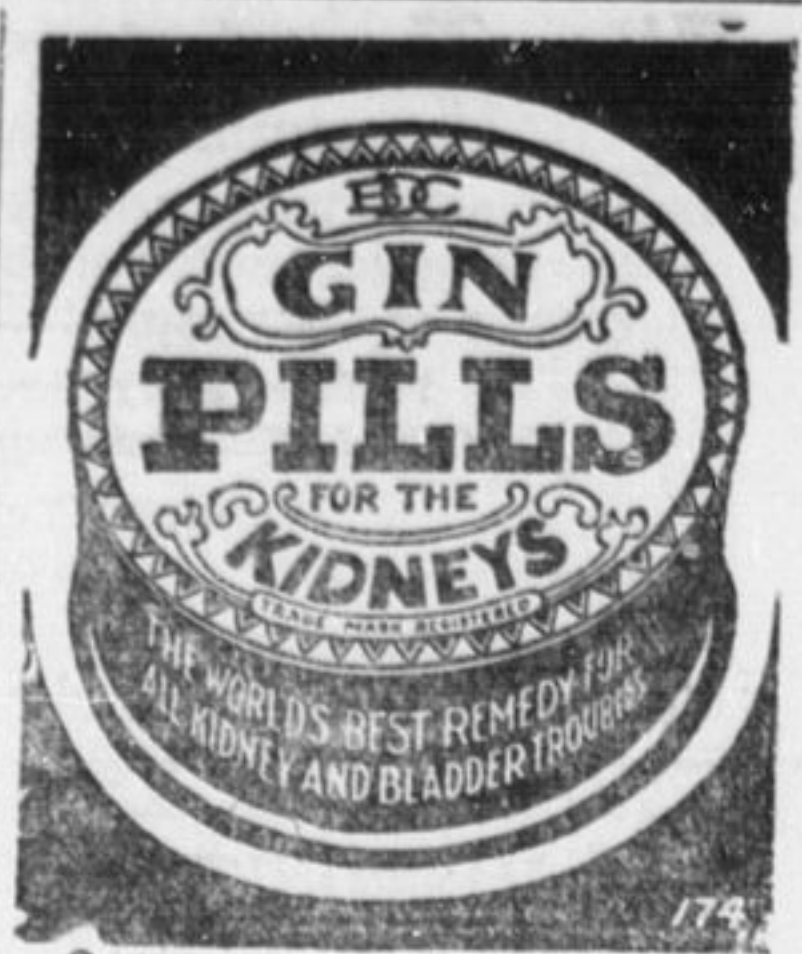
Deposits have been exceptionally well maintained at a total of \$105,449,095, compared with \$107,432,000 in 1930, a reduction of less than 2%. Deposits not bearing interest are \$20,173,278, and deposits bearing interest, \$85,275,816.

The very strong liquid position of the Dominion Bank is an outstanding feature of the statement. Immediately available assets at \$61,911,000 are over 54% of public liabilities.

The bank's total investments are \$26,353,000, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000. Of the total holdings \$23,597,000 consist of Dominion and Provincial Government and municipal securities. Naturally the reduced volume of general business during 1931 brought a reduction in current loans. The state-

ment shows figures under this heading, however, of \$61,248,986, or only 5.4 per cent. under those of the previous twelve months.
The paid up capital of the bank is \$7,000,000, with reserve fund and undivided profits \$9,465,209.

Orillia News-Letter:—Persia has at last become a civilized country. Its women are casting aside the veil and exhibiting themselves on the stage. Formerly it was taboo for any Persian woman to be an actress. Now there is a theatre on the main street of Teheran in which Persian girls take the female roles. And the innovation is making a great hit with the Persian public.



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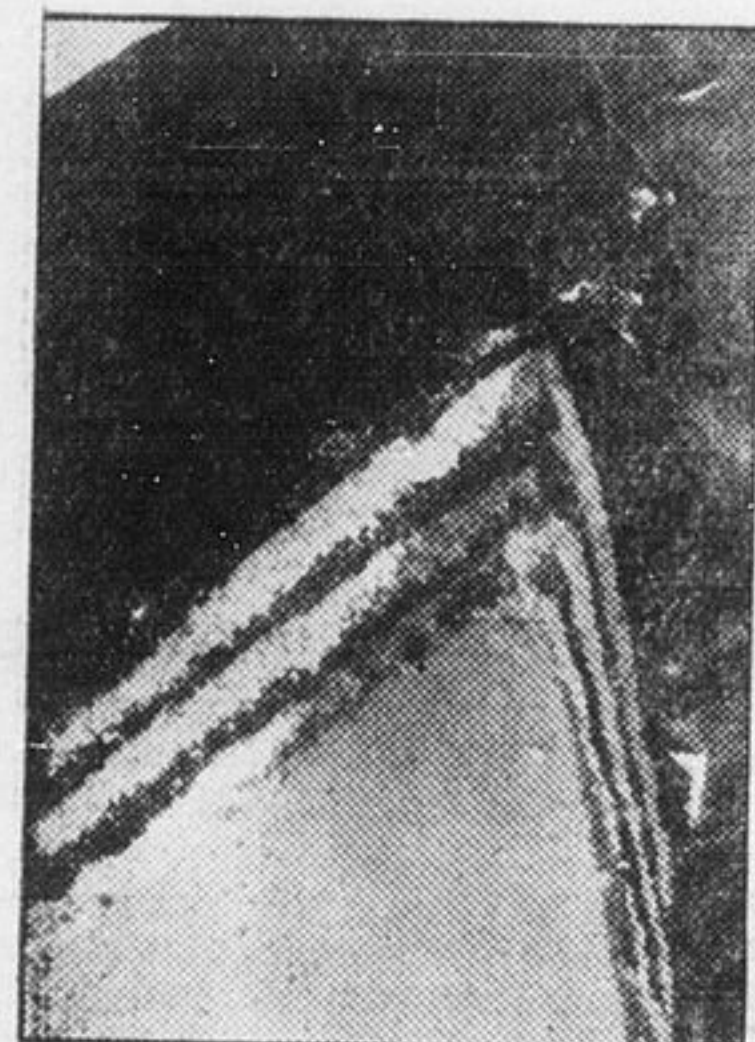
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Why run back and forth between stove and ironing board. Have steady, even ironing heat in a light, balanced Electric Iron instead. How quickly the biggest pile of ironing disappears when you iron this restful, pleasant way. And how beautiful each piece looks. Plan now to end ironing drudgery with an Electric Iron.

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Madame Lacroix's delicious CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE

- 3/4 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 1 cup milk
- 2 1/2 cups pastry flour (or 2 cups and 3 tablespoons of bread flour)
- 3 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
- 3/4 teaspoon salt

Cream butter; add sugar, a little at a time, beating until light; add beaten yolks and flavoring; add flour, sifted with salt and baking powder, alternately with milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in 3 greased layer cake pans in moderate oven at 375° F. about 20 minutes. Recipe for Chocolate Icing and Filling is in the Magic Cook Book.

Why Magic Baking Powder is used exclusively at this Montreal School of Domestic Science



"We teach our students only the surest methods," says Madame R. Lacroix, Assistant Director of the Provincial School of Domestic Science, Montreal. "That's why I always use and recommend Magic Baking Powder. Its high leavening quality is always uniform. You get the same satisfactory results every time you use it."

And Magic Baking Powder is the unquestioned choice in the majority of cooking schools throughout the Dominion. Cookery teachers—and housewives, too—prefer Magic because of its consistently better results.

Free Cook Book—When you bake at home, the new Magic Cook Book will give you dozens of recipes for delicious baked foods. Write to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ontario.



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