

Fr. O'Gorman Writes About Malta and Cairo

Letter from Rev. Fr. O'Gorman Dealt in Interesting and Informative Way with Tour of the Mediterranean. Review of Cities Visited on Trip.

Herewith will be found the fourth in the series of letters written by Rev. Fr. O'Gorman while on his tour of the Mediterranean. These letters are being read with the keenest interest and pleasure by large numbers of readers of The Advance. In the present letter Rev. Fr. O'Gorman deals with Malta and Cairo.

1798 when it was taken by Napoleon. A few years later it was captured by the British.

In Government House are many interesting relics of the days of the Knights. The armoury contains probably the finest collection of medieval armour in existence. The state apartments are splendidly decorated with frescoes and magnificent tapestries.

The Cathedral of St. John is equally absorbing. Here all the Grand Knights and many of their followers were buried. Each European nation or several at least, are represented by chapels which were adorned by the Knights of that particular branch.

We next took a drive through the island. We saw St. Paul's Bay, where the Apostle was shipwrecked on his way to Rome. The old town, Citta Vecchia, we also inspected, with its moats and walls. Valetta, the present capital, dates only from the coming of Malta of the Knights. A very remarkable church has been erected in another small town, the huge dome being said

to be surpassed only by St. Peter's, Rome and St. Paul's in London. The manufacture of lace in the homes is one of the chief industries of Malta.

Leaving Malta in the evening we spent the next two days out of sight of land. Early this morning we disembarked in the port of Alexandria, Egypt. The customs formalities over, we boarded a special train for Cairo. The fertile delta of the Nile was viewed, with its wonderful irrigation system. Camels, buffaloes, native labourer were seen in the fields all along.

In Cairo a separation of the members of the cruise is to take place. Some are going up the Nile to Luxor, to see the Valley of the Kings and other historic sights; others are going on further, to Assouan; and some of us are spending three days in Egypt and then proceeding by the night train of the 26th to Jerusalem, to spend a week in the Holy Land. We shall all assemble on the boat again in the port of Beirut.

Our first afternoon in Cairo we spent driving around the residential part of the city. The heat was quite noticeable and the difference after sundown was even more like home.

The Monday morning was devoted to visiting the citadel, where Seaforth Highlanders were in evidence, the principal mosques, to enter which we had to wear special overshoes; the Moslem University, quieter than usual because nearly all the students are on strike, over an election; and the famous bazaars, where we were solicited to buy all



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manner of curiosities, many no doubt manufactured abroad. It was a very interesting experience.

After seeing the exact spot on the banks of the Nile where the infant Moses was found, we proceeded to inspect the pyramids and the sphinx. Most of us did this on camels.

The best part of the stay in Cairo was our visit, Tuesday morning to the Museum. Here a bewildering collection of Egyptian relics claimed our attention, King Tut's room being the chief attraction.

J. R. O'GORMAN

Standard for Gold May be as High as \$41

So Suggests C. G. Williams, Prominent Mining Engineer, Formerly of the Hollinger Consolidated.

While on his way to the West to the Mining Institute convention held at Winnipeg last week, C. G. Williams gave an address at Sudbury to the Mining Institute branch there. In the course of the address Mr. Williams said that he believed that gold would be stabilized at not less than \$35 and probably reaching as high as \$41.

Mr. Williams, who was for many years superintendent of the Hollinger Mine at Timmins is now the secretary of the Canadian Metal Mining Association. He expressed the considered view that a fall in the price of gold is not probable, though he noted the danger to the industry through the tendency to oppressive taxation. Up to the present, he said, taxes were still bearable. The inference, of course, was that there is a limit. Another interesting point made by Mr. Williams was that many people are evincing a preference for well selected gold mining shares, as against bonds, as inflationary tendencies would cause the purchasing power of bonds to rapidly diminish.

Mr. Williams believes it extremely unlikely that stabilization will occur under any gold standard for several years, and thinks that when it does occur the standard will not be in its pre-war form.

He advances the supposition that France will be forced off the gold standard in the near future, and should that happen, and should the United States continue to buy and sell gold at a fixed price, there might be little effect upon the price of gold. But should the United States follow France in departing from a fixed price he feels that there would be heavy buying of the metal on the part of hoarders and central government banks, so that the London price "might be easily raised to an abnormal level for a short time," with a strong possibility that it will be as high or higher than at present.

In his address on gold, Mr. Williams traced the history of the precious metal from the time 4000 years before Christ, when history showed its value was recognized. Earliest writings mentioned gold as the object of men's search, and throughout the ages has been the most widely and most universally sought metal, at first as a commodity for adornment and in later years as a medium of exchange as well. Its importance in the earlier times has not been lessened in our day, he said.

Great Britain adopted this standard after the Napoleonic Wars in 1816; Portugal, 1854; Germany, 1871; United States, 1873; Scandinavian States, 1874; Holland, 1875; France and the Latin Union, 1876; Austria-Hungary, 1892; British India, 1893; Japan, 1898; Russia, 1899. China still remains on the silver standard, but, though great in population, accounts for less than 10 p.c. of the world's international trade.

During the last few years, the world has become "gold-conscious" particularly as regards the gold standard, which is quite modern, being first employed by Great Britain in the year 1816. To be on the gold standard, a government must fix, by enactment, the amount of gold in their unit of currency. It stipulates that their paper money shall be freely interchanged for gold, under certain defined conditions, and vice versa. And it must also permit the unrestricted export or import of gold. In the early years, the gold specie standard obtained; i.e., paper money was freely interchanged in any amount for gold coinage. Subsequently the gold bullion standard came into vogue, whereby paper currency was only interchanged for gold bullion in certain minimum amounts. And lastly, there was the gold exchange standard, whereby foreign exchange was supposed to take the place of gold in the workings of the system.

At the present time, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are on the gold standard. The United States is on a "semi" or "modified" gold standard; and the rest of the world,

with the exception of China, have all been forced off.

Newspaper reports of the address by Mr. Williams quote him in part as follows:—"As you will remember, a Gold Delegation was appointed in 1929 by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations to examine into the gold question. Twelve of the world's most eminent bankers and economists formed that committee, and, after three years of duty, brought out their report. Unfortunately, their findings were not unanimous; indeed, in some details, they varied sharply. However, on one finding they were unanimous, viz.:—"The Delegation, however, records its belief that, at the present stage of world economic developments, the gold standard remains the best available monetary mechanism. It is impressed by the practical difficulties and dangers regulating currencies not on a common world basis, and by the very great desirability of agreement upon an internationally accepted standard in order to facilitate the free flow of world trade. Whatever the theoretical advantages that may be urged in favour of other monetary systems, their universal adoption presents very grave, if not insuperable, practical difficulties at the present time. The Delegation is, moreover, of the opinion that, granted the general acceptance of certain guiding principles, the gold standard is capable of functioning in such a way as to achieve most of the advantages of stability and justice claimed for alternative standards more broadly based on commodities other than gold."

"It is extremely unlikely that gold will ever be used again as coinage in the major countries of the world. The standard of the future will be a gold bullion standard wherein gold is used to settle temporary international balances and also to maintain international stability of currency in any country. Assuming that the nations will have resumed a modified gold standard, it becomes desirable to speculate on the probable price of gold under such conditions. In this connection, it might be well to remember that a depreciating currency, or, if you will, a rising price level, is always accompanied by an appearance of prosperity, and is thus politically desirable."

"Gold mining shares, however, if properly selected, yield a handsome return and have all the inherent advantages of the possession of the metal itself. There are, however, two possible dangers, first, a fall in the price of gold, and second, taxation. The first may be fairly dismissed as improbable. The second, while improbable, unfortunately must be considered possible. It is quite true that, up to the present, our governments have realized the tremendous advantage to our national life by reason of the possession of our gold mines, and, while taxation has been high, it has not been unbearable. All that the possessors of gold mining shares in this Dominion ask is that the government—Provincial or Dominion—shall observe an intelligently selfish attitude, so that this great industry may be allowed to continue its beneficent influence in the economic life of the country and continue to prosper and play its full part in maintaining the integrity of our national life and obligations."

Renfrew Mercury.—The Bracebridge Gazette notes that hockey has invaded all parts of Muskoka, and that in one section the game is so popular that the Township Council made the Dorset hockey club a donation to help light the rink. The Gazette feels that this is quite right; that a hockey team is worth more to a community than a cadet corps, with which view the M.P. for Southeast Grey would no doubt concur very readily.

BE BEAUTIFUL

By ELSIE PIERCE

FAMOUS BEAUTY EXPERT



2-11

ANNE SHIRLEY never fails to use a liquefying cleansing cream each night to remove every bit of dust and make-up. After a motor trip or dusty train trip several applications of cream is usual.

BE PREPARED FOR CONSEQUENCES IF YOU DO NOT REMOVE MAKE-UP BEFORE RETIRING

Occasionally one sees a skin that is sadly neglected, not given anywhere near the average beauty, coddling, yet for all that remains perfectly beautiful. It usually belongs to an extremely healthy individual. And what is more, it is just one of life's little ironies.

For the most part, however, the skin that is treated kindly responds and the skin that is neglected shows tell-tale marks. One thing that ranks with the most serious beauty sins is failure to remove make-up at night.

Remember that make-up in itself is not harmful. In fact, modern make-up actually combines colouring matter with beneficial oils. But at night, the pores should be left thoroughly clean and free to breathe. Rouge and powder left on all night interfere with the skin's normal functioning, the make-up works its way down, even clogs or enlarges the pores.

Whenever a case of enlarged pores presents itself, a beauty authority of international fame invariably asks, "Do you cleanse the skin faithfully, removing all make-up every night?"

In An Emergency
So please do make it a rule to remove every bit of make-up carefully before retiring for the night. In an emergency (there should be very, very few instances when you forgive yourself if you feel that, even removing clothes is an effort, much less your make-up, or if you should fall fast asleep while reading and the family fail to wake you, give your skin a double cleansing and soothing treatment the next morning. Go over it several times with cleansing cream, hot once, and don't stop until the absorbent cotton shows absolutely no more soil. Then sponge with hot water. I

do not recommend this ordinarily, but remember: we are dealing with an emergency. Then apply a film of tissue cream and leave on while you take your bath. Remove and pat briskly with iceed skin tonic. Do not apply your make-up until you are ready to go out (or at any rate, not until you have to). And when you are ready, use a finishing preparation. This is really essential after the skin has been neglected, as it not only protects it, but also does flattering things to it.

Another essential in an emergency (of a failure to remove make-up) is a good eye lotion. Use it just as soon as you blink your eyes open. It will remove any foreign particles, left over mascara and act as a fine wake-me-up treatment.

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QUIVERING NERVES

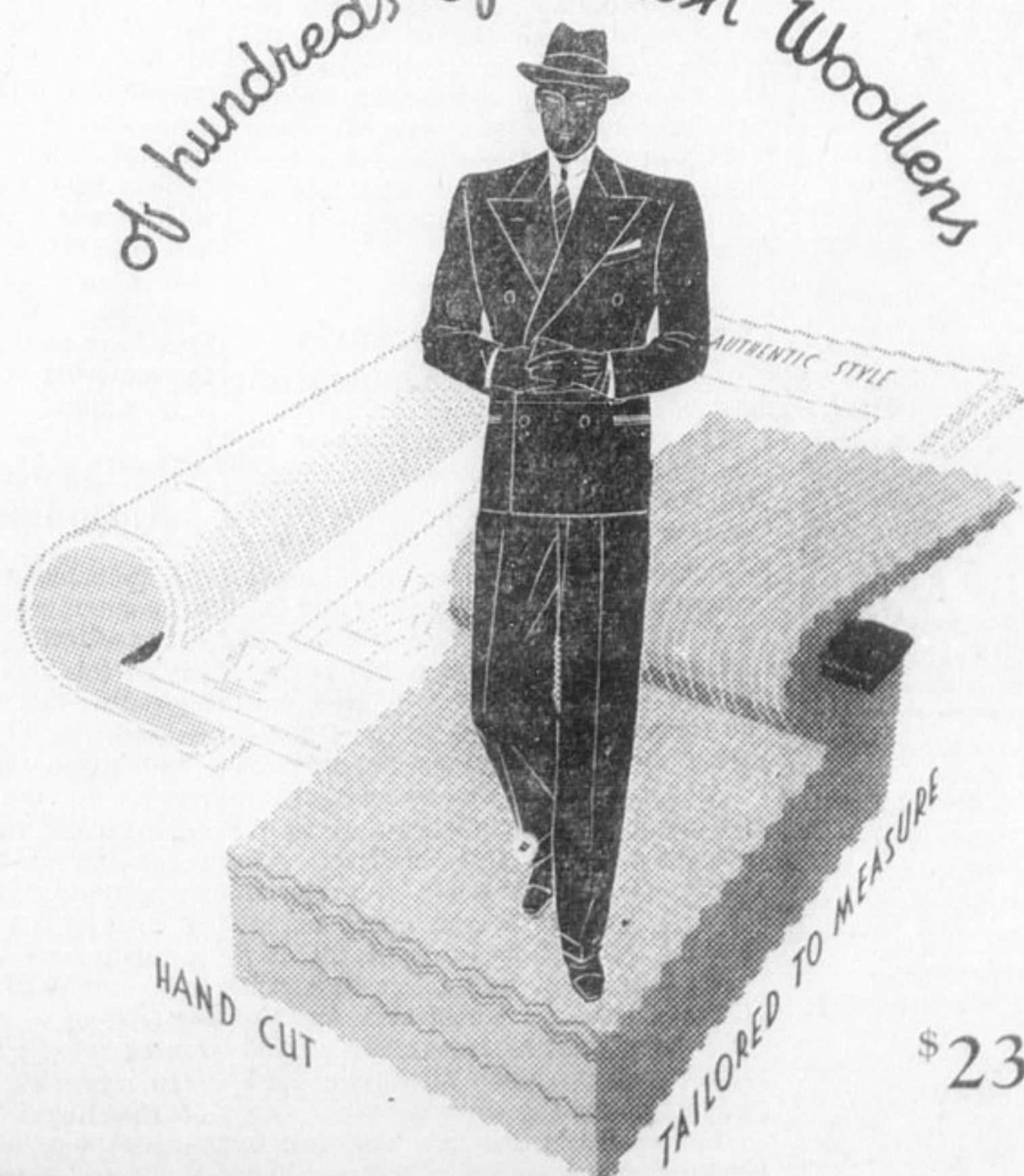
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