

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND "SALADA" TEA

Easy to Serve Quick Meal By Using Frankfurters

There are Various Kinds all of Which Show Difference in Both Flavour and Tenderness. Many Prefer to Have Their Frankfurters Grilled.



(By Edith M. Barber)

If you like frankfurters—and you probably do—you will find them among the meats which cook as quickly as the business woman housekeeper usually demands. It may interest you to know that in Frankfurt, these savory sausages are known as Vienna sausage, while in Vienna they are known as frankfurters. Isn't that contrary?

The frankfurter sausage is usually made of a combination of ground beef and pork. There are some frankfurters which are made entirely of chopped beef. As you have probably discovered for yourself, various kinds differ greatly in both flavour and tenderness.

My favourite way of cooking frankfurters is to grill them in a slightly greased heavy frying pan. They need to be cooked only until they are brown in spots. They may also be boiled, or rather cooked in water which is boiling when they are put into it. The fire should then be turned low, the kettle covered and the frankfurters heated for five minutes. You see, the meat is cooked already, so that long cooking is not necessary. With frankfurters you may serve sauerkraut, which comes out of the can but should be further cooked as long as you have time for the sake of flavour and texture. Fried cabbage is another German dish which belongs with these sausages. A combination of fried rice and tomatoes goes well with them. I also suggest fried apples, Mustard or horseradish sauce with frankfurters, mashed potatoes and a cabbage salad make a good main course.

- Quick Meal**
Grilled frankfurters
Fried rice with tomatoes
Mixed green salad
Canned peaches with sherry. Coffee
- Method of Preparation**
Prepare fried rice with tomatoes.
Prepare salad and chili.
Open can of peaches, flavour and chili.
Grill frankfurters.
Make coffee.
- Frankfurters with Fried Rice and Tomatoes**
2 tablespoons butter or bacon fat
1/2 cup rice
1 sliced onion
1 No. 3 can tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
Pepper

6 cloves
2 bay leaves
12 frankfurters
Melt the butter or bacon fat, add rice and fry until light brown. Add onion and cook two minutes. Add tomato, salt, sugar, pepper, cloves and bay leaves. Cover and cook fifteen minutes, until rice is tender. Grill frankfurters on a hot, slightly greased frying pan and serve surrounded by tomatoes and rice.

Grilled Frankfurters with Stratford Sauce
1/4 cup sweet or sour cream
2 tablespoons grated horseradish
2 tablespoons grated apple
Salt
Cayenne
12 frankfurters.

Whip the cream and fold in the horseradish, apple and seasonings. Serve with grilled frankfurters which have been cooked on a hot, slightly greased frying pan.

Frankfurters with Sauerkraut
1/2 pound salt pork
1 sliced onion
1 quart sauerkraut
1 grated raw potato
1 teaspoon caraway seed
Boiling water or stock.

Dice salt pork and cook until brown in a frying pan. Add onion and sauerkraut and fry five minutes. Add potato, caraway seed, cover with boiling water or stock and simmer one-half hour or more.

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Chinese Use Discarded Auto Tires to Make Shoes

Many a Chinese farmer and coolie walks around in shoes the soles of which have covered many miles before they were worn by him. Old automobile tires that have been discarded are imported from Los Angeles and San Francisco, and, on arrival in China, coolie labour makes a very cheap type of shoe sole from the walls of the tires. Heavy truck and bus tires are not suitable for this trade. And now inquiries have been made as to possible sources of supply of old worn out automobile tires from Canada, a firm in Shanghai being desirous of obtaining supplies from Canada, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Huntingdon Gleaner—Mrs. Rosa Kutni, of Budapest, had never had a day's illness in her life, but she was always terrified of catching a cold. "Colds," she frequently declared, "are the scourge of humanity." She caught a cold in the head at the age of 104 and has died of it.

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Sun Life Strong and Successful Company

Annual Report Shows Continued Stability and Growth. Indicates Signs of General Improvement in Business.

Definite signs of an improvement in general business conditions can be gathered from the 65th Annual Report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada just released for publication by Arthur B. Wood, President and Managing Director. The statement reflects the strength and stability of life insurance, a voluntary co-operative movement which for generations has stood every test.

Life insurance companies' annual statements, always considered barometers of general business conditions in the territories they operate in, have been accurate indicators during the depression and since 1933 have shown in no uncertain terms, that general business is making headway.

The Sun Life's financial statement for 1935 shows still further strengthening and improvement, just as the report for 1934 showed progress over 1933, the year the depression reached its low point.

Assets of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada stood at an all-time high at the year-end, an increase of forty-one million dollars for 1935, and are now over seven hundred and seven million dollars.

The Bond Account increased from one hundred and sixty-two million dollars to two hundred and eighteen million dollars and is now over thirty per cent of the assets. Profit from redemption or sale of securities during the year was over five million dollars. Cash in banks was approximately twenty-one million dollars. During 1935 the policy loans repayments took a decided upward turn which definitely indicates a return to better times. These cash repayments on loans exceeded any previous year in the history of the company and were twenty-four per cent greater than 1934. Investment income showed a notable increase over 1934, while expenses were further reduced and by any insurance yardstick the report is an excellent one and encouraging for future prospects.

Another definite sign of improved business and a lessening of unemployment, gathered at the meeting, is the increase in Group Assurance, designed primarily for commercial and industrial plants. This phase of the Sun Life's business shows an increase for the year of twenty-three per cent.

Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries since the company was organized 65 years ago exceed nine hundred and sixty-eight million dollars and during 1935 payments of this nature were over eighty million dollars.

New business paid for during the year was over two hundred and nineteen million dollars, and the assurances in force total over two billion seven hundred million dollars. Total income for the year was more than one hundred and fifty-three million dollars, a decrease from 1934, but on the other hand, due to a substantial decrease in total disbursements, the excess income for 1935 was forty-seven million dollars, as compared with forty-four million dollars in 1934. The surplus earnings for 1935 are even better than the very satisfactory earnings of the previous year and the company is continuing the wise and conservative policy of employing these surplus funds to write down the value at which securities are carried, and in this way strengthen its investments as well as other reserves, a policy which in the long run will naturally benefit policyholders. In referring to the difficulty of making sound investments at satisfactory rates of interest, Mr. Wood apparently feels that the low rates will continue for some time but with increased business activity there should be a gradual improvement. In the face of these difficulties, however, the Sun Life not only maintained its rate of interest but records a slight increase over that of 1934.

The insurance executive confined his remarks largely to the highly satisfactory financial statement presented by his company but in passing spoke of the "bigness" of life insurance and how it had grown to be of really staggering figures and for this reason was apt to be classed as a so-called "big interest" in a sinister manner. Life insurance is proud of its size because it means that millions of people are taking advantage of the greatest co-operative enterprise in the history of mankind—a scientific development that has stood the test for generations. Life insurance funds are the accumulation of small sums administered by insurance companies as the custodians for the people in a manner which would be impossible for them to do themselves. Due to a misconception of the principles and in spite of the voluntary co-operative feature of the business of life insurance there was still a tendency to excessively tax life insurance companies which meant that the thrifty were being penalized. The Sun Life in 1935 paid out in taxes, exclusive of those on real estate, a total of over one million six hundred thousand dollars; this

amount is the equivalent to the annual premium on fifty million dollars of insurance. This very impressively demonstrates the taxation question and policyholders do not realize that taxes imposed on a life insurance company fall directly upon them.

Mr. Wood, in commenting on general business conditions in the countries where the Sun Life operates and the prospects for 1936 in the United States, Great Britain and Canada, the three countries where the company secures most of its business, stated that the world is slowly but surely emerging from the depression and that although many uncertainties as to the future still exist and that there will be setbacks from time to time, the significant factor is—that all those indices by which business improvement is judged clearly indicate that fundamental economic forces are gradually having their effect in bringing about recovery and that this continent is steadily approaching normal conditions.

Speedy Punishment for Endangering Public

From Noranda comes the story of the endangering of public life by men using a rifle. With this story comes the more comforting one that though there was mystery as to who used the rifle, Chief Wilfred Perreault solved the problem in record time and had the guilty men up in court within little more than half an hour of the shooting and the two of them were each fined \$10 and costs each, and the rifle confiscated, while both men were given stern warning of the danger created by their carelessness. It appears that the two men were shooting at a target with a 22 r/f. They did not realize that the bullets were going through the target and the board behind it and some of the bullets passed through a garage window, the mechanics in the garage thinking some one was deliberately shooting at them. When the garagemen noted where the bullets were coming from, they immediately huddled in another part of the garage out of range. There the proprietor of the garage found them. He made immediate investigation and saw a man shooting nearby. The police were at once informed and Chief Perreault got busy. He traced the man with the gun to a boarding house, where all denied all knowledge of the shooting. Then Chief Perreault discovered the rifle hidden in one of the beds, and after that he induced the two men concerned to tell the truth. One of the bullets going in to the garage missed the head of one man by only a fraction of an inch. While it is apparent that the two men doing the shooting had no intention to harm anyone, their action certainly endangered public safety. Accordingly, while it is admitted that justice in their case was particularly swift, it certainly was not harsh for so careless a crime.

Police Chief in Small New York Town had to Fit

(Kingston Whig-Standard)
From a small town in New York State comes an interesting and thought-provoking story of local economy.

The community was faced with the necessity of naming a new chief of police. The complete uniform of the previous incumbent, purchased at a cost of \$200, was available for the use of the next. There were half a dozen applicants for the job.

What was the municipal governing body to do? Its members decided finally to combine prudence with law enforcement. They named as chief of police the man who came nearest to fitting the uniform, thus saving the price of a new one and getting a law enforcement official in a single move.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review:—In a Boston ring, a wrestler set fire to the trunks of his opponent. A clear case, it would seem, of burning his breeches behind him.

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Radio Relay Station Needed for the North

Radio Owner Believes that Those who Pay Fees Should have Something in Return. Suggests Adaptation of British and United States Broadcasting Systems.

Englehart, Ont., Feb. 8, 1936
To the Editor of The Advance, Timmins, Ont.

The Annual Hold-Up
The above title is, I believe, in the minds of most of us a very just and true one, referring of course to the annual license fee charged by the Government of Canada for the privilege of listening to, or rather for the Canadian Radio Commission programmes.

Before enlarging on this point, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the C.R.C. for the quality, diversity, and arrangement of the programmes presented by them, and also for those presented on the Canadian chain from the American broadcasting stations.

These programmes are heard by us through the facilities of privately-owned radio stations; in this particular district through CJJKL, a 100-watt station at Kirkland Lake.

Unfortunately it is not possible to receive these programmes even from that station when the American stations are coming in strong, but we are indeed grateful for morsels cast to us on these fairly numerous occasions.

This immense North Land of which we Northerners are justly proud, both for the law-abiding qualities and friendliness of its citizens, and for its immense contribution of new wealth to Ontario and to Canada, are entitled to believe that under present conditions the levying of a \$2.00 license fee is indeed a legalized hold-up.

If CJJKL with a 100-watt station can provide us with relayed C.R.C. programmes at certain times of the day, why could not a relay or a regular broadcasting station be erected at, say Matheson, or at some similar suitable point, with a capacity of 1000 watts or more, so that these programmes could be received during the hours when most listeners are available.

Are we not paying our share both by radio license fee and by the creation of new wealth to Canada to warrant such consideration? I personally am convinced that we are by license fee alone.

And now just a word of criticism about the North Bay Nugget's suggestion of a radio programme along the lines of the American system.

We in Canada pay a license fee as do most European nations, and for such we do not feel that there is any justice in paying increased prices for commodities caused to some extent by the cost of radio advertising, and in addition paying a license fee for the privilege of listening to this at times most annoying advertising.

Too many American programmes are spoiled by too much advertising.

We can, I believe, strike a happy medium between the two systems, the B.B.C. and the American system, remembering always that we are not English nor American citizens, but are linked to both countries and have so much in common with each.

Though English by birth, I appreciate

the fact that I am now a Canadian, and drawn by different ties to these two great nations, and their habits, customs and ideals.

And so let us at least be just, both in our demands on the C.R.C. and in our appreciation of the merits and demerits of these two great though widely-different radio systems.

Yours for better radio, "CONCERNED"

3,300 MILES OF STREETS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

(Petersboro Review)
There was a snow storm in New York—a bad one. It was bad enough to cause the death of six persons and the injuring of 25. Fifteen thousand men were put to work, and they worked all through Sunday getting the streets and sidewalks cleared.

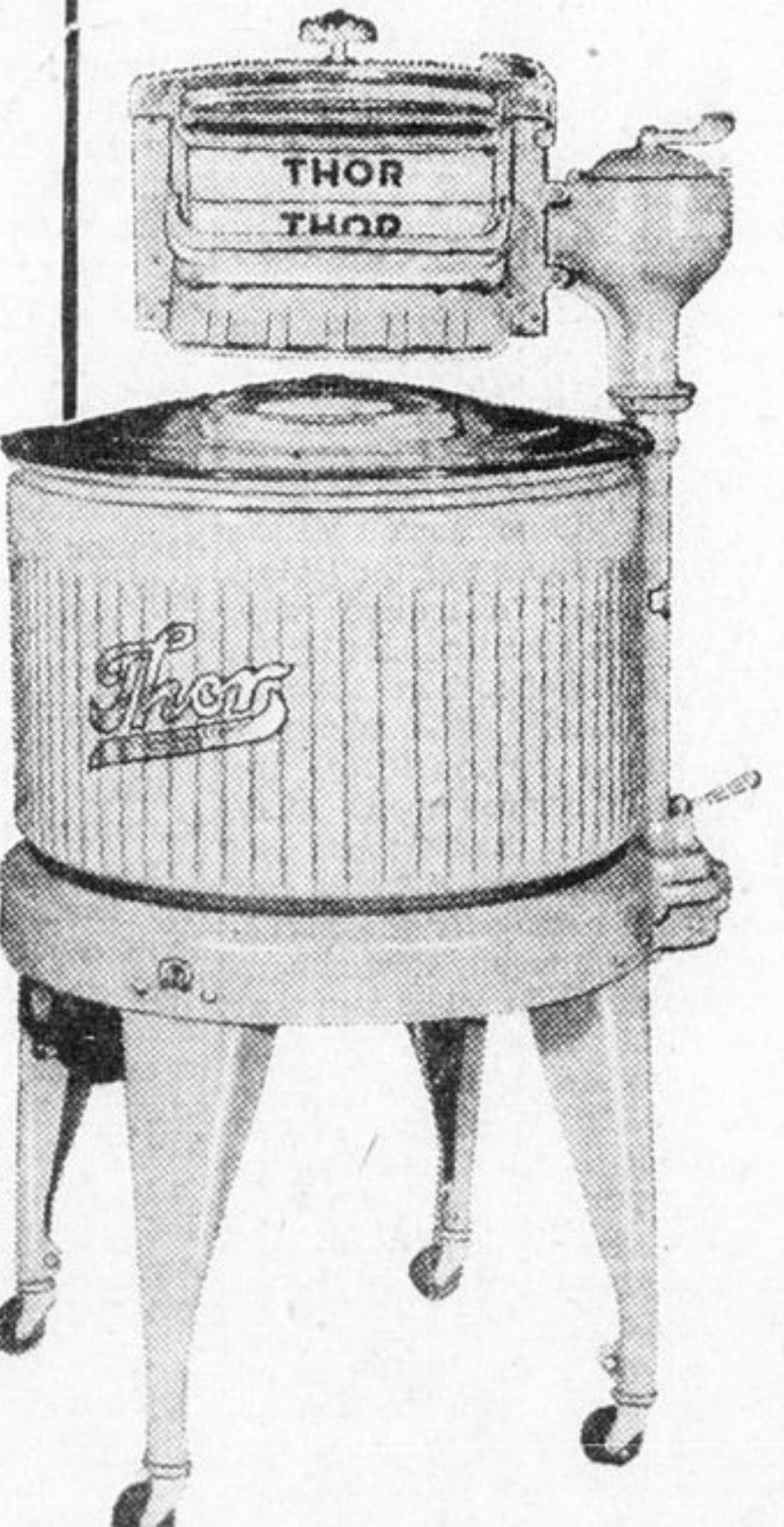
Clearing off the streets of New York sounds more formidable when it is mentioned that there are 3,300 miles of them to attend to. By way of comparison, it is 3,460 miles from Halifax to Vancouver, so the streets of New York would take one almost the entire distance across Canada. That makes it easier to understand why a good sized snowstorm will call out men by the thousands to go to work and run up a bill of a million dollars or more for a single storm.

Have Hauling Contract Over Road They Built

The Haileyburian last week says:—"R. R. Hennessy, who with his brother, Alex, is contracting in Northern Quebec, under the firm name of Hennessy and Hennessy, was in Haileybury during the past week for a visit at his home, and on business. He reports that the firm is now hauling machinery and equipment for the Opemiska Copper Mines over the winter road built during the early part of the winter by Hennessy & Hennessy from the railway at Rouleau Siding to the mine, distance of 140 miles. Their headquarters is at Rouleau, where the freight arrives and is transported the remaining distance by tractor. There are about 20 bridges on the route and the road is in good shape. The firm also has a portable sawmill on the property of the Opemiska, where they have a contract for cutting lumber and timber for the mine, which is undergoing a big problem of development. The Hennessy company has more recently taken a contract for clearing a townsite at Mud Lake, the new camp in Quebec about 50 miles east of Haileybury and R. R. made two or three trips to that location by the air route while he was here. He left on Tuesday for the north and stated that the work would be carried on during the balance of the winter."

Ohio State Journal:—The proper re-buke for that young Philadelphian who kidnapped himself would be to indict him for petty larceny.

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