

# In Other Communities

## Taken From Our Exchanges About People of Your Acquaintance

### Soldiers' Memorial for Lucknow

Many Lucknow citizens (perhaps we should say all Lucknow citizens) feel that the erection in the village of a suitable soldiers' memorial has been too long delayed. The delay it is true, has not been due to want of grateful or patriotic feeling, but mainly to inability to decide upon the form which a memorial should take.

It seems now, however, that something definite has been done. At the regular meeting of the Village Council last week the matter was taken up and resulted in the holding of a semi-public meeting on Tuesday evening. The outcome of this meeting was a decision to get estimates of cost of a memorial arch, and also of other forms which a memorial might take. Later a public meeting will be called to thoroughly consider and discuss the matter, and from this it is hoped that some definite plan will develop.

The erection of a soldiers' memorial is a matter which nobody wishes to shirk, and those who have been giving it thought should come to the proposed meeting prepared to adopt and work along whatever line of action may be adopted.—Lucknow Sentinel.

### Young Man Gone Wrong

A number of years ago Reeve John Weigel had an English "home" boy employed on his farm named Sydney Cooper. The boy was a fairly steady worker, but he mistook some noise he heard for a call to the Anglican ministry. Farm work became a drudgery to him, and he finally gave it up, to follow his erratic ambition to become a preacher. Soon after this he dropped entirely out of sight as far as his Ontario acquaintances were concerned, and this week Reeve Weigel was surprised to receive a letter from Cooper, written from an insane asylum in England where this young man is now an inmate.—Mildmay Gazette.

### No Rush at Liquor Store

The dispensary of the Ontario Liquor Control Commission has been transacting business in Walkerton since last Thursday morning, and, so far, according to the vendor, there has been no rush of customers. The line-up of purchasers, reported in some places, when shops opened, was absent here. The fact that comparatively few knew that the store would open its doors last Thursday until the newspapers announced the fact, one of them the night before, the other, the following morning, had some bearing upon the small volume of business transacted the first day. But, nevertheless, the customers were comparatively few in number, on Friday and Saturday and this week.

That a moderate number will make use of the privilege granted by virtue of the enactment of the new law is the hope of citizens generally. That is what the promoters of the L. C. A. prophesied, and we trust it will prove true.—Walkerton Telescope.

### Reduction in Light Rates

Users of electric current in this village were most agreeably surprised, on receiving their bills for the month of January, to find that the commissioners had reduced the rates. The flat rate of \$1.00 still stands, but whereas the rate formerly was 10c. per kw. hr. up to 20, and 5c. per kw. hr. over that amount, it is now 8c. and 4c. respectively. This makes quite an appreciable reduction to patrons who use any considerable amount, and we hope it may have the effect of inducing more of our residents to join the gradually-increasing number who are enjoying this splendid service, so that in another year we may expect another cut in rates, and possibly more hours of service than at present rendered.—Fordwich Record.

### Fined \$500 and Costs

In Mildmay on Tuesday morning, John Hohnstein, of Carrick Township, was fined \$500, and costs of \$7.78, when he pleaded guilty to a charge of having liquor on his premises which had not been purchased from a government vendor. If the farmer fails to pay the tax levied by Magistrate Walker a distress warrant will be issued, it is understood.

The case was disposed of quickly, the accused putting in no defence, other than his lawyer, Mr. Campbell Grant, explaining that the liquor was manufactured for the use of

## Water! Water! Water!

### What Is Good Health Worth?

Why take a chance and use water that is polluted and unfit for domestic use, when Pure Water can be had by having a well drilled. We handle Pumps and Pump Repairs.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

ED. J. PRATT

R.R. No. 4, Durham. Phone 98-12

## STEAM ENGIN IN USE BEFORE WATT BORN

### English Professor Claims Old Tea Kettle Story Has No Foundation.—Claimed Original Inventor Was Capt. T. Savery.

James Watt was not the inventor of the steam engine, according to Prof. Edward Neville da Costa Andrade, professor of physics in the Artillery College, Woolwich, England, who made this statement in a lecture at the Royal Institution on "Engines". Prof. Andrade said: "It is often stated that James Watt (1736-1819) invented the steam engine, but this is quite untrue. More than thirty years before Watt was born both Savery (Captain Thomas Savery, military engineer) and Newcomen (Thomas Newcomen, English engineer) constructed steam engines which were actually used for pumping."

Prof. Andrade showed a working model of Savery's engine, which sucked up the water into a vessel by the condensation of steam, and then drove the water up from this vessel by the pressure of steam. Newcomen used these principles, he said, but introduced the cylinder and piston. The engine worked by causing a vacuum under the piston, which was driven down by atmospheric pressure.

"The old story", said Professor Andrade, "that Watt was led to invent the steam engine by playing with a tea-kettle has no foundation. What actually happened was that Watt, who had been practising as an instrument maker, was asked to repair a model of a Newcomen engine. In investigating the cause which prevented the model working he was led to seek for a better design, and ultimately invented the separate condenser, which was the essential advance that made the steam engine an economic source of power."

He used only low-pressure steam, on account of constructional difficulties, but every economical engine of today, reciprocating or turbine, ends up with one, on the Watt system, in which the steam, having been expanded to low pressure in other parts of the engine, does work by virtue of the partial vacuum created by a condenser."

"If Watt did not, correctly speaking, invent the steam engine, he nevertheless converted it from a clumsy and unreliable contrivance, used solely for pumping purposes, into a finished machine, using less than a quarter of the coal consumed by its predecessors. It transformed

the face of industry, and placed England ahead of all her rivals as a manufacturing country at the beginning of the 19th century. Nearly every feature of an efficient modern reciprocating engine is to be found in Watt's latest designs. Watt's governor, with the rotating balls, is used in a variety of forms on engines of all kinds at the present day, from the gas engine to the gramophone motor.

"The finger of Watt governs speed and smooth playing of the record of the latest piece of dance music, which may commend his memory to many for whom his engineering achievements make no appeal.

In the earlier portion of his lecture Professor Andrade demonstrated that steam is by no means the only substance which can be used for working an engine. The vapor of any liquid, such as alcohol or ether vapor, could be used. One could, in fact, work a toy engine by putting methylated spirit inside the boiler, and boiling water outside—a fact which the lecturer demonstrated before the eyes of his audience.

Engines were once made which worked entirely by hot air, but they were enormously bulky. With four cylinders, each 14 feet in diameter, the hot air engine developed only 300 horsepower. Liquid air was another means of propulsion, and the juvenile portion of the audience applauded heartily when the lecturer started a small model propelled by this method across the floor of the lecture hall. In practice, however, water—and water-vapor called steam, was he said, by far the most convenient substance to use in any engine with a boiler.

"Aw what makes you think there ain't no Santa Claus?"

"Cause before Christmas I put a mousetrap in my stocking and the next morning daddy had his finger wrapped up."

Penley: "Let's see, how does that passage run: 'If a man can make a better mousetrap than his neighbor the world will beat—will beat—'"

Parker: "Will beat him out of the patent rights, isn't it?"

A broom with a heavy handle was sent as a wedding gift to a bride, with the following sentiment: "This trifling gift accept from me, its use I would commend: In sunshine use the brushy part, In storms the other end."

Politicians are like shoes—you can't expect the machine-made kind to be of the highest grade.—Montreal Star.

## USE ONLY THOROUGHLY CLEANED AND GRADED SEED

(Experimental Farms Note.)

There could be no better proof that thoroughness in cleaning and grading seed grain is worth while than that which lies in the fact that the use of high quality seed is becoming more and more a general practice among growers.

The principle of cleaning and grading seed has many times been shown to be sound. The practice of cleaning and grading entails little labor and relatively little expense in equipment. The use of good seed then is a matter which the good farmer cannot overlook as a means of producing larger and better crops.

The fanning mill, which was once referred to by some one as the farmers' "plant breeder" helps to maintain the high quality of a crop as well as to offer means of keeping down weeds.

The work ordinarily done by a fanning mill consists first of removing the light kernels and some trash with a blast of air from the fan, second with a complete set of sieves the smaller seeds can be separated out, as well as miscellaneous material consisting of grain of other cereal crops, if such be present.

With the coming of central cleaning plants, many farmers are able to take their grain to be cleaned and graded at comparatively small cost. Those who are fortunate enough to live within hauling distance and do not care to purchase equipment of their own, can make use of the central plant. These plants of course, are necessarily somewhat better equipped to handle large quantities of seed in a short space of time and also to make a more thorough job, particularly of removing mixtures of different kinds of grain.

None of the cereal crops requires cleaning and grading so much as do oats. The nature of the crop, containing as it does large numbers of small kernels and in unfavorable seasons many light, poorly filled kernels, makes it all the more important to use the fanning mill very generously with this grain.

Dirty grain which may give the appearance of being very unsuitable for seed may often be cleaned and graded into an excellent seed sample. It is quite often better economy to clean up a dirty lot of home grown grain than to purchase seed elsewhere. There is always the danger of introducing other varieties as well as "weed strangers"

## EXPECTANT MOTHERS

### Read Mrs. Menard's Letter. Her Experience May Help

Chatham, Ontario.—"I want to tell you how much good your medicine has done me. Before my baby came I felt so weak and run-down that I could hardly do my work. My head ached continually and I was so discouraged that I could cry from morning till night. I had another baby just one year and a half old and it gave me a lot to do. So I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as I had read so much about it in the little books. I found a difference right away as my head was relieved and my tired feelings gone. My sister had been doing my washing and she had continued doing it, as she said it might set me back if I started to do it again. It sure did help me and I had taken just two bottles when my baby came. He is a fine big boy, now nearly five months old. I am taking your medicine again and I am able to do my work all by myself now. I always recommend the Vegeta Compound to women, and especially to expectant mothers, as I think they need help at those times. Mrs. OLIVER MENARD, 24 H. Chatham, Ontario.



When seed is brought in from another source unless it is bought under certification. Too much care cannot be taken nor too much attention given when it comes to preparing the seed for spring sowing.

### Ladies First

An Irish fireman, rescuing a woman at a blaze, lost his hold near the bottom of the ladder and fell heavily with the woman on top of him. A doctor, hastily summoned, pronounced Pat sound, though badly bruised.

"You are a brave gentleman," said the doctor. "Brave, maybe, but no gentleman," returned Pat, rubbing his injuries, "or I'd a-let the lady go first."

An exchange says "American women spend \$75,000,000 on hair marcel, trims, haircuts, etc." Evidently the barbers are the ones who rule the waves.

# THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

## FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1928

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Cr.		
Balance forward, February 1st, 1927		\$ 317,736.77
Profits for the year ending January 31st, 1928, after deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, rebate for interest on unmatured bills, Provincial and Municipal taxes and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		917,668.39
		\$1,235,405.16
Dr.		
Dividend No. 146, paid May 1st, 1927 at rate of 12% per annum	\$144,702.00	
Dividend No. 147, paid Aug. 1st, 1927 at rate of 12% per annum	144,702.00	
Dividend No. 148, paid Nov. 1st, 1927 at rate of 12% per annum	144,702.00	
Dividend No. 149, payable Feb. 1st, 1928 at rate of 12% per annum	144,702.00	
War Tax on Note Circulation	48,234.00	
Reserve for Dominion Income Tax	50,000.00	
Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund	40,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises	100,000.00	
Balance carried forward	418,353.16	
		\$1,235,405.16

### GENERAL STATEMENT

31st January, 1928

Notes of the Bank in circulation		
Deposits bearing interest (including interest to date)	\$62,534,683.71	\$6,135,505.00
Deposits not bearing interest	19,594,554.12	
		\$2,129,237.83
Deposits made by other Banks in Canada	1,017,943.80	
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada	146,091.28	
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	3,190,416.71	
Letters of Credit outstanding	41,115.14	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	86,335.95	
Dividend No. 149, payable 1st February, 1928	144,702.00	
Former Dividends unclaimed	1,391.50	
Capital stock paid in	4,823,400.00	
Reserve Fund	2,900,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	418,353.16	
		\$101,404,502.32
ASSETS		
Current coin held by the Bank	431,923.63	
Dominion Notes held	8,227,887.00	
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves	1,500,000.00	
Deposits with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	250,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	552,934.00	
United States and other foreign currencies	63,134.01	
Cheques on other Banks	6,357,944.48	
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	703,446.02	
		\$18,077,319.12
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	10,266,465.10	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,187,273.70	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	3,751,483.47	
		17,205,222.27
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and stocks or other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	13,357,130.33	
		\$48,638,671.72
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	2,388,787.77	
Other Current Loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	45,101,159.94	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	361,094.42	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	140,142.46	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	338,010.54	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	411,515.14	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	3,870,604.55	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	163,515.78	
		\$101,404,502.32

A. F. WHITE, President

N. L. McLEOD, General Manager

### AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Standard Bank of Canada at its Head Office, for the year ending January 31st, 1928, and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

The Bank's investments and cash on hand as its chief office and certain of its principal branches, were verified by us as at January 31st, 1928.

We certify that, in our opinion, the above general statement of Liabilities and Assets at January 31st, 1928, discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is in accordance with the books of the Bank.

D. MCK. McLELLAND, F.C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co.  
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A. of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Toronto, February 14th, 1928.

## Now at this new low price! The Famous Rogers "Two-Twenty" with Junior Symphony Speaker

Get this complete Batteryless Radio Outfit



PRICE WAS \$330.00  
NOW \$275.00  
SAVE \$55.00

The famous Rogers "Two-Twenty" Model (now in its second successful year) is the standard in performance and quality that every manufacturer of the "new" electric sets is striving to attain. The former price of this model alone was \$275, now you can buy it in combination with the Junior Symphony Speaker (built into a handsome Walnut-finished Table) for \$275—no more than you would pay for any first-class battery-operated set!

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There will be no further price change on Rogers Batteryless Sets. Take advantage of this new low price to get this complete Rogers Outfit now—the best radio for the least money, on the market today. Terms to suit your convenience.

# SMITH BROS.