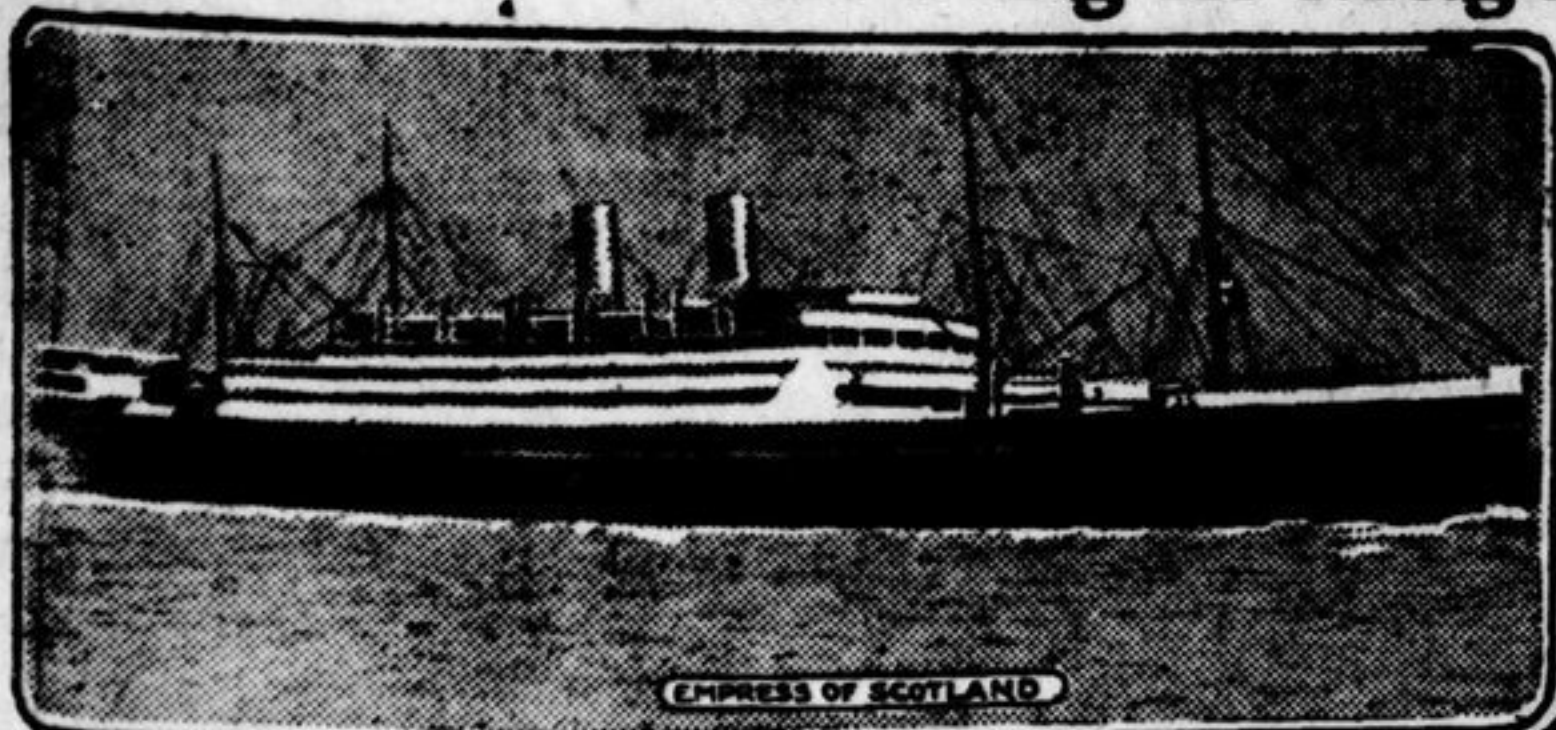


# Following in Magellan's Footsteps



EMPERESS OF SCOTLAND



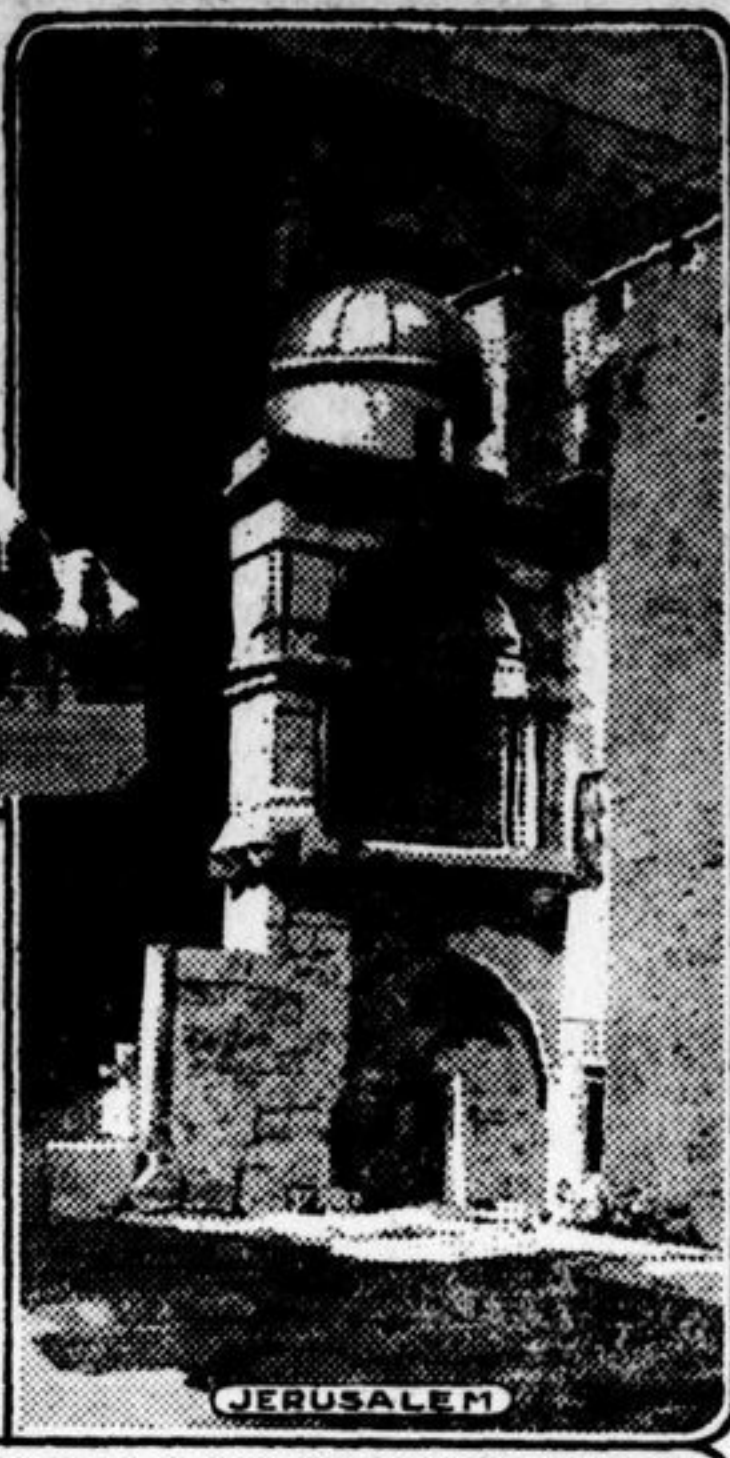
PARIS



IN THE FLOWERY KINGDOM



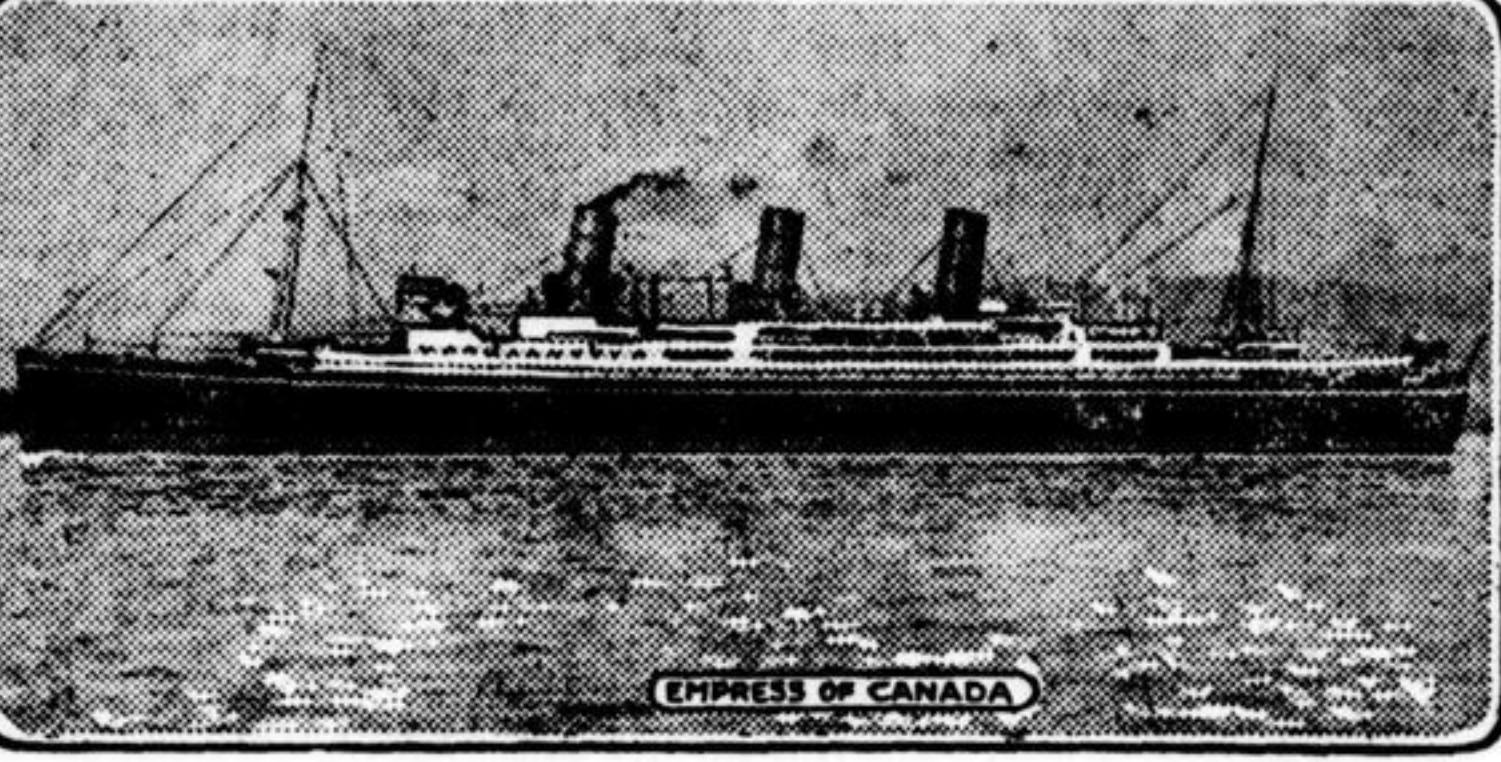
EGYPT THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS



JERUSALEM



EMPERESS OF BRITAIN



EMPERESS OF CANADA

Higher civilization has not killed the Spirit of Adventure. It may even be, that people now-a-days are affected more by Wanderlust than they ever were, and enhanced facilities for travel with a greater degree of safety have stimulated, and not a little, the desire to see other than their immediate environs. In the old days when Columbus, Vespucci, Balboa, De Soto and Drake, Cartier and Champlain, and other bold mariners sailed into the unknown and its perils on the seven Seas, much courage was needed but today the World is every-man's oyster, nor does it have to be opened with a sword. With a little time and comparatively little money, one can see the places where history was made, far off countries and strange people, and live the while, in comfort.

Four hundred years ago, the first vessel to sail round the world lifted anchor at Seville, and after three years of adventurous hardship, returned to her Spanish port. Only thirty-one of the two hundred and seventy who set out came back, and only the Victoria out of the original Armada of five sailing ships. The spirit of these seafarers is illustrated by the vow of Fernando Magellan their commander, as he set out from Tierra del Fuego across the Great South Sea, that he would push on if he had to eat the leather of the rigging. Magellan himself was killed in the Philippines, but as he had already reached that longitude on a previous voyage eastward from Spain, he is rightly credited with being the first to circumnavigate the globe.

Sixty years after the Victoria set out from Seville, Francis Drake with a fleet of five sailing ships and 164 men sailed from Plymouth in The Golden Hind, and after a voyage round the world of almost three years, returned with a rich loot of silver and gold, silk, pearls and precious stones, to replenish the coffers of Queen Elizabeth. The Golden Hind was the only vessel of the five to complete the voyage and it became the favourite resort of tourists on the Thames in the days of Shakespeare.

The Golden Hind, originally named the *Penman*, was a ship of 200 tons, whereas the *Empress of Canada*, which sets out on a Round the World Cruise from New York on January 30th, 1924, registers no less than 21,500 tons. Instead of three years of privation and hardship, the voyage will occupy four months of luxurious comfort. The route will be shorter, as instead of rounding the Cape of Good Hope the route taken is through the Suez Canal, and instead of traversing the stormy Straits of Magellan, the American continent is finally crossed on the excellent road-bed of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But many of the points touched by Sir Francis Drake and Magellan will be visited by the *Empress of Canada*, for instance, Batavia, Sourabaya and the traverse of the Celebes Sea to the Philippines.

The circumnavigators on the *Empress of Canada* will return laden with the rich experiences and mental treasures gathered from visions of eighteen different countries, and contact with the costumes crafts and civilizations of fifty different races. Encouraged by successes of former years, the Canadian Pacific has arranged for four cruises in addition to the Round the World voyage of the *Empress of Canada*. The *Empress of Scotland* will visit the cradle of civilization in a trip Round the Mediterranean, sailing from New York on January 14th. The superb *Empress of Britain* will make two cruises Round the West Indies, leaving New York on January 22nd and February 23rd, and, before setting off round the world, the *Empress of Canada* will travel Round America, sailing from Vancouver on January 4th, visiting the Pacific coast, California, and going via the Panama Canal and Cuba to New York. This vessel will be commanded by Captain S. Robinson R. N. R. who figured so conspicuously in the relief work which followed the recent Japanese disaster.

### LOST PROCESS FOR MAKING DYES

Lovers of fine china look with envy at the now rare specimens of "genuine" Wedgwood. This is not because the specimens in question are of inimitable beauty, but because the "bit" or "bits" are some of the very few of their kind in existence.

It seems scarcely possible "genuine" Wedgwood could in the course of a little less than two hundred years have become almost priceless. The reason lies in the fact that the secret of the manufacture died with Josiah Wedgworth, the greatest of the English potters, who, if report is correct, refused through jealousy to divulge his formula and carried it to the grave with him.

Instances of a somewhat similar sort have often occurred. Not infrequently they involve the loss of much valuable knowledge, which loss has greatly retarded advancement along many lines in the world of manufacture, science and the arts. Two or three weeks ago there died in London, England, a man by the name of Culver, who passed on failing to disclose a secret process of making dye, which, had he disclosed it, would have been invaluable to England at this juncture.

Unfortunately enough, too, Robert Culver died a pauper, and that despite the fact that he had in his possession a secret worth "millions in it."

It seems Culver got a working knowledge of the method from a relative in Germany many years ago. He brought back the secret with him to England, where he organized a company for manufacturing dyes.

Through manipulations and the dishonesty of some of its officials the company failed, and in a short time its organizer was reduced to poverty.

Being of a dauntless nature, Culver continued to live in hope that good fortune would return to him and that he again would be able to re-establish his factory. Last year, however, he was taken very ill, and, reduced as he was in pocket and strength, actually was forced to go to the poor-house—where he died, as stated, without having imparted to anyone the formula of his dyeing process.

As for the secret held by his relatives in Germany, the story of that catastrophe is in part the same, since the Germans who knew it died

before the Great War or were killed during the dire four years. These events left Culver in sole possession of the formula—and now the Culver process will never be revealed.

The value of the Culver method for making dye is said to lie in the fact that it requires but a fraction of the usual outlay, as well as in the additional fact that the quality of the dye was excellent.

It seems a pity that there is no settled way of passing manufacturing secrets through a sort of governmental clearing house, so that those of great value might so be preserved, to be revealed only when circumstances like these which surround the Culver secret force a revelation for the greater good.

### HAD HER HEARING RESTORED

Since the robbery of her jewellery store in Clifford, a peculiar circumstance has occurred in the case of Mrs. Wendt. For many years back she has been troubled with deafness, causing her much discomfort. Since the robbery her hearing has been restored to normal.

## Horses Wanted



We will be in  
**DURHAM**

**Thursday, Nov. 29, '23**

to purchase any number of horses ranging in size from 1,200 to 1,700 lbs.

Horses Must be in Good Condition

**Williamson & McPherson**

## Problems of the Farm

Contributed by Grey County Department of Agriculture

### Retailing Eggs By Grade.

There are many storekeepers in the cities throughout the Dominion who are now taking a deep interest in the grading and marking of their eggs. This is now necessary on account of the regulations "Respecting the Grading and Marking of Eggs," but in a great many instances the interest extends beyond the mere conforming to a law. Some dealers are indifferent, but this is largely an indifference born of ignorance—an ignorance of the fact that eggs deteriorate rapidly and must of necessity be checked from day to day as to their freshness. Of these indifferent storekeepers investigation shows that probably 90 per cent. buy their eggs direct from country shippers, and to them an egg from the country cannot be anything else but fresh. That there are degrees of freshness never occurs to them, but inspectors of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, find that an actual candling and grading demonstration will as a general rule serve to convert even the most skeptical.

An inspector noticing eggs in a basket on the counter of a retail store in one of our large cities went in and candled some of the eggs and in one 3-dozen lot he found two dozen and a half were seconds and a half dozen bad. In another store the eggs found in a case were examined and these showed five dozen and three extras, six dozen and one first, eight dozen seconds, six eggs cracked, two eggs bad. The eggs examined in each instance were very variable in quality and would not give satisfaction to consumers. One of the first objects of the regulations as effecting eggs moving in domestic consumption is that eggs be sold for what they are instead of all the grades being mixed, that they be sold separately so that a consumer wishing to buy a dozen extras may feel perfectly safe and not find cracked, bad or other grades in the dozen. When buying eggs consumers should, therefore, ask for them by their grade name, and the grades

of fresh are "specials," "extras," "firsts," "seconds."

Marketing Poultry.—Extending the Season.—Standards for Live and Dressed Poultry.

Another feature is that many of our producers hold their birds too long in the fall, and then dump everything on the market at once. We have been trying for a number of years to get the producer to market his birds over as large a proportion of the year as possible. For that reason we like to get him to market his broilers early in the spring, market his young birds when there is a good demand for the two-pound bird. There is this difficulty, however, I do not know whether it is your fault or whose, but we will sell a broiler at anywhere from 25 to 50 cents a pound say, commencing the first of June on to the first of August, but if we go to a hotel like this and buy it we pay from \$1.50 or \$1.00 a side for that chicken. Now where does that extra price come on? To my mind there will never be a very heavy demand for broilers until we can get that spread lessened. Why is it we get such a small price comparatively for our two-pound chickens? Because of that thing there are places in Canada where just as soon as chickens are large enough to distinguish the males from the females the males are killed and then thrown into the dump because there is no market for them when they are young and it does not pay to grow them into roosters. If we were to get together on this question there should be some solution.

Now, the better the article we put on the market the bigger will be the consumption. The producer is up against several things in connection with dressed poultry; one is to get a market for his stuff and get enough to pay him. To my mind he must look for a smaller price. We know we are up against it, but we on our part must cut down the cost of distribution to such an extent that we can put on the market a good article at a price that the average man who is not a millionaire can afford to pay. We must come together on this, you and the producers, so that we can eliminate the bad stuff—we do not want that at all—turn it into good stuff so that it will find a ready sale, then eliminate the waste and the extra cost. I do not know how much you are responsible for, but I think a lot more than you will admit sometimes. We must somehow produce that stuff so that you can take and without adding too much

give it to the ordinary, average man at a price at which he can afford to eat it, not as a luxury, but as an everyday article of diet.

I believe your idea of standards is good. I think it is about fifteen years ago that I first worked on standards, and I do not know that you have got much farther to-day. Why is it that there is not a better understanding between the East and the West, between the producer and the consumer and the middleman as to what a No. 1 bird means? It is a much easier matter than the egg standards. I do not see the reason why there should not be an understanding as to what certain grades should mean. I am glad you are discussing this question. It is a vital question for the producer and has got to be settled soon.

### Important Win For Oxford Eggs.

Oxford County eggs have scored a noteworthy success at the British Empire produce show now being held in London, and have been awarded first place in competition with the exhibits of the whole Empire. These eggs which have beaten every other exhibit, were selected from eggs graded at the Woodstock Produce Company's grading station from the receipts of the associated egg circles of the company. They were selected on very short notice and shipped at the last minute to form Ontario's egg entry at the Empire show. The winning of this award will undoubtedly have a good effect on the egg trade in the county.

There is already a strong demand for Oxford County graded eggs, due to the fact that the affiliated circles of the county were in a position to start grading and selling by grade long before the legislation making this compulsory came into effect. This success could not have been possible had it not been for the organization which was brought into being by the egg circles, and those in charge of the work of organization are being heartily congratulated on the success which has been achieved in this, the first entry of Oxford County eggs in the Empire show.

### FORESTERS RAISE RATES

The Canadian Order of Foresters, which has been noted for its extremely low insurance rates in the past, has finally had to make an increase and it will be pretty stiff for older members to keep it up. A young man of 21 years who joined prior to 1893 and who at that time paid 60 cents a month, will now have to pay \$2.19, with court dues extra.

### How the Printer Put It.

Mistakes occasionally arise when compositors set up type in foreign languages with which they are unacquainted. A proofreader on an English paper in Siam had the following proof set up for correction in a notice of service in a Christian church, usually inserted gratis in newspapers in the East: "Hymn 135, 'The Strife Is O'er, the Bottle Done,' followed by a Vesper Hymn, 'Cussing the Bar'."

**DRECO**  
The Wonder Kidney Liver & Stomach Tonic as Nationally Advertised  
Sold by  
McFadden's Drug Store, Durham, & by a Good Druggist Everywhere

## McKECHNIE'S ANNUAL FALL SHOE SALE

### 7 DAYS ONLY

## Starts Saturday, Nov. 24 to Saturday Dec. 1

Here is a great chance to save money on School Shoes for the Boys and Girls.

- Girl's school shoes of black box kip leather, high top, leather soles and low heel, sizes 11 to 2. Annual Sale Price **\$2.95**
- Boy's brown calf bal. in English last, leather sole, sizes 1 to 5. Annual Sale Price **\$3.29**
- Boy's black box kip bluc., leather soles and rubber heels, round toe, sizes 1 to 5. Annual Sale Price **\$2.95**
- Boy's mahogany Elk bluc., the shoe to stand hard wear, Sterlings. Annual Sale Price **\$3.35**
- Girl's brown calf bal., low heel, pointed toe, sizes 2 1/2 to 5. Annual Sale Price **\$2.95**
- Girl's black gunmetal bal., low heel and pointed toe. Annual Fall Sale **\$3.95**
- Men's Goodyear welt, slip sole and rubber heel, made in black and brown calf bluc., wide toe. Annual Sale Price **\$4.95**
- Men's brown calf bal., Goodyear welt, rubber heel. English last. Annual Sale Price **\$4.95**
- Don't miss this big value. Men's black gunmetal bluc., wide fitter. Annual Sale Price **\$3.95**
- Ladies' black kid Oxford, rubber heel. Annual Sale Price **\$3.95**
- Ladies' brown 2-strap slipper, Military heel. Annual Sale Price **\$3.45**

10 pairs Men's Knee Rubber Boots. Regular Price \$5.50. Annual Sale Price **\$4.75**

**JOHN McKECHNIE - DURHAM**