

MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER

CURRIE'S REQUEST TO CANADIANS

Dyas Tells of Scene With
British Brigade on Day
of Armistice Begins.

ing letter has been re-
Toronto man from his
pt. Arthur Dyas, writ-
th:
a rather thrilling day
"the day" that we've
many years ago, morn-
ing at 7:30. Just
breakfast this morning
the phone, and the head
the good news. When
a cheer went up that
was buzzing. The bat-
ter at 8, and when it
parade a cheer went
hour for miles. The
at, punched each
the eyes was the old
a passing thought of
ntely.
who had been rest-
two weeks, after ad-
since Oct. 17th, was
by Gen. Currie, the
er, at 10, so it was a
inspection. After the
ected us we closed all
he stood on a warren
to us of our record
the last 3 years and
aid: "The old 1st Brit-
ish army. They have
an attack when ad-
y have never lost a
something very im-
portant. He said: "I want
off his hat and we
made of silent prayer,
giving us the 1918
and defeat and wish-
ing that had threatened
at Prayer.

000 officers and men
one minute
with our steel hel-
mets, our heads bowed,
that a very sincere
from every soldier
could not say any
up by saying: "Men
of the world, your
And tears rolled
down my cheeks.
Needless to say he
most cheer and a
loud cheer.
I know we made up
for it, and hold a
to the Rhine. At pres-
ent, a beautiful
country. Yesterday
of roses and
of patriotism, where
flowers are. I live
and have a very nice

an adjustment of the
consequently live very
for England to-
morrow days' leave, and
the rest after what
in the last three
top fourteen times
fair.
I imagine that the war
is impossible. Now I
to civilian life and
I get to work."

WAR WAS MADE

Fix the Guilt of Hun Rulers.

giving a sinister
things of Berlin in
in official reports
Minister at Berlin
at which. They
pointed:
were deliberately
such as it was
war.
Austria's "hour
of Vienna a free
risk of war with
Germany.

ere held for the
German Govern-
ment surprised as
Austria's action."
the General Staff,
unpreparedness of
and business.
France in four
to Berlin planned,
wheels, it went
the rulers of Ger-
many gone.
journal, comment-
ed, writer: "This
is an indictment
of the Allies, and
as of the late
of capital in the
There has paid
for the Allies to
which, will
defeat, which
fish place a
This lets steam
in spatters over

leather rub well
in olive oil and
in north with a

INSTITUTE MOVE- MENT IN ENGLAND

IDEA HAS TAKEN FIRM ROOT IN MOTHERLAND

Women's Institutes Solved the Prob- lem of Providing Recreation for Woman's Land Army.

Through almost innumerable diffi-
culties the Women's Land Army in
Great Britain has answered every de-
mand made upon it—and that is say-
ing far more than the average on-
looker begins to realize. First it was
necessary to convince women of the
absolute necessity of providing more
food on the spot than had ever been
provided before. Then came the al-
most insurmountable difficulty of
arousing enthusiasm enough in the
undertaking to cause women to break
away from century-old traditions. Wo-
men had to be fairly "carried off their
feet" with zeal and enthusiasm. It is
said that the very strongest recruiting
force was in the ranks of the pioneer
Land Women themselves. Whenever
they appeared, tanned and bronzed,
developed, hardened and fit-as-a-fiddle,
pictures of health and vigor and con-
tinent they won hosts of followers.

Provided Necessary Recreation.

After all these preliminary steps
had been safely passed there were
trials on the land itself. Question of
wages, shelter, food, clothing had to
be met and settled satisfactorily and
not one was as troublesome as the
purely feminine one of the relation
between the farmer's wife and the
farmer's farmhands. At last, after
measuring swords dexterously, each
party concluded that the other was a
"good sort" and each set out to help
the other to the limit of her ability.
But one great hindrance still existed.
Recreation was absolutely necessary
and was wholly lacking. This has
always wrecked any back-to-the-land
proposition and always will. It prom-
ised dire things for the Women's Land
Army in spite of their patriotism and
their enthusiasm about farming. It
was right here that the Women's In-
stitutes were helpful. The Institute
idea was grafted on to the Woman's
Land Army and from that time there
was no lack of recreation and amuse-
ment.

Keeps Youth in the Country.

In October, 1917, there were 137
Women's Institutes in England. In
1918 there were 700 in existence and
they are increasing at the rate of 20
a week. Surely the idea has been a
God-send to English women! It is
quite clear that before long the out-
standing feature of every English vil-
lage will be its Women's Institute.

At present the administration is
vested in the National Federation of
Women's Institutes and has three
chief aims: encouragement in every
way of local efforts to increase the
production of food, the introduction
and establishment of village indus-
tries and the promotion of co-opera-
tive marketing. Started for the bet-
terment of conditions surrounding
women in villages and on farms and
endeavoring to broaden their outlook
the Institutes have passed far beyond
their original purpose. They now ad-
mit men to membership and find that
they have made a real advance. They
have increased the chances of making
social and utilitarian life centre in the
village. Already village life has taken
on a gaiety and interest that has been
sadly lacking for years and has driven
many a lad and lass away from the
land to the unfertile city. The
governing committee is elected by the
members of the Institute and different
sections of the community must be
represented. This is the bed-rock
principle responsible for the Institute
movement.

FRANCE WANTS SECURITY

Peace Terms Must Remove the Men- ace of Her Hun Neighbor.

France is looking toward the peace
conference with fear as well as hope,
says the Paris correspondent of the
Morning Post. Britain and the United
States, he says, are removed from the
terror of an unscrupulous and unright-
eous neighbor. To them Germany is
crushed, but to France and in a lesser
degree to Italy, Germany is merely
scotched and not destroyed.

More and more every day, in conse-
quence, the frontier on the Rhine be-
comes a question of practical politics
for France. Her best minds oppose any
settlement "sur la haire," but they
demand a settlement based on her
security.
They say Germany's neighbors, into
whose soul fear and dread of her has
been burned by German destruction of
industries in Northern France, are
faced with the economic alternative of
an enormous tariff wall to safeguard
their industries during reconstruction
or of a share of raw materials and
transport facilities of which England
is the chief owner. France, the cor-
respondent adds, would prefer the
latter. She looks to England as a good
sportsman to give her a fair start in
the coming commercial race.

A vine growing extensively in Eua-
dor produces fruit which, when dried,
forms sponges considered by many
persons superior to those obtained
from the sea.

The Weekly Fashions



The Basque has returned again.
This charming adaptation has the
front and back in one, which crosses
at centre-back and, coming forward,
ties in front or cuts off and buttons
in the back. McCall Pattern No. 8707,
Ladies' Tie-On or Button-On Basque.
In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 20
cents.



Satin is used to develop this youth
design for misses, and an individual
note is the bead trimming in contrast-
ing color. McCall Pattern No. 8700,
Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20
years. Price, 25 cents.
These patterns may be obtained
from your local Macall dealer, or
from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St.,
Toronto, Ont. W.

WEALTH OF THE UNDERWORLD

Man is Now Exhausting These Re- sources at Rapid Rate.

It is only within very recent years
that man has begun to draw largely
upon the mineral resources of the
earth.
In the last fifteen years he has
mined more copper than was produced
in all previous ages.
In the last eleven years he has
drawn more petroleum from the
earth's bowels than in all the years
since the world began.
Where other minerals are concerned,
the record is somewhat similar. But
the misfortune lies in the fact that
we are exhausting these resources
with such rapidity that a few centu-
ries from now there may be compar-
atively little of them left.



The Truth is sometimes painful. For instance when the doctor says one must give up the dearly loved cup of tea or coffee.

Happiness follows however when one finds out how delicious and health making is the pure cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

CANADA'S 1918 TOY PRODUCTION

OUTPUT IN LAST 12 MONTHS DOUBLE THAT OF 1917

Industry is Now Four Years Old and Additional Avenues for Exten- sion Are Open.

Canadian toys manufactured in 1918
are estimated to be worth approxi-
mately \$800,000. Considerable pro-
gress has been made by the thirty-
five concerns making various lines of
toys during the last year. After hav-
ing met the trying conditions prevail-
ing in the labor market during the
last twelve months, the Canadian
firms feel that they are assured of a
permanent place in the Dominion's
industrial life. The high wages which
workers were able to command in
munitions plants made it difficult to
hold labor. Such problems will not be
as acute in the future, and with in-
creasing efficiency and a consequently
enlarged production, it is believed that
the measure of success can be
obtained by the many concerns which
in the four years through which the
industry has passed there have been
a number of concerns that have been
formed to make toys which were not
operated on sound business prin-
ciples, but the percentage of failures
would compare favorably with that of
some other businesses that have been
longer established. There were six
manufacturers who entered the toy-
making field in 1918, and several
which dropped out. The entire indus-
try has passed through the initial
stages of development, and some of
the firms are provided with ample
capital to make expansion as circum-
stances make advisable. The output
in the last twelve months is estimated
to be 100 per cent. larger than in the
preceding year, and a greater variety
of products are being turned out.

Difficulty in Getting Parts.

The industry has been confronted
with many difficulties in its compar-
atively brief existence. In some other
toy-producing countries, such as Great
Britain or Germany, the manufacture
of dolls, for example, is greatly simpli-
fied by parts being secured from mak-
ers who specialize in a single phase of
the industry. Doll-makers have been
assemblers rather than manufacturers.
By such specialization enlarged vol-
umes of production is possible, thus
reducing costs. Such developments
have not been entered upon fully in
Canada yet. Eyes for dolls, for in-
stance, are not made in the Dominion,
but have to be secured from outside.
Bisque sand has been discovered re-
cently in Hastings county, and bisque
dolls' heads are now being manufac-
tured that are stated to be of fine
quality. Similar hair and other parts
are now produced within the country.

Foreign-Made Dolls Cost More.

The making of dolls' clothing has
been another problem for toy-makers
to solve. The manufacture of stock-
ings, shoes, etc., demand special
equipment, and these articles have
not been easily secured in the past.
Low cost of imported toys has been
a feature that has given them a se-
cure place in Canadian markets.
Manufacturing costs have mounted
rapidly during the last four years.
One German-made doll that formerly
retailed in Canada at about \$5.50 now
is quoted by its manufacturers at
about \$12, according to information
supplied by a Canadian officer who
has been interned in Switzerland.
Japanese toy-makers have made con-
siderable strides in the last few years,
and their wares are being placed on
markets that were formerly dominated
by European toys.

The manufacture of wooden toys
has been a field in which Canadians
have excelled. Various types of
wheeled toys have been made, with
considerable success. White enamel-
led wooden toys are turned out in
fairly large number, comprising dolls,
carriages, beds, etc. Mechanical toys
of improved workmanship are being
produced. Steel construction toys are
being made in larger quantities and in
more varieties than was the case a
year ago. Fibre dolls, made of wood
pulp, are proving to be quite attrac-
tive.

About one-third of the toys now be-
ing shown in the Dominion are made
in Canada. Demands are being made
by hardware and bicycle stores, as
well as novelty, dry goods and depart-
ment stores. Retail vendors are
much more numerous than in the past.
Competing With American Toys.
American toys are the principal
competitors which are met with in
the home market. Imports from Ger-
many were largest prior to the war,
and since then the United States has
occupied first place. Japan has se-
cured a growing portion of the Cana-
dian trade. Imports of dolls and toys
of all kinds into Canada for the fiscal
year ending March, 1918, were valued
at \$1,086,881.

Success is nothing more than duty well done.

To make your shoes wear twice as
long melt together tallow and com-
mon resin in the proportion of two
parts of tallow to one of resin. Ap-
ply this preparation hot to the soles
of the shoes as much as the latter
will absorb. This is well worth
trying.

RAPID PROGRESS BY ROYAL BANK

Total Resources Up 92 Millions in Year and 247 Millions in Five Years.

20 P. C. EARNED ON STOCK

Increase in Assets Represented Chiefly in Cash and Liquid Items, With Higher Ratios in Both

Growth from within supplemented
by purchases of other banks contin-
ues to make the annual figures of the
Royal Bank of Canada impressive. In
the past year total resources rose to
427 millions against 335 a year ago,
253 two years ago and 189 five years
ago. The purchase of the Northern
Crown Bank in the twelve months ac-
counted for about 27 millions of the
past year's growth, but that left the
substantial increase of 65 millions to
be assigned to progressive develop-
ment from within the old organization.
A moderate increase in profits ac-
companied the large addition to the
bank's potential earning power, net
profits before war tax representing
20.1 per cent. on paid-up capital at the
end of the year, or 20.9 per cent. on
the average capital employed, against
earnings at the rate of 15 per cent. a
year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years
ago.

A million dollars was added to re-
serve account, half coming from the
premium on shares issued to North-
ern Crown shareholders and half out of
profit and loss account. After this
provision, increased writing off on bank
premises, larger contributions to
various public funds and the usual
dividend, the bank carried forward
substantially the same amount in
profit and loss as a year ago.

Profits and their distribution in the past three years were:

	1918,	1917,	1916,
Profits	\$2,809,846	\$2,327,979	\$2,111,807
Prov. bal.	564,264	523,346	676,472
Total	\$3,374,110	\$2,851,325	\$2,788,279

Less—
Dividends \$1,614,702 \$1,545,484 \$1,417,267
Penston F. 100,000 100,000 100,000
Transfers 400,000 250,000 250,000
War Tax 133,651 123,257 118,236
Patriotic 40,000 60,000 50,000
Reserve 500,000 500,000 500,000
Tot. deduc. \$2,828,252 \$2,618,661 \$1,935,423
Balance \$545,858 \$232,664 \$852,856

LIQUID RATIO HIGHER

The year's expansion finds reflection
chiefly among assets classified as
liquid, which are 59 millions higher
than a year ago, and now represent a
proportion of 56.6 per cent. to public
liabilities against 53.9 per cent. a year
ago and 53.2 per cent. two years ago.
Cash items as represented in coin,
Dominion notes and cover for excess
note issue in the Central Gold Re-
serve have increased 18 millions,
bringing the proportion to public li-
abilities under this head up to 17.1 per
cent. against 16.4 per cent. a year ago.
Balances due, notes and cheques of other
banks, are up over 19 millions, and
there is an increase of 25 millions in
security holdings, representing chiefly
purchases of Dominion treasury bills.
Public deposits, which form the
foundation of the bank's expansion,
have increased 80 millions in the year,
this gain following one of 52 millions
in 1917 and one of 55 millions in 1916.
A considerable increase in note cir-
culation and a moderate one in cur-
rent loans and discounts are measures
of the prosperity and activity of busi-
ness in the territory served by the
bank.

Comparisons of leading items of the general statements of the years ended November 30th, 1918 and 1917, follow:

	1918,	1917,
Deposits dem.	\$125,242,278	\$70,498,667
Do. savings	187,344,429	182,488,716
Do. total	312,586,707	252,987,383
Circulation	39,386,975	28,159,251
Pub. Deb. Hdb.	397,642,210	307,792,796
Cash	42,124,658	30,772,796
Cent. Gold Res.	26,000,000	16,000,000
Balances, etc.	51,116,479	34,394,275
Securities	81,305,276	66,626,242
Gov. loans, Can.	1,116,479	1,116,479
Do. abroad	24,321,481	12,640,687
Tot. Liquid	224,582,088	166,536,706
Prov. loans	18,745,329	18,745,329
Tot. assets	427,312,932	293,674,138

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS' CLAIM

Republic Must Include All of Bo- hemia, Says Premier.

The Czech-Slovak Republic recog-
nizes no part of the territory within
Bohemia as open to any controversy
as settled by the peace conference,
as suggested by the German Bohem-
ians. It was declared the other day by
Premier Kramarz to a delegation from
German Bohemia. The delegation had
appealed for the withdrawal of the
troops of occupation, the release of
persons who had been arrested and
the restoration of quiet and order.
The Entente, Premier Kramarz set
forth, had signed an agreement by
which the entire country was declared
to belong to the Czech-Slovak state.
He assured the Germans that their
cultural and national development
would be assured them, and added that
he desired the return of the troops of
occupation as soon as possible.

BRITAIN CAPTURES TRADE.

Key Industries, Formerly Controlled by Germany, Secured by England.

The Key Industries Exhibition held
in London last month under the aus-
pices of the Tariff Reform League is a
striking illustration of what Great
Britain has accomplished during the
war in manufacturing essential com-
modities which had formerly been al-
most completely controlled by Ger-
many. The object of the exhibition
was to present the facts clearly to the
public.

The term "key industry" is applied
to those industries which in them-
selves are comparatively small, but
are nevertheless of vital importance,
since upon their existence that of
other and greater industries depends.
A typical example is presented by
dyes. The value of dyes, mainly im-
ported before the war from Germany,
which were annually used in British
textiles and paper industries, was
about \$10,000,000. The annual output
of these industries was valued at
about \$1,000,000,000, giving employ-
ment to about 1,500,000 people. In
this case the "key" industry was about
1 per cent. of the main industry, or
something like the proportion of a key
to the door which it opens.

Before the war practically all British
internal combustion engines were
equipped with magnetos made in Ger-
many by the Bosch Company of Stutt-
gart. This applied to airplanes, sub-
marines and motor cars. Magnetos
which have been perfected and man-
ufactured in Great Britain during the
war were shown at the exhibition. It
was readily realized that there is no
desire to permit the magneto indus-
try to slip back to Germany.

Great Britain has also developed the
optical glass industry. Tangent is
the key to high speed steel and nickel
to armor plate. Another metal of vi-
tal importance to the steel industry is
manganese. Lead, graphite, spelter,
rubber and antimony were other
key materials which were exhibited.

The Key Industries Exhibition was
an object lesson in pointing out Ger-
many's former control of key indus-
tries essential to war and the pro-
gress toward complete independence
which has been made in Great Britain
during the war.

DRIFTING MINES

Danger Will Exist in Chief Ocean Currents for Many Months.

It is stated that twenty-five mines
were sighted off the Atlantic coast. There will
probably be many floating mines for
months to come and doubtless some
of course, measures will be taken to pick
up and destroy these menaces to nav-
igation, but it is almost impossible that
all should be found, and ship captains
must run a certain degree of risk.
After the Russo-Japanese war ships
were sunk for a long time after the
cessation of hostilities, as mines were
carried out into the Pacific, some of
them torn from their moorings and
others being drifting mines. It is not
known how many free mines the Ger-
mans set afloat, but it is believed a
great number were thus started forth
on missions of destruction. Fortunate-
ly the trend of the currents in the
North Sea is into the gulf stream,
flowing toward Spitzbergen. There is
a return current west of Iceland which
might bring mines back by the Labra-
dor current into the stream and the
coasts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia,
and north-eastern United States,
which is the principal danger zone.
Mines that chance to work their way
through the English Channel might
get down into the Canaries current,
and so flow into the gulf stream from
the south. Were the current condi-
tions otherwise than they are the
danger from this source would be ex-
tremely grave. Mine sweeping must
be continued with unremitting dili-
gence until the seas are made safe
again.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or
any kind of a corn can shortly be
lifted right out with the fingers if you
will apply directly upon the corn a few
drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati
authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one
can get a quarter of an ounce of free-
zone at any drug store, which is suffi-
cient to rid one's feet of every corn
or callus without pain or soreness or
the danger of infection.
This new drug is an ether compound,
and while sticky, dries the moment it
is applied and does not inflame or even
irritate the surrounding tissue.
This announcement will interest
many women here, for it is said that
the present high-heeled footwear is put-
ting corns on practically every
woman's feet.

For an economical pumpkin pie
filling take 2 cups of pumpkin or
squash, 2 cups of milk, 1 egg or 1
cracker rolled fine, 1/2 teaspoon of
ginger, 2-3 cup of sugar, 1/2 teaspoon
of salt.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dietspender.

Carpet sweeper and vacuum clean-
er are the best tools for cleaning
rugs.

The Brunswick

Plays ALL records CORRECTLY

Through an error the advertisement recently
published in this paper contained the wrong
address. Our correct address is as follows:
The Musical Merchandise Sales Co.
Sole Canadian Distributors
EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG. TORONTO
Write for address of your nearest dealer.

SANITARY TROUGHS

New Device for Watering Cattle is Valuable to Dairymen.

A new sanitary drinking cup for the
exclusive use of cows is now on the
market, and its advantages are nu-
merous. First, it is claimed that it
will turn many an unprofitable cow
into a profitable one by increasing her
milk supply. It is obviously also a
preventive of disease, and, as a labor
saver for the farmer, there is no
doubt concerning it.

A Natural Mistake.

Readers who have marvelled at the
cryptic character of physicians' pre-
scriptions will appreciate this bit of
dialogue:
Customer—By mistake I left my
Chinese laundry check in here this
morning.
Prescription Clerk in Drug Store—
That explains it.
Customer—Explains what?
Clerk—I've been trying to fill that
confounded thing all morning.

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order
for five dollars costs three cents.

A sow which has been accustomed
to roam about is usually alert, far-
rows without the least difficulty, and
is capable of springing on to her feet
should she feel that she is crushing
her offspring. On the other hand,
instead of letting herself down gently,
and in the endeavor to get on her
feet may still further crush the pig-
lets.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
and job printing plant in Eastern
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will
sell for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 49,
Windsor Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
Toronto. Will sell \$3,000. Worth double
that amount. Apply J. H. de Willems
Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. William Medical
Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the
punch that relieves
rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-
scattering circulation-stimulating reme-
dy penetrates without rubbing right
to the aching spot and brings quick
relief, surely and safely. A wonderful
help for external pains, sprains,
strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago,
bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little,
means much. Ask your druggist for
it by name. Keep it handy for the
whole family. Made in Canada. The
big bottle is economy.

Spanish Flu

Claims Many Victims in Canada
and should be guarded against.

Minard's Liniment

is a Great Preventative, being one of the
oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment
has cured thousands of cases of
grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma
and stuffer diseases. It is an Economy
to germs. Thousands of bottles being used
every day, for sale by all druggists and
general dealers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD.
Yarmouth, N.S.

A Rare Book's Price.
Collectors of rare books and manu-
scripts will be interested in the an-
nouncement that a first edition of
Shakespeare's works, published in
1623, was sold at auction in London
a few weeks ago for 1,150 pounds ster-
ling. The volume is said to be in ex-
cellent condition, though the binding
is considerably worn.
This costly book has increased in
price by bounds. At the beginning of
the eighteenth century the volume was
bought for five pounds from a book
dealer. In 1800 it was valued at fifty
pounds, and in the year 1890 240
pounds was paid for it. This was a
record price until 1899, when its value
again increased. The indications are
that with the years the price of 1,150
pounds will again be advanced, as the
value of the volume will be more and
more enhanced as time passes.

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes
possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports through-
out the winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING,
FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager