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Interesting letter from Captain Sir J. Alcock, K.B.E., D.S.C.

"You will be interested to learn that OXO was a great help to us during our Trans-Atlantic Flight; it sustained us wonderfully during our 16 hours' journey."

"We had found out what a good thing it is when flying in France, and so decided to carry it with us on this occasion, and we can assure you that hot OXO is most acceptable under such cold and arduous conditions. OXO was the only article of its kind which we carried."

J. ALCOCK, Capt., D.S.C.

OXO steadies the nerves—keeps the brain alert—gives extra warmth to resist cold and exposure—extra strength to fortify against fatigue, and yields an abundance of energy out of all proportion to the amount taken.

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CUBES

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TAROL

Made from extracts of Tar and Cod Liver Oil. Gives prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Grippe, Whooping Cough and all other ailments of the respiratory tract.

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C.P.R.'S NEW RECORD

The re-employment of returned soldiers has been carried out by the C.P.R. so wholeheartedly that, according to the official records up to the end of August, actually more returned soldiers have been given employment than left the Company for service overseas. The exact figures are as follows:

Total reported as joining the Army	10,567
Dead	1,200
Wounded	1,572
Re-employed in the service	5,121
Other soldiers given employment	5,343
Total soldiers given employment to date	10,567

In finding employment for returned soldiers, the C.P.R. has found by experience that in most cases it is advisable to re-employ them in the same department as that in which they worked previous to enlistment. The freight handler who has ambitions to become a dining car waiter is not encouraged to change his vocation unless he can prove that he learned something about waiting, for instance, at an Officers' mess during his military life. His military experience has probably made him a better man than before for handling freight but has not qualified him for the skilled trade of a dining car waiter. Baggage men who have served in the Army come back as a rule all the better for their experience, but the Army training has not qualified them to be sleeping car conductors or ticket clerks, and if they prove to be misfits at a new job the only result is friction and discontent. The general experience, however, is that the normal returned man who goes back to his old or a similar job is all right, indeed is often improved by the discipline and teamwork which he has learnt in the Army.

The policy of the C.P.R. has been to find a position at least as good as the position given up, and this policy has been carried out in the higher ranks of the service as well as in the lower ranks. Thus:

- Mr. T. S. Acheson who was employed as General Agricultural Agent at Winnipeg, enlisted in October 1915, was re-employed in the same capacity on January 1st, 1919.
- Mr. G. W. Curtis, who was employed as Industrial Agent at Montreal, enlisted in November 1916, was re-employed January 1st, 1919 in the same capacity.
- Mr. M. L. Duffy, who was Chief Clerk, Freight Department, at London, England, enlisted October 1914, was re-employed March 1st, 1919 as Agent at Glasgow.
- Mr. F. A. L. Gascoigne, who was Superintendent Car Service, Montreal, enlisted July 1915, resumed duty as Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., Montreal, in October 1918.
- Mr. Gerald Hiam, who was District Freight Agent at Fort William, enlisted in June 1915, and returned to duty on March 15th, 1919, as District Freight Agent, at Cleveland.
- Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick, who was Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, at Montreal, and enlisted in September 1915, resumed duty on February 1st 1919, as Assistant Freight Traffic Manager at Winnipeg.
- Mr. T. M. Leask, who was Chief Surgeon at Moose Jaw, enlisted in February 1916 and resumed duty as Chief Medical Officer at Moose Jaw on June 1st, 1919.
- Mr. B. H. Muckleston, who was Division Engineer in the Natural Resources Department at Calgary, enlisted in April 1916, and resumed duty as Division Engineer on March 17th, 1919.
- Mr. G. G. Ommann, who was Special Assistant Engineer at Montreal enlisted in August 1915, and resumed duty in July 1919, as Assistant Engineer in the Chief Engineer's Department at Montreal.
- Mr. L. C. Ord, who was Assistant Works Manager at Angus Shops, Montreal, enlisted in September 1915, and resumed duty in the same capacity in May 1919.
- Mr. C. W. P. Ramsey, who was Engineer of Construction, Montreal, and who took command of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps in February 1915, resumed duty as Relieving Superintendent on Eastern Lines in March 1919.
- Mr. M. J. Robertson, who was Assistant to the Manager of the C.P.R. Real Estate Department, Montreal, enlisted in June 1916, and returned to duty in his former position in March 1919.
- Mr. H. B. Yewdall, who was Purchasing Agent in the C.P.R. Right of Way Department at Winnipeg, enlisted in November 1914, and resumed his former position in June 1919.

Decks Cleared for Victory Loan Campaign

Three weeks of active campaigning on behalf of the Victory Loan 1919 commenced on Monday morning. The continuance of Canada's prosperity depends largely upon the success of this Loan. Every person in the Dominion is directly interested. The canvassers who will cover the country from coast to coast are entitled to receive the heartiest co-operation from all classes of the community. Canadians are called upon to lend their money to the nation without restraint of politics or fine distinction of creed or party. They will all benefit by the loan. This National Service is completed with a lucrative business investment in which all who possibly can must participate.

The public is offered \$300,000,000 of 5 1/2% gold bonds at par, bearing interest from Nov. 1, 1919 in two maturities, 5 years and 15 years, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber. The interest will be payable half yearly, without charge at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank on May 1, and November 1. The denominations of the bonds are \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application or any of the following instalment dates:—10% on application, 20% Dec. 9, 1919, 20% Jan. 9, 1920, 20% Feb. 10, 1920 and 31.20% March 9, 1920. The latter includes 30% balance of principal and 1.21% representing accrued interest at 5 1/2% from Nov. 1, 1919 to due date of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1, 1920, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest. Considered from any angle Victory Bonds are an excellent business investment.

All the money raised by the Victory Loan 1919 will be spent in Canada. It will be used to pay indebtedness incurred and to meet expenditure to be made in connection with demobilization, (including the authorized war service gratuity to our soldiers, land settlement loans and other purposes connected with their re-establishment into civil life), for capital outlay upon shipbuilding, and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's reconstruction programme, and for the establishment of any necessary credits for the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, timber and other products. On the latter depends the continuance of the present prosperous conditions relating to agricultural and industrial pursuits from one end of the Dominion to the other.

All details in connection with the loan will be cheerfully explained by the canvassers. It would be impossible to name a safer form of investment, or one that is more convenient, as well as paying an attractive rate of interest. Its security consists of Canada's "promise to pay" backed by the whole resources and income of the Dominion.

Forms of application may be obtained from any official canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or from any branch bank. Subscribers will assist materially in the good work by getting their subscriptions in early. It is highly desirable that this Victory Loan should establish a record and it will if the whole people help as they should do.

HARDWOODS CAN BE USED IN PULP MAKING

The Department of Lands and Mines have received from the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company of Quebec information concerning the results of experiments carried on by it in the use of hardwoods in the manufacture of wood-pulp. Hardwoods such as birch, beech, maple, etc. were experimented with and contrary to the general opinion were found to be suitable for the manufacture of excellent grades of pulp. The process of manufacture of course had to be varied to some extent.

The information has been received with great interest here as hardwoods constitute some thirty percent of the forest growth of New Brunswick. Hon. E. A. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines is greatly interested in the matter and it will be followed up with a view to having hardwoods utilized in this province for the making of pulp. Hereafter hardwoods have been used chiefly for fuel. If they can be made into pulp the value of hardwood lands will increase greatly.

JUST IN

One car extra No. 1 Western Oats \$1.20 per bushel. Quebec Hay \$33.00 per ton. Also good blacksmith coal for sale.

Dry Cordwood mixed at \$7.50 per cord delivered. Phone 143 E. E. BENSON L.L.

PRODUCTION

British labor leaders are opposing "direct action" and exposing the fallacy of under-production. Speaking before the Industrial League of Birmingham recently on "Labor in its Relation to Industry," Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., urged the employment of constitutional methods in industrial disputes and warned workers that they could make no more grave mistake than to encourage under-production. Scarcity might cause some little inconvenience to the rich, but it could cause real and continued privation to the masses of people whose purchasing power was limited. Some forms of profiteering could be punished by the law, but workmen who deliberately restricted output, or who failed to accept any form of industrial development which could make their labor more productive, were punishing themselves and their class with-out knowing it. If profiteering was conscious pilfering "a canny" was an ignorant act which deprived many people of their real needs. It inflicted no loss upon the favored class, which wherever it was practised, it might be designed to punish. It was a sentence passed upon the innocent by those who might not know they were guilty of a wrong. Lessened production meant the greater prospect of unemployment. It impeded recovery from the industrial dislocation which the war inevitably caused. It kept up prices, and lowered nothing but the workman's standard of existence. It was in the highest degree harmful to the general public interest, but in a special degree under-production was the enemy of the masses whose pressing needs required more abundant supply of all forms of material for house-building, for food production, the manufacture of every kind of house-requisite, clothing and the common daily needs of existence.

The folly of lowering production was also emphasized by the British Prime Minister in his recent declaration of government policy. He declared that "there never was a more fatal error, a more fatal fallacy" than labor's belief that "the less you work the more work there will be for others". "You have only got to look at the coal trade," he said. "The reduction in the output of coal is at the present moment depriving people of employment. If it goes on, it will throw hundreds of thousands out of employment in the country. You have only got to work it out to its inevitable consequence and you will find that deliberately to reduce output means in the end all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale. It is important therefore, that fallacy should be exploded, especially by those who speak with authority to labor. It is a very dangerous policy to pursue and encourage, and a disastrous one to labor. The price of food and the cost of material will go up, and, what is still worse, we will not get food for this country, because you cannot live forever on borrowed food. You will not get raw material to the country. There will be no work for those who manipulate and transform and transfigure it into the beautiful thing that British hands can transfigure any material into. It is a disastrous policy for all classes. That is why I appeal to employers and to workmen to get rid of this ruinous fallacy which seems to possess the minds of hundreds of thousands at the present time."



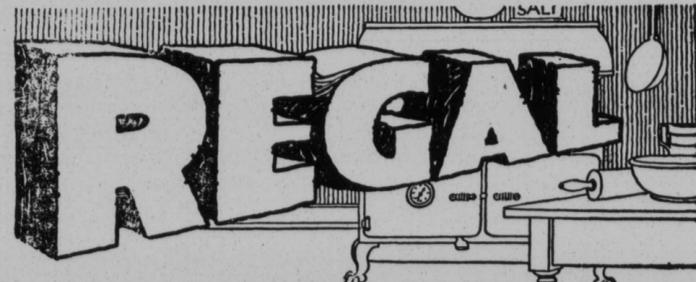
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