

The Conservative Party.

Already Conservative papers are urging the necessity for reorganization, claiming that the future of the party in the Dominion is at stake. The Conservatives have not even the prestige of provincial administrations of their stripe from which to draw strength for purposes of reorganization.

They have not even a platform definite and specific enough to secure the endorsement of the voters—this has been abundantly demonstrated at the polls within the last few days.

Going back still further, it will be remembered that the Conservatives gained control of the situation at Ottawa on a faked plea in 1911. Judging the events of that time on the low plane of political strategy, it can be said that their organizers made the most of a small issue, and won in that way. It was purely a victory secured through the most flagrant disregard of fact or reason, and for that reason provided nothing whatever for the Conservatives to build on afterward. It would have been a different matter entirely had there been any great basic issue at stake. The day after the Conservatives were returned in 1911 they must have been wondering what they would do in order to make the country believe they had been sent there for some great reason.

When the war broke their organization was in very little better position. Before Union government was formed certain manipulators were busy trying to pull out Liberal members, not with the idea of forming a real union government, but for the purpose of causing a split in the Liberal party, then in opposition under the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The record of Union government is the record of Conservative patronage. Coming to the end of the war and six months after, which period was generally recognized as the proper one for Union government to carry on, we find all of a sudden that the Union government becomes the National Liberal and Conservative party, a straight Tory move to hold on to power and avoid an election.

When by-elections had shown nationwide disapproval of the tactics, and when the majority in the house was growing less on issues of a debatable character, the Conservative party went to the country. They seized the attitude of some of the leaders of the Agrarians, and placed that as the standard against which they had to contend. They saw in the cry that the industries of Canada were in peril an opportunity to tag every Liberal and every Progressive as an out-and-out free trader, regardless of fact and regardless of record.

Small wonder the Conservatives went down to defeat. They had not started right in 1911, and they had never corrected that false start. The Conservative party, now that they face the necessity of reconstruction, are up against a huge task—not simply one of doing, but of undoing, as well. Their main planks were put before the people, and these were thrown out bodily by the voters. The Conservatives have a long, weary road ahead of them, and the sooner they gather up the broken fragments of the shattered platform and reach around for something new the better for the sad remnants of a once great political force in Canada.

Election Costs.

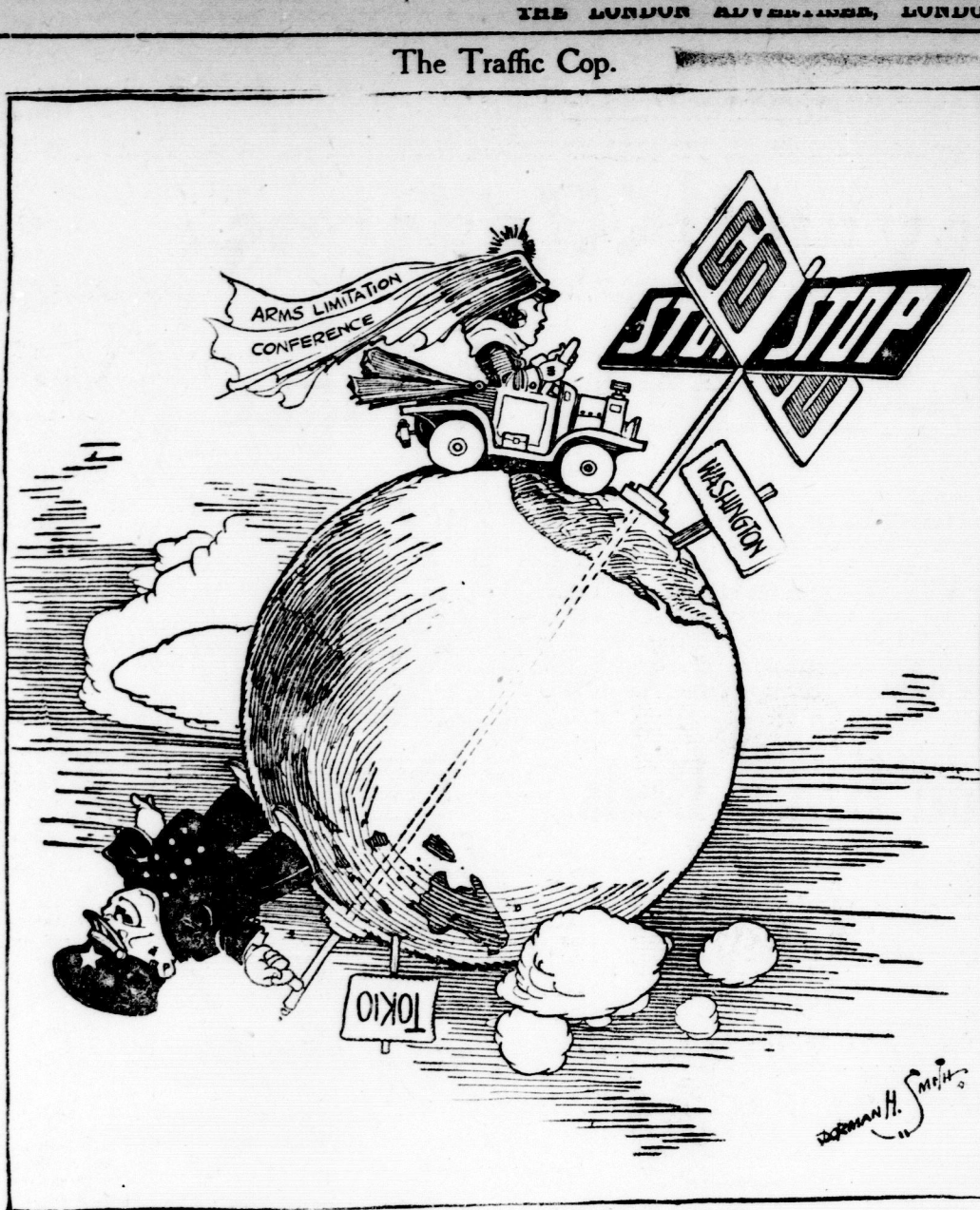
As might be expected, attention turns after an election to the matter of costs. Some interesting evidence comes from Medicine Hat, where a by-election was held a short time ago. In this election the Progressives had a majority of nearly 10,000, and yet the expense account shows that the Progressives spent \$2,683 in the contest, and the Conservatives \$20,000, or nearly eight times as much.

The official statement of the Progressive campaign shows that the largest item of expenditure was \$301.50 for hall rent, including \$150 for the Empress Theatre at Medicine Hat. Office expenses totalled \$258.50; committee rooms, \$141.50; telephone and telegraph, \$158.48; advertising in newspapers, \$234.32; printing, \$139.32; hotel expenses of speakers and office workers, \$214.35; auto hire for speakers, \$174.70; speakers' expenses for seven speakers which are given in detail, totalled \$732.80, this figure including railway fares, meals, car hire, etc., miscellaneous, \$181.55; railway fare, P. H. Wedderburn, \$2.75. Total personal expenses of Robert Gardiner, M.P., were \$106, and these were paid by the official agent in behalf of the association.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Farmers are paying attention to things that used to go by the boards. For years some of the best men the country has have been trying to drive home the need for more bookkeeping, more cost finding, on the farm.

Mr. Archie Laidlaw of the O. A. C.



at Guelph, has done a lot of work in this direction, and was able to bring out some worth-while information on farming from the standpoint of a commercial proposition.

W. B. Pinch, of Drinkwater, Sask., has forwarded to the Regina Leader a statement of the expenses and receipts from a given tract of ground. Here are his items:—

"The figures given are for a 100-acre field of wheat grown on summer fallow. The wheat graded No. 3 Northern. It was sold on November 8 for spot at \$1.09 1/4, netting 79 cents. This wheat would have graded No. 1 had it not been for damage caused by rain before five per cent of the threshing was done in this district."

A summary of the outlay and income on this crop follows:

Interest at 7 per cent on \$7,500 (100 acres at \$75) for one year, while land was fallow	\$25.00
Plowing (\$4 per acre)	400.00
Harrowing (twice, at 25 cents per acre)	50.00
Cultivating (three times, at 75 cents per acre)	225.00
Drilling (50 cents per acre)	50.00
Seed (175 bushels at \$1.75)	306.25
Cutting (75 cents per acre)	75.00
Twine (250 pounds at \$20.50 per cwt.)	51.50
Stooking (40 cents per acre)	40.00
Threshing (2,600 bushels at 18 cents)	468.00
Hauling (4 1/2 miles)	117.00
Dockage, 2 per cent.	

Cost of producing 2,546 bushels of wheat \$2,307.75
Amount obtained for same at 79 cents 2,011.34
Loss on 100 acres 296.41

How many farmers in this district could show a similar statement regarding their affairs? Were they asked to show what their profits or losses had been on a given undertaking would they be able to do it with the precision of this western farmer?

The figures given above have been worked out from an actual knowledge of costs, the farmer in question knowing what each operation stood him in actual cash.

All this takes work, and there are cases, especially in mixed farming, and where the operations are small, that a cost system would not pay or be of assistance. In the main, though, farmers are more and more realizing the need of knowing what their investment really is; how much that amount of money is worth each year; how much should be written off each year for depreciation on machinery, and how to balance totals on stock deals in a fluctuating market.

The major part of farming can be worked out as a straight business proposition, so much spent, so much realized, and consequently so much profit or so much loss.

Germany's Ability.

VARIOUS and contradictory are the reports reaching this country regarding Germany and her ability to pay the demands made upon her.

New light is furnished in a statement by Arthur Newton Pack of Princeton, N.J., who was sent as an unbiased investigator by the American Forestry Association, to find out actual conditions in the allied countries and in Germany.

Summarized, his findings are: Forestry Association: Almost unscathed the famous Black Forest of Germany passed through the World War; Hardwood districts famous in Bavaria show an increase; Germany can easily meet forest reparation demands on the part of the Allies; White Pine blight with which

New England is so familiar has made some headway in Germany; Saw and paper mills are working in three eight-hour shifts; In South Germany I saw little or no unemployment; Nearly every factory in South Germany is working at capacity. Water power of the Black Forest is being developed more rapidly than ever before; I found no man who believed in German war guilt; Industrial leaders pride themselves that in military defeat industry is better off than with the victorious Allies; One lumber manufacturer stated another war with France was needed to adjust Germany's status quo; What I saw substantiates all that M. Briand said at the arms conference in Washington in regard to watching Germany.

There are many people in this and other countries ready to weep good and plenty over the burden Germany is carrying, and over her inability to pay the assessments imposed upon her in the peace terms.

Canadian business interests are vitally interested in what is going on in Germany, for Germany, with her long hours, her cheap labor, and the determination of her people to go to work, is bound to be a factor, despite her alleged ruined finances and the tariff walls raised against her.

IN the same connection Canadian business interests watch the improvement in the standing of the pound sterling. It is possible to place several interpretations on this movement. The improvement in British industries may have something to do with it, or it may be a reflection of a better understanding, arising out of the Washington conference regarding the discharge of British obligations to United States, although finances are not being discussed at the gathering. The discount on British money in Canada has had something to do with preventing the development of Canadian trade there, and the nearer the money comes to an equality with our own the better for all concerned.

MEANWHILE the German situation is being carefully watched by United States financiers. They realize that their future business is going to be measured largely by the recovery of Europe, and they are especially interested in any move that is going to prevent the collapse of the German financial system. Much importance is attached by financial critics to the report that France will agree to postpone for three years the collection of German indemnity. One writer says if this change is made the outlook for German marks and German business in general is much better. Babson's letter, on this point, hardly advises investors to purchase German securities, but holds that those who have German marks should hold them for future developments.

Sometimes the heckler gets the best of it, at least he did when Dr. Sheard in Toronto started out to put the quietus on this chap. Here is the story by findings:

Dr. Sheard—"Will you permit me to ask you a question?"

Heckler—"Why, yes, what is it?"

Dr. Sheard—"How long have you been in Canada?"

Heckler—"Twelve and a half years, four years in France and nine months out of work for the first time in my life." (Applause.)

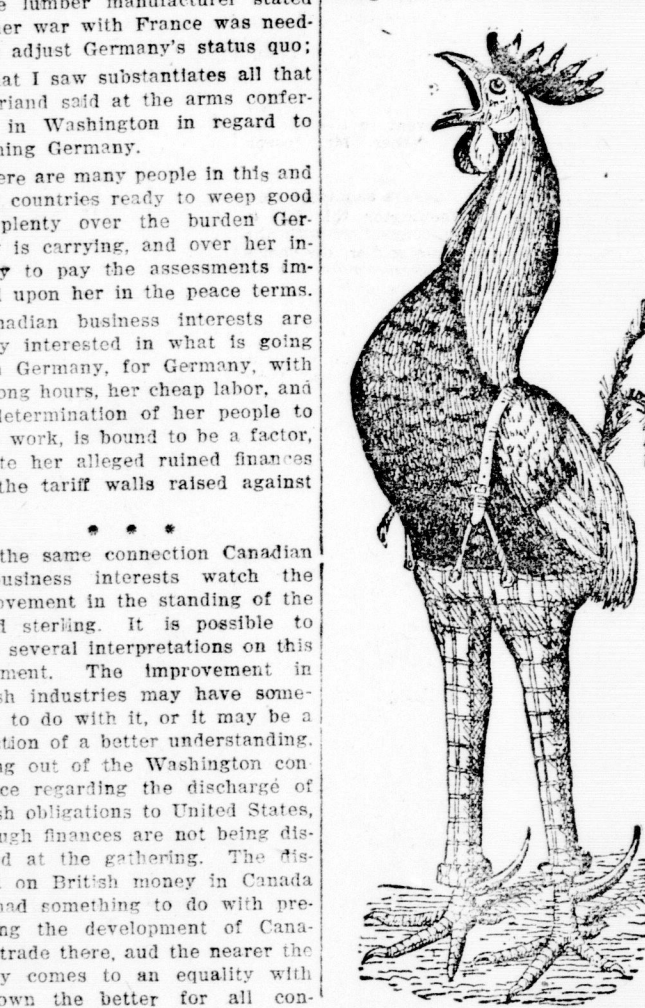
Dr. Sheard (after pause)—"Why didn't you stay in England, the land of free trade?"

Heckler—"Why didn't your forefathers stay there?" (Laughter.)

SUGGESTION

IT'S a long, long time since the election rooster has made his appearance in our midst. This particular bird shown here did not come from the Guelph Winter Fair, but was unearthed in the archives of the Goderich Signal in order that a just and proper celebration of the Liberal victory might take place in the columns of that paper.

Election roosters of today would, of course, be garbed in a different way. Checked trousers are not worn any more, and there are questions being raised as to the advisability



of having cuffs on the bottom of the trousers of these birds. Moreover, no up-to-date rooster now wears suspenders. They don't look right, and moreover, they are apt to bust.

Just what this election rooster is going to do up in Goderich, now that the contest is over, is hard to learn. Our agricultural critic comes from up that way, and he tells us that it's a cold place when the winds start to blow across the lake. This victorious rooster, were he to venture out on a cold day with nothing more than a pair of checked trousers and a set of braces, would have hard going. The chances are that his nose would be frozen and his head-piece nipped.

Whether Miss Boulton, of Toronto, could make use of this warrior in marching her Leghorns to the Capital, as she has promised to do, we cannot state, as for the last few days her plans have received very little publicity. We make the suggestion, though, that Miss B. get in touch with the editor of the Goderich Signal. He's a nice, obliging young chap, and we'd wager a dollar to a doughnut that if the case were put up to him straight by Miss B., he'd have that bird dressed up with a new suit, and put him in a crate at Goderich, trusting to the good offices of the express people to deliver him to that dug-out known as the Union station in Toronto.

The rest of the trip to Ottawa, of course, would be made on foot.

One financier figures that cash admissions paid to moving picture shows amount to \$4,000,000 per day.

CLEVER LITTLE NUTHATCH

By Alida M. Bice, Clandeboye.

IT was a mystery how the clever little nuthatch happened to find the pail of wheat in the woodshed, but there was nothing mysterious, even to the most unobservant person, in his mental processes after he had found it. He had "struck it rich" and must take an immediate advantage of such wonderful luck. Here was a source of supply to be used at once, before some other equally enterprising nuthatch found it and claimed a share. After a moment's picking and choosing, he fluttered out with a grain of wheat, and then followed a search for a hole or crevice in the outside wall of the woodshed, just right size to hold the one grain.

This was an important piece of business, not to be gone at carelessly. Clinging to the boards, head downwards most of the time, he examined minutely every chink, before he found a place he would trust to hold the precious food. And once the long bill had tucked it safely into its hiding-place, there remained the critical operation of covering it up. This was most amusing to watch—he would try a piece of moss or rotten wood, or even a shred of

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest, As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1896.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1896.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Askin Street Methodist Church held an "at home" last evening at the parsonage. During the evening a short program was carried out, including instrumental music by Miss Armstrong; readings, Miss McArthur; instrumental duet, the Misses McBroom; instrumental, Miss McBroom and Master Hobbs.

Very Rev. George M. Inness, M.A., D.D., the Dean of Huron, has been rector of St. Paul's Cathedral for 25 years. This memorable anniversary was celebrated at the cathedral on Sunday by special services.

J. W. Hanna of Windsor has been elected vice-president of the twentieth district of the Conservative Association, which met at Chatham on Thursday.

The Epworth League of the London West Methodist Church held an "at home" in the lecture room last evening, and a most pleasant time was spent. The following program was carried out, with Mr. Alex. Currie in the chair: Solo, Mr. Harry Spencer; reading, Miss Bechtel; recitation, Miss Alice Green; recitation, Miss Ethel McPherson; instrumental, Miss Bella Currie; recitation, Miss Bechtel; solo, Miss Alice Grant.

A regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Synod of Huron was held in Bishop Cronyn Hall on Thursday afternoon and evening. The bishop took the chair at 2:30 p.m., and among those present were: Very Rev. Dean Innes, Revs. D. Williams, R. Hicks, A. Brown, J. C. Farthing, W. Craig, R. McCosh, J. Ridley, T. R. Davis, Canon Young, Canon Hill, Canon Richardson, G. C. McKenzie, H. A. Thomas, Archdeacon Davis, D. Deacon.

Several reports were made, and the bishop appointed the following special committees: In the matter of the standing of clergymen who have left and returned; Rev. Canon Young, Messrs. V. Cronyn and R. Bayly; in the matter of Beachville, Rev. Canon Young, Rev. Canon Smith and Chancellor Cronyn.

The participating artists at the Collegiate concert, Stratford, last night were: Miss Frances World, Miss Helen Price and J. H. Cameron.

READ YOUR CHARACTER
(By Digby Phillips.)

NO. 59—KNOTTY HANDS.

Knotty hands are like "heavy" hands in some respects. They're built around a heavy, bony structure. But here the similarity ceases. By the knotty hand, as you probably have surmised, is meant the hand in which the knuckles are bony and prominent. They are so because the tough, large, fleshy structure of the "heavy" hand is lacking.

This type of hand does not indicate physical toughness and energy so much as independence and a mind which

COMMON SENSE WAYS TO KEEP WELL

HEALTH INSURANCE

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

WONDER if there is any adjective that will adequately describe those who know that the only sure preventive of smallpox is vaccination and yet refuse to make use of it. They are more than foolish, they are criminal. For by laying themselves open to this dread disease they are making it just so much easier for a plague to get a foothold.

Until the simple preventive, vaccine, was hit on, thousands and thousands died every year from this loathsome disease.

Vaccination made smallpox almost obsolete. Carelessness and the rarity of the disease is bringing it back. This because people put off getting vaccinated or are altogether indifferent.

Vaccination is not dangerous. Over 3,000,000 persons were vaccinated in the last two years without a single death. The method consist in introducing vaccine virus into the skin, causing what is known as vaccinia. A small pimple or sore appears in three or four days; the skin around it becomes red, slightly swollen and tender. In 10 or 12 days a scab forms and soon drops off. There may be a slight headache or fever.

In some cases, vaccination is not successful the first time, in which cases there is no sore and the treatment should be repeated.

Since vaccination is the only sure preventive of smallpox, it is essential that one should be vaccinated early in life. A baby should be vaccinated during its first year and again at the age of ten. After two successful vaccinations, immunity usually lasts a lifetime. However, if one is exposed to smallpox and has not had the disease, he should be vaccinated at once unless he has undergone the treatment within the past five years. It is a form of health insurance that pays many thousands of dividends in preventiveness.

TO THE EDITOR

WHERE'S THE MONEY?
London, Ont., Dec. 9, 1921.

The Editor, Advertiser, City:

Dear Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 7, there appeared a letter signed Visionist, which attempted to outline possibilities for the future of London as a tourist and holiday resort. I do not question his suggestion that the Windsor and Detroit bridge will be a great help indeed to the whole of Western Ontario, as to any person with the smallest amount of grey matter that goes without saying. Even I, who do not indulge in visions, can see that the building of such a bridge will give a tremendous impetus to trade and traffic between the two countries. Nor do I question very much the possibilities of being able to convert the river here into a placid lake, where gondolas could lazily float along to the strains of a guitar, with perhaps a jazz band playing accompaniments in the garden of Eden, which he proposes to make of the river banks, or perhaps I am missing the idea, as his mention of parks and glens may speak more of the skirt of the bagpipes as the music more likely to be provided under such conditions.

Here, perhaps, I had better pull myself together or I, too, shall become a visionist, so to keep myself from soaring I would like to ask your correspondent where or how he expects the money to come from to perform the miracles of his vision?

Perhaps he thinks the millionaires who are putting up the money to build this Windsor and Detroit bridge will also put up the money to beautify London.

works in decided fashion along lines of reason and logic.

The knotty-handed person is as a general proposition a pretty good all-around useful citizen. He's not opposed to sentiment, but his reason and his logic dominate his emotions pretty largely. He acts on mental conclusions rather than upon impulse. He's likely to be rigid in his code, whatever that code is, accurate and dependable in his own actions and exacting of others in this same respect.

Yet withal, though undemonstrative, he is inclined to be tactful, discreet and diplomatic, even in his exactions from others. He is conscientious in his undertakings, and though practical ability is one of the keynote of his character, he is more often than not a pretty keen student of people and things.

TOMORROW—CRITICAL FINGER.

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Belgium, with 659 inhabitants to the square mile, is the most thickly-populated country.

Smoke
T&B
A Blend of Imported Virginia Leaf

Why School Children Should Wear Rubbers

There is very real danger of serious illness when the kiddies sit all day in school in wet shoes.

To allow the little ones to start out in the wet without rubbers of any kind is to court colds and sore throats.

The best is none too good for your children. Therefore see that they wear DOMINION RUBBERS.

Dominion Rubbers

Mean Warm, Dry Feet

and Economy, too, because on wet days children can wear their old shoes with rubbers and save their best shoes.

They mean longer wear, because dealers selling DOMINION RUBBERS can get styles and sizes to perfectly fit every shoe—and perfect fitting rubbers give 50% longer wear. Dominion Rubber Dealers will see that the children's feet are fitted with the right rubbers.

Don't ask for "A Pair of Rubbers," Say: "I Want Dominion Rubbers."