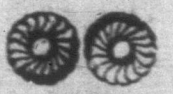


OUR HOME PAGE



Building Bodies

FRESH, Pure Milk, whole wheat bread, green vegetables, fruits—these are the foods that you should give generously to growing boys and girls. These are the foods you should have plenty of YOURSELF. They are simple, honest foods that Nature intended that all of us should eat—they are body builders.

Have more of these wholesome natural foods. Have more of this most important of them all—serve milk GENEROUSLY. Try to have just for drinking alone, a pint a day for each of the grown folks and at least a quart a day for each of the kiddies. Let The Farmers' Dairy serve you. Farmers' Dairy Milk comes from the finest dairy farms in Ontario. A message given to our switchboard operator at Hillcrest 4400 will begin your service tomorrow morning.

Phone Hillcrest 4400

Our salesman will call next trip.

THE FARMERS' DAIRY

WALMER RD. and BRIDGMAN STREET

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

APRICOT CAKE

One cupful of water, 1 teaspoonful of butter, 2 well beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with flour enough to make a light batter—about one and one-half cupfuls—and a teaspoonful of lemon flavoring. Bake in two layers and fill with mashed apricots. Ice the top with white frosting, made of plain sugar and the white of an egg, flavoring with lemon juice.

BAKED APPLES WITH RAISINS

Wash apples, polish with cloth, remove core. Set apples in shallow pan. Pour over all one cup cold water. Fill hollows of apples with seedless raisins and sprinkle with brown sugar. Bake until soft, basting frequently and adding water from time to time.

STAINS

The blackest mildew stains can be removed from white goods by boiling in water to which two table-spoons of peroxide have been added for each quart of water. It will remove almost any other stain as well. If water stains your Canton crepe dress, rub it gently between your hands so that the friction will remove stain; then press.

Do not use soap to wash a raincoat; a solution of one pound of alum to three gallons of water is a better cleanser for it.

LAYING CARPETS

Newspapers should always be laid over the boards before the carpet is put down, even if felt is used also. If sprinkled with borax, it will keep insects away.

Use good strong wrapping paper and parcel up any articles of clothing which are to be protected. Use a second layer of wrapping paper over the first so that the adult moth may not by any chance gain access to the goods.

Red-cedar chests will kill both larvae and adults, but will not prevent eggs which have been deposited from hatching.

If alum is added to the paste used in covering boxes with paper or for scrapbooks, moths or mice will not invade them.

Lime powder well sprinkled over a place where cockroaches abound will drive them away.

Mar! Mar.

A certain London club has replaced its familiar black-coated servants with young, and sometimes pretty, waitresses.

One of the old diehard members who had strongly opposed the idea dropped in to lunch one day. "How's the duck to-day?" he growled, glowering at the girl who came to serve him.

"Oh, I'm all right," said the waitress, perkily. "How are you, sir?"

The Loud Speaker

A column or two for the Radio Fan: a place for his achievements and experiences; a friendly corner for the settlement of friendly arguments.

CHARGING "A" BATTERIES

When the gravity of the "A" battery is shown to be low it should be placed on charge. There are many chargers on the market that are suitable for charging the "A" battery and the instructions for the use of this charger should be followed very closely.

In every case the leads will be marked as to their polarity and the greatest care should be taken to be sure that the positive lead of the charger goes to the positive pole of the battery and the negative of the charger to the negative of the battery.

Turn on the charger and if it has a meter on it showing charge or discharge be sure that the battery is charging. If the charger does not have a meter it is good policy to note any change in gravity of the electrolyte by the use of a hydrometer. If the gravity starts to rise you will know that the battery is charging. Charge until all cells gas freely and until the gravity stops rising. This is found by taking a hydrometer reading. After two hours take another reading and if the

gravity has risen keep on charging. Continue to take readings at intervals until the gravity does not show an increase, then you can be assured that the battery is fully charged.

The charging leads should be disconnected immediately after the rectifier is shut off.

Before recharging the "A" battery the "A" battery leads to the receiving set should be removed as otherwise the vacuum tubes are liable to be damaged.

In case direct current is the source of power, a rectifier is not required and the battery may be recharged directly from the line by the use of a lamp bank; that is, a series parallel of lamps in series with the battery. It is very important when charging from direct current that the correct polarity of the line be obtained. This may be secured by placing the leads in a glass of water. Bubbles will arise from the negative lead. If bubbles arise from both leads, that having the greater number is the negative lead. It is well after the polarity is found to use some distinguishing mark so that you will know in the future which is the negative and which is the positive.

Harry Lauder, Miner

Mike McLaughlin, Wichita (Kan.) plumber, recalls digging coal with Sir Harry Lauder, world famous comedian, in a Blanton (Scotland) colliery more than a quarter of a century ago. "We worked from daylight to dark for \$2.40," McLaughlin says. "I can recall the first time he ever spoke a piece in public and the first time he got paid for singing a song," McLaughlin continues.

"One of the miners had been dangerously injured and we decided to give a benefit concert. We offered Lauder 2 1/2% to arrange the entertainment. When the time came to give the entertainment he demanded 5%. We finally let him have his way. While he was singing the second song he was greeted with bad eggs and rotten oranges. He did not seem to mind this, for he continued with his performance. I guess maybe he was worth the 5%, considering what he has received for performances since then."—Coal Age.

WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Commercial insurance agents are advised by Edward Kory, vice-president of the Union Indemnity Company, to select workmen's compensation business with greater caution or they will be in danger of losing this large source of livelihood. Casualty companies, he says, are faced with a serious situation in meeting compensation claims and if they are forced to discontinue compensation insurance entirely then this field will be taken over by exclusive state funds. Mr. Kory suggests that the agents cut out those classes fraught with loss dangers. Are the commercial agents, in other words, going to deny protection to the workmen and their families who are most in need of it? When all states insist that accident compensation insurance be carried exclusively in state funds there can be no such arbitrary denial of the protection which workmen's compensation laws have been enacted expressly to provide.—American Labor Legislation Review.

UNION-EMPLOYER CO-OPERATION

Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, the largest single system in the world, declared in a public address recently that "trade unions are not the enemy of capital. Trade unions are here," he remarked, "they can't be gotten rid of. It is much better to work with them than to fight with them." Behind this statement lies the most extensive experiment of co-operation yet undertaken on this continent. The management of the Canadian National lines has entered into an agreement with the unions in its shops affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to co-operate in solving their problems.

The principles which underlie this program have been stated as follows by President William H. Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists, and O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the union:

- (1) Full and cordial recognition of the federated shopmen's unions as the agents of the employees;
- (2) according to these unions and their spokesmen constructive as well as protective functions in railroad management;
- (3) agreement between these unions and the management to co-operate for improved service to the public;
- (4) agreement to share fully any consequent benefits; and
- (5) perfection of definite administrative machinery to accomplish these purposes.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where the plan was first tried two years ago at the Gleasgow shops, has already extended it to all the shops on the system and is about to apply it also to the train crews. Results appear to have satisfied both management and men; the workers, it is claimed, have benefited from more continuous employment and larger income, the company through increased efficiencies and improved morale. President Daniel Willard said recently:

"I believe that it has now been fully demonstrated that the co-operative plan is no longer an experiment. It has more than justified itself from many angles. As time goes on I feel certain that the friendly and sympathetic efforts of both parties will discover and suggest new methods and new practices which will not only make for economy, and thereby enable the railroad to pay good wages and at the same time maintain satisfactory working conditions, but will also contribute toward giving the public lower rates for transportation service."

Within the past few weeks the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has agreed with the shopcraft unions on its lines to adopt the same program, and the experiment is now being tried out in one of the shops of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Here is a new departure in industrial relations of genuine importance. Railroad executives, like most employers, have looked upon labor unions as evils, more or less necessary according to their strength in each particular case. Union leaders and members, on the other hand, have considered employers as opponents in a bitter struggle for advantage. The program of union-management co-operation reverses the situation. For the employers it assumes that the union may be made an asset instead of a liability. For the unionist it means a personal stake in the management of industry; responsibility substituted for mere aggression or defense. The very existence of a strong and well-organized union is evidence of a fund of creative and executive capacity among workmen which has not been drawn on by their jobs. The program in question is designed to tap this for the good of the industry as a whole, instead of damming it up by resistance and repression. There is sound psychology in the idea. Whether it is sound industrial policy is now to be determined.

Injunction Process Is 250 Years Old

By Andrew Suruseth

History gives the birth of the tribunian power as the year 494 before the Christian era. The cause is given as an intense struggle between the plebeians and the patricians in Rome. The power given to the tribune was a power to deny action. If the tribune thought that an injustice was about to be done to any individual plebeian in a court, he could stop all further consideration of the case during his tribunate, which lasted for one year. If he thought that a law would work serious hardship upon the plebeians, as a class, he could forbid the publication of such law during his own "tribunate."

The power of the tribune was absolute and irresponsible. The tribune's person was sacrosanct, and to criticize him or to assault him was punishable by death. When the several powers within the Roman republic were merged in the person of Caesar, he became tribune for life, as he became personification of all other powers. When the powers vested in Caesars or emperors, who succeeded them, the person of the Caesar or emperor became inviolable and it is here we have the origin of the divine right of kings and of the judges sitting for and acting for the king. This is why it is yet called the court and why any contempt of court may be punished summarily by the judge.

Les majeste and contempt of court is the same thing and comes to us from the same source. There must, of course, be order and decorum in the court or its functions would be seriously impaired. But when the court of today exercises the identical powers that the tribune—and after him the Caesars, emperors and kings—exercised, we have a right to protest and look for a remedy because the power of the king has been curtailed. When the power is now used by the judges to protect the strong against the weak in lieu of protecting the weak against the strong, we are all the more within our rights in protesting and seeking to find and to apply a proper remedy.

The struggle over the exercise of the tribunian power in Great Britain is known as the struggle between the law courts and the chancery courts—in other words, between the king and the people. This contest was waged for fully two centuries and came to a final close when William and Mary became the joint sovereigns of England. The accession to power of William and Mary brought a new and improved bill of rights, under which the rights and safety of the individual became definitely settled. The British government could no longer use the chancery power in Great Britain except for specific purposes and under specific conditions. But it used the power in the colonies, especially in the American states. This resulted in the Declaration of Independence, in which one of the gravest indictments was that the colonies had been deprived of their rights to be tried by law and were subjected to the jurisdiction of the chancery court—the equity court. In substance, this was the old tribunian power—resurrected to get away from the trend toward democratic institutions and government by law as distinct from government by autocratic, irresponsible power.

The tribunian power, which is absolute and irresponsible, can not exist together with democratic institutions, unless the absolute power is definite in its jurisdiction and so hedged about, that it can not extend that jurisdiction at will or under temptations too great for poor mortals to bear.

The idea that the lawyer, who has served in the house of representatives or in the senate will be any more true to his oath as a judge than he was as a legislator—and both

swear a like oath to uphold—the constitution of the United States—is an idea more in accord with the modern school of Americanism than with any thought found in the writings of any of the fathers of that Americanism of which we all are justly so proud. Life tenure of office did not protect the kings or the dynasties in the past, nor does it do so in the present. And again he it said reverently, but emphatically—judges of men.

BUILD CITY OF REMEMBRANCE

Paris, France.—Ground has been broken for the building of a workers' community in the outlying districts of Paris, in which each of the three hundred homes will bear the name of a soldier killed in the war.

MINERS THREATEN STRIKE

Quit Coal Fields If Second Wage Cut Enforced

Brussels, Belgium.—Ninety-three per cent of 51,000 miners in the Belgian coal fields voted to strike if the mine owners reject the men's proposal to accept a five per cent reduction in wages provided a second three per cent reduction planned for June is abandoned.

THE LORELEI

"Come with me!"
You follow.
You think you have found it at last—
Love:
It is not Love;
It is the Lorelei.
The call of the unknown,
The spell of the exotic—
And then you crash
On the rocks of familiarity.

Leah Kaufman.

PROTECT YOUR WEEKLY WAGES

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ONTARIO'S MINERALS

The outstanding metallic products of Ontario are silver, nickel and gold. The gross value of these to the end of 1924 follows:—silver, \$234,392,000; nickel, \$197,600,000; and gold \$154,419,000.

Of silver, the production in 1924 was 9,961,315 ounces, or over fifty per cent of that from all Canada. The Cobalt silver mines have been in operation for over twenty years, and to the end of 1924, along with outlying areas such as Gowanda and South Lorrain, have yielded over 250 million ounces, worth approximately \$200,000,000. The yield is now at the rate of about 10,000,000 ounces per year.

Ontario is the only producer of nickel in the Dominion, and supplies ninety per cent of the world's requirements of this metal. Post-war depression has passed away, and in 1924 the nickel mining industry functioned on better than a pre-war scale. The nickel deposits of Sudbury yield large quantities of copper as a by-product, also important quantities of platinum metals.

Of gold, Ontario's production in 1924 was over eighty per cent of the entire output of Canada, and had a value of \$25,669,262. The increase in output over 1923 exceeded 5 1/2 million dollars. At the present time, the yield is approximately 2 1/2 million dollars per month, principally from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, or more than one-half that of the entire United States.

The metal mines of Ontario occur in the pre-Cambrian formations which cover seventy per cent of the entire northland. Only the southern fringe of these formations has been penetrated. The development of new mining areas means the expenditure of money for supplies and labour, and the new wealth created is gradually distributed to all classes of the community.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway represents an asset of 23 million dollars, and the Ontario Government shows its faith in the north country by providing branch lines where business warrants. In 1924 the Larder Lake Branch 22 1/2 miles and South Lorrain Branch of 17 miles, were completed. Mine products represented last year 23 per cent of the railway's income.

For lists of publications, maps of mining areas, geological reports and other information, apply to:

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Minister of Mines
THOS. W. SIMON,
Deputy Minister of Mines
TORONTO, CANADA.

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This new service applies only to "Damp Wash" and "Dry Wash." It does not include "Semi-Finished" or our other services.

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Eggs	80%
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EVERY GRAIN PURE CANE

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