

### ONTARIO WILL HAVE NEW TIMBER POLICY

The Ontario Government has decided upon a new policy in connection with the sale of timber limits and natural reforestation. Instead of leasing specified areas of timberland to the five head-of-the-lakes pulp and paper concerns which have tendered successfully on the Nipigon limits, the Government will sell them the right to cut so much cordage annually, and contracts will bear a clause compelling the cutting out of all other merchantable timber, in addition to pulpwood, which is the mills' main objective.

Announcing that contracts which are estimated to precipitate \$10,000,000 construction and development work in areas contiguous to Fort William will be signed shortly after Christmas, Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests, said that the companies were getting 21-year leases, renewable upon the terms of the 1926 Ontario Government. Companies will be obligated, he said, to commence development work 30 days after the agreements are signed. He understands that plans are under way at the lakehead for an immediate winter start with actual construction beginning on the first spring break.

Delays in the consummation of agreements, Mr. Lyons said have been occasioned over the refusal of the Government to release areas rather than cordage cuts to the companies, and also over a provision that the Government may order the winter burning of slash in the timber limits. The Government, Mr. Lyons said, will use judiciously its privilege to order slash burning and enforce it only in the neighborhood of camps and railways.

The provision that the companies must utilize all merchantable timber was introduced, Mr. Lyons said, with a view to conserving timber lands, and, with regard to the natural reforestation effort, the department had determined that 1,500,000 cords were sufficient wood to maintain each 100-ton unit perpetuity, providing fire loss is eliminated. They said 1,500,000 cords would maintain a 100-ton unit for 40 years, and in 40 year's time, under the new policy, it is hoped to create a new forest.

### Move to Change Calendar Gaining Promoters Hold

Toronto, Dec. 25—The movement for drastic change in the world's calendar is steadily progressing, according to the promoters of the scheme. Recently Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, notified T. B. Coatsworth, apostle of Calendar reform and director of the International Fixed Calendar League, of the Canadian labor organization's approval of the 13 months of 28 days each idea.

Mr. Coatsworth announced a short time ago that the fixing of Easter for the second Sunday in April every year would probably be made effective by an international committee in 1928. This would be an important step in the new calendar movement.

### HON. MR. MEIGHEN ON IMMIGRATION

Wants People of the Same Races We Have Now.

Addressing the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada at its annual banquet, Hon. Arthur Meighen said that Canada could not allow its parliamentary system to develop into groups. Canada was a country of great distances and groups in parliament would surely and rapidly develop into geographic sections. Each would plead its special problems and there would be continuous bargaining the log rolling. There had in the past, he thought, been too boasting of the resources of Canada and too little development of those resources for ourselves. Canada had been blessed with a heritage from the motherland of her governmental system. "I am persuaded there are things we need more keenly than reform of the constitution," said Mr. Meighen. "I am not favorable to those who would start something in the nature of an upheaval."

Canada, fortunately, had a majority of people who were of British or French extraction and these people were the best qualified in world to develop a northern country. "We must see to it that these people and their possessions are added to in numbers and power," continued Mr. Meighen, "and that people of the same race are added as rapidly as we can find work for them. Let us develop our resources and maintain in total the institutions with which we are endowed."

The Locarno Treaty, Mr. Meighen declared to be the most important step in the recent history of the world, and it was a matter of pride to Canada that Britain had been a leader in its formation.

"The terms of peace in the future will rest on what was done in the Locarno treaty," he stated. "It is a greater step forward than the Versailles treaty."

### Big Ben to be Heard on the Radio

International Broadcasting Programme Planned.

With the chimes in the tower of Parliament in London helping to ring in America's New Year, the most extensive and elaborate international radio broadcasting programme in history is being planned for the advent of the year 1926. A fine programme will be broadcasted from Bound Brook, N. J., rebroadcast for the British Isles and the continent by the British Broadcasting Company, and again rebroadcast in Germany, atmospheric conditions permitting.

A chain of stations throughout the United States will rebroadcast the programme for Americans.

The programme is expected to start with the pealing of chimes of Big Ben in London, which will be picked up at Bound Brook and rebroadcast throughout this country. An official spokesman will send greetings to the listening world. His words will be repeated by linguists in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Swedish and Japanese.

Societies and associations in all the foremost countries of the world have been giving the matter attention and it has been made the subject of an elaborate report to the League of Nations.

### YOUR HEALTH

Dress According to Thermometer—Fallacy of Popular Notion that Good Health Radiates from Undue Exposure to the Winter's Wet and cold.

A few weeks ago I took a drive with a successful doctor, a long-time friend of mine. It happened to be one of the first cold days at the beginning of winter.

My doctor friend growled: Well, we'll be hearing now about the healthfulness of cold, snappy weather! Most folks hold to the idea that such weather is good for us and that we thrive in consequence of it.

He went on with this tirade against the "idiotic popular ideas." "Show me a temperature chart with one day of zero weather immediately following another zero day, and I'll show you a marked fall in the health of the community." Such was the verdict of my friend.

"What can we do to prevent such results?" I asked.

Have everybody dress according to the thermometer, guard against exposure—indoors and out—and never go to bed with cold feet. That is the remedy," he replied.

One reason I dread the coal famine is because the houses go cold. It is just as easy to get a terrible cold indoors as out in the weather. To get chilled, whether in your own parlor or on the street, is not good for you, and one place of exposure is just as bad as the other.

Lots of persons, women particularly, have naturally cold feet—that is, they feel cold to the touch. But I do not refer to coldness of this degree. When I speak of cold feet I mean the uncomfortable or painful chilliness which follows exposure to continued low temperature.

One of the foolish ideas of too many persons is to be ashamed of worn stockings or warm shoes. It is all right to wear sheer, silk stockings if your duties do not keep you out of doors, or in a cold house hours at a time. You cannot afford to have habitually cold feet and you cannot afford to submit to the dangers of cold feet when you are not used to the cold.

You must use your head in all such matters. Don't go to extremes. Guard against the very dangerous extreme of extremely cold weather. My friend's long experience has taught him a thing which everybody should know.

Indoor workers who spend but a little while each day in the cold outdoors should have heavy overcoats or wraps, and other means of protection against that terrible chilling which cuts to the bone. It may seem unnecessary to take precautions against a few minutes or an hour of cold air. On the contrary it is very foolish not to do it.

Please don't go to the other extreme and get no fresh air at all. That is even worse than the chilling. You need the oxygen just as much as in the summer—more indeed. But in getting fresh air, day or night, keep the body, the feet and the hands warm. Then you will avoid illness.

### Presbyterians On The Commission

Names of members appointed by the Presbyterian Church for the Dominion Commission which is to deal with the general properties under the United Church of Canada Act have been approved by the Chief Justice of Canada.

Chief Justice F. A. Anglin has endorsed the appointments of the following commissioners of the Presbyterian Church: Rev. Thomas Bakin, D. D., Thomas McMillan and G. Tower Ferguson.

To Our Many Friends and Customers

We extend our sincere thanks for your valuable patronage which has made 1925 so successful a year for us.

We hope you have had a very joyful Christmas and extend to you our best wishes for a

**Bright, Prosperous & Happy New Year**

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### Power Deal Said to Have Gone Through

Hon. A. R. Gould Sells Out His Property.

According to advices from Quebec representatives of the Pierce Engineering Company, of Chicago, a conference with Hon. A. R. Gould on Dec. 15, as a result of which final arrangements were made to purchase the Maine & New Brunswick Power Company, and the Gould Electric Company. The options held by

the Pierce interests expired on the 15th, and the public generally held the opinion that the consummation of the deal was a certainty. The actual transfer will take place on March 1st, 1926. The Aroostook Valley Railway is not included in the purchase.

The total assets of the Maine & N. B. Power Co., are a little over one million and the Gould Electric Co., at about \$750,000. There is therefore something like two million dollars involved in the deal. It is said on good authority that within a short time the purchase of The Carleton

Electric Co., and the Woodstock Electric Light Co. will be announced and that the price will be about \$200,000.

### CASTORIA

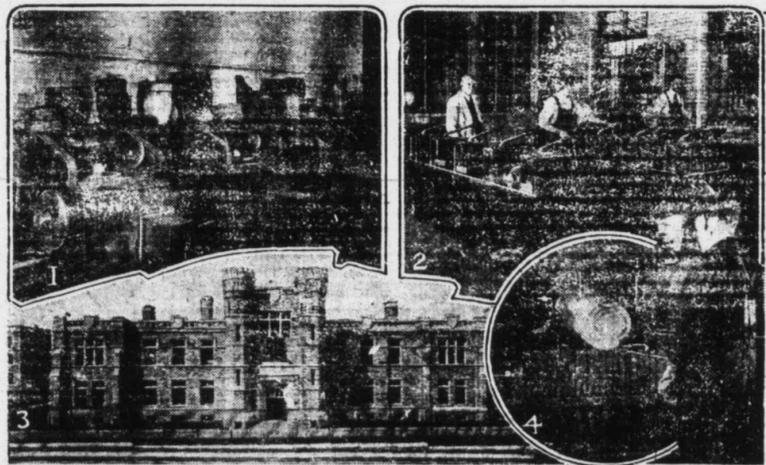
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### HOW MONEY IS MADE

Behind the Scenes at the Royal Mint at Ottawa



1—Melting furnaces—These blast furnaces burn oil and are charged under air pressure. A series of screens in a combustion chamber at the back of each furnace catch any escaping metal that is blown up the chimney.  
2—The weighing room—these machines are operated from dry electric cells and weigh each coin to the seventeenth part of a postage stamp.  
3—The main entrance to the Canadian Branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa.  
4—Pouring molten metal into large moulds. A gas jet is played on the lip of the crucible as the metal is being poured to keep it in liquid form, otherwise it would run thick and set.

THERE is a vast difference between making money and coining money. Anyone who is clever enough may make money, says a writer in The Royal Bank Magazine, but the privilege of coining money belongs to the Sovereign.

The only place in Canada where money is actually made is at the Canadian branch of The Royal Mint at Ottawa, which was opened only seventeen years ago, in 1908, for the manufacture of all Canadian coins as well as English sovereigns.

Great exactness is characteristic of all the work at the mint. A certain weight of metal is given out, and a certain number of coins must be returned. If one is missing, it is searched for till found. Even the dust which accumulates is collected and melted to recover the precious metal it contains.

The processes through which the raw material passes in being transformed from the rough metal into the finished coin are: melting, rolling, annealing, cutting, marking, annealing, blanching, cleaning, coining, testing.

**Casting Moulds**  
The ingots as received from the mint office are placed in crucibles with the proper amount of alloy, and melted. The molten metal is poured into cast-iron moulds, thus forming coinage bars about two feet long, two inches wide, and half an inch thick.

The bars are not passed on till a report has been received from the Assay Office that they are of the right standard.

**The Rolling Mill**  
In the rolling process the bars are thinned by stages to fillets of

seventeen or eighteen feet long and of a thickness equal to that of the coins to be made from them.

**Punching Discs**  
Next the fillets are taken to the punching machines, where a sample blank is punched out. If this is found to be the right weight the whole strip is passed as standard, but if too light, it is returned to the melting room. Three blanks in copper and two in silver or gold are cut at each stroke, and each machine can produce three hundred gold or silver, and four hundred and fifty bronze blanks in a minute. The fillets from which the blanks have been cut, known as scissel, go back to be remelted.

The blanks then are passed through the marking machine, where a protecting edge is raised. The machine can mark six hundred blanks in a minute.

The rolling and cutting process makes the metal hard and brittle, so the marked blanks are softened by passing them through an annealing furnace, are cleaned in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, and washed and dried, the drying being done in a centrifugal drying machine.

**Stamping Coins**  
Coining or stamping is the next process. The presses, of which there are six, have a capacity of 200,000 coins a day. The top and bottom dies, which make the impression on each side of the coin, move up and down, the collar plate, in which the blank is enclosed, remaining stationary. The blanks are placed in a feed tube, and are fed to the dies by steel fingers, which seize one at a time and place it in the collar. The dies come together

and form the impression on both sides at once. The milled edge and the final polish are also put on at this one operation.

**Examining and Weighing**  
The next step is the testing and examining of the coins. In the case of gold, and fifty and twenty-five cent silver coins, each is weighed on an automatic machine. The ten-cent and five-cent pieces are weighed in groups, against a standard dollar weight, the one-cent pieces against a pound of avoirdupois. One hundred and forty of the small one-cent pieces should weigh exactly one pound. The electrically operated weighing machines are so accurate that, when loaded, the beam will turn to the seventeenth part of a postage stamp. Each machine will weigh twenty coins a minute.

The coins passed by the automatic scales as being of the correct weight are taken to the examining machine, where they are spread on two travelling belts and carefully examined. One operator examines one side and another the other side, so that both sides can be inspected at once. Any that are discoloured or imperfect are picked out. The perfect coins are dropped singly on an iron block to see that they have the correct ring; 50,000 such coins can be sounded in a day. Any found to be imperfect are put through the defacing machine, which cuts notches around the rim, and then they are sent to be remelted.

The coins that have stood all these tests are then weighed into certain fixed amounts and forwarded to the mint office, where they are counted into bags by the telling machine. The coins are then ready for circulation as small change.