

33 Aldermanic Candidates

(Continued from page 1)

penditures now in sight the whole borrowing power of the City is practically wiped out.

2.—That for the next two or three years the most rigid economy must be exercised and nearly all public works must be suspended.

3.—That only sober judgment and cautious administration will save the credit of the City.

4.—That the demands made for very worthy causes, but which require considerable expenditures, cannot be legitimately met, and

5.—That a proposed reduction in assessment on all homes under \$3,000 would result in a depreciation of the market value of the home affected. It would work irreparable injury to laboring classes themselves.

Ald. D. W. Eagle.

Returning Officer Pay then called upon Alderman Eagle to address the meeting and after taking occasion to thank his nominators, he said he had no apologies to offer for allowing his name to be put forward as a Mayor-alty candidate as during his five years on the Council, four of which he had been a member of the Finance Committee he had endeavored to serve the citizens faithfully. The duties of the members of the Finance Committee were no small ones and long hours often had to be put in to find ways and means of financing this and that proposition. The financial affairs of the city are good at present as far as the keeping of the books are concerned. The bonds of the city sell as good as any other municipality of its size in the province and although our tax rate is high and we have a high assessment we must take that for granted. Other cities may have a lower tax rate but he would defy any fair thinking citizen to point out reasons why he would rather go there and live than to reside here. St. Catharines is a beautiful city, geographically situated as it is within a few miles of large cities and our parks and pleasure grounds are a credit. Reviewing the financial situation, Ald. Eagle said that within a few years we will have no sinking funds. The ratepayers are now paying a mill and a half in taxes to make up for the shortage in the sinking funds that Councils of years gone by were responsible for. The adjoining municipalities who are sending pupils to our Collegiate Institute should be made to pay the interest on a third of the cost of new building at least.

Closing his said he would serve the interests of the people to the best of his ability if he was elected to the Mayor's chair.

Some Reforms.

The next candidate to address the meeting was Ald. W. J. Westwood who said at the outset of his remarks that anyone could go to the treasurer's office and get the same figures as the Mayor got. Figures do not lie but they can be juggled in order to suit a Blue Ribbon policy. The present is not the time to stop all work but to go ahead. He was not a man of the hesitating kind. He is a successful business man mainly because he followed a progressive policy. If St. Catharines starts to slip back now it will be where it was 15 years ago. Many reforms are needed here. He was sorry to say that a Children's Court was necessary but it is. The Court of Appeals should be held at night in order that men would not have to stop work to go and appeal. He was a firm believer in more pay

(Continued on page 3.)

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BLACKHEAD OF TURKEYS

Intestinal Disease Which Causes Considerable Mortality.

No Known Cure for the Trouble—Immediate Killing Recommended—Turkeys Affected Should Be Kept From Other Birds—Handling Asparagus After the Cutting Season.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE disease of turkeys commonly known as blackhead (entero-hepatitis) is one that has caused untold havoc to the turkey-raising industry in North America. It is responsible for more sickness and deaths among turkeys than all other diseases combined. It has practically stamped out turkey-raising in many districts. It is an infectious disease primarily affecting the intestines, more particularly the caeca (blind pouches) and later the liver. It is caused by "Entamoeba histolytica," a minute unicellular animal organism to see which a high power microscope is necessary. This minute organism is picked up with the food on infected soil. On reaching the caeca with the passage of food it penetrates the mucous lining where it induces inflammation, congestion, thickening of the caecal walls and ulceration. The contents of the caeca thicken into a cheesy or hard dry mass mixed with blood and broken-down epithelial tissue from ulceration of the caecal walls.

While this condition of the caeca is developing some of the entamoeba make their way to the liver where they establish themselves and multiply. The areas of the liver tissue in which the entamoeba establish themselves soon become necrotic, that is they degenerate and die. On post-mortem examination these necrotic areas are very noticeable as whitish or gray, round to irregular, flat or slightly sunken patches in the liver tissue. Sometimes as much as sixty per cent. of the liver tissue will be composed of these necrotic areas. Needless to say the congestion and ulceration of the caeca and the necrosis of the liver interfere very materially with the functioning of these organs and as a consequence the affected bird becomes listless, mopey, loses flesh and the head loses its bright color, becomes dull and dingy. In the later stages the head becomes dark in color, which condition is responsible for the common name of the disease—blackhead.

Turkeys are liable to contract the disease at any age; they, however, mostly become infected when young. Many die as pullets from an acute attack of the disease; others have the disease in a chronic form and live to maturity, but these are never thrifty and always look poor and miserable when compared with healthy birds. There is no known cure for the disease. Turkeys that show the symptoms of the disease should be killed. If the disease be not too far advanced and the muscle meat in fair condition, it may be used for food, but on the assumption as there is little or no danger of man contracting the disease or suffering ill effects as a consequence, meat from a diseased turkey is well cooked. The texture and flavor of the meat, however, will not be so desirable as that from a healthy bird. Immediate killing of affected birds is recommended because the droppings from such are liable to be heavily infested with the organisms that cause the disease. These being scattered around will naturally spread the disease. It is from the droppings of affected birds that the land gets contaminated and other birds contract the disease.

If affected turkeys are out on free range it is practically impossible to control the spread of the disease amongst others of the flock. If, however, they are kept in colony houses and small runs there is a chance to practice hygienic measures which will limit the dissemination of the causal organism to these small areas which can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after the sick birds have been disposed of.

The ordinary domestic fowl is liable to suffer from the same trouble, but usually much less acutely than the turkey. In fact, the domestic fowl may harbor the parasite without showing any signs of ill-health. For this reason blackhead is found more common amongst turkeys that run with flocks of domestic fowl than amongst those which are kept by themselves, hence turkeys should not be allowed to run with other fowl. D. H. Jones, O.A.C., Guelph.

Handling Asparagus After the Cutting Season.

Handling of beds of asparagus after the cutting season is comparatively simple. The first thing necessary is to stop all cutting no later than the first of July. At this time give the bed a thorough cultivation and a heavy coat of manure to the depth of about four to six inches. The addition of commercial fertilizer at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre made up largely of nitrogen and phosphorus will be a great help to it. Then allow the bed to grow until the fall, being sure that it is kept sprayed with poison Bordeaux Mixture to keep down the asparagus rust and destroy the asparagus beetle, both in the adult and larval stage. To this point the asparagus should be added a sticker made of resin or soap as the spray will not adhere to the smooth surface unless this is done. In October when the berries are turning red all the tops should be cut off and burned to remove and danger of asparagus rust or larvae being carried over to next year. The final preparation in the fall is by ploughing toward the row. This will give drainage during the winter time, thus drying out the soil much earlier in the spring when the burrows will be thrown back and the bed gets a much earlier start. A. H. McLennan, Vegetable Specialist.

Jack Sharkey, conqueror of Jimmy Wilde, beat Patry Johnson in Newark last night in eight rounds.

The Royal Bank of Canada Makes Gain of Over Hundred Millions in Its Total Assets

At the End of Golden Jubilee Year Bank Reports Assets of \$533,000,000—An Increase During the Year of Over \$100,000,000—Deposits Show Growth of Over Eighty-five Millions, and Now Amount to \$419,121,399—Net Profits for Year are \$3,423,264, a Gain of Approximately \$600,000—Advantages of Complete Organization Reflects in Year's Business—Capital and Reserve Both Now Stand at \$17,000,000.

Montreal, December 23.—(Special.)—The Royal Bank of Canada is out with an annual statement that will, in many respects, be regarded as the most notable it has ever forwarded to its shareholders.

At a time when all Canadian Banks are reporting important re-adjustment because of special financing undertaken on behalf of the government during the year period, the Royal Bank has not only forged steadily ahead, but is even able to report a gain in assets for the twelve months of well over One Hundred Million Dollars.

With this achievement the Royal is able to announce to its shareholders that at the close of its Golden Jubilee year its assets are away beyond the \$500,000,000 mark.

Under the conditions that have prevailed during the past year, this achievement is nothing short of remarkable and must be attributed to the business producing organization which the Royal Bank has built up with its system of over 600 branches. To shareholders there will come a still more gratifying realization of what may be expected during the next few years.

An examination of the general statement of assets and liabilities shows that total assets now stand at \$533,047,084, being up from \$427,512,932 at the end of the last fiscal year. Of this amount liquid assets total \$273,908,362, against \$224,982,638, while loans and discounts have gained to \$233,834,379, as compared with \$183,748,392 a year ago.

The benefit of the Royal Bank's branch system has been in building up a close relationship with the public is reflected by the very large gain in deposits. Total deposits now stand at \$419,121,399, as compared with \$382,519,711. Of this amount deposits bearing interest amount to \$259,465,189, up from \$197,348,439, and deposits not bearing interest \$159,656,229, as compared with \$135,243,278.

A closer study of Liquid Assets in 1913 shows a gain of \$100,000,000 over 1912. Total Assets, 1913, \$533,047,084, 1912, \$427,512,932, 1911, \$392,510,346. Total Liquid Assets, 1913, \$273,908,362, 1912, \$224,982,638, 1911, \$197,348,439. Current Loans and Discounts, 1913, \$233,834,379, 1912, \$183,748,392, 1911, \$149,121,399. Deposits Bearing Interest, 1913, \$259,465,189, 1912, \$197,348,439, 1911, \$159,656,229. Deposits Not Bearing Interest, 1913, \$159,656,229, 1912, \$135,243,278, 1911, \$100,000,000. Capital, 1913, \$17,000,000, 1912, \$17,000,000, 1911, \$17,000,000. Reserve Fund, 1913, \$17,000,000, 1912, \$17,000,000, 1911, \$17,000,000. Profits for the Year, 1913, \$3,423,264, 1912, \$2,809,846, 1911, \$51,336. Balance Carried Forward, 1913, \$1,096,418, 1912, \$85,767, 1911, \$243,230.

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The Royal Bank of Canada GENERAL STATEMENT

29th November, 1919

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$156,656,229.69
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	259,465,189.69
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	\$419,121,399.37
Balance due to Dominion Government	\$9,837,265.74
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	14,000,000.00
Balance due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	13,970.88
Bills Payable	7,449,852.32
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	7,449,852.32
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:	
Capital Stock Paid up	17,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	17,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,096,418.74
Dividends Unclaimed	18,096,418.74
Dividend No. 129 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1919	8,203.08
Fiftieth Anniversary Bonus of 2 per cent., payable December 20th, 1919	505,219.12
	340,000.00
	853,422.20
	\$533,047,084.93

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$17,653,379.92
Dominion Notes	26,735,724.00
United States Currency	\$7,448,805.00
Other Foreign Money	2,545,138.41
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	\$55,893,547.33
Notes of other Banks	24,500,000.00
Cheques on other Banks	\$294,200.00
Balance due by other Banks in Canada	\$2,457,240.33
Balance due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	18,101,873.08
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	\$5,323,568.66
Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	\$3,400,542.77
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	\$19,414,891.06
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	\$16,436,614.80
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	\$3,812,751.63
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$273,908,362.66
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	\$143,269,518.37
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	\$90,210,271.33
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	\$65,069.66
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	\$233,834,379.46
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contracts	1,495,271.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	7,016,444.12
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	\$16,467,978.89
	750,000.00
	173,848.80
	\$533,047,084.93

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA: That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 29th November, 1919, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A., S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., JOHN W. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross and Sons.

Auditors

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1918	\$36,757.19
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	\$3,423,264.34
	\$3,559,021.53
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 125, 127, 128 and 129 at 12 per cent. per annum	\$1,866,196.60
Fiftieth Anniversary Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	\$340,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	300,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	156,406.29
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,096,418.74
	\$3,559,021.53

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1918	\$15,000,000.00
Premium on New Capital Stock	2,000,000.00
Balance at Credit 29th November, 1919	\$17,000,000.00

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, 18th December, 1919.

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