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Senator McCoig.

ALTHOUGH NOW "Senator" McCoig, he will always be "Archie" McCoig to thousands of people in Kent and Western Ontario in general. It is quite certain that Kent is assured of double representation at Ottawa now, with Senator McCoig in the upper chamber, and Hon. James Murdock in the cabinet.

Senator McCoig will carry to the Senate an intimate knowledge of farm and city requirements. His business dealings for years have brought him in close contact with the agriculturists. It was his intimate knowledge of the implement business that enabled him to give such intelligent support to the bill for the standardization of farm machinery when it came before the Commons.

Popular feeling turns strongly at times against the continuance of the Senate as a part of our system of government. But the Senate is with us, and the one way to make use of it is to put men in there who have proved their ability to be of some service to the people. Senator McCoig, as a senator, will be just as good a man for Kent as he was as member of the Commons. Moreover, it is necessary to inject some advanced thinkers into that body to offset the numbers of stand-patters put there by Borden and Melghe.

Hon. James Murdock does not go to Kent as a stranger. For fifteen years he was a resident of that county, and his sound judgment and good common sense marks him as a safe and suitable representative for the constituency that has been so splendidly served by the brilliant and aggressive McCoig.

Who Owns the Cars?

THERE MAY BE some very good reason for the delay, but it certainly is not fast work to have the 1919 report of the department of public highways for Ontario reaching the people of the country the first week of 1922.

Some of the automobile statistics throw an interesting light on the possession of motors by the residents of various cities. By cities the list shows:

Toronto	21,747
Hamilton	4,948
Ottawa	2,778
London	2,579
Windsor	1,839
Kitchener	951
Kingston	919
Guelph	883
Peterboro	818
Niagara Falls	719
St. Catharines	844
St. Thomas	771
Stratford	629
Chatham	561
Bellefonte	616
Welland	570
Galt	532

It may be there have been changes since that will alter the occupational record in regard to ownership of cars. Of the 127,860 cars in Ontario in 1919, a few of the principal owning classes were:

Farmers	46,997
Business	13,837
Tradesmen	15,042
Professional	5,119
Manufacturers	4,302
Doctors	3,157
Travelers	2,219
Agents	4,709

Some of the counties of Ontario show the following, excluding the cities:

Brant	1,355
Bruce	2,337
Elgin	2,185
Essex	3,919
Kent	2,776
Huron	2,769
Knox	4,057
Lambton	2,488
Madison	2,534
Norfolk	1,784
Oxford	2,845
Waterloo	2,236
Wellington	1,825

Whether today's figures would show the farmer maintaining his lead as a car owner by such a margin, we are not prepared to state. It must be remembered that 1919 was a big spending period for the farmers, as prices for their produce were high then.

Business Conditions.

SEVERAL TRAVELERS who handle ladies' wear report that business is improving, and bookings show a much better state of mind than was reflected even a few weeks ago. One of these men, discussing the matter with The Advertiser, pointed out that many business firms had been inclined to blame war conditions for the state of trade, and then they blamed the government and the election uncertainty. Now they have nothing particular to blame, and they are getting right down to business, realizing that they must stop finding fault. There is also a much saner attitude on the part of many papers. Not so long ago the columns of the press were carrying story after story about the prices that were being charged and profits being made. It had the effect of making people believe they could not buy and get a square deal. Dealers that made money have also lost money, because they were nearly all carrying stock when prices started to recede. We find buyers much more approachable now, and

a much better feeling is quite evident.

The steel market still remains in the hands of the buyers. The sellers had control of the situation during the war and for a year and a half after, but the tables are completely turned today. Only a few months ago the steel buyers were exercising their control of the situation by staying out of the market. There is a change in their attitude, but it is gradual. Few firms are buying for stock as they did in the days when they were operating at or near capacity. They can secure anything they want on short order from the warehouses and jobbers. There is a big gap between war and 1922 prices in the steel and iron market. Of course, there is nothing that would start buying quicker than a stiffening of prices, and that cannot take place until the demand quickens. As long as the salesmen are around bidding against each other the buyer is not going to worry.

A peculiar turn comes now in the lot of the small shop, which is in many cases quite busy, while the larger one is closed or running short time. The smaller volume of work does not bother him as it does the big place with the big capacity. Through all the changes there is a feeling of growing and developing confidence that anticipates better things for the future, and is prepared to back that anticipation by a resumption of operations on a basis nearer normal than we have seen for some time.

Mining Legislation.

THERE are hundreds of bond and security holders in the Dominion today for every one of ten years ago. The Victory Loan campaigns sowed the seed of home investment among many who formerly bought stocks or invested in foreign markets. These campaigns also implanted the investment fever on a fertile ground that had remained untouched for years.

Offerings of the merit of the Victory Bond are not being presented freely in the investing public today, although anyone who wants a good bond can buy one, and perhaps at a couple of dollars below par. In the place of these "merit" offerings there has been a rush of questionable offerings along with the few good ones. Promoters are taking advantage of the investment seed sown by the Victory Bonds.

Actuated by a desire to protect the uninformed in investment matters, the Ontario Government is looking into the question of a Blue Sky Law and varied interests, actuated by a desire to get as good a deal as possible from such legislation, are hastening to set forth their views in a hope that they might be accepted as the basis for part of the new legislation.

The mining brokers are found among these. They have set up the fact that the totality of new mining issues should be confined to the recognized brokers—thus the public would be protected from wildcat mining ventures.

There must be some other way of protecting the public from wildcat mining without setting up a monopoly for the brokers, for from the standpoint of real mining such a monopoly is most undesirable.

An example of why this is so can be found right in London, in the Oxford-Cobalt silver mine. This is a company floated in London and Woodstock. The promotion work was carried out entirely by the man who discovered the property in Cobalt. The result is that instead of paying a high commission to brokers for the sale of stock, all the money turned into the treasury has been spent in mining development. And the Oxford-Cobalt is well financed.

There are dozens of such companies operating in Northern Ontario. All the producers of the Kirkland Lake gold area are companies that were floated privately. The famous Hollinger gold mine is another. Besides, the history of the mines of the north will show that the brokers are not without sin in regard to wild cat promotions of the past.

As a further means of protection to investors, the brokers also ask that the minute a property is financed sufficient for development, the stock shall be listed.

It is impossible to see wherein a benefit will accrue, and on the other hand, there are many chances for injury.

The first problem to face would be to set a time or a point, when it could be said that a property was financed for development, as the cost of development on one property might be many times the cost on another. Injury would come if, after spending all its capital, a company found that it required refinancing for further development. Perhaps their original stock was placed at 50 cents, and after listing it the price had been run down by manipulation to 15 cents, as has often been the case. With stock offering on the market at 15 cents, the company would be in a sorry predicament when it returned to the money market for more funds. There are several cases of this nature today.

The people who first put their money into a mining enterprise know that they are placing their money in a speculation, not an investment. What is needed is a blue sky law to see that these speculators get a good run for their money in a real mining effort, and that while this effort is in the course of development, gambling be not allowed to creep in. The listing of the stock of an undeveloped mine would

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

Here We Have Items of Local and District Interest,
As Recorded in The Advertiser of 1897.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897.

The weather generally fair and cold.

Mr. Dan McLachland, Komoka, left on the early train Saturday morning for Brook, and began on Monday morning his duties as teacher in the public school there.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported in Stratford.

Inmanuel Baptist Church, St. Thomas, has voted to give a unanimous call to Mr. William Harrie Wallace, a student of Toronto.

Mr. R. V. Weldon, representative of the E. E. Eddy Paper Company, returned from New York yesterday from his wedding tour.

Rev. G. R. Faskin, formerly of this city, will be inducted into the pulpit of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on the second Tuesday of February.

Sergt.-Major Fred Tresham will represent the sergeants of the 77th Westworth battalion at the annual dinner of the sergeants of the Seventh Fusiliers, London, tomorrow night.

Dr. Sykes of the Western University, this city, has been appointed one of the examiners for 1897 for the departmental examinations by the Ontario Educational Council. Miss A. E. MacKenzie, city, is also on the list of kindergarten examiners.

School Trustee Martyn was granted, at the meeting of the board of education last night, leave of absence for a couple of months. He will sail shortly for England.

The programs are out for the annual turn speculation into gambling, and real speculation in mining enterprise would suffer.

LITTLE 'TISERS

The result of the civic election in Galt is that the council of 1922 contains only four members, including the mayor, who were there before. There will be six new members in the civic body. What becomes of the much-spoken-of-plea for continuity of service? Theorists can fire away as hard as they like, but when the voters get their hands on the ballots theories are apt to get knocked into a cocked hat.

Prof. Pearce of the University of Wisconsin tagged and let loose a number of turtles. One turtle traveled a little over a mile in three years, eleven months and nineteen days. The average distance covered by 166 turtles in five months was 115 yards. So now when any person says you are as slow as a turtle you'll have a fairly definite idea of his estimate of your speed—or lack of it.

It is to be hoped that the Dominion cabinet and all other vacancies in the house can be filled by acclamation. It is most essential in the interests of the country as a whole that we get down to business, and constructive leadership at Ottawa just now is the tantamount issue.

Some person around Hamilton has seen a robin. But he doesn't say whether it was a late goer or an early comer.

A lot of people are starving in Russia, but we haven't heard yet that Lenin's ribs were in shape to be used for a washboard.

Nearly every council in Ontario has a cemetery committee, or some body that functions in that general direction. Generally a place on that committee is not seriously sought after. As a matter of fact, there is a great deal of room for this class of work, as many of the Ontario cemeteries are showing sadly the need of attention. A cemetery committee has a chance, if funds are supplied, to do splendid service, but too often the work is cramped because the money available for the work is woefully insufficient.

As one wise man writes: We follow the fashions, and the bill collectors follow us.

The scientists in Toronto have decided that Darwin was wrong. This relieves the situation quite a bit. We can now feed peanuts to the monkeys without being in fear of one of them yelling out: "Thanks, uncle!"

It is worth recalling the written words of the late W. B. Burgoyne of St. Catharines, on the completion of the new "Standard" office in 1919: "In looking back over the past 40 years, and especially over the past 27 years, and realizing the progress in that period, I do so with no spirit of boasting or vaingloriousness. I have been but a humble instrument in your hands, and those of a Divine Providence. There were many dark hours—how dark scarcely anyone knows, but somehow there was always a light gleaming out of the clouds. How much we owe to Providential guidance, to parental influence and example, to early church associations, to the confidence of one's constituency, can never be adequately stated or appreciated. They are far beyond our measurement. In closing, and in looking back over 50 years since the beginning to learn the trade of a printer, and over 40 years of business life, the writer

convention of the Ontario and Quebec Young Men's Christian Associations to be held in Ottawa on Jan. 21, 22, 23 and 24. The special features of the convention will be the addresses by Rev. Dr. C. J. Scofield of Northfield, Mass.; Mr. George B. Hodge of the international committee, and Mr. C. J. Hick of the international committee.

A fine audience is assured for the first of the series of concerts in the new Y. M. C. A. auditorium tomorrow evening. The Wade Trio Concert Company come very highly recommended. Accompanying the trio is Marion Short.

At the Delaware annual school meeting Mr. R. C. Hammond was re-elected school trustee.

Miss E. White of 294 Hill street, has returned home from visiting Mrs. C. Walton in Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter of Toronto, formerly of this city, are going on an extended trip to Europe.

Miss Lizzie Land, B.A., leaves today to resume her duties as mathematical teacher in the Ladies' College at Whitby.

The East Middlesex Farmers' Institute meets on Jan. 15 at Ilderton, and on Jan. 16 at Lambeth. At Ilderton the program will be as follows: "How To Improve the Fertility of the Farm," R. Harcourt, B.S.A., assistant chemist, O. A. C. Guelph; "Can Winter Dairying be Made Profitable?" L. Patton, Oxford Mills; "Advantages of a Selection and Buying Seeds," J. S. Pearce, London; "Corn For Fodder, Ensilage and Other Purposes," J. S. Pearce, London; "Growing Small Fruits," H. L. Hutt, B.S.A., horticulturist, O. A. C. Guelph. The Lambeth program will be: "The Importance of Fodder Crops in the Cheap Production of Butter and Cheese," L. Patton; "Advantages of a Selection and Buying Seeds," J. S. R. Harcourt; "Potato Culture," H. L. Pearce, London; "Feeding of Hogs," Hutt.

feels no sense but that of abundant gratitude to a Divine Father, for all the way he has been led during this long period of time, and a willingness to continue service while life is spared."

READ YOUR CHARACTER

[By Digby Phillips.]

NO. 80—BROAD SHOULDERS.

Do broad-shouldered girls make good wives?

Of course, they do, if they marry men whose characteristics are harmonious to their own. But broad-shouldered girls are likely to be quite different in temperament and character from girls who have narrow shoulders. There is a difference indicated, too, between broad and narrow-shouldered men.

As was pointed out in a previous article, shoulders are not what you might consider a prime indication, but rather a partial one, and must always be judged in connection with other indications. But other things being equal, you will find the broad-shouldered girl essentially practical, energetic and vigorous. It isn't that she is lacking in sentiment, but her reason and her practicality are likely to dominate or control her sentimental impulses.

She's a girl who likes to do her own thinking. She has a tendency to be more than averagely sure of herself and her abilities. In extreme cases she may try to dominate you.

Virtually the same tendencies are indicated by broad shoulders in men, though, of course, you must make allowance for the fact that men's shoulders are naturally broader proportionally than women's. It's not only that broad shoulders naturally fit a physical make-up that is energetic and vigorous. They indicate mental tendencies in the same direction.

Tomorrow—High Voices.
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WAYS TO KEEP WELL

CARE OF THE EARS

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

THE human body is an exceedingly delicate instrument and probably one of its most delicate organs is the ear. The ear is in direct and close relation to the brain. It has three parts, external, middle and internal, and all these are most intimately connected.

Permanent harm often results from abuse of the external ear, that part which stands out from the head. The harm thus done, however, is to the parts you cannot see, the internal and middle ear.

A child's ears should never be pulled or squeezed. This, too often, results in inflammation of the middle ear and the inner ear may take on the same condition.

The outstanding part of the external ear is thin and unprotected by fatty tissues, so that when it is exposed to cold it becomes frost-bitten sooner than any other part of the body. It should be protected from freezing.

When exposed to heavy air pressure in a tunnel or when there is heavy cannonading or blasting, the mouth should be partly open to permit equal pressure on either side of the drum membrane which is an extremely thin membranous tissue dividing the external from the middle ear.

The healthy ear should never be cleaned beyond the surfaces that are plainly in view. The wax will naturally accumulate and work out into the external ear, where it can be removed without danger.

Children should be taught that it is dangerous to put things in the ears. If any little object should get into the ear it must not be dug after. A doctor should be consulted. If medical aid cannot be had, a careful syringing is the best method of removing foreign bodies.

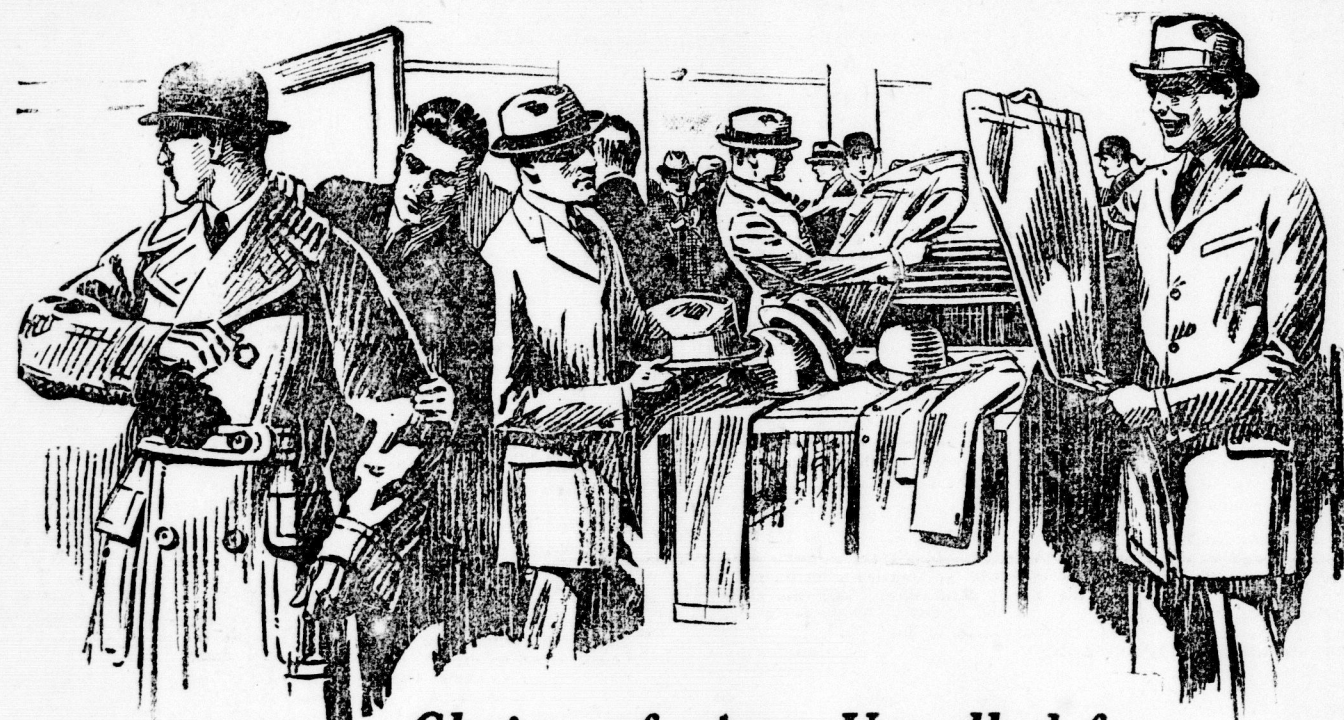
In case animate things such as insects get into the ear, it is advisable to pour olive, cottonseed or other pure neutral oil in the auditory canal to kill and remove them. The common use of oil for earache is bad treatment, as it is hard to remove and frequently becomes gummy or collects dirt. The ear is often injured by snuffing fluids up the nostrils which may cause inflammation of the eustachian tube. This tube is a little duct leading from the mouth cavity to the middle ear.

MEN WHO REMEMBER LAST YEAR'S SALE WILL BE THE FIRST TO BUY.

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By coming to our local store tomorrow you can choose from hundreds of suits and overcoats which were tailored to order for our customers, and for some reason not taken—you can pick out the garment that fits and suits you and get it for only \$14.75. All alterations made free of charge.

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