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London, Ont., Tuesday, April 11.

That Port Question.

OTTAWA LISTENED a few days ago to a long address by HANCE LOGAN of Cumberland, in which he brought up a matter that has been before the house many times before, viz., the allowing of the British preference only to goods that arrive at Canadian ports. This would mean that shipments coming in on vessels that were arriving at ports served by the Grand Trunk would be deprived of a source of revenue in this way.

Mr. LOGAN announced that he had brought this matter up in the house for a great many years, and that so far he had made little progress in getting the house to take action.

HON. T. A. CHERAS opposed the idea point blank, on the grounds that it was trying to force trade out of its natural channel, and make it all go east and west, whereas the tendency of much of it was to go north and south. The leader of the Progressives also drew attention to the fact that when the reciprocity agreement came up a few years ago the people in the New England States were very favorable to the idea, and perhaps they were so even yet.

JAMES MALCOLM of North Bruce took the ground that if the government were to be allowed to give the operation of railways a fair trial it would be out of the question right at the outset to handicap the road by cutting off part of the business it secured of carrying goods to and from the Portland terminal, when such goods were subject to the British preference.

Opinion on this matter in the house seems to be divided. Members on both sides hold different views to their official leaders. The matter was not brought to a vote, nor is there any indication that it will be in the near future. The members from the Maritimes seem to think their duty has been done when they place their views before the house and on the pages of *Hansard*. It is one of the features of the house that the layman finds hard to understand—that a member shall introduce a resolution, speak to it at great length, have a discussion of its merits and demerits in the house and then withdraw it without a vote.

It may be practical politics, but it is a useless performance.

The Wage List.

THE ADVERTISER is in sympathy with every legitimate move that can be made to bring costs down to a 1922 basis. That includes the cost of municipal government, provincial and federal government. It is difficult at times to distinguish between a clean, resolute purpose to serve the people of the country, and a well-disguised effort to make political capital for future events.

In a broad, general way this country is paying too much for the privilege of being governed. There are many ways in which people and business as well would be better off were there not so much government.

In several places, London included, there have been moves made to reduce the salary lists by cutting wages of civil employees, right down to the drivers of wagons.

There are cases where business meets such competition from outside points that it is not possible to make the wage payments now that were made a year or so ago. It is simply a case of self-preservation to adjust the wage scales so that the men in the employ of the company shall suffer as little as possible.

It is not desirable, from the standpoint of the city, that London should have a wage list that is severely pruned. Once a man's wages are reduced by any serious amount, and to the small wage-earner it does not take much of a cut to make it a serious matter, the purchasing power of his house is curtailed.

London wants a low tax rate, but it does not want it at the expense of the small wage-earner, who is not able to stand a reduction of any amount.

Getting Back.

IN ONE of the discussions that took place before the committee on agriculture at Ottawa, H. H. STEVENS of Vancouver brought up a point that is capable of quite wide application. He had been asking several fairly pointed questions in order to bring out information on the operations of the proposed wheat board, when one of the western members made the statement or the inference that the member from Vancouver was unfavorable to the proposal, while all that was asked was a fair deal for the grain growers.

Mr. STEVENS was quick to come back, pointing out that it was only by the plying of the most searching questions on every witness to appear before the committee that all the facts could be ascertained. In this view he was upheld by the chairman and by the members of the committee.

This same thing is applicable time and time again to affairs in municipal councils, whether county, city or town, and to other gatherings called for the purpose of getting action along certain lines.

It will always be found that there are plenty of men on hand to give

assent to anything that is advanced, but fortunately the question asker is generally in their midst. In many cases he is termed a kicker or a crank, or something perhaps a little stronger. At the same time he serves his purpose, and he is a mighty useful man to have around.

Daylight.

TORONTO IS going to have daylight saving time again this year. They had it last year, when hardly another place was on that schedule.

And so this year now and then we will have Toronto men wandering in here at 9 o'clock under the impression that it is 10 o'clock, and they will be chasing around for their noon-day bowl of soup at 12, whereas the clock will just have the makin's at work at 11.

And then they will be tearing around to catch the 6 o'clock train at 5.

Poor fellows—they were positively dizzy when they got up in this fine, rich section of the country that finds the sun good enough authority by which to carry on business year in and year out.

The Civil Service.

IT IS estimated that there are 8,000 persons in the employ of the government at Ottawa. They are highly organized, and few moves are made in any of the departments that are not known generally in a very short time.

The chances seem to be that there are enough votes in this service at Ottawa, and in the friends concerned, to swing the election of members to the two Ottawa seats one way or the other. In other words, if they do not get what they want from one government the chances are they will try another, as far as the two Ottawa seats are concerned.

In other words, the issue in the election does not rest with any great national problem, but simply what one government will or will not do for the civil service employees at Ottawa.

The question has been considered at various times, although nothing has ever been done openly in the matter. Any government that has ever been in power at Ottawa has realized the same difficulty. The suggestion has been made that there should be a certain territory around the capital designated as a separate district on the same plan that is followed at Washington, in which the employees of the government would not be entitled to vote. THE ADVERTISER is not suggesting that this plan is a practical one for Canada to follow, but we mention the point because it has been considered as a way out.

LITTLE 'TISERS

Despite all the reformers can say, there is money in speed sometimes. At an auction sale near here a good work horse sold for \$92, while a few days later a man in Bothwell sold a horse that was fast on his feet for \$2,000.

After reading a whole lot about the troubles of Europe and the divorces that are granted right here in Canada it's fine to pick up the weekly paper that tells us of a wood-bee last week, resulting in nine cords of fine hardwood being piled up against the back of the kitchen.

Some of the thrifties who scan the estimates at Ottawa discovered \$120 for the gun-firer at the capital. That is, each day at 12 bang goes a gun, and each well-regulated man in the place pulls out his dollar watch and gets started right for the next 24 hours. We're strong on thrift, but honest now that \$120 gives the people there more noise for their money than can be secured in any other way.

Kilgore Reporter: "In Lon-

SCOUT TIED!



don, Ont., there has been an agitation for the cutting down of the estimates for education. There seems to be plenty of money for everything else in sight. Why not lop off a few dollars in some other quarters before going after the school teacher's salary? We often see grants to this and that which might be withheld. Teachers for many years were poorly paid. They are just coming into their own. We would suggest that recognition of the good or best could be made by grading their standing.

One item in the cost of merchandise is the money spent in selling and distributing. From a wholesale house in London it is learned that some travelers going out of here need expense money running around \$47 per week in order to cover their ground. A few years ago \$18 was considered a fair amount, and a man who was spending over \$20 was considered to be getting under the firm's hide for quite a little bit of cash. This added expense means that the firm has to keep a lot more money in the business to sell the same amount of goods, and also—the ultimate consumer has to pay the increased cost of selling.

TO THE EDITOR

ENGLAND'S PART.

Editor-Advertiser: Sir,—During the late war there was a highly organized and ably directed propaganda carried on throughout the U. S. A. and in other parts of the world against England. The Germans sang their "Hymn of Hate," and stirred up strife in America, India and Egypt, while the Glan-na-Gael wrought havoc in parts of America, as well as in Ireland, and together they traduced the English so maliciously the world over, as to their degeneracy and their meagre part in the world war, that the premier of Great Britain was compelled to make known to the empire and her allies, from the floor of the House of Commons, England's share in the war.

England mustered out (Geddes' report), 4,520,000 men, and bore 82 per cent of the casualties on all British fronts; and who will dare to say England fell short in ships, money and philanthropy. Such is magnificent indeed, and it should stamp out forever any remains of this malignant propaganda in any quarter of the globe, for England nobly "played up and played the game."

Now from another source comes some interesting statistics:

On Imperial Services—Money Contributed.

England \$1.33 per cent
Scotland 10.83 "

Wales 5.02 "

Ireland 2.76 "

Money Retained for Local Expenditures.

England 73.71 per cent
Scotland 19.83 "

Wales 4.55 "

Ireland 19.91 "

Thus it is evident England contributes more per head to imperial services and retains less per head for local expenditures than any other portion of the United Kingdom, showing conclusively there is no lack of British fair play.

Turning to the virility of a nation and how they observe the laws of the land, the following statistics are worthy of notice:

Mentally Deranged per 1,000 Population.

Ireland, 6.4 per 1,000 population;
Scotland, 4.9; England, 4.4.

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

Ireland, 17.6 per 1,000 population;
Scotland, 15.4; England, 13.7.

Crime (Convictions) per 1,000 Population.

Ireland, 18.1 per 1,000 population;
Scotland, 14.2; England, 11.3.

Birth Rate (Illegitimate) per 1,000 Births.

Ireland, no statistics available for 1920; Scotland, 7.4 per 1,000 births; England, 4.6.

Now, Sir, with such official returns in 1920 set forth by the British press it is as plain as a pike-staff England is sound at heart. Her people are virile and law-abiding.

Let Englishmen and the sons of Englishmen ever remember their heritage, the Magna Charta, parlia-

ment, representative government—in a word, liberty based on justice. Nor is this all—what of her language, English common law, and England's contribution to literature, science, art and engineering? Who has surpassed her? Where is England's equal? If more were required, her breed of horses have long been the foundation of pure-bred stock the world over, while her Durhams and Herefords are found in every clime. In sheep and swine, much the same could be said. Agriculture in England is fast attaining a scientific basis.

Harking back to history, we are reminded, as England had risen in Elizabeth's reign (the Great Armada), and again when Napoleon lusted for power (at Waterloo), so England again rose when Kaiser Wilhelm marched forth to rule the world, and how well she played her part for liberty history may yet make known.

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
We shall shock them. Nought
shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true."

—Yours truly,

THOMAS WICKETT.

Hamilton.

P.S.—Statistics here given are taken from "The English Race," Lon., Eng., Dec. number, 1921.—T. W.

READ YOUR CHARACTER

[By Digby Phillips.]

NO. 185—PURSED LIPS.

It is hard to say whether the eyes or the mouth tell us more of the characters of the people we are observing. Both of them are the outward evidences of the inward or mental attitude, eloquent in their revelations and very hard to silence. It is easy, too, to tell by the eyes, and lips whether the type of thought you read in them at the moment is habitual one or not. To do this you only have to glance at the face

FIFTEEN BOILS ON NECK AT ONE TIME

Anyone who has suffered from boils can sympathize with poor old Job.

There was no Burdock Blood Bitters in those days, so Job had to suffer in silence. Now-a-days no one need endure the misery of boils.

Boils are simply evidences of the bad blood within coming to the surface and just when you get rid of one, another seems ready to take its place and prolong your misery.

All the poulticing and lancing you may do will not stop more coming. What you have to do is take

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS and the blood will be cleansed of all its impurities, and then every boil will disappear.

Mr. Roy McSwain, High Bank, P. E. I., writes: "I was troubled with boils for some time, and had as many as fifteen on my neck at once. After taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters they commenced to get better, and after I had taken two bottles I was relieved of them and felt much better. I think B. B. B. is a grand blood medicine, and can recommend it highly."

For the past 45 years B. B. B. has been manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Advt.

RED PEPPER HEAT ENDS RHEUMATISM

Red Pepper Rub takes the "ouch" from sore, stiff, aching joints. It cannot hurt you, and it certainly stops that old rheumatism torture at once.

When you are suffering so you can hardly get around, just try Red Pepper Rub and you will have the quickest relief known. Nothing has such concentrated, penetrating heat as red peppers. Just as soon as you apply Red Pepper Rub you will feel the tingling heat. In three minutes it warms the sore spot through and through. Pain and soreness are gone.

Ask any good druggist for a jar of Rowles' Red Pepper Rub. Be sure to get the genuine, with the name Rowles on each package.—Advt.

25 YEARS AGO TODAY

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1897.

Weather—Fair.

At the annual meeting of the Forest Cricket Club, officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, G. M. Van Valkenburg; president, Montague Smith; vice-president, Dr. G. G. Owen; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Owen; captain, J. D. Livingston; vice-captain, H. Goldsmith; umpire, H. J. Petty; scorer, George W. Harvey; executive committee, R. E. Scott, George E. Munroe, Tom Maylor and John Wichmann.

The regular quarterly meetings of the East Middlesex District Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, was held at Nilstown on Wednesday, April 7. Mr. James Hutchinson, D.C., occupied the chair and gave an excellent address on "Bars." Miss Musgrove, district secretary, then gave her report after which the Dorchester Glee Club gave several selections; addresses by R. R. Nelson and N. F. Yeo of London; instrumental selections by Miss Ramsey; readings by Mr. Hicks and Miss Mann of Lambeth; a trio by Miss and Mr. Barnard and Mr. Wallace; solo by Mrs. Irvine and a recitation by a lady member completed a most enjoyable program.

The pupils of Miss Alice Galbraith were tendered an "at home" by their teacher on Thursday evening. A musical program was carried out, consisting of songs, dances, recitations, etc., the following taking part: Misses Daisy Lewis, Susie McGill, Ina Riddell, Violet Leclair and Eugene Lockhart. Miss Galbraith was the recipient of some beautiful flowers.

Lodge Princess Victoria, No. 1, Maids of England Benevolent Society held a very successful concert in the Forest Hall, corner of English and Dundas streets, Thursday night. Dr. English, the physician of the order, occupied the chair, and introduced the program for the evening. The children sang "The Maple Leaf," after which Mr. Chas. Percy, song, Bessie Dealey and Gracie Watts; duet, Mr. Holden and Miss Lewis; dialogues, four celebrated characters; song, Pansy Dymond; recitation, Mr. Bert Weir; Chamberlain; selection, Mr. Bert Weir; dance, Master Hogg; song, Mr. Fawkes; recitation, Miss Pearl Proctor; song, four young ladies; instrumental, Mr. Chas. Percy; dialogue, Miss England, Miss Pearl Smith and Mr. Fawkes; Irish song, Miss Daisy Lewis; song, Mr. Chamberlain; recitation, Mr. Bert Weir; recitation, Miss Daisy Lewis; duet, Bessie Dealey and Gracie Watts; recitation, Miss Maggie Fawkes; song, Mr. Chamberlain; dance, Master Hogg; recitation, Miss Maud Johnson; song, Mrs. Holden and Miss Lewis; recitation, Miss Bertha Smith acted as accompanist. At the close Sister Hooper moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and those who so ably assisted in making the evening so enjoyable, and seconded by Sister A. Smith, to which the chairman, Dr. English, responded. The meeting closed by singing "God Save the Queen," led by Mrs. Holden.

Rev. R. W. Ross, M.A., of Glenora, president of the Young People's Presbyterian Union, has called a convention to be held in St. Andrew's Church, this city, on May 11.

The Lucknow Baseball Club has re-organized for the coming season with the following officers: Honorary president, J. G. Murdoch; honorary vice-president, D. R. McIntosh; president, Dr. A. J. Elliott; vice-president, J. P. E. Nichol; secretary-treasurer, J. P. E. Nichol; managing committee, P. A. Mal-berston, Frank Rookledge and W. Small; grounds committee, D. N. Lawrence, Dr. Thompson and P. A. Mal-berston.

DR. BISHOP'S ADVICE:

Watch Your Fingernails—They're Health Index

BY DR. R. H. BISHOP.

NE indication of your general health is the fingernail.

If your nails are brittle, white, speckled, or show any other signs of weakness, something is wrong—your general health is not up to par.

Besides acting in this way as a health index, the nails perform the function of protecting the tips of the fingers. They save the fingers from pressure and injury and give them strong support.

The sense of touch thus is made more accurate.

In order to help the fingernails perform their functions it is necessary to keep them in perfect condition.

The nail should curve from side to side, have a smooth, shiny surface and be pink in color.

The white surface of the nail at the root, commonly called "half-moon," should be in prominence at the base of the nail.

After the hands have been washed thoroughly an orange-wood stick or nail file should be used to remove the particles of foreign matter from the under surface.

Never use the point of scissors or the blade of a knife because either of these cause the under surface to become rough and hold particles of dirt more securely.

After the use of the nail file or orange-wood stick the nail brush should be employed and then again the stick or file.

If the under surface of the nail or the skin becomes roughened, dip the fingers in cold cream and let the nails take up as much cold cream as they can. Then dip them in talcum powder. This should be done before retiring.

The small flaps of skin which lap over the nail should be pushed back very gently with an orange stick every day. Be careful not to tear this skin, because hangnails are thus formed which allow germs to enter the body. These torn fragments may give rise to bone felons or even to blood-poisoning.

If the relaxed expression shows the wrinkles and other evidences which must show of any expression which is habitual, your answer is obvious.

What, then, would be the story of those funny little lines radiating from a mouth naturally held contracted and narrowed, as though getting ready to whistle but never getting to the point of doing so, lines caused by what we call "pursed" lips?

Habitually pursed lips denote a tendency to give undue consideration to little and unimportant things, to the exclusion even of the more important things.

Primness, prudery, self-satisfaction, egotism and the exaltation of trifles; poor judgment, narrow views, lack of generosity and of a vision of the bigger things of life all indicated in greater or less degree and in varying combinations by the habitual expression of this type.

Tomorrow—Hooked Terminals. Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Company.

An Aid To Wearing This Season's Fashions (Helps to Beauty).

Here is a simple, unfailing way to rid the skin of objectionable hairs: With some powdered talc and water make enough paste to cover the hairy surface, apply and in about 2 minutes rub off, wash the skin and every trace of hair has vanished. This is quite harmless, but to avoid disappointment be sure to get the talc in an original package.—Advt.

The Pleasure Way to Europe

The Cunard-Canadian Line is the pleasure way to Europe. The ships are ocean-going hotels—with luxurious lounges, music rooms, writing rooms, gymnasiums, smoking rooms, closed and open promenades—and meals and service always up to the Cunard standard.

The new "Tyrrhenia" is the largest ship in the Canadian-European service giving passengers the full St. Lawrence trip from Montreal.

Four days from land to land—three days on the glorious St. Lawrence, and every moment filled with interest.

See the Cunard agent in your town, or write for General Information Folder to—

THE ROBERT REFORM COMPANY, LIMITED

General Agents

Montreal Toronto Quebec St. John, N.B. Halifax

Cunard Line CANADIAN SERVICE

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

AN IMPORTANT PRODUCT OF CANADA



Bread is the finest food on earth—the one food that everybody eats—that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody.

Bread made in the home with Royal Yeast Cakes tastes better, keeps fresh longer, and is more nourishing than any other.

Our Own Country.

Question—What staff was required to take the Canadian census of 1921?

Answer—It took 13,000 enumerators to take the Dominion census of 1921, working under 247 commissioners and having 400 compiling clerks to arrange the returns.

Question—What is the extent of the meat industry?

Answer—Canada's meat industry comprises 86 plants and has a production value of \$240,000,000—in 1921. Capital invested, \$84,000,000.

LEARN A WORD EVERY DAY

TODAY'S word is EXHUME.

It's pronounced—eks-hewm with accent on the last syllable. It means—to dig up, to remove a body from place of burial, to disinter.

It comes from—Latin "ex," out of, and "humus," ground.

Companion word—exhumation. It's used like this—"When murder is suspected, it is customary to ex-hume the body of the person supposed to have been slain."

ARE YOU AWARE THAT

"SALADA" TEA

Natural Leaf Green Tea is put up and sold in sealed packets in the same form as the famous Black Teas of "Salada" brand.

Get a Packet You will like it.



Corsets

Nipped in at the waist

Flat-backed, rather full hips, and always preserving the effect of slimmness—such is the season's correct corseting.

D & A Corsets will help you to secure the correct figure and, at lowest possible cost, combine style, comfort and economy.

Made in Canada's largest and best equipped corsetry.

DOMINION CORSET CO.

MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO

Makers of La Diva and Goddess Corsets.

5-122

A Danger Signal—Tender and Bleeding Gums

Healthy teeth cannot live in diseased tissue. Gums tainted with Pyorrhea are dangerously diseased. For not only the teeth are affected, but Pyorrhea germs seep into the body, lower its vitality and cause many ills.

Pyorrhea begins with tender and bleeding gums. Then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisonous germs that breed in pockets about them.

Four out of five people over forty have this disease. But you need not have it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection. And keep Pyorrhea away by using Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy, the teeth white and clean. If you have tender or bleeding gums, start using it today. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in Canada and U.S. If your druggist cannot supply you, send price to us direct and we will mail tube postpaid.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. Forhan's, Ltd., Montreal

Forhan's FOR THE G