



Delicious Dumplings
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Purity Flour makes better dumplings because it blends perfectly with the other ingredients.

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PURITY FLOUR
For all your baking

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Here's the Recipe
2 Cups Sifted Purity Flour
1/2 Teaspoon Salt
3 Teaspoons Baking Powder
1 Cup Milk
Mix and sift the dry ingredients; mix with the milk and drop by spoonfuls into the boiling stew. Cover tight. Cook 10 minutes.
As an alternative, these dumplings may be dropped on a buttered plate and cooked in a steamer over fast boiling water.

Get the **PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK**
Send 30c in stamps for the 180-page Purity Flour Cook Book. Sent Postpaid.

SAYS FOREIGNERS LIVE ON THE COUNTRY AS CURRENCY SINKS

Paris, Jan. 28.—Living on the coudition. We in France have had the in-ry in the military sense, is still pos- sible for hordes of foreign invaders in several of the European states whose currency varies widely in value from day to day. The French in particular complain of the disadvantage to which the daily fluctuations of the franc expose them. The plight of France and of other lands similarly situated is thus described by Jacques Bainville in "Candide":

"The foreigners with good and stable money come down on it like rufures. They eat it up. They plund- er everything. The Germans came to know such a period of devastation when the value of their marks began to sink. The hotels in Wiesbaden were crowded with people who said: 'It really costs nothing to live in Germany'; and they bought carpets, furniture, pieces of art, the property of the middle class families whom the inflation had ruined. That's what the Germans called the 'Ausverkauf,' the liquida- tion; and they still talk with horror about that period. Next to an invasion this is certainly the greatest cat- astrophe that can come upon a na-

tion. The question is to know whether we haven't got now to the 'Ausverkauf.'"
"I'll just take one example. An Englishman has an income of £1,000, that is, 25,000 gold francs. He settles down at the Riviera. With his £1,000 he gets there 135,000 paper francs as an income. He wins enormously at that exchange. With 135,000 francs in banknotes he gets many more things in France than he would get with £1,000 in England. All the difference is a loss for us and the Englishman profits at our expense. He makes us poorer."
"You may extend this to any of the many commercial transactions which the foreigners with a stable currency do in our country. By each one of their purchases they take a few feathers out of our national body, as it were. From the food dealer who buys the butter and fowl for London restaurants in the village markets of Normandy to the gentleman who buys family jewels from 'new-poor' society people, all foreigners take something away from us while not paying the real price for it."

"Despite all appearances, the cost of living is not high in France. Very high, very frightening, is the cost of living only for us who earn or have paper francs. For all others, prices here are lower than prices are in the countries with a strong and stable currency."

"Foreigners with solid currency can buy houses in France at exceptionally advantageous conditions. The temptation is great; and the foreigners don't resist it. The number of houses which have passed into English or American hands during the last few years only is very considerable. If this situation continues the French will gradually get rid of everything they own."

"Are we going to let this 'Ausverkauf' go on; are we going to remain passive and stupid like lambs that are shorn with scissors that are called 'pounds sterling' or 'dollars'? It certainly is high time to get busy about this question."

RESTROSPECTION.

Life in the living's not so sweet;
It oft seems dull and dry,
But in what rosy clouds are clad
The dreams of days gone by!

And that is how I know that I
Am growing old, you see,
For as I sit here by the fire
These strange thoughts come to me.

Romance no longer gilds the shift
Of chance. These new days hold
No glimmer of adventure for
He is growing old.

'Tis youth that gilds the passing
hours
With glinting, golden beams
And spins a web of memory
To form an old man's dreams.

Ah! Seize in youth what joy you
may,
Of life and love drink deep:
For born in wild, gay hours of
youth
Are memories to keep.
K. CINQUEMAN.

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- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
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- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore St. and University Ave.
- 55 Brunswick St. and University Ave.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey St. and University Ave.
- 112 Smythe and Aberdeen Sts.
- 113 Argyle and Northumberland Sts.

Sam (on the outside looking in)
—Look heah(niggah, is you in 'o' life?"
Rastus (on inside looking out)—
Not me, I ain't; jes' from now on.

ASPIRIN GARGLE IN SORE THROAT OR TONSILITIS

Prepare a harmless and effective gargle by dissolving two "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in four tablespoonfuls of water. Gargle throat thoroughly. Repeat in two hours if necessary. Be sure you use only the genuine Bayer Aspirin, marked with the Bayer Cross, which can be had in tin boxes of twelve tablets for few cents.

THE ROMANCE OF COAL DEALT WITH IN AN INTERESTING MANNER; COAL A WONDERFUL MINERAL

(By John Hunter.)
Were I to entitle this subject, "The Romance of Coal," to many it might seem a Misnomer, and certainly at first sight the connection seems rather remote. For, is it not the case that in so far from there being anything romantic about coal as the usual method of approach is by so much length of tongs or if one comes to closer range it is with carefully gloved hands. While we so manipulate it, coal seems far out with the province of the romantic. But closer considerations of the origin and formation of this valuable mineral, which at one time in its history belonged to the vegetable kingdom, afford one of the most fascinating chapters in the story of our planet. As we sit comfortably by the fireside appreciating the glowing embers, while we read our paper or book our rooms brilliantly illuminated primarily from the same source, our surroundings further brightened by many of the asthetic and useful products of this same coal, such as the lovely coal-tar colours that give artistic touches wherever applied, the exquisite perfumes that scent the atmosphere, the jet, the marble, the slate, and the sandstone that come from the adjoining strata, we begin to realize how much we owe to coal. Then there are the numerous curative drugs that the chemist compounds from the residual products of the coal, and a sugar that is three hundred times sweeter than that obtained from the cane. In fact the innumerable and wonderful products of this rather commonplace article would require pages for their mere mention. The carboniferous strata was a special one, there was none like it before, and there has been none like it since. It has yielded more for the progress in civilization and for the service of man than any other product of the earth, or than all the achievements of science and art. How vast and far seeing are nature's schemes; Ages ago great forests grew apparently in no particular order, and without any special design, yet on these the progress and social happiness of the human race today largely depends. Nature is one vast whole, inseparably related and connected.

Economical Importance.
The economical importance of the coal deposits in England and Scotland is much enhanced by the rich beds of iron ore and thus associated shales found close at hand, as well as by the continuity of the carboniferous limestone, which is required as a flux in reducing the ore to metallic state; also by the proximity of the fire-clay which furnishes the sole material for blast-furnaces from its quality of resisting the heat in the smelting process.

There are many different varieties of coal in Great Britain, the most valuable being anthracite (a smokeless coal mostly used for steam purposes) coking, cherry, splint, and cannel coal. The mining of coal undoubtedly takes precedence of all the other industries, not only because the annual output and aggregate value exceeds that of any other product, but because it is the chief factor in the development of the other resources of the country as the coal fields are not confined to one particular part but occupy a series of basins extending in an irregular curve from the Southern slopes of the Oshill Hills and extending to the Bristol Channel. Beginning with the Northern limit we have it in the west where the field commences by great upheavals of strata, backed by the Campsie Hills. Thence it skirts the foot of the Ochils passes Stirlingshire eastwards to St. Andrews, turns round in the Estuary of the river Forth and continuing to keep to the north side, occupies a large part of Fife Shire. The whole of Clackmannanshire and a small isolated part of Perthshire. Part of this field to the west of Dunfermline contains a coal resembling in its quality of coking the far famed Newcastle splint and has been worked as proved by existing records for the last five centuries.

Great Mining Centre.
On the opposite side of the Forth another field extends over a considerable portion of the Lothians. This area contains some excellent seams of shale or "parrot" coal. To the west are the famous fields of Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Dumbartshire the existence of which is mainly responsible for the development and prosperity of the towns on the River Clyde. Immediately over the Border is the Newcastle coal field which occupies the greater part of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and yields a variety of coal unrivalled for domestic use. The natural position of this field, and the facilities for transporting by sea early made it a great centre of mining and for centuries it

has furnished a large percentage of the coal conveyed by sea, both to home and foreign parts. On the opposite coast is a small coal field, the workings of which at Whitehaven and Warkington, extend to a considerable distance under the sea. The next coal field, that of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Derbyshire is in many respects the most important of all, seeing that it supports the woollen industries of Yorkshire, the cotton, glass and chemical industries of Lancashire and the great steel and iron industries of Sheffield. It includes a large central space, not entirely occupied by coal, but interrupted longitudinally by a broad belt which consists of the lower strata of the carboniferous system. The only other large coal field is that of South Wales, which yields the finest steam coal in the world and which has within recent years become the centre of some of the greatest works in the kingdom. Smaller coal fields are situated in Somersetshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Shropshire and Staffordshire. Regarding the workers in such an industry a few facts relating to their surroundings and social conditions will be interesting to many people who are thinking of coal and its production from various viewpoints legal, coercive, repressive and progressive.

(To be Continued.)

LLOYD GEORGE TRIES TO RALLY THE LIBERALS

Calls Upon Them to Make Preparations for the Next Election.
London, Jan. 25.—Lloyd George's view of the political situation in this country, which was unfolded yesterday in his speech at Carnarvon, has aroused the political world from its lethargy and focused the attention of the country upon the Welshman himself.

Apart from his declaration that the Liberals are not seeking a direct alliance with Labor, Lloyd George's intimation that the Tory Government is likely to remain in power three or four more years was the most significant utterance of his eagerly awaited speech.

Some politicians declare today that the Welshman's recent trip abroad gave him an opportunity to see the whole British political problem in a new light and better perspective, and yesterday he gave the country the benefit of his reconsidered views.

Rebuff by Labor.
His kite flying in recent weeks on the subject of a Liberal-Labor compact was badly received in Labor quarters. Labor's reply was that the Welshman and his small band of Liberals would be welcomed into the fold but on Labor's terms. Lloyd George now tells the Liberals it is their duty to resuscitate and swell the ranks of the party and engage in three or four years of intensive schooling of the people, and then when the next election comes it will be the party which will hold the balance of power and in making arrangements with either Labor or the Conservatives will be able to demand that the basis of such a working arrangement will be the furtherance of distinctly Liberal legislation.

Striking Comeback.
Columns of space are devoted today to Lloyd George's speech and editorial comments thereon are striking as a reminder of how empty are the often repeated prophecies of the political wiseacres that he is politically dead.

George's first task now is to rally his badly split party. His right wing colleagues who rebelled at the idea of an alliance with Labor have had assurance that their leader is not prepared to be swallowed by Labor. But it remains to be seen whether he can bring his party to the point of accepting his Socialistic land policy.

A CHANGE OF FACE.
Roger, ordinarily quite a peaceable child, came home after a fight with his new neighbor.
"Why, Roggy, I'm ashamed of you!" mother said sternly. "And I'm certainly surprised at that new boy's fighting. I thought he had the nicest face!"
"Well, he ain't now!" replied Roger reminiscently.
"So Horton made a fortune in Florida, eh? Selling bananas or pears?"
"No, lemons."

Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY