

ENGLISHMEN OF GREAT WEALTH STARTED ALMOST PENNILESS; SOME ROMANCES OF BUSINESS

A gift of £500,000, to be used as a trust for the benefit of hospitals and for homes for orphans and crippled children, has centered attention—not for the first time—on Mr. Bernhard Baron, the millionaire cigarette manufacturer, says London Answers.

Before this latest gift, Mr. Baron had already given £1,250,000 to charity. Yet, apart from the fact of his benevolence, very few people know very much about him. Not one in a thousand realizes that the life-story of the great philanthropist is one of the most wonderful romances of modern business.

He emigrated, penniless and friendless, to America from Russia at the age of sixteen. At first he worked as a cigarette maker, using his deft fingers. Then his busy brain hit on the idea of a cigarette-making machine. He invented it. He came to England, started in a small way, and built up the great firm of Carreras.

Another story of the idea that meant millions is that of the Courtaulds. Rather more than a century ago a Huguenot family settled in Braintree, Essex, and wove silk in an old oak-beamed mill. The family worked themselves and a few outside hands were employed.

Small Profits, Quick Returns.

The little business was handed down from generation to generation, bringing its owners a competence, but no more. Then, ten years ago, a notion of making artificial silk came to a member of the Courtauld family. After many difficulties, and in the face of much scoffing, this novel fabric was put on the market.

Today no name is better known in the business world than that of Courtaulds Ltd., and the company recently distributed a share bonus of no less than £12,000,000.

Lack of capital is often cited as a reason for business failure. Yet most of the vast businesses of today were founded and developed by men who had to wrestle with this handicap.

Take the case of the late Colonel Morrison. He left over £2,000,000. Yet when his father, the founder of the great firm of Morrison, Dillon & Company, started in life he had just enough money to open a tiny shop. He inaugurated what was then the startling idea of small profits and quick returns.

That was another idea that meant wealth. When the elder Morrison died he left a fortune that made every one of his seven children millionaires. Incidentally, the State has benefited from the Morrison millions to the tune of £11,000,000 in death duties.

10,000,000 Meals a Week.

Years ago a little boy named Johnnie Mackintosh started to work at ten years of age. At twenty-one he married and opened a little shop. Instead of stocking all sorts of sweets, he decided to sell but one. In a brass pan, at the back of the little shop, Mrs. Mackintosh boiled the first batches of the now world-famous toffee—a sweetmeat that made John Mackintosh a millionaire. His "one sweet" idea has held the germ of a great fortune.

As romantic was the start of Joseph Lyons, who was shrewd enough to see that London had nowhere to drop in for a cup of tea. He started one shop in 1894. Today the mammoth business which has grown from that small beginning serves some 10,000,000 meals a week.

Many years ago an East End Jew started to import little shells for decorating those old-fashioned picture-frames and what-not boxes so popular in Victorian times. His son decided to extend the import business, and started to import oil. When he died he was a peer and a multimillionaire. But he did not forget the humble origin of the family success. For that reason he named his great oil company the Shell.

There was a time when those who could not afford carpets did with bare boards. Then came the invention of linoleum and the chance of a shrewd Lancashire man. Starting without friends or capital, he introduced linoleum. Today, as Lord Ashton, he is reputed to be worth something like £5,000,000.

Shop to World Combine.

Romantic, too, was the beginning

of the man who has challenged comparison with Ford as the universal provider of cheap motors. Mr. Morris started as a cycle repairer in Oxford. He had little money, but great ability. The trend of invention picked him up and carried him forward upon its gigantic crest. He had the acumen to see what was happening in the realm of mechanical transport. Today, still a young man, he reaps his reward.

There are countless other cases in which brains and initiative have been the basis of big fortunes.

In 1909, an American opened a shop in Oxford street. He had started work in the famous Marshall Field Stores, in New York, and had worked his way up to a high position. Recently this man, Mr. Gordon selfridge, acquired control of the great Whiteley business and thus made his company the biggest distributors of retail goods in Europe.

The story of how a keen, aggressive grocer's son set out to carve a commercial career and proceeded from the little paternal business to the development of the vast Sunlight Soap combine has been often told. Hard work, economy, vision were the things that made the late Lord Leverhulme one of the world's greatest industrialists.

Quite recently there died Mr. John Sainsbury, the Provision King, leaving over £1,000,000. He opened his first shop in Drury lane when he was only twenty-four. The business had over a hundred shops before the end of its founder's romantic career.

Nearly as big is the business of David Creig. When its founder died, some years ago, he was near the millionaire class. Yet when he started it was in a tiny shop in Hornsey, where he sold ham sandwiches and home-cooked rice puddings.

BITTERSWEET

In clusters red against a leafy sea the Bittersweet in tempting splendor lies

Who knows perhaps this trailing vine may be Some hapless god or goddess in disguise.

Like spots of blood upon a vernal gown That gleam like painted fire burning still

Spare atoms of a sunset fallen down, On Autumn's lovely passion at her will.

Around the fence the vine in rapture twines, Afraid of winds that toss the leaves about

The blood of fair Adonis brightly shines Among these leaves that shape their lips to pour.

A vine that trails its leaves in green repose And loads its berry clusters to the light

Means more to me than books where knowledge glows Because it teaches Beauty to the sight.

—PEGGY REID in Detroit News.

Ottawa, Nov. 7—Major-General H.C. Thacker, Chief of the General Staff, Department of National Defence will retire on pension on Jan. 1, next.

The retirement follows completion of 35 years in the permanent force. Official announcement to this effect was made tonight by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

Major-General Thacker will be succeeded as Chief of the General Staff, by Brig-General A. G. L. McNaughton, at present district officer commanding Military District No. 11 at Victoria, B. C.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7—Arrangements for taking over the Orange Sentinel were completed by the executive officers of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, in session here yesterday, it was officially announced today. The publication is to be taken over on January first. For the present, H. E. Hocken, M.P., who has edited the Sentinel for many years will continue in that capacity.

CANADIAN CATTLE HAD A DIET OF NAILS

(Montreal Star.)

A new cry against Canadian cattle in England has arisen, this time by vendors of Kosher meat there. The protest arises out of nails found inside cattle shipped from the Canadian west to Birkenhead.

W. A. Wilson, agricultural products representative for Canada in Great Britain, has sent an explanatory letter to J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, stating that nails, wire and other foreign material were discovered in cattle sent to England for slaughter. He has informed Mr. Grisdale that he has forwarded to him 12 nails, one staple and a linch pin as exhibits.

The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson in a letter from H. Zinges, secretary of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers Meat and Trades, Islington Branch, London N.

He referred to recent shipment to Birkenhead of 274 Canadian cattle. When killed at the Islington market for Kosher meat only 50 per cent. were found to be fit for this purpose, he says. The rest, when slaughtered, according to the usual Jewish custom were found to contain in their stomachs a varied collection of nails, wire, staples and other metal objects.

Mr. Zinges points to the fact that previous shipments netted 95 per cent. of Kosher meat and that while the meat was in excellent conditions in this case, it was obviously unfit for Jewish consumption. Naturally he says, this is bound to have a detrimental effect on future shipments from Canada for the same purpose.

The foreign materials swallowed by the cattle were blamed on no one in particular. Mr. Zinges says. On investigation it seemed reasonable to suppose their presence was due to carelessness in building the stalls on board ship. Some of the nails were bent as if they had been driven into the wood and then pulled out and discarded. They were apparently new and had not been corroded by stomach acids. The wire found in the stomachs was thought to have come from bales of hay from which the binding had not been entirely removed.

If metal eaten in such a way, stated the latter, generally finds its way to the intestines of the animal and once there creates huge abscesses which frequently spread to other parts of the carcass. Then Mr. Zinges says, when the cutters examine the carcasses for soundness they declare them Trefah and consequently unfit for Jewish consumption.

A prominent Canadian cattle exporter said: "That meat that Great Britain receives from the Argentine in preference to Canadian cattle, is so often diseased that when any fault can be found with even an isolated shipment of Canadian cattle the most is made of it. As to the question of nails making the meat unfit for Kosher consumption it is well to understand that all the meat slaughtered on the other side is hung from iron hooks while waiting to be sold. This hardly seems consistent. Another point is that these nails were found in the intestines of the animals and this part is not used as Kosher meat."

London, Nov. 8—Development of British auxiliary air forces and the formation of a kind of territorial air army are provided for in next years air estimates, the object being to add five new squadrons to Britain's aerial defenses.

The extra cost will be five million dollars, but the move is dictated by the fact that German civilian flying has undergone the most rapid development in recent years, while France not only possesses the world's largest air force but is preparing an immense programme of commercial aviation.

To a Chinese general with twenty-eight wives a good snappy war must have all the appeal of a quiet sanctuary.

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FISH HATCHERY AT FLORENCEVILLE A GOOD THING

Thousands of Salmon and Trout Fry to be Used in Carleton and York Counties.

Florenceville, Nov. 7—Kenneth G. Shillington, superintendent of the Florenceville fish hatchery, is now in Saint John at the hatchery superintending the stripping of fish. This year the Saint John hatchery will supply all the salmon eggs for the hatcheries at Antigonish N. S.; Grand Falls, Florenceville and Saint John. Already at the Florenceville hatchery 2,000,000 salmon eggs have arrived and have been placed in the hatchery proper. Another 500,000 are expected.

The trout eggs, which are imported from Philadelphia, have not arrived as yet. There will be about 2,000,000 of these.

In the outside ponds there are 50 trout which are five years old and weigh on an average of two pounds. These are kept for breeding purposes. In the next pond are located some trout which are a year old. These number 950, and there are 6,000 fingerlings. All these trout remain outside all winter. The ponds are four feet deep, and have about three feet of water in them. During the coldest weather this freezes to a depth of eight inches. A hole is cut in the ice and the trout are fed liver rations by this means.

During the winter, inside the hatchery building where the eggs are kept, Mr. Shillington and his two assistants, Harden Crane and Raymond McCain are kept busy sorting out eggs which have turned white. These must be removed at once or all would become diseased. Usually about 85 per cent. of the eggs are successfully hatched. The trout eggs begin hatching in April and the salmon eggs around May. The hatching is governed, to some extent, by weather conditions, the warmth of the water aiding development.

The flow of water during the summer has been sufficient, and it is anticipated that more out-door ponds will be added next year. This will

necessitate more helpers.

The salmon and trout hatchery are used to stock the streams in Carleton county and part of York county. This includes Nashwaak, Eel river, Skiff Lake, Shogomoc, Medux-nakeag, Monguait, Guisguait, Presque Isle and other places. Some streams receive both salmon and trout.

The grounds surrounding the hatchery have been nicely graded. Trees have been cut down and rubbish cleared up and burned. This year many visitors were at the hatchery.

HARD TO THINK STRAIGHT.

It IS hard not to believe what we want to believe. It is hard to give up made-to-order, beforehand opinions of men and events. Some of the nicest, pleasantest people you ever met are just bound to think some queer things about you or people you know—and you can't change them. It is too much of a wrench for the brain muscles to think straight through things instead of lying down in the soft bed of your preconceived ideas.

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