

WORLD DEMAND FOR WOOL INDICATION OF PROSPERITY

Autumn Sales in Boston Heavy With Prices Increasing Steadily --- Something Approaching Shortage is Threatened

(By Frederic J. Haskin)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—One of the interesting indications of a more prosperous world is the increased demand for wool in all principal countries. Wool can scarcely be said to be the rich man's exclusive apparel material but, especially in hard times, it is not the poor man's. The poor man uses wool cloth in some countries, Scotland, for example, where the hoddie grey still is the common wear—a sort of homespun. But in the great industrial countries the price of wool goods customarily ranges high. Cotton or mixtures of wool and cotton, in recent years, have been all the poor man could afford. So the materially increased wool consumption and continuing demand is a definite sign of returning prosperity.

London is the world wool market, and influences where it does not set the price. The latest wool auctions at London, held in November, showed increases in prices paid, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. above the prices brought in September, and this in spite of the fact that production has been substantial.

It not only is a present consumption which is dictating these higher prices. The prospective consumption is large. In spite of the higher prices the buying is heavy, an indication that the mills feel certain that the consumptive demand will be a continuing one. For instance, although since last May there has been a falling off in consumption of apparel wool in the United States, prices of domestic wool have advanced to a point higher than any reached since 1929. This can only mean that the American mills expect a heavy demand from now on.

Wool manufacturing is active in the United Kingdom and Belgium, and there has been a sharp increase in France. Most European countries have been buying freely. The wool buyers representing Japanese mills have purchased large orders in South Africa and in South American countries.

While the United States is one of the largest producers of wool in the world, second only usually to Australia, the department of agriculture reports that American mills will have to import largely. Word is at hand that American buyers have made large purchases of the fine apparel wool of Australia and the coarser wools of Argentina. In fact a survey of the world situation indicates that the fibre is enjoying a positive boom. This is the more interesting in view of the fact that but a short time ago the price was low, Australia, a country which depends largely on wool receipts, was practically in bankruptcy because of the low price of wool in

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YOU COULD TAKE IT WITH YOU IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Her Vanity Box, as Well as Her Wig, Buried With Architect's Wife --Food Supply Ample.

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 25.—When the Egyptian woman of 3336 years ago made herself up she turned to a wooden chest about the size of the bread box that most American apartment houses furnish, and opening the jars of alabaster took out pomades, perfumes, oils, and eyebrow powder. She laded these on with what might be called a wooden trowel and then put on her huge black wig. Then she was dressed.

You will find all of these in the original in the academy of science museum in this city that was once the capital of the King of the Piedmontese. To find them you stoop low and enter the burial chamber of the Egyptian architect Rha, which contains what is called the "funeral furniture" discovered in Egypt and which dates back to the year 1400 B. C.

You will also find the mummified bodies of Rha and his wife, both in excellent condition as mummies go, and both in coffins smothered with gold leaf and the finest Egyptian colors and dyes.

Back 3,336 years ago when an Egyptian died the master of the funeral ceremonies put into the tomb most of the earthly possessions of the deceased. You will find them all here, and mighty interesting they are.

You will find Mrs. Rha's black wig as well as her vanity box; you will find the three-legged stools both Rha and his wife used to sit upon when they drew themselves up to the family dinner table. You will also find much of the food they used to eat, for it is all here, and most of it in excellent preservation.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

(Experimental Farms Note)
An experiment of special interest to the small poultry producer in the Maritime provinces has recently been completed at the Experimental Station, Nappan, N. S. The object of this was to test the efficiency of a ration prepared almost entirely from home-grown feeds.

The experiment, involving one hundred Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, was started in the fall of 1935 and continued for a period of one year, during which time complete records were kept of both feed consumption and egg production.

The ration as used consisted of a scratch grain mixture made up of 200 pounds each of wheat and barley and 100 pounds of oats. The dry mash mixture was made up of 250 pounds of ground oats 200 pounds of ground wheat, 100 pounds of ground barley, 75 pounds of fish meal, 25 pounds alfalfa meal, 25 pounds charcoal, five pounds salt and one gallon of cod liver oil.

The above mixtures were fed in the proportion of two parts of scratch grain to one part of dry mash. The latter mixture, as well as oyster shell and fresh water, was kept before the birds at all times. The scratch grain was fed in the morning, noon and just before going to roost. In addition the above dry mash mixture was fed as a wet mash three times a week at the rate of 4 to 6 pounds per hundred birds. Green feed was also supplied regularly.

During the winter period of 119 days the average production per bird was 74 eggs. After deducting the cost of feed, based on market prices, a return was realized for labour and investment of 19 cents per dozen or \$1.15 per bird.

The results of this experiment clearly demonstrate a satisfactory ration for winter egg production, which consists almost entirely of products produced in the Maritime provinces, and most of which can be grown on the farm.

To show the economy in using homegrown grains, compare the cost of production of barley, oats and wheat, using \$18, \$19 and \$39 per ton respectively, the figures obtained at this farm for the year 1935, with the market prices for these feeds in your locality.

There Are Taller Tales About Fish, But Not Many

WHITEWOOD, Sask., Jan. 25.—Her cat, says Edna Brown, is just about the smartest animal in these parts. Each time it goes upstairs in her home for a nap, it pulls a string hanging at the foot to switch on the light above. Awake again, pussy comes down and puts out the light.

NO GOVERNMENT CAN CREATE "PURCHASING POWER"

It is not often that a public man thinks as clearly and speaks as clearly as did the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, yesterday. He did not straddle or dodge or emit smoke screens of mystifying technicalities when dealing with the Social Credit delusion. He was not to be misled and drawn off down a by-path by the purposely broad terms of the Blackmore resolution. John H. Blackmore, M.P., of Lethbridge, is a Social Credit member and presumably presented his motion on behalf of his party.

The Blackmore resolution called upon the Government to 'issue purchasing power' to the Canadian people. Mr. Rogers met this demand squarely by declaring that there is no way by which the Government can issue real purchasing power. There is the whole discussion in a nutshell. The Government can print paper money by the tale and issue it, but it cannot issue purchasing power. If it could, it has been and is criminally negligent because it has failed to do so.

It is perfectly obvious that if the Government can manufacture 'purchasing power' out of thin air, and distribute it among the people, it ought to be the name of humanity to do it. Moreover, it ought to stop taxing the people to get this 'purchasing power' with which to run the government and finance its benevolences. For the government to take out of the pay envelopes of the workers, or even to clip from the dividend cheques of the 'capitalists,' money that represents real 'purchasing power,' when it can just as easily print off the symbol of this 'purchasing power' in its own Printing Bureau and so find its need of revenues without any taxation at all, would be as great a crime as it would be to let Canadian families go hungry when all it had to do to feed them was to start its presses running.

That ought to be the ground on which the government should fight the poisonous theory of 'inflation.' It is simply impossible for any government, even an Aberhart Government, to create 'purchasing power.' It can only bedevil and ultimately destroy the convenient instrument of money which civilized nations employ as a symbol of 'purchasing power.' Governments can make money so cheap that it will represent no purchasing power. Indeed they have done so, vide Germany. Money is only 'poker chips.' The whole thing depends on what artificial value you give it.

But the crux of the situation was put very simply by Mr. Rogers—"purchasing power consists of goods and services." That is the whole story. You cannot get something for nothing, as a fixed policy—without stealing. It is only a question of from whom you will steal. Civilization has gradually come to use currency as a convenient marketing device which enables us to exchange our own goods and services for the goods and services of others. It is a substitute for the slow and clumsy and time-wasting method of bartering. But at bottom trade is still barter. You can shake or destroy public faith in money and so upset trade; just as you might wreck all the railways and so upset it in another way. But there is no way in which you can create

CANADIAN EXPORTS GAIN 25 PER CENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Canadian domestic exports jumped upward during the nine months of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 in comparison with the corresponding period the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today.

Total exports were worth \$815,822,000, a gain of 25.6 per cent. compared with \$649,647,000 in the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1935.

Exports to British Empire countries were worth \$388,251,000, against \$303,438,000, while exports to foreign countries were valued at \$427,570,000, compared with \$346,209,000.

The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer among Empire countries, taking goods worth \$324,127,000, gain of 31.8 per cent., against \$245,853,000, and the United States led foreign countries with \$326,391,000, an advance of 16.6 per cent., compared with \$280,029,000.

Greece showed the largest percentage of gain, taking goods worth \$3,179,565, compared with 5,240, while Spain showed the biggest decline with \$178,399 against \$1,250,000.

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