

# Carnation Milk



"from Contented Cows"

### Improves your Cooking

YOU will be won to Carnation Milk by its many virtues. This one, alone, would make Carnation a regular thing on your pantry shelves. Carnation Milk will improve your cooking.

The secret lies in the extra richness of this good milk. Carnation is just pure, fresh cow's milk carefully handled and evaporated to the consistency of cream. The water is taken away. You get all the food values, all the butter-fat.

When you use Carnation Milk, you use just the richness you desire—by adding more or less water. You cream vegetables and soups to a wonderful new richness and flavor. You have a delicious drink for the children. You have thin milk for cooking. Or you have it as cream for tea and coffee and for whipping (chill it first).

Your grocer can send Carnation Milk with your groceries. Order several cans now (16 oz. tall size). Directions on every can.

100 wonderful recipes are an added inducement for you to get our booklet "The Story of Carnation Milk." Sent free if you write our Aylmer office.



Your Grocer has Carnation

Made in Canada by **Carnation Milk Products Co., Ltd.** Aylmer, Ont. Seattle and Chicago, U.S.A. CONDENSERIES at Aylmer and Springfield, Ont. Canada Food Board License 14-99 and 14-97

## G.T.R. AGREEMENT AND ALTERNATIVES

There is but one honest and proper way in which to examine the Grand Trunk Railway agreement which the government has submitted to Parliament. It is that the measure should be viewed not in the light of its own imperfections, but in comparison with alternative policies which might have been adopted in its stead. Now there were but three courses open to the government in dealing with the Grand Trunk: (1) continued financial aid; (2) liquidation; and (3) acquisition. Let us briefly examine the three policies from the standpoint of the public interest.

First, as to continued financial aid. The Grand Trunk Railway, which, on the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, became responsible for the latter's fixed charges and operation, found itself in a position of being unable to meet its obligations. The government, as a consequence, found it necessary to render assistance, and over a period of nine years—from 1909 to 1918—the following aid was given:

Year 1909—loan	\$10,000,000
1913	15,000,000
1914	6,000,000
1914 further guarantee	16,000,000 of their bonds.
1916 loan	8,000,000
1917	7,500,000
1918	7,500,000

This aid was not given without criticism. Year after year, as the annual pilgrimage came to Parliament for money, the cry of the country against such "raids on the treasury" became louder and deeper. In Parliament and out of it, in press and from platform, a clamor arose against the public being bled white to furnish financial crutches for crippled railway corporations owned by private stock holders. The government, therefore, interpreting this public demand, as it was bound to so interpret it, as the national opinion that continued financial assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific was a policy to be no longer pursued, decided that such aid must cease. Its decision had two effects: it resulted in the government being compelled to take over the Grand Trunk Pacific and operate it under a receivership; and it narrowed the government's future course of action with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk to but two remaining alternatives—liquidation or acquisition.

Now let us consider liquidation. The Grand Trunk Railway remained liable for its obligations in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It owed the government \$10,000,000 in respect of certain debentures which the government guaranteed; and it was in default on certain bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Supposing the government should say to the Grand Trunk: "We refuse to have anything to do with you until you pay us what you owe," and suppose, further, that, in pursuit of such a policy, it sued the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and that the Grand Trunk, unable to pay, was forced into liquidation, was driven, so to speak, under the hammer; what would happen? There would happen two things: (1) the Grand Trunk would be placed in such a position that its acquisition by the Canadian Pacific Railway would be a strong probability, thus crippling forever the system of National Railways, and handing the country over to the whims of a gigantic railway monopoly; and (2) the British stockholders property, quite regardless of the value, would be wiped out, and, in addition to a great injustice being done, a blow would be struck at our good faith with investors which would be bound to tremendously injure the Dominion in the eyes of British capital.

How many Canadians would want to see such a thing? How many of us want to see the people in Great Britain who put their money into the Grand Trunk Railway at a time when Canada was badly in need of railways dealt hardly with? How many of us want to see the Grand Trunk gobbled up by the C.P.R. and the railway business of the country practically gobbled up by one gigantic concern?

So that, come to think of it, the course of the government must surely be regarded as the best of a restricted choice. It is quite possible to argue—as Mr. Rowell and Mr. Meighen and Mr. Reid have ably argued—that ownership of the Grand Trunk is desirable in any event, that without it the National Railway system, deprived of proper feeders, would be worse than a white elephant. But quite apart from this, quite apart from the merits or demerits of nationalization, deregarding the question of national interest, and viewing the matter solely from the standpoint of national necessity, there does not appear to have been any other way out than that which the government has taken.

### SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

Interest in the affairs of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has been stirred owing to the manner in which the many activities of that organization have been made known as a result of the testimony given by ex-soldiers and others who appear before the Select Parliamentary Committee which sat to consider all matters, including the gratuity proposals, respecting the re-establishment of those citizens of Canada who had served in the Forces.

Out of this interest has grown a desire to see the workings of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at first hand, both in the vocational schools and its hospitals, of which there are many distributed throughout Canada.

As evidence of this intelligent interest Lt.-Col. James McAra, President of the Saskatchewan Branch of Great War Veterans' Association, visited the Vocational Schools in Regina, and writing to Mr. F. M. Riches, Assistant Director of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, declared that he was: "Astounded at the scope of the work being carried on."

He adds: "What most impressed me was the interest men in the re-training classes and industries dis-

played in their studies. They appear proud that they had mastered their lines and it is remarkable that in not one single instance did any man register a complaint regarding his treatment by the Department you represent. We realized that the show was not staged for our special benefit, we saw everything, went everywhere, and asked a multitude of questions. We came away with the firm conviction that you were taking a large part of a wonderful work that will be of great help to a great number of disabled soldiers. A point that stood out above everything else was the fact that the large number of men on the strength of your Department in Saskatchewan have a healthy interest in their work and are fitting themselves to take their places in society and are satisfied."

In another instance of this interest, Secretaries of the G. W. V. A. of

## OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

"The Bridge from War to Peace" —The Prince of Wales.



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

# Victory Loan 1919

## 300,000,000. 5 1/2% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1919, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

- 5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1924
- 15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1934

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as hereinafter provided, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold  
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

## Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest, Income Return 5 1/2% per Annum

The proceeds of the Loan will be used to pay indebtedness incurred, and to meet expenditures to be made in connection with demobilization (including the authorized war service gratuity to our soldiers, land settlement loans, and other purposes connected with their re-establishment into civil life), for capital outlay upon shipbuilding, and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's industrial reconstruction programme, and for the establishment of any necessary credits for the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, timber and other products, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:  
10% on application; 20% January 9th, 1920;  
20% December 9th, 1919; 20% February 10th, 1920;  
31.21% March 9th, 1920.

The last payment of 31.21% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.21% representing accrued interest at 5 1/2% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1920, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest. Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

### Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest, or on any instalment due date thereafter, together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:

- If paid in full on or before November 15th, 1919, par without interest or 100%.
  - If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 9th, 1919, balance of 90% and interest (\$90.52 per \$100).
  - If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 9th, 1920, balance of 70% and interest (\$70.84 per \$100).
  - If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 10th, 1920, balance of 50% and interest (\$51.08 per \$100).
  - If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 9th, 1920, balance of 30% and interest (\$31.21 per \$100).
- Payment of instalments or payment in full after November 15th, 1919, can be made only on an instalment due date.

### Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1920. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, or any multiple of \$100,000.

### Payment of Interest

A full half-year's interest at the rate of 5 1/2% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1920.

### Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their applications the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of subscriptions in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber. Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full. All receipts must be exchanged before 1st June, 1920.

### Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

### Subscription List will close on or before November 15th, 1919

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
OTTAWA, October 27th, 1919.

## Keep Canada's Farms and Factories Busy

### REMOVE RHUBARB SEED-STALKS

Seed stalks which develop upon rhubarb plants ought to be removed before the blossoms set seed. Seed development draws heavily upon the plant. One of the most prevalent causes of failure with rhubarb in the home garden is seed-stalk development. This causes the leaf stems to become smaller and smaller year after year, until it hardly pays to care for the plants. No rhubarb should be harvested from the garden after about the first week in July. After this date the plants should be allowed to develop normally to make and store plant food in the roots. From this plant the shoots and stems are produced early the following spring. If harvesting is continued too late in the season, the plants will be greatly weakened and a lower yield will be secured during the next few years.

### TIME-KEEPERS

A professor was in Egypt supervising the erection of a telescope. He learned that a gun was fired every noon and was anxious to know why the system worked. He accordingly sought an interview with the gunner and asked how he knew just when to give the signal. "Oh, I look at my watch," replied the gunner. "And how do you correct your watch?" asked the professor. "I take it to the watchmaker in Cairo," explained the soldier, "and he tells me the error." Forthwith the professor interviewed the watchmaker and asked him to explain how he checked the error of the gunner's watch. "I always get the correct time from the gun," was the reply.

An elephant sleeps only five hours each day.

## Charlottetown New Universities Dictionary COUPON

### How to Get It

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secures this New, authentic Dictionary bound in black flexible seal grain, illustrated with full pages in color and duotone.

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25 DICTIONARIES IN ONE

All Dictionaries published previous to this one are out of date.