

INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS

The Plebiscite on the liquor question will be held Monday, 22nd inst. for this Province. All British subjects 21 years of age are qualified to vote but should be registered as required by the last Dominion Election. Provision is made to have your name added on Election day in rural polling divisions but not in Charlottetown or Summerside. If you are registered anywhere in the province you have a vote on Election day. The Ballot contains two questions followed by the words No and Yes.

If you wish to stop the importation of intoxicating liquors into P. E. I., mark your X after yes. Do not make any other mark on the ballot.

We appeal to fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters in all Christian homes to vote yes on this—the greatest moral issue ever submitted to the Electorate of our Province.

VOTE FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND.

DISTRIBUTE \$200,000,000 OF CANADIAN SECURITIES

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—The National City Company of Canada has issued the statement that it has distributed in the period of four years since it began business in Canada, \$200,000,000 of Canadian created securities. This total does not include participation by the company in syndicate selling. Its operations included \$27,000,000 of Canadian Pacific Railway, 4 per cent. debenture stock.

DAIRY MEETING POSTPONED

Owing to the impossibility of Dairy Companies holding their Annual Meetings, the Provincial Dairy Association cancels its Annual Meeting advertised for Tuesday, January 23rd.

The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada Offers for Sale by Public Auction

75 acres at Grandview—Lot 57, Queens County, Prince Edward Island. ALL under cultivation, described in a deed from Kenneth McLean to the Board.

Terms of sale are all cash; or ten per cent. of the purchase price in cash and the balance amortized over a period of twenty-five years with interest at six per cent.

Tenders must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for not less than \$100.00. If tender is accepted this amount will be credited to the purchase price of the land and if tender is not accepted, the money will be returned to the tenderer.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will be opened February 2nd, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, THE SOLDIERS SETTLEMENT BOARD

St. John, N. B.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President, in Drawing Attention to Difficult Period Through Which Banks Have Passed, Stated Vitality, Stability and Reserves of the Royal Are Unimpaired—Necessity of Strong Immigration Policy.

Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, Reviews Conditions in Canada and Outside Countries Served by the Bank—Retires as Managing Director After 40 Years' Service—Will Continue as Active Vice-President and Director.

C. E. Neill, General Manager, Reviews Annual Statement—Deposits Held Up Remarkably Well in Face of Trying Conditions—Strong Liquid Position Maintained.

The annual meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada brought together a very large number of shareholders and directors from all parts of the Dominion. Sir Herbert S. Holt, President, and Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, presided over the proceedings. The meeting was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver, which had been specially prepared for the occasion. The President's address was the first of the day, and he drew attention to the difficult period through which banks have passed, but stated that the vitality, stability and reserves of the Royal Bank were unimpaired. He emphasized the necessity of a strong immigration policy to maintain the bank's position in the future.

Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, reviewed the conditions in Canada and outside countries served by the bank. He stated that the bank's business had been very satisfactory, and that it had maintained a strong liquid position throughout the year. He also mentioned his retirement as Managing Director after 40 years' service, but stated that he would continue as an active Vice-President and Director.

C. E. Neill, General Manager, reviewed the annual statement and stated that deposits had been held up remarkably well in face of trying conditions. He also mentioned the strong liquid position maintained by the bank. The meeting then adjourned for the day.

Edson L. Pease, Vice-President and Managing Director, in his address, said that the bank's business had been very satisfactory, and that it had maintained a strong liquid position throughout the year. He also mentioned his retirement as Managing Director after 40 years' service, but stated that he would continue as an active Vice-President and Director.

Residence Rule for N. S. Hockey

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—An amendment to the constitution of the United States Amateur Hockey Association providing for a one year's residence rule to make a player eligible to participate in championship events will be proposed at the next meeting of the association by Roy D. Schooley, secretary treasurer. The amendment will be designed to overcome the wholesale migration of players from Canada during the hockey season.

The Girl Who Had No Chance

By MARION RUBINCAM

THE SUMMER'S RESULTS Chapter 4

June ended and a hot and humid July set in. Myra and Ruth spent many hours together in the afternoon, either out on the well-kept lawn of the Weed place, or in the shady, shabby garden at the O'Neils.

Ruth had piled up almost a shelf full of books she wanted to read which she had not had time for in the last strenuous year at school. There were books of verse, some of the best of the time, by Gray and Dickens; there were some of the good modern novelists and college book on psychology. "Though why you want to go on studying now you're through school is beyond me," Myra declared, finding Ruth and the psychology in the hammock. "I think I'd always like to go on studying a little," Ruth mused, turning her face down on a nearby table. "You can't talk to me when you study," Myra pouted a little—a very pretty pout that drew up her soft pink lips.

"Damn, I'd much rather talk to you than read. What shall we talk about?" Ruth was always the most accommodating of the two. "About our plans—after this summer. See, I don't want to be idle either." She unrolled a piece of linen handsome and heavy, of an ivory white that meant perfect bleach and of a lustre that meant perfect quality. "I've a dozen stamped towels and I think I'll embroider them" this summer.

"Your mother will love them." "Mother won't get them," Myra tossed her head. "These are for me—towards my trousseau preparations."

Ruth lay back in the hammock, her hands idle for the time, and admired the deft little scallop that Myra was embroidering. Material affects girls in such different ways. It brought to Ruth a sense of responsibility, it made her smile at tow-headed babies on the street. It made Myra sit in moonlit corners of the porch with the boys who called and started her embroidering towels. Yet in each it was the working out of the domestic instinct.

Ruth jumped up presently, her usually serious blue eyes held a humorous smile. "I've some towels to do, too," she said. "However, they're not gorgeous ones like yours. They're only some new dish towels to be hemmed."

"Now, then," Myra said as they settled to work; "about going to the city. Father says it's all right here—though I don't think I'll go. I'll have a nice place to live and will sort of look after us. And you—"

"I'm going to study stenography. Plans were made rapidly—rapidly as only eighteen can plan, usually in an afternoon. They appeared to be called it, with a dash on so they could cook—and here would be, it seemed, an endless succession of new and exciting guests and numberless theatres and parties.

"But we won't have money for that?" Ruth once again protested. "I'll be poor at least."

"Well so will I! At least papa can't afford very much money. But as the summer went on, Myra's optimism waned. She came regularly to Ruth's place on all the days when Ruth was not at hers, and the number of her embroidered towels increased steadily. She came most regularly Saturday evenings, the evenings Tim always called on Ruth. But Ruth never noticed this. She liked Tim beyond that, she saw a great deal of him. And she was delighted to have Myra drop in, with one or more of Myra's devoted boys. Ruth was happiest when her home was filled with guests.

But by August Myra had concluded she didn't want to go to the city after all—she would, or could give no reason. "But I must," Ruth said. "There's a splendid business college there and I must earn money."

"Mother has rented our whole top floor on an old lady and gentleman—they came from the west and he's a chemist at the Rubber Works. They don't pay much, but it will help give her money to send me to the city. That's the only reason father let her do it. He feels awful—taking in roomers, he calls it."

President Thornton "Special" Train

Some Canadian newspapers have been critical of late of what they term the "luxurious" manner in which the new President of Canadian National Railways, Sir Henry Thornton, and the leading officials of the lines, are making a rather thorough, if rather hurried, inspection of the physical plant of Canada's publicly owned and controlled railways. Such criticisms, when honestly offered, originate in the conviction that waste does not belong in any plan to reduce deficits on a publicly owned enterprise. The fact is that all capable officers of a railway believe that waste is inexcusable under any conditions, and govern themselves accordingly. Were critical newspapers aware of all the facts connected with an inspection trip over railways, under circumstances such as those ruling the continent wide journeys of the new C. N. R. head, it is safe to say that no criticism would be offered at all.

President Thornton is new to the country as well as to the National Lines. He has been entrusted with a really big job of welding three groups of lines and three groups of employees into one system of over 10,000 miles having more than 100,000 workers on the payrolls. He has to pick his official staff to run the lines under his direction, choose the centres and define the limits where men with authority are to be located. To him falls the duty of determining what the service ought to be, in all parts of Canada, and his appraisal must be made of the condition of roadbeds, bridges, stations, and of all the property and equipment the road has available to furnish such a service.

Reasoning men know that if he journey over the lines alone, his work would likely be futile. He would be observing conditions without having an understanding of why they should be so. Any decisions he might make would probably be altered when he secured the governing facts on return to Headquarters. Moreover, such a trip would be more in the nature of a "leave-of-absence" than an official inspection. And men with the capacity for work Sir Henry Thornton evidences, are not prone to anything but work. Officers on the National Lines are discovering that the new head gets through a tremendous amount of work in a day.

Obviously, then, the new C. N. R. President and Chairman, as he views the property over which he has to preside, would, of necessity, wish the heads of the great departments of the road—finance, operating, traffic, and construction—with him for consultation, as the train moves over the country. And general managers, general superintendents, apartment engineers, traffic men, and all classes of railway supervisory forces, are called upon, division by division, district by district, to explain the whys and wherefores of everything. The railway is being run from that train as actually as if the President were at Headquarters, and could call the self-same colleagues from adjoining offices. Decisions are made, and work set in motion, under a proper understanding of the objects to be accomplished, and instead of waste, a great deal of labor, time, and possibly injudicious expenditures, is saved to the stockholders who are, in this case, all Canadians, from Atlantic to Pacific.

There is still another fact about which the public should be informed. Work on the administration of a railway cannot be allowed to pile up. Therefore, the head of the road, and the heads of departments who are on the train, have ordinarily require their attention, mail comes to them each day. The most as usual operations do not halt in any part of the system. Each officer is reachable day

When Kidneys Hurt. Drink More Water

If Your Back Aches or Bladder Bothers, Take a Little Salts.

The America men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble because we often eat too much rich food. Our blood is filled with acids which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish, the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache, or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach or if you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, begin drinking lots of good soft water and get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer are a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time. By all means have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

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at night, and his labours, generally, which perhaps the public does not appreciate, are on a twenty-four hour basis. Such a man is available at all times, and important matters always override his personal convenience.—at least so it is on the Canadian National.

One result of such a system, naturally, was the "official" car. The name was not aptly chosen. It is a work car, and might be more exactly designated "office of the superintendent," "office of the president," or "office of whichever official happens to be working in it at the time. Secretaries of officers with large responsibilities have no easy task on such inspection trips. Facilities are not as elastic, and duties are almost as heavy as around the office at Headquarters. With other assistants it is much the same. The work car is a necessity to the officers, and extra labour is certainly for the personal assistants.

"Now, how does the road 'feed' and 'lodge' its chief officers on this trip Sir Henry Thornton is making over the National Lines, and to and from the Pacific Coast?" "The 'National' business car, that has been assigned to the President, No. 73, is in the shops undergoing repairs, and he is travelling in a Canadian Government car, No. 101. This car is fairly old, has a steel underframe, and body of wood, and is well enough for the average in that respect of president's cars on large roads, where a great deal of official travelling is done. Vice President Pell is quartered in the Grand Trunk business car, "Ontario," which is scaled down a little in appointments from "101". The provisions for the President's car are paid for by the Federal Government, and the experts of the Railways' dining car department are available for any advice or assistance that may be required in making purchases. The dining car department of the Railways supplies a steward and his assistant, to cook and prepare the meals for the President and his table guests, and stewards, likewise, for the other business cars. Mr. Dalrymple, Vice President of Traffic for the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Bowker, Operating Manager of the same line, are next in the "consist" of the train going "forward". They are travelling in Mr. Dalrymple's business car, "Canada," which has been in service for years. Next is Vice President S. H. Hangerford, in charge of Operations of Canadian National Railways and with him travels Mr. C. A. Hayes, Vice President of Traffic. They are in Mr. Hangerford's business car, No. 51. Vice President of Construction for C. N. R., Mr. H. H. MacLeod, in business car No. 53, is next. Mr. C. B. Brown, Engineering Assistant to the Operating Vice President, and Mr. C. S. Gzowski, Assistant to the Vice President of Construction, are with their respective chiefs. Then comes the car of the General Manager of Western Lines, with his assistants, and, ahead of the Superintendent of which ever district of the railway is being inspected. A baggage car, with supplies, precedes this and then comes the locomotive. The rear "fort William"—of the type used in a compartment observation car, in regular continental service,—to accommodate the various local officials called to duty on the train from point to point, and also to provide extra room for conferences enroute.

The dining car department furnishes the equipment and provisions for the "National" work cars. The foodstuffs are taken from stock, and are precisely the same as those served in the regular dining cars in C. N. R. passenger service. The silverware is of the same quality. The china-ware costs no more, but is usually of a distinctive pattern, to facilitate replacements. Usually one steward is provided to prepare and serve meals on an official business car, but in instances such as this inspection, where the number of travellers is greater than ordinary, the case, a few assistant stewards are provided. Each official work car of the better class has a dining room, and a sitting room, with observation windows. Between are the kitchen and sleeping rooms. The latter are necessarily small, but are furnished in quiet comfort. The men get little sleep at best when travelling, and conditions are designed to fa-

Riflemen Of Canada Start Movement to Have Aperture Sight

Provincial Associations to Protest Against Using Open Sight on Ranges

By LIEUT. J. O. NIX

Musketier Officer, Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Winnipeg—Bisley 1920-21.

(Published Under the Direction of the Executive Committee of the Manitoba Provincial Rifle Association.)

A very vivid item in the memory of the old time rifle shot who started to be a devotee of the infantry arm some twenty years ago on the old Kildonan rifle range in Winnipeg, is the difficulty with which he was confronted in the open fixed sight. How well he collects the tantalizing blur as he looked along the sights. And how he would get a low "mas" and in his endeavor to "come up" just a trifle how he would misjudge the amount of foresight taken and would be greeted with a high "mas".

Then, as his heart was in the game and he would not be downed, he saw the older boys getting "match bars" and turning them with the straight side up, blackened and traced with beautiful white lines six minutes apart giving wind allowance as desired. But, here again, he overcame the eternal blurring he had to follow the experienced ones and procure an orthoptic. This was the initial step toward clearing the vision and riflemen made their first move into Paradise.

However, beyond this innovation there was yet another and more permanent improvement in the sight proposition to be made. viz., the aperture sight attached to the stock at the rear of the bolt. The aperture proved the ideal method of correctly aligning the sights onto the target, and by this means the real science of the rifle shooting game was coming into its own. As it was a long and anxious evolution from the old orthoptic to the modern Lee-Enfield rifle so was it a most trying, though speedily, transition from the fixed open sight of a quarter of a century ago to the peep sight of the present.

The word "present" is used with some mental reservation, as the aperture sight does not hold away in Canada today. Far from it we have been backed up just that quarter of a century referred to above in the method of sighting our modern rifle. The fruits of a painstaking evolution have been "brought overboard".

While the adoption of the peep sight for the rank and file in the British Army in the Great War was not deemed advisable, it was not decided so because any unseeability of the aperture sight. The exigencies of war service do not require fine and scientifically accurate shooting on the part of the private soldier, due largely to the smoke wholly to the short distances at which the rifle was used and also to the great desirability of cones of fire and the production of danger zones. Notwithstanding this, however, the aperture sight proved a wonderful asset in the hands of the sniper.

But the real theme of this article is to demonstrate why the peep sight should again be authorized and made cheaply procurable by the members of the Canadian militia who are trying to keep the rifle shooting game alive.

Regardless of the upheaval caused by the war in the manner of doing things military, the National Rifle Association of Great Britain is using the aperture sight practically exclusively, and has been doing so for the last three years. But the Dominion of Canada is still using the open sight.

Such is President Thornton's special inspection train, now en route west; such also, the nature and volume of the work to be accomplished through its means. When Sir Henry returns east, Jan. 27, he will have a mass of information catalogued for the big re-organization job he has to complete. And with him will return a party of tired C. N. R. and G. T. R. officials, who will go back to the daily grind, finding things in the same old shape, the same efficient shape as they had never left their offices.

ada Rifle Association, by whom N. R. A. is looked upon as the parent body and followed closely in regard to rifle shooting rules and regulations, is still clinging to the poor old open sight! And for what reason?

Presumably, if all reports are correct, because certain individuals are determined to make the Canadian militiaman perform all his rifle shooting under "active service conditions, claiming, no doubt, that the allowing of a peep sight is a nonsensical squandering of public money on a foolish form of training which, they believe, does not fit a man to use his rifle to the full in war.

Let those who hold such views be informed that persistence in this determination is absolutely killing the interest in rifle shooting. A recruit can be taught the efficient use of the rifle for war purposes in the ten-weeks musketry course, but in peace-time—the time when we want the members of regiments on the rifle range shy the hundreds, as we had them here in Winnipeg before the war, and who in twenty-five and fifty's, as we have them now—means must be placed in the young shot's hands with which he can attain a large degree of success, with which he can scientifically and easily master the weather conditions, with which he can make a large percentage of bull's eyes—OR HE WILL NOT DEVOTE HIS TIME TO THE GAME! These young men, shot to shoot with the peep sight and he will then be placed with "any old sight"—to use the vernacular—in war.

We must keep the interest in the game alive by making it a sporting pastime. True, we do not shoot at inanimate targets with bull's eyes in their centre in war time, but that is no legitimate reason why we should not do so in peace-time; that is no evidence that we should expect hundreds of men in any military centre to snell their only half holiday of the week doubling up and down our ranges snapping at bobbing heads and funny looking silhouette targets and scoring a few hits out of a score of shots fired. Such a thing is vain and ridiculously visionary dream of those who might wish to see it thus.

In order to teach a man to shoot correctly and gain some intelligent knowledge of the science of ballistics, we must have the peep sight. In order to entuse a man sufficiently to make him go to the range, this summer and next summer and the next summer we must enable him to be successful at the game and that means is the aperture sight.

One final point. The orthoptic is NOT a "serviceable" instrument, but the permission of its use is an admission of the facility of the principle of the aperture sight. Therefore the riflemen of Canada are insistent on the relegation of the orthoptic and its points—the open sight—to the discard and the authorization of the use of the peep sight.

Man's Advancing

One advantage a man has is that whenever he wants anything in the house he can always call to his wife and she'll tell him just where it is, but when a woman wants anything herself she has to hunt for it.—Detroit Free Press.

A Veritable Scheme

"How do you get your daughter's beau to go home so early, B Jones?" "I have a trained phonograph, which plays 'Home Sweet Home' at 10, 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,' at 10.15 and 'Johnny, Get Your Gun,' at 10.30."—Seattle Star.

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