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THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT

At the beginning of the season there was hardly a club in Canada that was not handicapping its members from the best player in the club, who was placed at scratch. This local haphazard method of handicapping has now been replaced almost everywhere by the introduction of the Calkins System, which handicaps a player from the par of the course at his best three average scores.

The last of the big clubs to adopt the Calkins is Lambton, Toronto, and as a result Mr. George S. Lyon, the amateur champion, who for the last twenty years has been a scratch man in the Dominion, now figures at 3, which is the rating he has in the United States. The only scratch man to-day on the continent is Mr. Charles Evans, jr., the U. S. open and amateur champion.

The splendid example set by Lambton finally clinches the Calkins System for Canada. No club can afford to send representatives rated at scratch to a tournament in which the amateur champion with a handicap of 3 is entered. It would be simply ludicrous. The only reason why the Calkins system was not introduced long ago into Canada was largely the ambition of the best players of the local clubs to figure as "scratch" men—a position that not one of them was entitled to. Golf is too big and too important a game nowadays to cater to little local ambitions. Players must be rated according to their ability from a Dominion standpoint—not from a petty parish one.

Many Canadian officers have pleasant recollections of the golf course at Folkestone on the south coast of England, which presents the last chance for a round of the links before crossing to France and Flanders for the big round of all. Recently the British authorities decided to commandeer the course for production purposes, but the officers of the municipality were enabled to show that this would work a very great hardship indeed in the case of soldiers and visitors and the beautiful links have been spared.

As throwing some light on the value of a well run municipal golf course, during this Folkestone controversy, Mr. Collins, the responsible official, stated that he had been looking up the figures of the links and he had found that before the war between five and six thousand visitors made use of the course every year. This meant that a great deal of money was brought into the town, amounting perhaps to £40,000 or £50,000. These are illuminating figures for municipal authorities in the big centres of the Dominion to ponder over. The City Commissioner in Buffalo in a personal letter to me is authority for the statement that many tourists visit the Bison City because of the splendid 18-hole course in the park there. And still, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Hamilton lag superfluous, when it comes to providing public facilities for golf. There is not the slightest question but that anyone of these important centres would find, not only that municipal links would be self-sustaining right from the start, but in the years to come would be a revenue producer and the means, too, of attracting many desirable visitors.

Breaking into the seventies is, of course, par golf or thereabouts. Breaking into the sixties is so rare an occurrence that it is always worth while chronicling. Recently at Ontario courses there have been three such incidents recorded. Playing over the Woodstock links, which it should be prefaced, are not particularly hard, but which makes the performance none the less creditable, Mr. L. D. Rossire, who learned his game at Yonkers, N.Y., the birthplace of golf in the United States, notched a 36 and a 33—69. At Weston, Toronto, Percy Barrett, the well-known pro., a former assistant to Harry Vardon, pulled off a very clever 68, whilst at Hamilton Nicol Thompson registered a 67. This latter performance, however, was not from the back tees. The Hamilton course is of true championship calibre—6,350 yards from the back tees. Thompson last year put on a 68 from these tees, a record which will probably stand for all time. It seems incredible that anyone will ever beat that figure, although "Chick" Evans last September registered a 71, and he had never played the course before. He will be there again on Friday, August 23rd, playing in a big Red Cross Fete Day exhibition match, and it is a sporty wager that he won't duplicate his initial performance. Seventy-two, and a very hard seventy-two, is the par of the beautiful links of the Hamilton club at the historic old village of Ancaster, which this season has been the Mecca of golfers from all parts of the United States and Canada.

As predicted in this column early in the season, there has been a marked revival of inter-club matches throughout the Dominion. Such matches were generally discontinued the first three years of the war. There is no good reason whatever why they should not now again be generally revived, with this proviso—an entrance fee from the players for patriotic purposes, not by any means as a solace or excuse for playing, but because such matches provide an excellent opportunity for contributing to a good cause. In addition to these inter-club matches, many, in all parts of the Dominion, the Saskatchewan Provincial Tournament will be run off as usual, the Manitoba Association will stage a Patriotic Tournament at Winnipeg, and the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association will have its first patriotic meeting at the Royal Montreal, Dixie, September 16th, 17th and 18th. The entrance fee for this latter tournament to be devoted entirely to some deserving war fund, will be $5. All these events are deserving of every commendation and support from golfers.

And now Spain, that neutral country, of rather unsavory reputa- reported to be taking quite kindly to "gowff." Recently a most successful tournament was run off at St. Sebastian, which was participated in by that very versatile sportsman, King Alfonso. His Majesty, who is becoming a keen devotee of the Royal and Ancient, took an active personal part in the proceedings.

The chairman of the "Comrades of the Great War" in Great Britain is Captain Towse, V.C. The gallant captain was devoted to golf when he had the blessing of sight. After he had both eyes shot out, with a splendid spirit, courage and patience, following his convalescence, he was again to be found at the links of St. Andrew's and has devised a method by which he can still play some sort of golf. The only stipulations he makes in favor of himself when playing are that he shall be allowed to touch the ball with his hands in order to ascertain its exact position and that his caddie shall be allowed to stand at the hole with a small bell which, when rung, indicates to him the position of the cup. Gallant Captain Towse! What a splendid example of pluck to set for golfers the wide world over.

"How is the new professional at your golf club?"

"Wonderful. In less time than any other professional has ever done it, he convinced me that all my previous training had been absolutely wrong."

BEFORE SHE GETS USED TO IT

Sammy, when I grow big won't I feel strange for a day or two?"

HELPFUL HOME CANNING HINTS

COLD-PACK PROCESS.

In these days we cannot afford to cling to the old habits just because they are our habits and we like them. It is as much our duty to form any new habits, which will make us more useful patriots as it is the duty of the soldiers and sailors to adapt themselves to the most effective method of modern warfare.

Cold-pack canning is the most approved scientific up-to-date way of canning. It is the accepted factory system, but household conditions conform to it easily; and Canadian women should wholeheartedly adopt it as the best method.

Anyone can follow the cold-pack method well. Accuracy and a conscience when practicing directions will insure results. Uncooked food is packed in the jars, which are then closed and the food cooked in them. Vegetables, meat and fish, as well as fruits, may be successfully cold-pack canned. The first reason for this kind of canning is that the sterilization is complete, and the closed jar prevents bacteria getting in. The flavor and texture, too, are better than with the hot-pack or open kettle process. Also, and not least, time and labor are saved for the workers.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SINGLE PERIOD COLD PACK METHOD

The single period cold pack method is a simple and sure way of canning. It insures a good color, texture and flavor to the vegetable or fruit canned. The products are overcooked or in a mushy state. Each berry or piece of fruit or vegetable is distinct. The simplicity of the method specially commends it. Fruits are put up in syrups, vegetables have salt and water added. The cooking of the product in a closed jar makes certain that organisms present are killed, and the sealed jar prevents organisms from the air getting in after cooking.

It is economical. By using this method the process is completed in a single period, saving time, fuel and labor. The work which needs care is done in the beginning when the worker is fresh. It is easier, pleasanter and more interesting than the open kettle method or the three-day intermittent method.

Thus the drudgery is taken out of canning. We don't have to dread the canning season—the standing over a hot stove continually, and the fatigue. We know that we have a practical, satisfactory method.

The canning of food is small, as well as large quantities, is an important advantage. The housewife who understands the method will find that it pays to put us even a single container. Thus when she has a small surplus she should take the time necessary to place this food in a container and store it for future use. Efforts which count the small as well as large amounts, make for true household efficiency.

Use the single period cold pack method and have "a can of fruit a can of vegetables and a can of greens for every family for every day in the year."

THE CONCERT

How the American Soldiers Amuse Themselves in Billets

By Rifleman Patrick MacGill, Author of "The Great Push" etc.

The Doughboys were holding a concert in a barn in Mud-wallow, and the men of the U.S.A. were there, and all were enjoying themselves with the mad abandon of soldiers who had a short respite from the trying life in the trenches.

All States in the Union were represented and the doughboy was getting to know more about his own country than he had ever known before. War and the life of the trenches is doing much to bring the States together and cement national friendship

The barn in which the concert was held was an old dilapidated building, roofed with tiles which had been often scarred by the splinters of bursting shells. It was a roomy building, stretching out on all sides into dark unfathamable corners which the rays of the lighted candle failed to pierce. At one end stood a platform, and on this a mess sergeant stood playing ragtime on his trench-made fiddle--whittled out of ration boxes during idle moments in the sojourn upfront, a sojourn which came to an end only the day before.

The room was crowded. The men sat on boxes, on rickety chairs and a number squatting on the floor The mess-sergeant looking down from his platform could see the faces in front of him clearly defined, but fading away and becoming one nebulous mass of white rising from the dark brown khaki near the door The faces make a wonderful picture seen in the smoky barn, tanned healthy faces, topped with the overseas caps and rising from the badged collars of the buttoned jackets And all the murky atmosphere was beaded with sparks, that moved up and down and backwards and forwards like loosened stors These little will-o-the-wisps were the eternal cigarettes which the men smoked.

The sergeant finished playing everything he knew and turned to exit, but the men clamured for an encore.

"I've come to the end, so I'd better quit," said the sergeant. "I've nothing frech."

"Then do it all over again" clamored the men, and the sergeant complied with their wishes.

The next turn was given by an Irishmen, a bar-tender from a New York saloon, and the possessor of a brogue which had apparently become more pronounced as his exile from his native land became longer He sang the song 'Cagharacree!"

"It's a townland iv plenty and all who live there,
Through the whole iv their life they will never go bare;
And the girls are so pretty, that the saints people say,
Come down for to listen to them when they pray;
And the children that's born do all laugh with glee,
When they hear that they've landed in Cagharacree."

A soldier of eighteen followed with a dance executed with wonderful grace, although his field-shoes were heavy and his puttees still bore in little dry plasters the mud of the trenches. In the orderly room he was shown as twenty-one, but in the American army there are many lads who lied barefacedly to get into the force which is now fighting for the freedom of the world.

A moments's quiet followed the applause which the doughboys offered abundantly to the dancer when his turn came to an end, and in that lull something shrill and menacing could be heard outside. It was the sound of a shell travelling through the upper reaches of the sky on its journey towards some distant objective. And lower in volume came the distant crackle of machine-guns, spraying the trenches up front. But none of the revellers paid any heed to these sounds of war which had become part of their daily life. They were now as indifferent to the clatter of rifles and the thunder of guns as a jeweller is to the ticking of clocks in his shop.

The concert went on and the audience lived out their night of gladness forgetting everything else—the dripping trenches, shellgutted roads, the leaky dugouts. They were men of all ages and all parts of the United States. Their callings were many—the hobo sat by the side of the millionaire's son, the farm-worker on the damp floor leaning his head on the shoulder of a young man who had been a student in Yale University. But in spite of the diversity of education and position, in spite of the former conventional gulfs which kept them apart, the men were now bound together in the great brotherhood of war. Two things were certain now; each man had the same duties to perform, and all had the same enemy to face The narrowness of the common life bound them merging one man's life into that of another.

The Star-Spangled Banner was the last on the programme and all joined in the singing of it their young lusty voices rising to the roof dulling the sounds of battle which raged away to eastwards. Then they dispersed to billets and slept the sleep of happy men.

To-morrow night they will go up again to the trenches, through the peril which the nights holds, the shelling and rifling over sodden fields and slippery duckboards, into the dary areas of war. They are out now for a spell of rest, and to-morrow night they will go in again for a spell of fighting.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

TUTELA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

A very pleasant afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. E. Moyle, Mohawk Road, on Tuesday, August 6th, when the Tutela Women's Institute held their regular meeting. The president being absent, the chair was taken by Mrs. Hargreaves. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Roll call was answered by recipes for pickling, etc.

Letters of thanks were read by the Red Cross secretary from boys overseas, who received socks from the institute.

A paper was read by Mrs. Henry on "Housekeepers' Privileges," and one by Miss H. Morrison on "Financial Worth of a Home-maker."

A neat sum was collected for Red Cross and the meeting was closed by all singing the National Anthem, after which the hostess served a dainty lunch.

Tutela Institute will visit the Onondaga Institute in September and will furnish the program.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tabets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South May, Ont. says:—"I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. William Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HELP SAVE WESTERN CROP

20,000 Farm Laborers Wanted

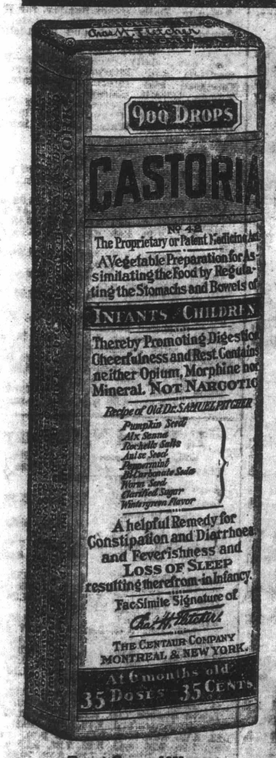
$12 to Winnipeg

Plus half a cent per mile beyond.
Returning, half a cent per mile to Winnipeg, plus $18.00.

Comfortable Through Trains, Lunch Service at moderate prices, Special Accommodation for Women and a Scenic Route by C.N.R.

Excursion Dates from Brantford, Aug. 22nd and 29th
Special Train Service: From Toronto Union 10.00 p.m., Aug. 22nd and 29th.
For information see: Nearest C.N.R. Agent—J. S. Dowling & Co., Ltd., City Agents, Brantford.
or write General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.
Ask for "Harvesting Work and Wages" Booklet. 1295

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Devonshire. [L.S.] CANADA.

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A Proclamation of conditional amnesty respecting men belonging to Class 1 under the Military Service Act, 1917, who have disobeyed our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, or their orders to report for duty, or are deserters or absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada. } WHEREAS considerable numbers of men belonging to Class I under our Military Service Act, 1917, called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada under Our Proclamation of 13th October, 1917, although they have thus become by law soldiers enlisted in the Military Service of Canada,

Have failed to report for duty as lawfully required of them under the said Military Service Act and the regulations thereunder, including the Order in Council duly passed on April 20 last,

Or have deserted,

Or absented themselves without leave from our Canadian Expeditionary Force,

And it is represented that the very serious and unfortunate situation in which these men find themselves is due in many cases to the fact that, notwithstanding the information and warning contained in Our Proclamation aforesaid, they have misunderstood their duty or obligation, or have been misled by the advice of ill-disposed, disloyal or seditious persons,

AND WHEREAS we desire, if possible, to avoid the infliction of the heavy penalties which the law imposes for the offences of which these soldiers have thus been guilty, and to afford them an opportunity within a limited time to report and make their services available in Our Canadian Expeditionary Force as is by law their bounden duty, and as is necessary for the defence of Our Dominion of Canada.

NOW KNOW YE that we in the exercise of Our powers, and of Our good will and pleasure in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare and cause to be published and made known THAT THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW WILL NOT BE IMPOSED OR EXACTED as against the men who belong to Class 1 under Our Military Service Act, 1917, and who have disobeyed Our Proclamation aforesaid; or who have received notice from any of Our registrars or deputy registrars to report for duty on a day now past and have failed so to report; or who, having reported and obtained leave of absence, have failed to report at the expiry of their leave, or have become deserters from Our Expeditionary Force, PROVIDED THEY REPORT FOR DUTY ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTY FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

AND WE DO HEREBY STRICTLY WARN AND SOLEMNLY IMPRESS UPON ALL SUCH MEN, and as well those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist them in their disobedience, that, if they persist in their failure to report, absence or desertion until the expiry of the last mentioned day, they will be pursued and punished with all the rigour and severity of the law, SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT OF OUR COURTS MARTIAL WHICH WILL BE CONVENED TO TRY SUCH CASES or other competent tribunals: and also that those who employ, harbour, conceal or assist such men will be held strictly accountable as offenders and subject to the pains, penalties and forfeitures in that behalf by law provided for their said offence.

Provided however that nothing contained in this Our Proclamation is intended to release the men aforesaid from their obligation to report for duty as soon as possible or to grant them immunity from arrest or detention in the meantime for the purpose of compelling them to perform their military duty; Our intention being merely to forego or remit the penalties heretofore incurred for failure to report, absence without leave or desertion incurred by those men of the description aforesaid who shall be in the proper discharge of their military duties on or before the said twenty-fourth day of August, 1918.

Of all of which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mulvey
Under Secretary of State.