

For tea
You can't bat
LIPTON'S TEA

ODDITIES OF MAPLE SAP

SOME THINGS THE SUGAR
MAKERS THINK THEY KNOW.

It's Sweeter At Night and Flows
Faster After Snow and a
Freeze.

"The art of maple sugar making
long ago moved out of the methods
applied to it in our father's days,"
says a man who knows.

"In the old days, we simply bored
the trees, cut a sloping notch in
one side of the tree a foot and a
half above the roots, the bottom of
the notch being cut three inches
deep in the trunk. When the hewing
was complete the notch was a
miniature trough gouged in the
tree. As it filled with the oozing
sap the sap was baled out with a
wooden ladle to be taken to the ket-
tles.

"Boxing for sap wasted a good
deal of it, and then an improvement
came in. This was the boring of
holes with a half inch auger into
the trees, slanting upward, and
about three inches deep. Into these
were inserted spiles made from sec-
tions of elder branches, the ample
pith being pouched out. Through
these spiles the sap flowed into
troughs hewn out of birch or other
sweetwood logs cut and split into
suitable dimensions.

"In the olden days the sugar
making season was a gala time,
looked forward to with joyful ex-
pectancy by young and old, al-
though it meant weeks of hard
drudgery to all. Then, more than
under the present system, it was
frequently necessary when sap was
running free to keep the boiling
going all night. The grove, light-
ed up by blazing fires and peopled
by the flitting forms of merry girls
and lusty farm boys, presented

A PICTURESQUE SCENE.

"It was a most important part of
the sap boiling that a close watch
be kept on the sugary cauldron, for
the sap was likely to boil over and
some one must stand ready with
hickory paddle to prevent the
threatened overflow by violent and
persistent agitation of the boiling
mass. Who made the discovery, or
exactly what potent charm there
was in the substance, are things
that no one ever seemed to know,
but a chunk of fat pork was the
greatest aid in fact the only south-
er of an angry and determined ket-
tle of boiling sap that the sugar
makers of that golden age had at
command.

"Proper stirring of the sap was
of great importance in those rude
sugar making times, and would not
do to leave the sap long without
stirring, for there was a constant
danger of its scorching and certain-
ly of its becoming too thick. The
work of stirring a kettle of boiling
sap was fatiguing and required fre-
quent change of watchers.

"Testing the boil was important.
This responsible duty was always
in charge of some one long expe-
rienced in sugar making, a woman
generally. She went from kettle to
kettle carrying a gourd dipper con-
taining the water. Dipping a spoon-
ful of the boiling sap from a kettle,
she dropped it into the water. If
there was snow on the ground,
which she preferred, she would toss
the spoonful of sap upon a clean
spread of snow. Instantly, as it
could also in the water.

IT WOULD COOL.

If it showed soft and waxy, while
being then a delicious condition for
pleasing the palate, it was not yet
fit for turning off into sugar. That
condition must be when the sap
cooled brittle, or 'grained' as the
term was. If it was approaching
that state care had to be taken that
the fire must not be increased under
the kettle; in fact, it must be per-
mitted slowly to die down. When
by repeated testing the sap was found
to be right for 'sugaring off,' the word
was given and the syrup was turned
off into pails and crocks and the
sugar residuum run off into well
greased shallow tins, cups, bowls
and dishes of all sorts of shapes and
patterns, moulds which gave to the
sugar that the consumer in those
days bought at the store the odd
and varied forms he doubts he will
remember.

"But a sugar camp nowadays is a
vastly different thing from what it
was in those halcyon days. Now a
small metal spile driven into the
trees conducts the sap into tightly
covered tin buckets and the crane
and kettle have been replaced by
the enclosed furnace and the iron
evaporating pans.

"There are many curious things
about sap and its ways, and they
are present no matter whether the
old time or the new methods are
used in collecting it and changing
it into sugar and syrup. Sap won't
run freely unless there are well
mingled conditions of warmth, cold
and light. It likes best a still, dry,
wind blowing. Then it will run
steadily particularly if there is

PLENTY OF SNOW

in the woods, with a freeze of
things at night and a nice thaw out
of them during the day. The sap is
never in better humor than then.
But let a southwest wind come
along, with a threat in it of a storm
pending, and the sap will stop flow-
ing.

"If the storm is a snowstorm,
though, and a freeze succeeds it
good and stiff, followed by a genial
thaw, then you will see the sugar
makers wearing broad and happy
smiles for the sap will immediately
resume business and with a vim
that will make up for lost time and
with more saccharine substance in
it than it had before the snowstorm
and freeze up. Sap prefers a tap
in the south side of a tree, at least
it will run more freely out of a tap
on that side than from one on the
north side. Why it is more gener-
ous with its sweets with its right
running I don't know, but it is a
fact that sap gathered at night as
it runs produces more and better
sugar and syrup than the same
quantity gathered from the day
run.

"Sap won't give you any more of
itself through your tapping of a
good many contiguous trees than if
you tapped only a few of them. That
seems a curious and paradoxical
thing, but the explanation of it is
simple. Trees standing close to-
gether divide the aggregate rise of
sap made possible by the area of
soil they cover and that aggregate
would be just the same if there
were only half or a quarter as many
trees draining the spot. Expe-
rienced sugar makers say that thirty
trees on an acre of ground is all
that such an area should be ex-
pected to support for sugar making,
any more than that being a waste
of time and labor and sap."

FALLING BODIES.

Come Down With "a Uniform Ac-
celerated Motion."

All falling bodies, whether they
be crystal raindrops or meteorites,
motion", in other words, if a body
be moving at a certain velocity at
the expiration of one second from
the beginning of its fall, it will be
moving with twice that velocity at
the expiration of two seconds, gain-
ing in speed at a uniform rate
throughout the whole course of its
fall.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S MAXIMS.

"He appears to think that the
Russian navy exists to be shot at,"
said the Englishman afterwards;
"while the British navy feels it ex-
ists to shoot."

The Russian Admiral's idea is
that the warships in his squadron
have cost a lot of money, and he
must take care of them whatever
happens. Rather than risk losing
them he will run into harbor—as
was done at Port Arthur—and ride
there at anchor until he can ven-
ture out with a surer chance of
success. This feeling amongst the
officers—that they must not take
risks—has been described as the
fatal defect of the Russian navy.

When the Russian warships visit
any of our dockyard ports it has
been remarked that while the Brit-
ish and Russian officers get on very
well together, Alexis and Jack, of
the lower deck, never get on very
friendly terms.

To some extent this may be due
to the language difficulty, which is
rather less acute when the visitor
is, say, a Frenchman, but one Brit-
ish tar who was consulted on the

RUSSIA'S BRAND NEW NAVY

OVER \$500,000,000 BEING SPENT
ON IT.

The Russians Are Not Fond of the
Sea and Can't Build
Good Ships.

At the close of the Russo-Japan-
ese War, Russia found herself prac-
tically without a navy, for the pick
of her fleets went out to do battle
with Japan—and for them, as Fate
willed it, there was no return.

It was quite obvious that the
Russians could not afford to let
things remain in this state for any
length of time, and a series of semi-
official announcements by a St.
Petersburg newspaper, that a gi-
gantic naval programme is being
prepared that will entail an ex-
penditure of 1,000,000,000 roubles,
or roughly, \$500,000,000.

The largest item in the estimates
is expected to be an order for
twelve Dreadnoughts, on which
\$200,000,000 will be spent. The rest
of the hundred millions will go in
torpedo-boat destroyers, gunboats,
submarines, and transports.

The Russians, as a general rule,
have an unconquerable dislike for
the sea, and for this reason they
have never been, and can never ex-
pect to be, a great naval power.
This aversion for the sea is rather
quaintly illustrated by a story told
of a high official at the Russian
court, who was commanded to ac-
company Nicholas II. on a trip to
Copenhagen.

CAN'T BUILD GOOD SHIPS.

"How will your Majesty travel?"
he asked anxiously.

When the Tsar replied that the
journey would be made by sea on
board the Imperial yacht, the
Minister humbly craved permission
to go by land.

Coupled with their dislike of the
sea, is the fact that the Russians
have never shown any special apti-
tude as builders of battleships.
There are, of course, a number of
dockyards in Russia, the most im-
portant being near St. Petersburg,
but in going through the workshops
of some of these a British naval ex-
pert noticed that a good half of the
machinery bore the names of Brit-
ish manufacturers.

A well-known British Admiral
has given an amusing account of
a Russian-built cruiser on its trial.
The officials seemed to think it was
more important that these trials
should produce a good impression
than that they should find out the
defects of the new vessel. Accord-
ingly, the trials were put off from
day to day until the weather con-
ditions were perfect—not a breath
of wind and the sea without a rip-
ple, and even then the coal was
hand-picked and a special crew of
stokers was shipped.

THE RUSSIAN TAR.

unlike our own, does not volun-
tarily enlist for sea. Army and Navy
in Russia are fed by conscription,
and, having reached the age of
twenty-one, the Russian is sum-
moned to serve his country, but he never
knows into which branch of the
service he is to be drafted.

Under this arrangement, you will
find on board the warships of Rus-
sia men who, during the first twen-
ty-one years of their lives, never
saw a sail or handled an oar. Many
of them had never even seen the
sea before they were summoned
from their farms to fight their coun-
try's battles abroad. With the
officers it is, of course, rather dif-
ferent, and many of these are Fin-
nish gentlemen, who have known
and loved the sea from their boy-
hood.

But even the officers are
not to be considered as anything
like the equals of our own products.
During a recent visit to Russia,
an Englishman made a rather cur-
ious discovery as to Russian ideas
about naval tactics. He was talking
about naval affairs with a Russian
admiral, and in the course of the
discussion the Admiral made clear
the difference between the Russian
and British naval tactics.

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GUARDING KING GEORGE V.

are also visited by the detectives
from time to time.

Windsor Castle is, however, the
most elaborately guarded royal re-
sidence. When the King is in re-
sidence at Windsor there are usual-
ly from twenty to twenty-five detec-
tives on duty. Every entrance to
the castle is watched by an armed
official, and throughout the long
corridors and passages there are
always several detectives on duty.

These elaborate precautions are
made at Windsor Castle chiefly be-
cause it can be entered more read-
ily than Buckingham Palace. There
are several secret entrances to the
castle, whereas there are none to
Buckingham Palace.

POSSIBLE FOES.

The King in England goes about
more freely among his subjects
than any other sovereign is able to
do, but, nevertheless, his Majesty
is at all times carefully guarded.
Danger from his own subjects there
is, of course, none; but there is al-
ways the possibility of attack from
other quarters, and, but for the
fact that among those Anarchist
societies with which Europe is hon-
eycombed it is known how carefully
the English sovereign is guarded,
it is more than probable that his
Majesty's life might be in greater
danger than it is.

From time to time the chief de-
tective at Buckingham Palace has
an interview with the King, when
he lays before the sovereign the
various arrangements he has made
for safeguarding his Majesty, for-
though the King never interferes
in any way with the detectives' plans,
he always desires to keep in-
formed of them.

Carefully as King George is
guarded, fewer persons are employ-
ed to watch over his Majesty than
any other European sovereign.
The cost of guarding the King
amounts to about \$60 a day. The
King's personal detective staff
costs nearly \$125 a day, and the
cost of keeping the Czar out of the
assassins' reach is at least \$250 a
day.

The detectives employed in
guarding the King have to be very
careful to make themselves famil-
iar with the appearances of all
those who come to the royal resi-
dences, either as guests of royalty or
on business, for King George would
be excessively annoyed if any
such person was stopped by any
member of the detective staff.

DRINK PASSION AT ITS WORST.

Age at Which it is Most Likely to
Overcome Man or Woman.

At what age is the drink passion
most likely to overcome a man or
woman? At what age may the dan-
ger of a fatal fate be said to have
passed? The answers are found in
a bulky blue book dealing with Lon-
don (England) police statistics, is-
sued recently. Between the ages of
thirty and forty the largest num-
ber of habitual drunkards were re-
ceived into inebriate reformatories,
namely ninety-six, and between
forty and fifty the number fell to
fifty-seven.

But it must be borne in mind that
these figures deal with the age on
reception, and, in view of the re-
luctance of magistrates to commit,
and the fact that several convic-
tions must take place before the
magistrate has the power to com-
mit, it is certain that each inmate
must have been an habitual drunk-
ard for many years before entering
a home. It would seem, therefore,
that very few persons fall a victim
to the drink habit after the age of
forty-five, and practically none af-
ter fifty. The ages at which the dan-
ger of falling a victim to the drink
habit is at its greatest seem to lie
between thirty-five and twenty-five.

Crime figures were high in 1909,
and especially noticeable was the
increase in burglary and house and
shopbreaking. Thus in 1899 there
were 12,075 such cases, against 11-
619 in 1908, 10,584 in 1907, and only
9,141 in 1906. It was estimated that
there were only 4,064 habitual crim-
inals at large in April, 1909, against
4,255 the previous year, and 4,197
in 1907, though it is pointed out,
1909 was a year of many crimes.

Debtors committed to prison num-
bered 19,155, while persons impris-
oned in default of payment of fine
numbered 92,609.

Envy is ambition that has turned sour.

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