

MAKING RUGS FROM PAPER FIBRE

DURABLE FLOOR COVERING AT LOW PRICE

How the Tree is Turned to Paper Yarn, and Then Woven Into Beautiful Designs.

As far back as history will take us the use of a floor covering of some sort has been characteristic of the human race. Even if it has been but the strewing of leaves or grass in cave habitations by the most ancient known representatives of mankind, this desire for comfort or protection underfoot has been a distinctive trait. But, while such carpeting may have been sufficient for the needs of the earliest cave dwellers, it was not long before the use of animal skins as an improvement over the more primitive means came into popularity. And even to the present day the animal skin is used extensively for this purpose, but among the highly civilized peoples the use is for decoration rather than for general utility.

In the days of ancient Greece and Rome the progress of civilization was reflected in a high appreciation of the decorative, and floorings of artificial stone, mosaics of marble, tile and variously colored woods symbolized the wealth and luxury of the times. It was in Rome that the famous textile carpets of Asia, the first recorded, those made by the Egyptians, and the woolen carpets of Babylon, found their sale, and for beauty and durability they have never been rivalled in all the centuries since. Oddly enough, the looms which made those wonderful carpets of antiquity differ in practically no respect from the Oriental hand-loom of to-day, which continue to supply the world's best and most expensive floor coverings.

The Carpet-making Art.

These Oriental rugs and carpets of Western Asia early found introduction into European countries. The Moors brought them to Spain during their conquests in that country. Again, the Crusaders to the Holy Land brought them home with them. Italy, because of its proximity to the rug markets, had Oriental rugs long ahead of other modern countries. Before the advent of the textile carpet in Europe tapestries and needlework hangings were occasionally used as carpets, but it was not until the fourteenth century, and in Flanders, that carpet making really had its start. From then on the development of the industry spread rapidly, although the influence of the Oriental art, particularly in the matter of design and colors, was strong and has continued so up to the present day.

Rugs and carpets, however, despite the modern improved methods of machine weaving and large scale production, have never become what might be termed cheap. Where low price has been desired, quality and consequently utility have had to be sacrificed. Little more than a hundred households on this continent considered even the modest home-made rag carpets as a luxury and only to be used in the best room of the house, while in other rooms the floor was left bare, or, as in the much-tenanted kitchen and sitting room, sand was used. Now, however, the living standard has risen, and with it a demand for an attractive as well as a durable and cheap floor covering. In recent years Japanese and Chinese mattings have come to be used as a cheap substitute for carpet. It is not, however, a cheerful winter floor covering, nor can it be considered at all attractive, rather the contrary. Similarly, cocoa matting, made from the fibrous husk of the coconut, while durable, is rather a coarse and harsh floor covering and not popular for inside use. Various other vegetable fibres have been employed in making carpeting, but the product is usually found to be wanting in some respect as far as general use is concerned.

The Start of Paper Weaving.

Appreciating the widespread need for a low-priced carpeting which would be attractive yet durable, William Scholes, a Philadelphia, hit upon the idea of weaving rugs and carpets of paper. After considerable experimenting lasting over several years, Scholes succeeded in perfecting his idea, an all-paper rug, made from strips of tissue paper of various colors, twisted into thread and woven into a compact, heavy mat of fabric. When used as a floor covering this rug was found to be not only attractive in design but durable as well, and very cheap, selling for a half to a third the price of ordinary wool carpeting.

Upon further experimentation it was found that the addition of a little wool brightened up the rug, giving it a rich appearance and also making it easier to sweep. Consequently, the manufacture of both kinds of rugs, the so-called paper-fibre rug and the wool and paper-fibre rug, was taken up, and for a number of years the market has been supplied with them. The fact that the manufacture of this interesting kind of carpeting dates back only a few years, however, explains why many have not as yet become acquainted with the product, although it has made its way to the front rapidly, and in the face of com-

petition by many different floor coverings.

How the Process Works.

The simplicity of the process of manufacturing the paper-fibre rug has almost as much to do with the low price at which it can be sold as the cheapness of the material of which it is made. For this reason the methods involved in the process of manufacture are interesting. The paper from which the fibre of the rug is to be made is first dyed while it is still in pulp form. The paper makers furnish great jumbo rolls of paper in the colors desired. These rolls of paper measure from two to five feet in length, and weigh as much as seven hundred pounds to the roll. The first step in preparing the paper for rug making is to cut it into strips suitable for twisting into a thread of fibre. This is done on what is called a slitting machine. One large roll of paper will be cut up into thirty or so long strips of widths varying according to the size thread desired—narrow strips for light-weight goods, wider for the heavy. The same machine which slits the paper also rolls it up again, so that a large jumbo roll several feet wide will be cut up into inch or half-inch widths and re-rolled, but of the same thickness as the original roll. This done, the paper is ready to go through the dampening process, and is stored away in a humidifying room.

On the Spinning Frames.

When the paper has been in this room three or four days it is ready to go to the spinning frames. Another humidifier here assures the proper action of the paper during the spinning. As the strips of paper unroll they go through a twisting process and are then rewound upon large spools. The paper is now in the form of a fibre yarn, the strips which went into the machine flat have now come out a round thread, having a polish and looking like a new piece of straw. The spools upon which the yarn is wound hold about a hundred pounds each. At this juncture the fibre, as far as its manufacture is concerned, is ready to be woven into the rug.

Before this can be done, however, the fibre must be rewound once more so as to permit of its being used on the loom. Here, again, a special machine is required for the work. After the spools have been well filled they are taken from the spinning frames and placed on this machine, which winds them into cops to fit the shuttles of the loom. As in the process of spinning the fibre, female operatives tend the machines, taking care of the process from the humidifying to winding the finished fibre upon the cops ready for the shuttles. Male operatives are of course necessary for the heavy work, such as operating the slitting machines, and doing the actual weaving upon the looms.

Coloring the Designs.

The loom for weaving fibre rugs must be of a special kind if the best results are to be obtained. When the loom is ready, and the warps prepared and all drawn in, the design and cards are ready for attention. Here is an important branch of the work as in all carpet weaving. While a design may be very artistic it is necessary to color it with fine shades in order to bring out all its good qualities. Many a good design has been spoiled for the want of good colors to show it up to its best advantage. And it is here that the adaptability of paper to a wide range of colors makes possible the beauty and attractiveness of the paper fibre rug. After the suitable colors are selected, the loom is ready for actual weaving.

In the process of weaving a wide range of effects is obtained, not only by the use of different designs and colors, but by the introduction of wool for the manufacture of the part wool and part paper or shire rugs up to its best advantage. In fact, the manufacturers believe that not only are the wool and fibre rugs highly attractive—it being possible to make up elaborate designs and color combinations—but their wearing qualities are greater in that they will not show the wear nor the dirt as quickly as the all-fibre rug. The wool seems to brighten up the rug, leaving the fibre in the ground for its support. The addition of the small amount of wool, however, does not add to the cost, the price of the rug as such would be supposed, the product still being very cheap compared with the usual prices charged for ordinary textile carpets.

Sizing the Rug.

After the woven rugs come from the loom, they are run through what is known as a size box containing a mixture suitable for stiffening them and setting the colors more firmly. Leaving the stiffening box, they go over the calendars, several in number, which are filled with steam, and these dry the rugs, making them lie flat on the floor. They are now finished and ready for final inspection before shipment.

In order to supply the demand for the paper-fibre variety of carpeting, manufacturers of the product are now making not only rugs in usual sizes, but also hall runners and bath mats, so that an entire house may be furnished with suitable floor covering of this kind. From bedroom to kitchen and porch there are suitable designs and qualities, differing to suit the needs of each. For example there is probably no better porch rug made for all-around use than a rug of wool and fibre. Particularly this is so because of its absolutely sanitary character under any conditions of weather or climate. It is odorless, creating no

smell in damp weather, and it can be washed, scrubbed and otherwise cleaned as desired. Neither rain nor sun hurt it, for in the case of rugs for porch and outside use there is practically nothing to fade.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Trials of the Carpenter Who Taught Him the Trade.

All Prussian princes are taught a trade. In Seven Years at the Prussian Court, Miss Edith Keen tells an amusing anecdote about the Crown Prince that she heard from the old man whose son was instructing the Leopold princes in carpentry work. This old man had been the Crown Prince's instructor in carpentry when he was a boy. The prince was a troublesome pupil; he intensely disliked the work that he had been set to learn; always did what he was told to do by his instructor with a bad grace, and continually grumbled at having to spend so many hours in a workshop.

One morning the emperor came into the workshop to see the prince and, after watching him for some little time as he worked at a lathe, said to his instructor as the two walked toward the door:

"Well, now, what do you think of the prince's work?"

The old man hesitated, and then, being hidden by the emperor to speak up and say exactly what he thought about the prince and his work, replied:

"I think, Your Majesty, that it is very lucky for His Royal Highness that he is His Royal Highness."

"What do you mean?" asked the kaiser.

"I mean, Your Majesty," replied the old man, speaking very deliberately, "that if His Royal Highness had been an apprentice of mine in the ordinary way I would have cracked his head with this stick long ago."

The old carpenter carried a heavy wooden stick, and shook it as he spoke. The emperor laughed heartily and declared that a rap to the head was no more harm for a prince than for any one else; but the old carpenter never dared, of course, to strike the heir to the German throne. Had he done so he probably would have found that, although a rap on the head was no worse for a prince than for an ordinary apprentice, it was not at all a good thing for the person who administered the rap.

COURTESY IN THE AIR.

Chivalry of the Air Service is Already Well Known.

Aviators on the western front as a rule observe the most punctilious politeness toward each other and toward their enemies. The chivalry of their corps is already famed.

One instance is told to show the degree of thought which the English flying corps give this subject. In the recent drive on Cambrai the flying men swooped down and fought with the enemy's infantry as their own infantrymen charged. Daring their own barrage fire and the volleys from the ground still held by the Hun they dived constantly, keeping no higher than forty feet above the German trenches.

One of the most destructive of these lads suddenly found himself at one stage of the battle confronted with four machine guns all pointing directly at him as he slanted down. The bullets ripped and spun about him. It was too late to turn away, so he sailed head-on toward them, pouring his own machine gun fire among them. Three of the machine guns he silenced in the brief moment before he was forced to point his machine up to escape a smash against the earth. The one machine gun remaining opened fire on him and he gayly turned and thumbed his nose at it. A bullet smashed his hand and he was forced to fly home where his companions twitted him mercilessly on his just punishment for displaying bad manners.

When Spiders Fly.

There are several species of spiders that use their web as a parachute to carry them on long-distance flights to new feeding grounds. A writer in Country Life describes the flight of a tiny gossamer spider that he had been watching for an hour or so in his movements round an old water cask. Suddenly the spider poised head downward and began to produce a flat thread of web that grew larger and wider and more massed or tangled until it became a buoyant cloud as large as the end of one's little finger. It seemed like nothing so much as a little ragged balloon as it swayed lightly in the air, nearly lifting the spider off his feet. Suddenly he let go his hold on the cask and up went the balloon, spider and all, into the air, drifting sideways out of sight high over the top of the house. That spider belonged to one of the families of the Chionididae, which, although they differ much in form and habits, are distinguished from all other spiders by having, in addition to the six usual spinnerets, another flat, wide, spinning organ known as the cribellum, together with the calamistrum, a sort of comb on the hind legs with which they draw out the threads of the flat, wide web. It was that web, many times drawn out and tangled together, by means of which the spider sailed away. The prejudice against spiders is hard to overcome, but they destroy countless numbers of harmful insects—not only flies, but moths and caterpillars that if unchecked would destroy virtually all vegetation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CANADIAN NAMES

PLACE NAMES FORM A MOSAIC OF HISTORY.

Geographic Board of Canada Gives Origin of Many Picturesque Appellations.

Canada has always afforded a rich field for the study of place names. With such a variety of backgrounds, furnished by Indians and by settlers from many differing countries, its geography is a mosaic of its history. The patient student finds much to reward him and to stimulate his interest in a pursuit as fascinating as old prints or rare books. There is little of a popular nature on the subject in book form, Gardiner's "Nothing But Names" being a sort of standard, and itself containing enough information for almost a year's study.

Another source for the student comes in the fifteenth annual report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing details for two years of affecting several thousands of names in various parts of the country. This board settles disputes in names and spelling, and in its decisions gives some description for the object, and usually the origin of the name. It is in the latter that most interest will be found, for it mirrors much of the history of the country for a century or more. Here are shown little tendencies of the times, sometimes irony, often pride worthy and national, sometimes extremely local.

Echoes of the War.

Two names dear to all allied peoples are perpetuated. "Edith Cavell" is given to a mountain in Jasper Park, Alberta, "after Nurse Cavell, judicially murdered by the Germans in October, 1915," and "Warneford" is the name of a river in British Columbia, "after Reginald John Warneford, V.C., who brought down a Zeppelin single-handed, 7th June, 1915, and was killed ten days later, aged 23."

One turns to Haig with similar expectations of war memories, but Mount Haig in the Rockies was named after Capt. R. W. Haig, astronomer on the British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, away back in 1858-62.

Two Ontario hamlets have decided to put on airs, whether cosmopolitan or not. "Sniders" Corners, in Halton county, is to be known hereafter merely as Snider, and Nelles' Corners as Nelles. It is somewhat thrilling to learn that the latter was named after "a general merchant named Nells, who was murdered in his home about 1860." Another suggestion of local pride is the order to call it Penatung, a name now, not Penatung, as jealous neighbors often dub the Georgian Bay town, the word being Indian for "the place of the white rolling sands."

A Kicking Horse.

Peculiar incidents have been the basis of many names. Kicking Horse Pass and River, in British Columbia, originated, the Geographic Board tells us, in this way: "Sir James Hector was kicked in the chest by one of his horses near the present Wapta station. On the other hand, the present writer was carefully shown by an old resident a natural design on the rocks of the far bank of the river which was said to resemble a horse in the act of kicking."

McKay Lake, on Vancouver Island, derived its name from E. B. McKay, Surveyor-General of British Columbia, "the first to fish in it," while Norquay Mountain, in Alberta, was climbed by Premier Norquay of Manitoba in 1887 or 1888.

Delusion Bay, on the coast of British Columbia, owes its unhappy title to this: "At high water it has the appearance of a fine cove, but at low water it is a mud flat."

Civilization has been carried to the wilderness in odd ways. Poohbah Lake, in the Rainy River District, is a reminder of the character in the comic opera, "Mikado," while Gramophone Creek, in British Columbia, doubtless had the first "canned music" of that district.

Beautiful Indian Names.

Many people of greater or less prominence will have their names live after them in out-of-the-way places. There is a Sifton Lake in Pontiac county, Quebec, named after Sir Clifford Sifton. Lord Carnarvon of the "Carnarvon terms" episode, settling the differences between the Dominion and British Columbia in the early seventies, is known of now, through a mountain in that province, Dennis is another mountain there, perpetuating Col. John Stoughton Dennis, an eminent surveyor, whose activities in Manitoba on instructions from the Dominion Government had much to do with starting the rebellion of 1870. Grassett township and station in Algoma do honor to Toronto's Chief of Police, while Earl Grey mount and pass in British Columbia derive their name from the fact that the former Governor-General went on a horseback trip through the pass in 1907.

Not so national in interest were the origin of Lake Loucks in Peterborough county, "after a settler," and Edna, a point on Manitoulin Island, "after a child of Mrs. Purvis, Burnt Island."

After all the prettiest places in Canada are derived from the Indians, whether the Micmacs of the Maritime Provinces or the tribes of the mountains, and the Pacific coast. Petit-

dis, in New Brunswick, means "the river that bends back." Ombabika Bay in Lake Nipigon means "the gap between two promontories." Okotoks, a mountain and a town south of Calgary, are Indian for "stone crossing," referring to a ford of Sheep River. Kitchmat, a village and an arm of Douglas Channel in British Columbia, is Indian for "the people of the snow," while Kaslo means "where blackberries grow."

TESTING FOR HONESTY.

How a Bank Cashier Tested a Would-be Borrower.

During a business trip to the Pacific Coast, Mr. Henry Blake of St. Louis, arrived in Sacramento and found a telegram, forty-eight hours old, urging him to return immediately to the bedside of his little son, who had been seriously injured in an automobile accident.

"I must confess that I felt pretty keenly the position of the stranger in a strange city," said Mr. Blake in telling the story. "I had little ready money, and had planned to go on to San Francisco and there cash my company's check for one hundred dollars that I carried for my return expenses. I thought of having money sent by telegram, of trying to reach some business house in San Francisco that knew our firm, of the many ways that money could be obtained. But every one of them would take so much time that I should miss the first express East."

"Finally, I left the hotel and marched into the first bank I saw. It was near the closing hour, but the cashier, listened respectfully, accepted my explanation and consented to accommodate me. He studied the check for a moment and then, instead of sending me to the teller's window, brought out the cash himself and laid down in front of me a small pile of bills and two gold pieces. I counted the money carefully and found the amount incorrect. Again I went over the bills, and found that he had given me ten dollars more than the check called for. I passed back a bill and remarked, 'You've given me ten dollars too much.'"

"I know it," he replied, and I caught a twinkle in his eye."

A FEATHERED FOSTER MOTHER.

The Unselfish Public Spirit of a Compassionate Hen.

Hens have long been known to be generous in the matter of adopting motherless chicks and incubator orphans, but Mr. R. S. Walker tells in Our Dumb Animals of a hen whose unselfish public spirit wins her distinction even among her compassionate sisters. She played the part of foster mother to a litter of kittens, with the apparent consent and approval of their real mother.

Both the mother cat and the hen often sheltered the kittens jointly. The real trouble arose when the kittens opened their eyes and began to wander about. This pleased the old hen, and just as often as the mother cat left to go in search of food the hen would take the kittens off for a stroll. She learned to hold her brood together with her "cluck" chuck!" and became so fond of her hairy, four-footen child that she eventually became bold enough to dare the mother cat to interfere with her adopted family.

She was a good mother, and there had been no serious objection to her carrying for her new children had she been capable of furnishing them with the proper nourishment. But she could never understand why the kittens would not come and remove the fat juicy worm from her mouth. Each time she discovered a fine worm or other dainty morsel she unselfishly called her kitten children about her, bidding them eat, until her voice grew weak. Then, with a much-distressed mind, she would either swallow the morsel herself or leave it on the ground.

Poor mother! She loved the kittens with as much passion as if they had been her own. But the children became hungry and, in order to save their lives, it was necessary that the hen be put out of reach of the kittens, so that their real mother might nourish them.

About Gloves.

Gloves were customary New Year's gifts in the 16th century, and when in consequence of the expense they could not be purchased, "glove money" was given instead.

All nations make gloves, although the French and Germans probably lead, and the materials are wonderfully diverse. Kid skin furnishes the greatest quantity, although much of the so-called kid is rat or cat skin. Dogskin, buckskin and doe skin gloves are made from sheepskin, and when they are very thick and heavy you may be assured that the material is calfskin.

Castor gloves should be made of beaver; but, as a rule, they are sheepskin. By the way, it may not be generally known that "chamois" skin is sheepskin. There are not enough chamois killed in a year to supply the world for a day. Suede (or Swedish) gloves are made of lambskin, finely dressed but not glazed.

"Forecast means looking ahead and providing for the future; give an example of it," said the teacher. "Not to eat too much breakfast when you're going to grandma's for Thanksgiving dinner," said Fred Jones.

CANADIAN AIRMAN GETS "SAUSAGE"

LAD OF TWENTY-THREE HOLDS REMARKABLE RECORD.

Daring Exploit is Described by One Who Already Has Won Decorations For Valor.

The following incident was told recently at the Pennsylvania Club in New York by a Canadian lad of twenty-three who has already distinguished himself in the aviation corps. He holds the remarkable record of having brought down forty-seven enemy planes and three balloons. For his valor King George decorated him with the ribbons of three orders. So many honors at one time and to one so young are a thing unprecedented.

Here is his story:

"One of our scouts brought into camp one day the news that an enemy 'sausage' was anchored about six miles behind the firing line. (You should know 'sausage' is the name we give to a dirigible). The Germans anchor one of these 'sausages' to the ground by cable, then let it go up a couple of thousand feet, from which point they report movements in air and on ground for miles around. When one of our craft gets too near for the enemy's safety, the 'sausage' drops down to earth with incredible swiftness. How they do it is a mystery; we have tried and tried to secure the same speed in bringing our balloons to earth, but as yet without success."

"Well, the colonel sent me off to get the 'sausage.' I flew over the first line of trenches, but saw nothing of the foe. All at once a sharp 'crack, crack,' caught my ear. I examined my engine—nothing wrong there, so I went on. In a few seconds 'crack, crack' again. This time I looked all around me, then up. Not far above me, pouring down shots meant for me, was a Hun. I swooped down from under him and pointed my plane directly upward. All the time we were rising we were under constant fire. You have no idea how our blood tingles at such a time! Well, he did not hit us, and we soon got over him. In air fighting the advantage is to the fellow higher up, and we had it. Then we went after him and kept up chasing and firing until he disappeared from sight."

"Sausage" in Flames.

"Still the 'sausage,' wasn't to be seen, so I continued scouting around in search of it. After half an hour or so we were rewarded; there it was below us, half a mile or more nearer ground. I turned off my gas and darted toward it, borne on by the momentum of my plane, but not before I had been sighted. Down sank the 'sausage' and we after it. As we came within range three or four machine guns opened fire on us, but we held our own and continued firing on the dirigible till it reached ground."

"Then we let go at the machine guns, and had it back and forth at a lively rate for a few minutes. At last the Germans deserted their guns. All this time I had been traveling on my momentum; now I must start my engine. I tried repeatedly, but couldn't get a spark. On the downward flight the cylinders had flooded with oil and now refused to work."

"I was determined if the Boches did get me they shouldn't have the plane, so I steered toward the nearest tree, where I purposed to wreck her. Suddenly I heard a 'crack,' a different sort of 'crack' from that of the enemy's; one cylinder had cleared up, then another 'crack'; another, till all nine cylinders were running beautifully. You may imagine I breathed a little more freely!"

"I avoided the tree and skimmed along over fields, hedges, tree-tops, gradually getting up more and more speed till I was high in the air. I had the satisfaction of seeing below me the 'sausage' in flames and the happy feeling of having undertaken and accomplished something."

GREAT BRITAIN'S PART IN WAR

Has Furnished Largest Proportion of Shipping and Money.

Great Britain has 45,000,000 population, in contrast with 39,000,000 for France, 36,000,000 for Italy, 175,000,000 for Russia, and 100,000,000 for the United States.

This 45,000,000 has furnished a far larger proportion of the naval strength and shipping than any other nation, and has done this from the beginning of the war. This has also necessitated bearing most of the odium attached to the blockade which was for the general benefit of all the Allies as well as England.

From the beginning, also, they have furnished more money than any other nation. In the first two years of the war they did not furnish as many men as either France or Russia, but at present the British army in France is about as large as the French. The British have, besides, an army in Egypt, another in South Africa, (as have also the French) and another in Mesopotamia. Moreover, the British Isles have furnished as many men in proportion and suffered as great losses as any of their colonies, besides putting forth an extraordinary industrial effort.

Apples can be stewed without sugar and they are very good.

EGYPT'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR

TAKES HER PLACE AS PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

During the Past Couple of Years Has Done Her "Bit" in Defeating the Common Enemy.

Before the war Egypt was not, formally, a part of the British Empire. She was a protectorate. Later on the Khedive was deposed, and fled to Switzerland, where he became openly a part of the German spy propaganda and another Khedive was reared in his stead. Then the fact of Egypt being a part of the British Empire was proclaimed, and she took her place as such.

There was naturally much conspiracy on the part of Germany to cause a revolt in Egypt. There had been dissensions there for years previously. The Young Egyptians, whose movement aimed at absolute independence for the country, sent delegates to Switzerland, where they met delegates from India and from other colonies where German money had been freely spent.

It seemed, five years ago, that Egypt would be retained for the British Crown only at the expense of a bloody war. Well the war came, and Egypt failed to rise, like Ireland. On the contrary, she remained excessively loyal, and rejected the overtures of both German and Turk. In the past couple of years she has done a considerable "bit" in defeating the common enemy.

The Happy Fellahs.

In Egypt the great majority of the population is the fellahs, or the small farmers, the peasantry. These citizens might look on indifferently while the Empire fell, just as they viewed with equanimity the decline of the Roman Empire, so long as they were not affected. The object of the British administrators was, therefore, to keep the average Egyptian well fed and well employed. That having been accomplished, he would not give his mind to foreign intrigue; he is not like a Pole, burning with thoughts of national independence, but agrees generally with Tennyson, who said "What's best administered is best."

The rise in the price of practically all commodities helped the Egyptian administrators in this respect. Wages increased. The price of cotton and of various other articles advanced. Law still ruled, and the Egyptians who raised cotton and other crops were permitted to make their reasonable profit. Therefore, when Turk and German agents circulated ideas of rebellion the Egyptian paid no attention. He "carried on" and made a lot of money.

The Egyptian Army.

Internal trouble in Egypt might easily have forced the British to employ a portion of their small army more actively than would have suited them in the earlier days. Not only did the peaceful and friendly attitude of the Egyptians relieve the British from this necessity, but they were actually able to use the Egyptian army freely and without even a leaving of the frontiers of the Sudan, where, as in times of peace, the British had to deal with tribal affairs.

The re-conquest of Darfur, for many years a thorn in the side of the Sudan Government owing to the truculence of its Sultan, Ali Dinar, was carried out almost entirely by means of Egyptian troops, the only white men employed being the senior officers, some commissioned officers and the Royal Flying Corps section, which accompanied the expedition and did great work. During the attacks on the canal and the fighting with the Senussi on the western frontier there was an absence of all agitation and disaffection in Egypt.

The British task could easily have been made more arduous if they had not had the advantage of the active cooperation of the late Sultan Hussein, who, even before his accession to the throne, had stood out against the reactionary element, and who right up to his death, rendered the British authorities wholehearted support. Nor must mention be overlooked of the Prime Minister, Hussein Rush di Pasha, who has ably and loyally seconded British efforts.

Volunteer Workers.

In Egypt the British forces have been able to recruit great forces of laborers, whose work was essential for the Allenby expedition. There was no suggestion of compulsion: the men volunteered for both construction work and also for the camel transportation system. Egyptian laborers have flocked in France, in Salonica and in Mesopotamia, and in all theatres of the war they have won high praise. The people of Egypt have also distinguished themselves by the manner in which they contributed to various patriotic funds and to the British war loan. Incidentally, it might be remarked, that there is a great British hospital in Egypt, and that the thousands of men there invalided have been treated with the utmost tenderness. Egypt has remained sound, and there is not now the slightest fear that German gold or German representations will imperil the loyalty of this great colony.