

SUCCESSFUL PATRIOTIC SONGS

The Union Jack our Empire's Flag
They heard the Call of the Mother-land.

There's a corner of the Flag for
you to hold.

On to Victory.
We're all for Johnny Bull.

Till you return (a song for mothers,
wives and sweethearts).

Canada for Me.
Memories of Home (Rev. J. D.

Morrow's new song for the
boys at the front)

I'll not forget you, soldier boy.

Words and Music complete, 15c
each, or 7 for \$1.00, post-paid.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MUSIC CO.
140 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO

A MIGHTY WARSHIP.

And How Her Turret and 12-inch
Gun Was Wrecked.

Captain Haddock, who succeeded
Captain Smith, of the Titanic, as com-
mander of the White Star line, was
made commander of Great Britain's
dummy fleet. The dummy fleet was an
auxiliary that had an important duty
in the North sea in the early days of
the great world war.

The fleet consisted of converted
merchantmen. In most cases the con-
version was superficial. The vessels
included liners, tramps and fast chan-
nel steamers. Papier mache made an
important substitution for armor
plate and armament which helped the
deception. Guns of all kinds were
mounted, the big ones, however, being
more awe inspiring at a distance than
effective as weapons.

With this armament the dummy
fleet kept up a steady patrol and at a
distance deceived many a German
observer into reporting the presence
of warships.

Admiral Haddock's flagship looked
an imposing vessel in her "low visibil-
ity gray," with twelve inch guns
fore and aft. Naval discipline in the
dummy fleet was an innovation that
had not worked into the souls of the
erstwhile merchant mariners; other-
wise this story might have had a sad-
der sequel in a court martial.

One of the ships was having her
"time off." The air was good, the sea
was calm, and he sought to beguile
the hours with a comfortable smoke
on the promenade deck (she was a
converted liner). He sat on the stern
rail dangle his legs. His teeth lost
the grip on his pipe. The pipe fell.
The "tar" made a wild grasp into space.
He, too, fell and crashed through the
armor plated turret and smashed one
of the twelve inch guns.—Wall Street
Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in
Cows.

RHINE IN GERMANY.

It is There the River Reaches Its
Highest Beauty.

The Rhine has always played a pro-
minent part in the political history of
the Western European nations. There
seems to be no doubt that in prehis-
toric times the whole valley of the
great river was peopled with various
Celtic tribes, for they have left many
traces of themselves, amongst others
the names of various cities, such as
Mainz and Worms. When the certain
first lifts on history, however, the
Celts are seen retreating steadily
westward before the oncoming of the
Teuton hordes from the wilds of Cen-
tral Europe. This movement probably
began somewhere about the fourth
century B.C., and it was not help up
for any length of time until the ad-
vent of the Romans. Julius Caesar,
however, stemmed the tide, and Augus-
tus, who followed Caesar in his great
conquest in Gaul, quickly saw the
strategic importance of the Rhine,
and devoted himself, as did all his
successors, to its fortification to the
utmost extent.

The result of the Roman occupation
was that the left bank, or the Roman
bank, developed enormously in its
civilization, and to this day the traces
of the Romans may be found every-
where thereabouts, in their wonderful
roads, bridges and aqueducts, and the
various other remains, as those to be
found, for instance, at Trier. Ulti-
mately, of course, when the empire be-
gan to decline and the strength of the
Roman position on their frontiers was
so reduced that they steadily yielded
at various points to pressure from
without, the Rhine land was quickly
invaded by the Teutons, who, pressing
downward on Gaul, overran the whole
country. The river thus became a

German river, and its valley, along
with the rest of Gaul, sank into a con-
dition of semi-barbarism, until its civil-
ization was revived in the eighth
century by Charlemagne, who had his
seat of government at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the next reign, Charlemagne's do-
minions were divided, and the Rhine
at first formed the boundary between
Germany and the Middle Kingdom of
Lotharingia. This condition of things
obtained until 870, when the Rhine
Valley became entirely German ter-
ritory, the frontier of the German
dominions being pushed on westward
beyond the river. Thereafter, the
Rhine Valley remained a German pos-
session for over 800 years, and it was
not until Louis XVI's famous coup in
1681, when he captured the city of
Strasbourg, that the French again gain-
ed a footing in the valley. By the
peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the whole
of the Reicheland was ceded to
France, and the Rhine once more be-
came the frontier between the two
countries. This idea of a France
which coincided with the Gaul of
Caesar, having the Rhine as its fron-
tier, was one very dear to the heart
of the Frenchmen, and in 1801 its de-
limitation was thus confirmed. In
1815, however, the lower part of the
Rhine Valley was ceded to Germany,

Mansenville, June 27, '13.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great
pleasure and must be gratifying to
you to know that after using 36 bot-
tles of your Liniment on a case of paraly-
sis which my father was afflicted
with, I was able to restore him to nor-
mal condition. Hoping other sufferers
may be benefited by the use of
your Liniment, I am,
Sincerely yours,
GEO. H. HOLMES.

and, as all the world knows, after the
war of 1870-71, by the annexation by
Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, the Rhine
became once again "a German river
and not a German frontier."

As a matter of fact, of course, the
Rhine shares its nationality with three
countries, namely, Switzerland, Ger-
many, and Holland. Indeed, for not
less than 233 miles of its total length
of 850 miles, the river flows through
Swiss territory, winding its way in
and out of the Swiss valleys until it
reaches that famous sharp turn to
the right by the frontier town of
Basel. It is, however, the German
Rhine which is most famous for the
beauty of its scenery, for when the
river finally debouches into Dutch ter-
ritory, it rapidly degenerates. Its
banks are low and by the time it ap-
proaches the coast it becomes an un-
important river, ultimately finding its
way into the North Sea through a
modernly constructed canal. Still,
although the name Rhine, at last, at-
taches to a very insignificant stream,
the entire district between the Waal
on the one side and the Yssel on the
other, which was, of course, the In-
sula Batavorum of Caesar, in reality
belongs to the delta of the famous
river.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Worth Knowing.

When starching Holland pinafores
put a little tea into the starch. It
will help them to keep their color.

To heat dishes quickly don't put
them into a hot oven, but let them lie
for a minute or two in hot water.

To prevent patent leather shoes from
cracking, warm them before putting
them on. Warmth renders the leather
soft and pliable.

To remove hot-water marks on
japaned trays, use sweet oil. Rub it
in well till all marks disappear, then
polish the tray with dry flour and soft
cloths.

Scorched fireproof dishes should be
soaked in strong borax water till the
unsightly brown marks upon them can
be rubbed off with a cloth.

PEELS OFF A CORN WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Is it magic, no, scientific—a won-
derful combination discovered that
will shrivel up the toughest old corn
you ever saw. The name of this re-
medy is Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's
a corker the way it loosens a corn;
makes it peel right off in a solid lump
without the slightest pain. Results
talk. Putnam's gives results and costs
but a quarter. Sold everywhere.

FOOD VALUES.

Caloric Content of Various
Articles Given.

Caloric is a word so much used now
by physicians and writers upon diet
that there is no excuse for anyone not
understanding what it means. The de-
finition of the word caloric in the
Standard Dictionary is: "One of two
recognized units of heat, of which the
'greater caloric' or 'kilogram caloric' is
the amount of heat necessary to raise
one kilogram of water one degree C.;
the 'lesser caloric' or 'small caloric'
being the amount of heat necessary
to raise one gram of water one
degree C."

Caloric, then, is a measure of heat.
The human body may be likened to a
furnace, and the food that goes into
it to the fuel. For this, in fact, is
exactly what it is, as it supplies the
body with what enables it to keep up
its heat. So the heat-giving qualities
of our food are measured in calories.
Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical di-
rector of the Life Extension Institute,
undertook to make a physical demon-
stration of calories, showing just what
quantities of some of the commonest
foods contained 100 calories.

Here are his figures: There are 100
calories in 22 ounces of lettuce (three
good-sized firm heads); in one ounce
of oatmeal; in one ounce of white



flour; in one ripe banana; in one
ounce of beans; in two tablespoonsful
of brown sugar; in one and a half
ounces of beefsteak; in half a good-
sized potato; in one ounce; in five
ounces (about three-quarters of a
tumblerful) of milk; in one ounce of
butter or nut-margarine; in a piece of
mince pie an inch wide at the thick
end, in a slice three-quarters of an
inch thick from a five-cent loaf of
whole wheat bread.

An average man, weighing 154
pounds, leading a sedentary life, needs
about 2,500 calories per day. The same
man doing moderate physical work
needs 3,000 calories; doing strenuous
outdoor work he needs 3,500; resting
in bed or lounging all day in a chair
2,000 will suffice. Of these a certain
amount must be protein. Opinions
differ so widely on what percentage
should be protein and the many kinds
of protein differ so widely in their
digestibility, their assimilability, their
value as tissue builders and their
palatability that it is impossible to go
into that matter here. It may be said
roughly that from 90 to 100 grams—
say three and a half ounces—of pro-
tein should be taken every day.—
Denver News.

Effect of Bad Teeth.

A paper by a dental surgeon in the
Journal of the American Medical as-
sociation, tells the story of bad teeth
and the effects on the laboring man's
efficiency. The dentist said he made
30,000 examinations in sixteen months
of 17,000 Americans and 13,000 for-
eigners and found 96 per cent. in
need of dental service. In 30,000
mouths, the dentist said, "we find
60,000 cavities and 13,000 extractions
necessary. 78,000 in all. If each one
causes an average loss, through waste
of time and cost to repair, of \$2 it
means a cost of \$1,560,000. In New York
city last year 67,000 children failed to
be promoted to higher grades because
of defective teeth, and it costs New
York city \$1,037,696 to duplicate a
year's schooling to those who fail."

Spanking Doesn't Cure!

Don't think children can be cured of
bed-wetting by spanking them. The
trouble is constitutional, the child can-
not help it. I will send to you
FREE a mother my successful home
treatment, with full instructions. If your
children trouble you in this way, send
no money, but write me to-day. My
treatment is highly recommended to
adults troubled with urine difficulties by
day or night address.

Mrs. M. Summers.
BOX 8 WINDSOR, Ontario.

REINDEER MEAT.

Animals Easy to Raise and Flesh
Good as Beef or Mutton.

Reindeer meat is finding its way in
to the market on the Pacific coast, and
is certain to become an important part
of the meat supply of this country
when the government railroad to Alaska
provides the means of shipping to
distributing centers in this country,
according to Clio Mamer, writing in
the "Catholic World."

There were 70,243 reindeer in Alas-
ka, according to the government re-
port on the subject in 1915, nearly all
descendants of herds totalling 1,200
which were imported from Russia to
stock the country between 1902 and
1906, and the herds to-day are increas-
ing at a remarkable rate. Until 1914,
the raising of reindeer was confined to
natives and Eskimos, but since then
the government has permitted others
to enter the business. Beginning in
the fall of 1914, shipments of reindeer
meat to Seattle and other Pacific coast
cities have been allowed. Mr. Mamer
says that reindeer stake is as palatable
as beefsteak, and that it has been
selling at many of the best hotels in
California, Washington, and Oregon
for from one-quarter to one-half the
price of beefsteak. He continues:

"There are many things to be said
in favor of using reindeer meat on our
tables, aside from a desire to cut the
high cost of living. The reindeer is
not only easy and cheap to raise, but
his flesh is pleasing to the taste and
it is fully as nutritious as the beef or
mutton. Moreover, practically every part
of the animal can be utilized for hu-
man consumption, and it is one of the
easiest meats to keep from spoiling."

"Last winter marked the entrance
of the reindeer upon the scene as a
possible economic factor in the great
world war. The Swedish government
sold to German agents 43,500 car-
casses of reindeer, which, it was esti-
mated, provided 3,400 metric tons of
meat for the German soldiers. This
meat was purchased at a price which
would make it the equivalent of 28
cents a pound in our money.

When the United States government
took over its newly purchased land

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by
taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's
Syrup after meals and on retiring.
It dissolves the lime and acid
accumulation in the muscles and
joints so these deposits can be
expelled, thus relieving pain and
soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also
known as "Extract of Roots,"
contains no opium or other strong
drugs to kill or mask the pain of
rheumatism or lumbago. It re-
moves the cause. 50c a bottle
at druggists.

from Russia and enacted laws for the
protection of the seal, the Indians and
the Eskimos were reduced to a state
of starvation. With the coming of the
white man the wild game and whale
upon which the natives had relied for
their food supply had been driven into
the inaccessible north land, and now
the seal, the one animal which re-
mained for them to live upon, was
taken from them. Scores of these
people are wiped out of existence by
disease and hunger before the govern-
ment awoke to the fact that it was its
duty to preserve the lives of these un-
fortunate wretches. It was Captain
M. A. Hickey of the United States re-
venue cutter Bear who was responsible
for the suggestion which finally led to
the introduction of the reindeer from
Alaska.

Twelve hundred reindeer were
brought over from Russia between
1902 and 1906, but in the latter year
Russia forbade further exportations of
the animals. The herds already im-
ported were placed under the care of
Laplanders brought over for the ex-
press purpose of teaching how to
breed and care for the animals. Eskimo
and Indian boys are now taught
how to raise reindeer at government
experimental stations in this industry
and taught reading, writing, arithme-
tic and sanitation for five years of
government expense, after which they
receive from six to ten reindeer with
which to start a herd of their own.
Many of these boys have become
wealthy.

"Nearly every portion of reindeer's
flesh can be used, and one cut is prac-
tically as good as another," says Mr.
Mamer. "It would seem as if this in-
dustry ought to appeal strongly to
those of our young agricultural stu-
dents who are particularly interested
in stock raising, for it undoubtedly
has an element of adventure about it
which they, more than any other class
of farmers, would appreciate. Reindeer
can be raised for the market, for
much more cheaply than cattle, for
they find their own feed both in win-
ter and summer, and they can live in
barren wastes which would support no
other kind of animal. It has been
estimated that there is in Alaska close
to 300,000 square miles of this land
which would afford pasturage for mil-
lions of deer. These domesticated
descendants of the caribou which still
roam wild in certain parts of Alaska
and British Columbia, besides being
easy to feed, are not difficult to raise,
as they are exceptionally healthy and
suffer from no disease."—New York
Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE MILITARY AVIATOR.

He Must Be a Soldier, a Mechanic
and Absolutely Fearless.

It takes nine months to make a mili-
tary aviator. The profession makes
the severest possible demand upon the
resources of the individual. It re-
quires a combination of physique, of
courage, of nerve poise, to make the
expert flier, while to do the work of
an aviator in war involves technical
skill that can hardly be characterized
as short of scientific.

The military flier must be a soldier,
a mechanic and a daredevil. Besides
sailing his craft and fighting his ene-
mies, he must be a mathematician
enough to make his observations, tele-
grapher enough to operate his wire-
less, navigator enough to pick his
way by means of map and compass
over unfamiliar landscapes and re-
sourceful enough to contend with fog,
with cloud and with the thousand and
one contingencies which the hazards
of the air involve. Furthermore, his
most difficult technical duties must be
performed while that element of the
death constant with which he always
rides is augmented by the noisy rattle
of aerial machine guns around and
above him and the yap of burst anti-
aircraft shells which pursue him from
below. No man with the effects of
disipation vitiating his blood and un-
settling his nerve can be trusted with
the issues of the air.—Peter Clark
Macfarlane in Collier's Weekly.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one
on the baby. He is more or less con-
fined to stuffy, bad-ventilated rooms.
It is so often stormy that the mother
does not get him out in the fresh air
as often as she should. He catches
colds which rack his little system; his
stomach and bowels get out of order
and he becomes peevish and cross. To
guard against this, the mother should
keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in
the house. They regulate the stomach
and bowels and break up colds. They
are sold by medicine dealers or by
mail for 25 cents a box from The Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,
Ont.

Ten Health Commandments.

- I.—Honor thy city and keep thy san-
itary laws.
- II.—Remember thy cleaning day, and
keep it wholly.
- III.—Thou shalt love thy children
and provide for them decent homes
and playgrounds.
- IV.—Thou shalt keep fresh air in thy
house day and night.
- V.—Thou shalt not keep in disorder
thy alley, thy backyard, thy halls
and stairways.
- VI.—Thy shalt not kill thine own nor
thy neighbor's bodies with poison-
ous air and disease-breeding filth.
- VII.—Thou shalt not let the filthy fly
live.
- VIII.—Thou shalt not steal thy child-
ren's happiness from them by neg-
lecting their health.
- IX.—Thou shalt not bear filthy, de-
cayed teeth in thy mouth nor tol-
erate them in the mouths of those
about thee.
- X.—Thou shalt not spit on the side-
walks, nor on the floor, nor in the
street car, nor in any public place
whatsoever.—Michigan Board of
Health Bulletin.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell Phonographs to their friends and
other people at SPECIAL factory prices.
Liberal commission. Send for full particu-
lars.

OSBORNE PHONOGRAPH CO.
729 Broadview Ave. Toronto, Ont.

JAPANESE KNOTS.

Have a Language of Their Own,
and Making is an Art.

The Japanese have no use for but-
tons, buckles or hooks and eyes. Cord
serves every purpose of fastening and
furnishes artistic possibilities seem-
ingly without end.

The Japanese have hundreds of
knots, made necessary by the orna-
mental use of cord. Some are as old
as the time when history was recorded
by a series of knots, just as it was in
China and Peru before writing was in-
vented. There are dozens of knots
in common and ceremonial usage, and
these every child can tie.

In one educational museum of Ja-
pan is a great frame of the most beau-
tiful knots, tied in silken and gold
thread. This has formed a part of
Japan's exhibit at a certain world's
fair. For six months this wonderful
collection had hung upon the wall and
only two visitors had noticed and in-
quired about it. Even these thought
the knots must be industrial samples
intended for dress trimmings. No
one offered to buy the unique exhibit,
no museum begged for it, and the
wonderful knots were taken home
again.

There is an appeal to the imagina-
tion even in the knots intended for
common use. There are plum bloss-
om, cherry blossom, iris, chrysan-
themum and pine tree knots. There
are fuyukuma knots, turtle and stork
knots, the "old man's," which is easy
to tie, and the "old woman's" also.
There is only one way of knotting a
cord when sending a New Year's or
birthday gift and another for doing up
a funeral offering. There is one way
to tie the brocade bag of the tea jar
when it is full and another when it is
empty. A sword bag, a flag or spear
bag, a dispatch bag, or the box con-
taining some precious piece of por-
celain or lacquer, must each be tied
in a certain way.

The ill bred person classes him-
self with the foreigner by ignoring
such niceties of custom, and an ob-
ject tied in a slovenly manner may
not only bear witness to the sender's
ignorance, but it may carry with it
a deadly insult.—Pearson's Weekly.

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY

Increase your egg yield
by purchasing a choice
cock or cockerel of our
high record Rocks, Wy-
andottes, Leghorns or
Reds. 1915 Mating List
containing 65 photos of
stock, buildings. Feed
and tonic formulas free.

L. R. GUILD,
Our 222 Eggs Kind, Box 55, Rockwood, Ont.

AMERICAN OPINION

The "Wall Street Journal" pub-
lishes a leading editorial on what is
described as a "flare-up in Western
Canada over the agitation for govern-
ment ownership of all the railways,
including the Canadian Pacific."

"Not all of the co-operative social-
ists, advocates of state socialism and
proponents of what is called com-
munality, from all the farmers, mer-
cantile and lumber associations com-
bined, could transfer the Canadian
Pacific Railroad to the Government,
even were the Government itself will-
ing," the editorial insists. "They
could eat it up, but they could not
hold it a single instant, as it is known
to-day and at its value to them to-day,
after they got it. . . . Canadians
need not go one step beyond their
own border to decide whether a gov-
ernment-owned road can maintain its
most valuable asset. It is just be-
cause it cannot be done that part of
the prairie press has for some months
past wished to make up the deficits
of the government-owned roads by ex-
propriating the Canadian Pacific's
current profits. The idea is a chimera.
There would be no profits to divide
up."

"Less than one-sixth of the com-
pany's stock is owned by Canadians;
less than one-seventh of the share-
holders are Canadians. Canadians are
both honorable and capable in busi-
ness matters. Certainly they would
not disturb that one security which
has contributed most to the country's
growth, and has by its stability and
merits lifted Canadian investments to
a position of great repute and strength
in the financial markets of the world,
without at least consulting these
shareholders."

"If they did, no one would suffer
more than the great farming classes
of the west whose exports would no
longer receive price stimulation from
a growing foreign investment market
which constantly rectifies the inequal-
ities of adverse Canadian trade bal-
ances. Western Canada's deadliest
enemy has been the ghost of single
tax. It has successfully withstood
that temptation to reaction and decay.
On grounds of both good faith and
expediency, it will not 'Trans-conti-
nentalize' the Canadian Pacific."

WISE.

(Birmingham Age-Herald)
"Lend me \$10 until I see you again."
"I'd rather not put it just that way."
"What do you mean?"
"Suppose I lend you \$10 until I see you
again. In the circumstances my vision
is apt to be much keener than yours."

It is better to receive than to do a
wrong.—Cicero.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PROBATIONERS. Ex-
perience not necessary. Apply, Welland
Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

WANTED FOR WEAVE ROOM—MAN
with some experience in weaving de-
partment, to assist loom fixer; good op-
portunity to learn fixing; steady job and
good wages; immediate or early engage-
ment. Apply, stating age, experience,
etc., to Silingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brant-
ford, Ont.

HONEY ORDERS.

IT IS ALWAYS SAFE TO SEND A
Dominion Express Money Order.
Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE.

RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN
furniture. Assorted sizes. Never
used. Will be sold at a bargain.
Send Canada Ready Print Co., Hamil-
ton, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. Good
prints; finishing a specialty; frames
and everything at lowest prices; quick
service. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick
Avenue, Toronto.

BEES WANTED.

PURE-BRED ITALIAN BEES WANTED
in 10-frame Langstroth Hives for
spring delivery. Must be free from dis-
ease. The Root Canadian House, 79
Jarvis Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR
all kinds of poultry. Write for
quotations to the Harris Abattoir Co.,
Limited, St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN
and light sewing at home. Whole or
spare time, good pay; work sent any dis-
tance. Charges paid. Send stamps for
particulars. National Manufacturing
Company, Montreal.

YOU CAN MAKE \$5 TO \$75 WEEKLY,
writing show cards at home. Easy
learned by our simple method. No
 canvassing or soliciting. We sell your
work. Write for particulars,
AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL,
801 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ARTICLES WANTED FOR CASH

Old Jewellery, Plate, Silver, Curios,
Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Lace,
Old China, Cut Glass, Ornaments, Watch-
es, Rings, Table Ware.

Write or send by Express to
B. M. & T. JENKINS, LIMITED
ANTIQUES GALLERIES,
28 and 30 College Street Toronto, Ont.

SHIPS AND THEIR SIZE.

Why You Cannot Compare the
Vessels According to Tonnage.

The different uses of tonnage terms
when speaking of ships are causes of
confusion to the lay mind, states Cap-
tain C. A. McAllister, engineer-in-
chief, United States coastguard, in the
Popular Science Monthly. For ex-
ample, steamship companies in order
to impress upon the travelling public
the size and consequent relative safety
of their craft, will advertise the sail-
ing of a certain steamer of 20,000 tons,
meaning, of course, gross tons. The
company's agent, in entering her at
the custom house, will take great
precaution to certify that she is of
only 7,340 tons when paying tonnage
taxes. He then is referring to her net
tonnage, and, in fact, that standard is
used only when paying dues or taxes.

Displacement tonnage is almost ex-
clusively applied to warships, as they
do not carry cargoes. Strange to say,
the tonnage of a battleship varies al-
most hourly, as coal or other light
objects are used or taken on board.
The tonnage of warships is, however,
fixed. They are referred to in terms
of the fixed tonnage.

A statement that a 10,000 ton battle-
ship sank a 10,0