

HISTORY OF THE YEAR

UNEXPECTED EVENTS HAVE FURNISHED SURPRISES.

It Was Hoped That War Would End in 1917, but the Russian Revolution upset the calculations of the Allies—Important Changes Have Taken Place in Canada.

It must be admitted that the past year was in many ways disappointing to the Allies. Last January it was confidently stated that the war would be over by Christmas, and now there are men who believe that it may last two years longer. This change was mainly due to the revolution in Russia, which added one more democracy to the brotherhood of nations. Unfortunately for the Allies, however, the revolution and the reaction from autocracy to democracy have combined to cause a radical wave to sweep over the Slavs. Revolution has followed revolution, and the end of the year finds the extreme radicals in control. It will be some years before Russia becomes normal, with a moderate and progressive government. In the meantime the Germans have profited by the collapse of Russia. They have been enabled to secure fresh troops for the French and Italian fronts. Military experts believe that the Allies must now face the most important crisis of the war. They will have to hold back the overwhelming forces of the Teutons until the American army is ready to take the field. Then the deferred victory will come.

When the Germans decided to resume their ruthless submarine campaign, they took a step that brought the United States into the war. The war lords believed that the U-boats would bring the Allies to their knees before Uncle Sam could give them any aid, so the Kaiser risked this powerful addition to his enemies. The submarine did not accomplish what the Germans expected, and the British now have the U-boat menace well in hand, one of the great triumphs of the year. The United States entered the war, and will shortly be ready to give valuable assistance. The three great democracies—Great Britain, France, and the United States, will probably be one of the most important events in the history of the world. The friendship cemented in war should alter the entire future of our civilization. The great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family are completely reconciled. That is the most significant happening of 1917, and it offsets the many disappointments of the year.

Even without the assistance of Russia, the Allies made steady advances all summer. Their outstanding setback was the Italian disaster. The Germans, having used pacifist propaganda to weaken the morale of the Italian troops, launched a great offensive, and are now invading Italy. In other fields the Allies have made important gains. The British now occupy Bagdad and Jerusalem, the British in Mesopotamia and Palestine, and late in the year they cleared the final handful of defenders out of German East Africa, the last of the Hun colonies. On the Western front, with the exception of the defeat at Cambrai, the Allies have been invariably successful. Canada has voiced its determination to have conscription and to stay in the war to the finish. The adoption of the Union Government idea may alter the whole face of our politics, and by process of evolution that system of governing the country will possibly lead to important changes in our national life. The chief danger and problem in this country is the bitter race hatred that has been fomented this year. At the present moment Quebec is lined up solidly against the English portion of the Dominion. The situation may yet lead to an acute crisis, and Canada, as a nation, must face and solve this difficulty in the future.

JANUARY.
1. The Russians announced the evacuation of the Roumanian Province of Dobruja.
2. The Germans occupied Braila.
3. The French forces left Piraeus in Greece on account of the demonstration of the royalists against the democratic allies.
4. Sir Frederick Borden, former Minister of Militia in the Laurier Cabinet, died at Cannings, N.S.
5. Capt. Fred Selous, the famous big game hunter, was killed in action.
6. The Allied Governments sent an ultimatum to Greece regarding the pro-German attitude of King Constantine and his advisers.
7. The Germans occupied Polishkai. The speaker Seigny joined the Borden Cabinet.
8. Portuguese soldiers arrived on the French front and began to take an active part in the war against Germany.
9. Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned.
10. Greece accepted the Allied ultimatum, though it later turned out that the acceptance was insincere.
11. The Allied Governments answered the peace note issued by President Wilson shortly before the end of the year. They declared that the war would have to continue until the Central Powers relinquished their purpose to dominate the world by brute force.
12. Anzac troops destroyed the Turkish position at Rafa in Palestine.
13. The Allies issued their final warning to Greece.
14. All neutral diplomats were ordered to leave Bucharest.
15. Admiral Dewey, the United States seaman, the hero of Manila Bay, died in his 80th year.

FEBRUARY.
1. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and resumed those with the British.
2. The United States Government urged all Americans to leave Germany as soon as possible.
3. China made the official threat to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.
4. A revolution that Germany had fomented in Cuba burst into flame, but it was suppressed in less than a month.
5. The British troops advanced on the Ancre.
6. The Turks were defeated by the British near Kut-el-Amara.
7. Major-General Frederick Funkhouser, who commanded the American standing army, died suddenly.
8. Sir Robert Borden reached England to take part in the Imperial Conference.
9. The Germans retired three miles on the Ancre, making the greatest retreat in two years, under cover of a fog.
10. The result of the battle of the Somme, and definitively stamped that great offensive carried on by the British during the summer of 1916 as a victory for General Haig's troops.
11. The Brunswick Government met defeat at the polls.
12. The United States Government voted \$100,000,000 for war purposes.
13. The British occupied Kut-el-Amara after a sweeping victory over the Turks. The disaster that General Maude suffered at this spot during the first year of the war.
14. The Provincial Legislature of Ontario gave votes to the women of the province.
15. It was discovered that Germany had proposed to Mexico and Japan that these two countries should attack the United States before that nation could be ready for war.
16. Gommecourt, on the western front in France, was captured by the British.

MARCH.
1. President Wilson was empowered by Congress to arm American ships to fight the submarines.
2. The Germans settled down in new positions after their great retreat, and the Hindenburg line was first heard about.
3. The British announced that 185,000 slaves in German East Africa had been given their freedom.
4. The United States Congress expired without taking any decisive action against Germany. This was the result of a handful of traitors, described by President Wilson as a "little group of wilful men."
5. British troops over the entire Somme front to defend.
6. Count Zeppelin died suddenly.
7. The failure of his great plan to use the zeppelins to destroy England broke his heart.
8. The British under General Maude captured Bagdad from the Turks. This success was particularly interesting to Canadians because General Maude was aide-camp to Lord Minto and became widely known in the Dominion.
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18. Earl of Elgin died in Scotland. Canadians were interested in the Scotch nobleman because he was born in the Dominion during the days of political storm and stress when responsible government was being established here.
19. Two small naval engagements took place in the North Sea. Several German war vessels were destroyed while attempting to leave Zeebrugge on account of the ice.
20. Earl of Cromer, one of the greatest of British statesmen, who made his name by his handling of the Egyptian situation, died suddenly.
21. The Kaiser hoisted the black flag. It was officially announced by the German Government that the ruthless submarine campaign would be resumed at once.
22. The most important incident in the month of January was the announcement of Germany's return to the campaign of piracy. For many months the brutal element in the Hun Government had been advocating the adoption of this form of warfare. They promised that it would starve England and end the war before the end of June. At last the more humane and progressive German statesmen were defeated and the war lords got control. It was generally recognized even in Germany that the ruthless warfare might cause a rupture with the United States, but the war lords believed that they could bring the war to an end before the Americans could be ready to give the Allies any effective assistance. Their diplomats did everything possible to delay the action of the United States during February and March, and were ably assisted by the pro-German politicians in the United States. Their prophecy that the submarine warfare would end the war before misadventure had miscarried, and they also woefully miscalculated regarding the United States.

APRIL.
1. The United States declared war against Germany at a special meeting of Congress.
2. A Brazilian ship was sunk by a U-boat.
3. The United States seized 91 German ships in the various harbors of the country.
4. General Byng captured Vimy Ridge with 11,000 prisoners and 100 guns. This was one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Canadian army.
5. Labor deputies failed in an attempt to upset the new Russian Government and establish a separate peace with Germany.
6. The Dominion Government placed wheat on the list of free importations.
7. French captured Auberne.
8. Germans burned a number of Roumanian towns.
9. French won a battle in the Champagne.
10. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour arrived at Halifax on his way to Washington.
11. A fight occurred in the English Channel. The sailors on the British warship boarded the German vessel and fought its defenders hand to hand. It was one of the most picturesque incidents of the war.
12. The Canadians captured Arleux from the Germans.
13. The Germans were pushed back in the Champagne by General Nivelle's troops.
MAY.
1. Carranza took oath of office as the first constitutional president of Mexico.
2. The Canadians captured Fresnoy.
3. Village of Craonne was taken by the French, who dislodged the enemy from their last position on Ladon's Walk.
4. Bishop Mills of the Anglican Diocese of Ontario died at Kingston.
5. Venizelos Greeks clashed with the Bulgarians.
6. The National Coalition Ministry was returned to power in Australia with majorities in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.
7. General Ruzsky was removed from the command of the Russian troops.
8. General Viviani was received at Ottawa by a joint session of the House of Commons and the Senate.
9. Premier Borden reached Quebec on his way back from the Imperial Conference.
10. German Chancellor refused to discuss the peace terms of the Teutonic powers.
11. General Petain was appointed commander-in-chief of the French armies in place of General Nivelle.
12. Hon. Joseph Choate, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain, died in New York.
13. British Prime Minister made a big speech regarding the Irish Free State to the leaders of the two parties. This was the first

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JUNE.
1. General Brusilov was appointed the new commander-in-chief of the Russian army.
2. British and German air squadrons battled over the Thames, and eight of the raiders were brought down.
3. German destroyers were sunk in a fight off Zeebrugge. The Cossacks condemned the idea of a separate peace with Germany.
4. Sir Wilfrid Laurier definitely rejected the coalition proposals made by Premier Borden.
5. Lord Northcliffe, who was chosen head of the British War Mission, was called off, as the representative socialist from several nations refused to meet with the blood-stained Germans.
6. General Pershing, commander of the United States Expeditionary Force, arrived in England.
7. Russians rejected the German plan for a separate peace.
8. The Italians seized Janina in Greece.
9. The Conscription Bill was introduced in the Canadian House of Commons.
10. The Italians captured Agulio Pass.
11. King Constantine of Greece abdicated, under pressure exerted by the Allies. The Crown Prince was passed over on account of his pro-German feelings, and Prince Alexander became King of Greece.
12. General Byng retired from command of the Canadian army in France.
13. It was announced that the crisis which had threatened to end in a revolution, was definitely passed.
14. Hon. W. J. Hanna was appointed food controller for the Dominion of Canada.
15. The report of the Mesopotamia Commission was published, fixing blame for the Kut-el-Amara disaster.
16. The Liberal Government in Saskatchewan was returned to power with a large majority.
17. General Allenby took control of the British forces in the Holy Land, as successor of Sir Archibald Murray.

JULY.
1. The Jubilee of Confederation was celebrated throughout the Dominion.
2. The Russians won a big battle against the Germans. Kerensky led the armies into action in person.
3. Sir Herbert Tree, the famous actor, died suddenly at his home in London.
4. Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese revolutionary, escaped from the revolutionists who were endeavoring to establish the old regime in China.
5. The Military Service Act passed in the Canadian House of Commons with a majority of 63.
6. The Russians assumed the offensive in Galicia.
7. The restored emperor of China had a short reign. Sun Yat-sen abdicated for the second time after a few days on the throne. The Krupp Works at Essen were bombed.
8. British airmen raided Constantinople.
9. The cabinet crisis occurred in Berlin.
10. The Arab king of Hejaz seized the Turkish posts on the Red Sea.
11. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain resigned from the British Cabinet on account of the report criticizing the Mesopotamia campaign.
12. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany resigned. He was said to be formulating peace terms when the war lords forced him out of office. The incident was a distinct triumph for the military.
13. Dr. Michaelis, a nonentity and a stop-gap, became the Imperial Chancellor.
14. Sir Edward Carson joined the British War Cabinet.
15. The Russians retired from Kalusz.
16. Premier Borden had to withdraw the motion extending the term of the Dominion Parliament, as a large number of anti-conscriptionist Liberals were opposed to the extension. The general election became a necessity.

AUGUST.
1. German armies again assumed offensive against the Russians.
2. General Korniloff was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian forces.
3. British completed the re-capture of St. Julien.
4. The Military Governor of Petrograd was assassinated. Premier Kerensky of Russia resigned, but subsequently consented to resume office.
5. The Canadian Senate endorsed conscription.
6. Sir Richard McBride, former Premier of British Columbia, died suddenly in London.
7. A Cabinet of moderates was formed to control the affairs of Russia.
8. British scored a success in Belgium, offsetting the German victory on the Dutch front.
9. Hon. Arthur Henderson resigned from the British War Cabinet. He was the representative of the Socialists and Laborites, and was in favor of permitting delegates to attend the Socialist congress in Stockholm. Over that issue he split with Premier Lloyd George.
10. German aeroplanes bombed Sebastopol.
11. Sir William Mortimer Clarke, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died.
12. Benedict made a proposal of peace to the warring nations.
13. The Canadian troops captured Lens.
14. The Chinese Government definitely stated that their republic was at war with Germany.
15. British captured Langemarck.
16. The Italians started an offensive against the Austrians.
17. Hon. Robert Rogers left the Borden Cabinet.
18. The Vatican denied that Austria's influence was responsible for the peace note.
19. British defeated the Turks north-east of Bagdad.
20. King George conferred the Grand Order of the Bath on James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Berlin for his services on behalf of British prisoners.
21. The Russians evacuated portions of the Riga section without striking a blow in its defence.
22. Italians scored a great victory over the Austrians, capturing 20,000 men and 60 cannon.
23. The Russian State Council opened and Kerensky was greeted with great enthusiasm.
24. President Wilson rejected the Pope's peace offer, and his reply was used to express the stand of the Allies. He declared that no peace would be made with the Hohenzollerns.
25. The Governor-General signed the Military Service Act.
26. The Italians stormed and captured San Gabriele.
27. Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada and always a warm friend of the Dominion, died in England.
SEPTEMBER.
1. Four German warships were sunk by the British mosquito fleet off Jutland.
2. The Germans crossed the Drina, and started an offensive with Riga as its object.
3. The Russians evacuated Riga without striking a blow, and the Germans entered the city. This incident indicated to the Allies the existence of treachery.
4. United States sailors were mobbed by Sinn Feiners in Cork because the Americans were Allies of the British.
5. German fleet arrived at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.
6. The discovery that the Swedish legation in the Argentine had been used for the sending of official cipher messages to Berlin almost caused a breach between the United States and Sweden.
7. General Korniloff started a revolution against Kerensky.
8. Premier Kerensky of Russia defeated and captured Korniloff.
9. A mob in Buenos Ayres fired the German business houses in that city, and the minister Count Luxburg was ordered to leave the Argentine.
10. Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria died.
11. Russia declared a republican state.
12. The Argentine decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.
13. The Quebec Bridge was completed.
14. British made terrible smash in the Tyres sector.
15. Premier Borden gave Jacobstadt and other cities on the Drina.
16. Violent assaults by the Crown Prince's army failed completely.

OCTOBER.
1. Soldiers had to quell a great peace riot in Essen.
2. General Falkenhayn took command of the Turkish troops.
3. Two Liberals, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, entered the Borden Cabinet.
4. Arabs in revolt again. The Turks joined the British in Palestine.
5. Peru and Uruguay severed relations with Germany, adding two more nations to the enemies of the Central Powers.
6. Pope Benedict called on the Teutons to cease raiding open cities.
7. General Korniloff was fully vindicated when tried for rebellion against the Russian Provisional Government.
8. A Union Government was formed at Ottawa by Premier Borden.
9. The Russians defeated the Kurds.
10. Vice-Admiral von Capelle resigned on account of a mutiny in the German navy.
11. The Germans seized an island in the Riga Gulf.
12. The famous female German spy, "Eye of the Morning" was shot in Paris.
13. The Germans seized Moon Island from the Russians.
14. The Russian fleet sailed from Moon Sound, and the Germans occupied Dago Island.
15. German zeppelins raided England, and on their way back the French aviators brought down six of them.
16. Petain's troops smashed the German lines on the plains, taking 25 cannon and 1,500 prisoners.
17. The Italian Government resigned office when a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies failed to carry.
18. Defeat of Italian troops by the Germans and Austrians developed into one of the greatest disasters of the war. The line was shaken from the Adriatic Sea to the Julian Alps. The Canadians captured Belle Vue spur.
19. American troops captured their first German prisoner on the French front.
20. Canadians advanced to the outskirts of Passchendaele in Flanders.
NOVEMBER.
1. British occupied Beersheba.
2. Count von Hertling became Chancellor of Germany, succeeding Dr. Michaelis who resigned after a short and futile term in office.
3. Germans started a revolt in Berlin.
4. British destroyed the Gates of Gaza.
5. First Americans captured by Germans in France.
6. Rev. Dr. Carman, for many years leader of Methodism in Canada, died.
7. Canadians captured Passchendaele, the last of the remaining German defences on the famous ridge.
8. Another revolution occurred in Russia. Petrograd was seized by the Bolsheviks, giving Lenin and Trotsky control. Premier Kerensky escaped from Petrograd.
9. General Maude occupied Telkrik.
10. A new combination of French, British, and Italian strategists took control of the Italian army, replacing General Cadorna.
11. The Bolsheviks proposed a three-month armistice so that an attempt might be made to arrange peace.
12. General Allenby captured Askaniya.
13. The Italian army, thoroughly reorganized, settled down to defend a new line on the Piave.
14. Clemenceau became premier of France, succeeding Painleve, who was forced to resign when M. Thomas, the leader of the Socialist wing, refused to support his Cabinet on account of the imperialistic tendencies of certain of its members.
15. The British occupied Jaffa, the port of Jerusalem.
16. General Byng made a great thrust at Cambrai, advancing over five miles the biggest success of the year.
17. Sir Leander Starr Jameson, remembered for the famous Jameson raid, died in South Africa.
DECEMBER.
1. The Germans made counter-attacks at Cambrai, and retook a part of the ground. It was the most serious defeat that the British had suffered at the hands of the Germans since the spring of 1915.
2. East Africa was announced to be completely cleared of Germans, so that the last of the Kaiser's colonies—with the exception of Bulgaria and Austria—became a British possession.
3. An ammunition ship collided with another boat in Halifax Harbor, causing an explosion that wrecked the city, causing the death of over a thousand.
4. This was the most serious disaster in the history of Canada.
5. General Allenby occupied Hebron.
6. The United States declared war against Austria.
7. The Cossacks started a revolution against the Bolsheviks.
8. The British captured Jerusalem.
9. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a former Premier of Canada, died at Belleville.
10. An armistice was signed between the Russians and the Germans, and peace negotiations will continue until January 12, 1918.
11. The Union Government of Canada was returned to power by a large majority.

of a series of moves in connection with this troubled question that finally led to the meeting of the Irish Convention, which may be remembered as one of the most important events of the year if it finds a peaceful solution for the old problem.
16. The British announced that all German colonies are to be retained after the war.
17. The Italians captured Duino from the Austrians.
18. General Haig's troops completed the capture of Bellecourt.
19. Sir Robert Borden announced in the House of Commons that he intended to conscript the manpower of Canada.
20. President Wilson announced that an expeditionary force of 28,000 men would go to France at once under the command of General Pershing. The President also declined to authorize Colonel Roosevelt's volunteer army.
21. Herbert C. Hoover was appointed food administrator of the United States.
22. Borden decided to enter the war against Germany.
23. The Italians smashed the Austrian lines in the Carso.
24. Hon. A. J. Balfour said farewell to the United States.
25. Hon. A. J. Balfour arrived in Canada.
26. Premier Borden conferred with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and made an effort to organize a national government in Canada.

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2. Japan proclaimed a Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, and in future will safeguard the interests of China.
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SOME ECONOMIC REQUIRING

Though oranges best, and most berries should also be used to the variety of using them in mac will be found to improvement.

ORANGE
2 cups flour
4 teaspoon
1 teaspoon
4 tablesp
2 cup mill
2 cup suga
4 oranges
Grated rin
1 cup wat
Mix and sift fl
salt. With tips of
tablespoons of but
with milk. Roll o
and cover with sm
pulp. Mix sugar,
maining butter, an
it over the orange
together; sprinkle
surround with wa
thirty minutes. S
lemon sauce.

ORANGE S
1 cup oran
1 teaspoon
1 cup suga
Juice and l
one lemon
Put the ingredie
and boil for fift
strain. This sauc
sterilized glass jar,
be found convenie
an emergency.

ECONOMY P
1 tablep
Few grain
2 cup suga
1 cup bolli
2 tablep
2 tablep
Few grain
Few grain
Mix corn starch,
add water gradual
and boil for five
the fire; add lemo
seasonings.

ROLLED O
2 cups butte
1 cup suga
Grated rin
1 tablep
1 tablep
2 cup orang
2 cup flour
Cream butter; gra
and orange-rind, be
solve the soda in col
the orange juice, an
the flour to the thin
mixture in the thin
a well buttered shee
crete oven. When t
quickly roll each sq
the handle of a woo

LEMON DR
1/2 cup butter
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg
2 teaspoon
2 tablep
2 tablep
Grated rin
1/2 cup flour
Cream the butter
and the egg, beaten
solved in hot water
grated rind, and th
drop from a tablesp
baking-sheet, and b
To make crisp cool
half cups flour v
thoroughly, roll v
sugar, cut out and b