

pepper, stir frequently. The juices of the vegetables should prove moisture enough added to the broth. Boil this an hour and a half or nearly. They require to be thoroughly cooked so that there will be no juice to drain off, but as in soups, all the mineral materials of the vegetables will remain in the stew. Scraps of meat may be added also to the stew.

This is the third season we have had no apples for cider to add to the cider vinegar. The supply of vinegar was getting low, so I added fresh, clean rainwater, adding to it baking molasses to sweeten, fruit juices and

syrop drippings, and cooked the parings of apples in water, strained and added that also. Now I have a lot of good vinegar. I also cooked the skins and stones of peaches and added that juice.

As currants are expensive and scarce, I use instead dried apples prepared as for Farmer's Fruit Cake. The recipe calls for three cups of dried apples soaked over night in water. In the morning chop apples through vegetable chopper—add the cider from the apples to the vinegar—and simmer for an hour and a half or two

hours, having added one or one and a half cups of baking syrop. The syrop makes the apples sweet, rich in flavor and a dark, fruity color. I put this cooked apple and syrop mixture in a jar and use what I want in making a suet pudding or dark fruit sponge cake, adding seedless raisins for other fruit. Cake made with this fruit keeps moist and rich and has the appearance of lots of fruit.

These are a few of the many economies I use and would be glad to hear from others as to anything new.—"Tirra Ann."

Four Thousand Bushels of Corn

(Continued from page 14.)

want them or not. It would be impossible to raise crops without them." "Well, you can farm according to the professor if you want to, but I guess even he could learn a few things from us old corn growers."

"That's just what he is doing. He says he's learning as much from the farmers over in DeKalb county as they are learning from him. But you see he has the benefit of all the practical experience he has observed and a scientific education besides."

Mr. Hodgkinson shook his head incredulously. "We'll see what the judges have to say when husking time comes."

The next Sunday afternoon the blacksmith drove up in his automobile. "I thought you might want to see what your competitors' fields look like," he said to Jimmie. "Get Mary and your aunt, and we'll visit a few of them. My wife took the children to visit her family last week, and I've got to do something to pass away the afternoon."

They stopped in town for the preacher, and then drove over to the Wilson farm. The sight of Verne Wilson's cornfield had a sobering effect on both Jimmie and the preacher. Nor did the appearance of Ed. Cassidy's or Mr. Hodgkinson's forty make them any more cheerful. They visited several other fields, but none were so good as those three.

"I don't care, they aren't any better than ours," Mary maintained, stoutly. "We were in hopes they wouldn't be so good," Jimmie said.

"Not wishing them any ill luck, of course," added the preacher.

"You can be encouraged by the fact that your forties are looking as well as they are," the preacher said. "It's too early to tell much about the yield. I'll say one thing," he added, as they drove down to the peat forty. "Even if you don't get a prize, that is the best corn I ever saw on the McKeone place."

"I guess that could be said of a good many farms round Duketon," remarked the preacher. "The colonel is so much pleased over the results of the contest already that he can't talk about anything else."

Toward the end of June the five judges of Colonel Edwards' corn-growing contest made a preliminary visit to all the fields that had been entered, in order to measure them and make a few notes on their appearance. When they came to the peat forty, the judges, who were all farmers from other parts of the county, stopped in surprise. They were still more astonished when Jimmie told them how many crops the peat land had raised.

"That beats anything I ever saw on an old peat field!" one of the judges exclaimed. "What did you do to it?"

As Jimmie was about to reply, he saw Mary running across the meadow; she was frantically waving her straw hat.

"The crows have broken into the preacher's corn!" she cried, as soon as she was near enough to make herself heard.

Deserting the judges, Jimmie ran to the preacher's forty. He found that it was not his own crows, but Sam Walker's, that had broken into the corn. They were greedily devouring the tender leaves and stalks. Jimmie had no dog, and alone and on foot he could do little with the hungry cattle. He had almost reached the limit of his patience, when Sam and his shepherd dog came up; the three made short work of getting the crows back into their own pasture.

(Continued next week)

The Military



Service Act, 1917

DON'T DELAY! Do It TODAY

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT is passed; the Proclamation issued October 13th. It is now the bounden duty of every man in Class One to report for service or claim exemption. This includes all bachelors and widowers without children (not otherwise excepted) who were 20 years old on the 13th October, 1917, and whose 34th birthday did not occur before January 1st, 1917.

What To Do

Go to your Post Office and ask for the form for reporting for service or for claiming exemption. The form contains clear instructions for filling in. Do this not later than **NOVEMBER 10th**.

Beware of the Last Minute Rush

With so many thousands of reports and claims to be dealt with, the rush of Class One Men will grow heavier day by day. You will waste less of your time and serve your own best interests if you avoid the inevitable rush on the last days.

The law is being enforced with the Government and the People firmly behind it. Obey the law. Do it today.

Issued by
The Military Service Council

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