

RUNNING WATER IN THE HOME IS A GREAT BOON

The Pneumatic System May Be Installed in a Farm House at Moderate Cost.

Providing a satisfactory water-works system for the home is something of a problem. In far too many farm residences no better provision is made to supply water than the pumps of well and cistern, perhaps many yards from the kitchen. Of course the cost of installation has always stood in the way—hence the problem aforementioned. But now since different excellent systems have been devised especially for the farmer, comparatively cheap, easily operated and very efficient, the expense is not so troublesome a factor. Certainly the benefits derived far outweigh the cost.

Few, perhaps, but are scions of the advantages of running water in the house. But too often the investment possibilities are not considered. It pays, of course, to purchase a binder or build a silo because crops couldn't be cut or stock fed economically otherwise. The labor-saving and feed-saving possibilities are so apparent that few doubt them. Hence binders and silos are accepted as improvements over old methods that must be adopted as matters of course.

An investment that pays. But when it comes to an improvement in the house! Well, the old way accomplishes its end—the family is supplied with water—and that's often the end of it. It pays in comfort, of course, but it doesn't appear to be a paying investment in dollars and cents. And yet it is logical to suppose that the wife and mother can work as efficiently by employing methods and using machinery her mother did before her? It doesn't stand to reason. And efficiency is a matter of money, whether it be developed in the house or in the fields. A waterworks system will promote the health of the family, will save wrinkles and backaches, and will make life more pleasant. That's argument enough for it, surely.

The advantages definitely enumerated make a long list. Cleanliness re-

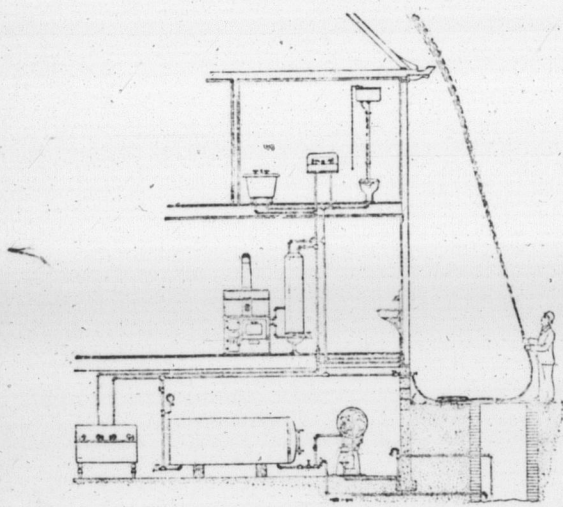
much of it and would be grateful for better bathing accommodation.

Helps to Swat the Fly. Among other hygienic advantages there need be no kitchen and laundry slops thrown about the yard. This produces a breeding ground for flies. If slops be thrown continually in one place, especially if it be shaded, malarial or typhoid are often germinated. The sanitary toilet in the bathroom removes another cause of these same troubles.

There are various devices in use, by means of which the rural home may enjoy the advantages of a domestic waterworks system. Some of the old or schemes have been improved upon. There is the windmill system, which is not entirely satisfactory on still days unless precautions have been taken. The elevated tank into which water is pumped by hand, windmill hydraulic pump, or other power, is a good system. The disadvantages are that the tank must be elevated, in attic, hay-mow, tower or on high land. In the latter the water is liable to freeze. The attic is generally used, but there is danger of leaks causing damage. Then, too, in the elevated tank, soft water has usually been used, so that the pressure and supply are at the mercy of the season.

In recent years the pneumatic tank or compressed air system has been giving entire satisfaction in thousands of homes in Canada. The large steel tank is placed in the cellar or stable, or underground, so that damage from leaks and freezing in winter are avoided. The airtight tank is fitted with a water glass and pressure gauge. These register the height of water and the pressure, so that when the water falls extra air may be pumped in. The tank may be placed upright or horizontally.

With the pneumatic system the water is pumped into the tank at the bottom, and as it rises it compresses the air in the tank into a small space at the top. When a tap is opened the



Sectional View of Residence in which a Pneumatic System has been installed. This may be Operated by Hand or Power.

quires more water for culinary purposes than sometimes is used, because of the inconvenience of securing it, when it must be carried in a pail.

Then instead of cold water always on tap, the drinking supply is frequently rendered unwholesome, warm and stale after being exposed for hours in the house. There may be hot water also which saves heating water in vessels for culinary, bath and laundry purposes. Time and labor are greatly economized on wash-days by the stationary tubs under taps of hot and cold water from which the water drains away. The well kept kitchen sink, with a sink board and strainer, provides a handy place for dishwashing.

The bathroom with basin and bath tub saves much time and greatly increases the comfort of bathing. Nothing is so refreshing as the warm plunge after a day of baking over a hot stove in summer. Plenty of warm water and soap will remove the dust better, after the haying or threshing is done, than a swim. The farmer's lady may not be handy to a creek anyway.

The baby's daily bath and the Saturday round-up of the older children are not so arduous for the mother with an up-to-date bathroom. The running hot water helps the young farmer scour his hands and remove the stubble from his face when he is in a hurry to call on her. Frequent bathing is necessary to clean healthy skins and bodies.

Hard working farm dwellers require

Well Mated.

"Are they well mated?" "Perfectly! He likes to make money and she likes to spend it."

Most domestic unhappiness is caused by the stubborn insistence on the part of one or the other in being boss.

Papa—"Yes, my son if you want to learn anything well you must begin at the bottom." Little Bobby—"How about swimming, pa?"

Kisses are the real thing only when backed up by the heart.

Somehow or other we never care to spend much time with the man who isn't really as mean as he appears to be.

Tramp—"Yes, I rode a bike once, but I had to give it up." Cyclist—"Why?" Tramp—"Well, you see, the owner was a comin' up behind, and the policeman had a rope stretched across the front!"

THE FASHIONS

The Sport Shirt and Skirt.

For true sport, the vacation girl must dress the part, whether her outing be a tramping tour, a camping trip, a mountain climb, or just the conventional round of tennis, golf, and boating. This annual week or two of freedom, open air and sunshine must carry us through another year, so let us make the most of our outing.

Perhaps the most comfortable general outfit for the girl who likes a long cross-country tramp, is the short skirt of coruoy, with heavy tan boots, not too high, well oiled to prevent wetting through, a soft tan flannel shirt, made on the order of a man's, with pockets, and soft roll collar, and a soft felt or Panama hat, which is light of weight and wide enough of brim to keep the face from burning.

There are many effective blouses, cut Russian or modified midly fashion, developed in these soft silks, linens, and novelty fabrics, and commonly called sport blouses, being appropriately worn for the various daytime occasions aside from sports. An especially pretty design is shown here, combined with a skirt of white serge. This model slips on over the head, and is made of the new glove silk, in black and white stripes; the blouse is smartly trimmed with collar, cuffs, and girdle of the serge. Such a costume is charming and sensible for the girl who plays tennis and indulges in similar sports, and it may be worn quite as appropriately by the girl who merely looks on.

Sporting and Walking Shoes.

Whether it is the influence of the sports fad, or just a natural reaction from uncomfortable heels and pointed toes, one sees numbers of sensible women wearing by smartly dressed women these days. Of course there is the distinct sports shoe for tennis, or golf, with rubber sole and heel, and the heavy tramping or hunting boot. But there is another shoe, a typical walking shoe, which is beginning to be seen on the street, worn with the smartly tailored suit of serge or linen; this shoe or shoe has a broad heel, a round toe and a generally sensible, smart appearance. One of the most charming low shoes of the season, worn for the street, with a tailored suit, is of patent leather with heels which resemble closely the old-fashioned spring heels of the child's shoe. These are smart, new, and comfortable. For those who find the backward tilt of the low heel rather uncomfortable at first, there comes an air cushion or inside heel which may be slipped into the shoe, adding to the comfort and giving the same effect as the outside heel of rubber.

White buckskin and canvas shoes, with leather trimmings, or plain, are popular for general sports wear, with the white or colored linen suit; the plain black or tan walking shoe is favored for rough wear. Silk stockings are seldom worn for sports purposes; a good heavy hosiery or cotton is preferable.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Dept. W.

ed at home to be as effective as those purchased, and much less expensive. The striped linen suit, with plain coat, illustrated here, is a perfectly appropriate suit for the beach, boardwalk, or general daytime wear. The blouse is one of the new middys, effectively trimmed with collar, cuffs, and wide, roomy pockets of the striped material used for the skirt.

A smart little sport coat of one of the striped silks, glove or jersey, may be appropriately worn with various frocks and on various occasions. For instance it is not out of place to slip on one of these soft silken coats over the dance or afternoon frock, if one is chilly, and there is no danger of crushing the frock; and they are quite the usual thing to wear over the lingerie dress, either for daytime or evening.

There are many effective blouses, cut Russian or modified midly fashion, developed in these soft silks, linens, and novelty fabrics, and commonly called sport blouses, being appropriately worn for the various daytime occasions aside from sports. An especially pretty design is shown here, combined with a skirt of white serge. This model slips on over the head, and is made of the new glove silk, in black and white stripes; the blouse is smartly trimmed with collar, cuffs, and girdle of the serge. Such a costume is charming and sensible for the girl who plays tennis and indulges in similar sports, and it may be worn quite as appropriately by the girl who merely looks on.

Sporting and Walking Shoes.

Whether it is the influence of the sports fad, or just a natural reaction from uncomfortable heels and pointed toes, one sees numbers of sensible women wearing by smartly dressed women these days. Of course there is the distinct sports shoe for tennis, or golf, with rubber sole and heel, and the heavy tramping or hunting boot. But there is another shoe, a typical walking shoe, which is beginning to be seen on the street, worn with the smartly tailored suit of serge or linen; this shoe or shoe has a broad heel, a round toe and a generally sensible, smart appearance. One of the most charming low shoes of the season, worn for the street, with a tailored suit, is of patent leather with heels which resemble closely the old-fashioned spring heels of the child's shoe. These are smart, new, and comfortable. For those who find the backward tilt of the low heel rather uncomfortable at first, there comes an air cushion or inside heel which may be slipped into the shoe, adding to the comfort and giving the same effect as the outside heel of rubber.

White buckskin and canvas shoes, with leather trimmings, or plain, are popular for general sports wear, with the white or colored linen suit; the plain black or tan walking shoe is favored for rough wear. Silk stockings are seldom worn for sports purposes; a good heavy hosiery or cotton is preferable.

These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer or from The McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Dept. W.

PLANNING NEW FENCES.

The Barb Wire Fence Is Not Necessary to Keep Animals Back.

In the old days when lumber was plentiful and land of not much value the zig-zag rail fence was very popular. One very serious objection to this fence, quite apart from the space it takes up, is that it makes a fertile breeding place for all sorts of pests. Clean cultivation—keeping the land free from weeds—is one of the best ways to keep the cut worm, and the army worm, as well as a host of other farm pests in check. This is impossible when rail fences are used.

There are many good kinds of fences, but taking everything into consideration, some kind of wire fence is the most satisfactory to use. It takes up but little space and makes it possible to plow and cultivate right up to the posts. In connection with wire fences, however, it should be remembered that barbed wire should not be used. Every year hundreds of animals are injured through getting cut with the barbs. If wire is of good quality and purchased from a reliable firm it will keep cattle and horses back just quite as well as the best rail fence—and it does not need to be reinforced with barbed wire.—Canadian Countryman.

Physician (at hospital)—"How did you happen to fall from the top of the ladder?" Patient—"A pretty woman was passing, and while trying to get a good look at her I slipped and fell." Physician—"Ah! the same old story, a woman at the bottom of it."

Free Map

The maps of the Porcupine and Coburn mining districts, in color, are now about ready for distribution to all who are interested. These will prove invaluable to those anxious to obtain success in the mining market.

The Issue is Limited
File Your Application at Once!

A Postcard Will Bring It.

Private wire connecting all markets.

HAMILTON B. WILLS
(Member Standard Stock Exchange)
4 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Seasonable Dishes.

Strawberry Cheese.—One-half box strawberries, one ten-cent cream cheese, one-fourth cup double cream. Crush strawberries, mash cheese, add cream and whip all three thoroughly together. If strawberries are not very sweet add sugar to taste. Chill and serve as accompaniment to plain dressed lettuce.

Spinach Cream.—One peck spinach, one-fourth cup butter, three tablespoons grated cheese, two eggs, one cup milk, salt and pepper to taste, cracker-crumbs. Wash spinach thoroughly and boil it for ten minutes without adding any water. Drain, chop fine and cook for a few moments in butter. Add cheese, salt and pepper, well-beaten egg yolks and milk. Mix well, fold in beaten whites, and pour into well-buttered mold dusted with cracker-crumbs. Steam forty-five minutes.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Two large, ripe cucumbers, one sliced onion, one stalk celery, one bay leaf, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup milk, one teaspoon onion juice, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon white pepper and yolks of two eggs, mixed with one tablespoon thick, sweet cream. Pare cucumbers and cut each into eight pieces lengthwise. Remove all seeds. Place in saucepan add onion, celery, bay leaf, salt and stock and cook at boiling point until tender. Put milk into double boiler and when hot add butter and flour, creamed together, and seasonings. Cook to consistency of thick cream. Beat egg yolks, add cream, and then sauce. Beat two minutes with egg beater. Drain cucumbers and place on hot dish. Serve in separate bowl.

Cherry Salads.—Cherries are basis of many refreshing fruit salads. For simple salad mix stoned cherries with equal parts of diced celery, and few chopped nuts. Serve with mayonnaise in which cherry juice replaces vinegar. For another salad, mix chopped almonds and sliced cucumbers with cherries and serve on lettuce leaf with French dressing. Pineapple, hazelnuts and cherries make another delicious combination. This salad should be served with mayonnaise whitened with whipped cream. Bananas, sliced or diced, mixed with pitted cherries and whipped cream dressing, garnish with either rose or nasturtium petals, make salad that is delicious and out of ordinary.

Stewed Chicken.—Cut large chicken into pieces as usual, wash and put in kettle with cold water to cover. After water comes to boil add two onions and three cloves of garlic, chopped; two laurel leaves and one tablespoon pulverized oregano. Other preferred herbs may be added or substituted for this in small portions. When chicken is tender salt to taste, but do not pepper. If it cooks too dry add water from time to time to keep fowl covered, but not floating. An hour before serving, and when fowl is almost done, add red or green peppers to flavor and one pint each of pitted olive oil and sherry. (Butter may be omitted.) After adding olives and peppers, cook one hour. When done there should be about one quart of liquid in kettle. No thickening is needed for gravy, except possibly a little paste of flour and water.

Southern Shortcake.—Take three cups of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder (or its equivalent of baking soda and cream of tartar), one-half cupful of the best butter, and sufficient rich milk to form a soft dough. Sift the baking powder, salt and flour together; rub the butter in with the finger tips and add the milk. Work quickly, handling the dough as little as possible. Roll into a thin sheet and bake in a round greased pan in a very quick oven (Brush over with melted butter, before putting into the oven, so that the crust will not harden. While the cake is baking, take two boxes of berries, hull them and divide the larger fruit from the smaller. Slightly crush the smaller fruit and sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar. When the cake is removed from the oven, allow it to cool slightly, then split open, spread with softener butter, and cover with a layer of the large berries. Dust with powdered sugar; pour over half the crushed fruit and syrup, place the upper half of the cake on top and pour over the rest of the fruit. Have the oven moderately warm, place the cake in it for four or five minutes and send to the table covered with powdered sugar. This cake, warm and fresh, eaten with the accompaniment of thick cream, will linger long in the memory of those fortunate enough to partake of it.

Food Thrift.

The importance of economical fare has been much discussed since the outbreak of war, and it is now generally recognized that it is not the quantity so much as the suitability, health and fitness. It is no good adhering to old-established conventions regarding the assumed substantial character of a diet closely allied to meat, and with the advent of warmer weather the produce of the garden may usefully be put forward in preference to animal foods, of which we

as a nation have always consumed too much.

There are many cheap substitutes for the expensive egg and bacon, at breakfast, and macaroni, rice and potatoes make good foundations for a number of satisfactory dishes. Pulse foods, oatmeal, macaroni, potatoes, artichokes, cauliflower and other vegetables afford an endless series of dishes in various combinations, with milk, cream or savory flavoring, grated cheese, curry, etc., at a cost less than the cost of a meat ration.

In a recent address on this subject, Dr. Robert Hutchinson said it has been estimated we could save at least 10 per cent. of the amount spent annually on the retail prices of food by the exercise of a little reasonable common sense. Brain workers and those engaged in sedentary occupations can eat less food with advantage. A saving in the consumption of food can be affected if less violent exercise is taken. Cheaper kinds of food can be used.

The least expensive source of protein or tissue-repairing material under present conditions are oatmeal, bread, peas, lentils and skim milk. The last named could be used in puddings. A saving of two pounds of meat per head a month is desirable in the case of most people, and a small dish of oatmeal porridge every day, while being much cheaper, would more than compensate for the energy-producing material thus lost. Despite a foolish prejudice which still lingers, marmosine is an excellent substitute for butter, being quite as digestible and nutritious. Cheese has its merits, but it is rather indigestible unless mixed with starchy foods.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Annual Report Shows Assets Approaching the Hundred Million Mark.

In presenting to the Shareholders the 53rd Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the General Manager expressed the policy of the Bank during the War as one of "Safety First"—maintaining a very strong position in cash and immediately available resources, ready for any emergency or development in these times of world wide financial uncertainty.

A study of the Bank's Annual Statement for the year ending April 29th, 1916, shows how fully this policy has been carried out. Assets which are or can be immediately converted into cash have reached a total of \$40,990,186—an increase of over Seven and Three-Quarter Millions from the remarkably good showing of a year ago.

By this policy of keeping well prepared and entrenched, the Merchants Bank of Canada has favorably impressed the depositing public at home and abroad, and deposits have grown in the twelve months covered by the statement by the considerable sum of Ten Millions, reaching a total of \$72,177,029.15. These deposits reflect a measure of confidence on the part of the public which has been very gratifying to the proprietors of the Bank.

Total Assets also show a very substantial increase of over Ten Million Dollars, and amount to \$96,361,303.67. This does not include any mortgages, while overdue debts and real estate, other than Bank Premises, total only \$341,549.47 or less than 2.5 of one per cent. of the total assets. Another year of such solid progress will bring the Merchants Bank of Canada well into the class of Hundred Million Dollar financial institutions.

Profits during the year were necessarily restricted by the policy of maintaining so high a ratio of liquid reserve or assets that could be converted immediately into cash. Current commercial loans and discounts in Canada, the main source of a Canadian Bank's profits, increased comparatively little from last year, and net profits fell off slightly to \$650,713.42. This, with the balance brought forward from the previous year, enabled the Bank to meet all dividend charges, contribute generously to patriotic and Red Cross funds, transfer \$150,000 to Contingent Fund, and carry forward \$250,984.12.

The feeling of the Directors as expressed at the Annual Meeting, is one of quiet yet complete confidence in the future prosperity of the Dominion, and a readiness to devote the growing resources of the Merchants Bank of Canada to sound development and up-building.

A slice of potato is an excellent thing to clean white cloth which has become discolored by hot cooking utensils.

HAVRE ENRICHED BY WAR TRAFFIC

BRITISH SOLDIERS, THROUGH THE FRENCH CITY.

Congestion of Ships Hindrance to Commerce and Danger to Navigation.

Havre has always been the most cosmopolitan port in France, but never before the war would you get three British halfpence and a Belgium sou in eight cents' worth of small change. That triviality is symbolic of the change of today—only half French, three-eighths British and an eighth Belgian, writes an Associated Press correspondent.

It is the influx of the British that has doubled the traffic of the port during the last 18 months, and congested the docks until scores of ships are at times seen lying for days together in the offing waiting for a spot to become vacant at the quays. The quays themselves are piled with bales of cotton, giving to the port a resemblance to New Orleans.

The cotton sheds, covering 20 acres of ground and fitted with 20 electric cranes, have become insufficient, and the bales are rolled upon the quays everywhere that a ship from new Orleans happens to find a berth.

Lack of Docking Facilities.

The traffic of the port of Havre, which amounted to 5,400,000 tons in 1915, was less than half that of Rotterdam and only a little more than a third of that of Antwerp. The reasons for it were largely lack of docking facilities and the limited railroad communications with Paris and the centre of France. Even before the war, ships were sometimes held up in the roads waiting their turn to dock, and a new basin called the "Tidal Basin" was planned and partly finished with the view to relieving congestion.

The congestion of traffic now is not only a hindrance to commerce, but a danger to navigation, which greater vigilance on the part of the French navy against German submarines may obviate, but which is considered sufficiently serious at the present time to justify consideration of the temporary use of the uncompleted Tidal Basin as a refuge for vessels waiting their turn to dock.

The town itself is far more animated than in time of peace, and is unavoidably getting rich from the vast expenditures of the British Commissary Department and the individual trade of officers and soldiers. English shop signs are seen everywhere alongside the French, for "Tommy Atkins" is slow in learning the language.

One of the most conspicuous things one sees in the Rue de Paris, the principal street in the town, is "British Bar" in big, brass letters over the window of a saloon. A little further on a sign points the way to the "British Soldiers' Club," another sign post directs men to the "British Officers' Club," while there are taverns everywhere and restaurants that conspicuously advertise "ham and eggs." "The right shop for British," "Come in and demand for all the things which you want." "Football boots" are among some of the appeals to the soldiers.

French Admiral Supreme.

British transports have the right of way over all other ships in the harbor and at the docks and the British prevail everywhere on shore. Some people at Havre have inquired whether the British occupation is going to last forever, an inquiry inspired by the seemingly permanent character of the installations for the different services of the British army and for the British troops. Most people at Havre will be glad if it does, because they are getting rich—all except the fishermen. The herring catch has diminished 50 per cent, while all the other commerce of Havre has doubled.

Havre is under a military rule, despite the occupation by the British army. Khaki is the prevailing color, but the French Admiral, Bland, is the king of Havre and "Tommy Atkins" must submit to his authority. He must quit the saloon at 9 o'clock and must not be found in a restaurant after 10. Patrols look for him through all the narrow ways and byways and in the corners of the docks and pick him up sharply if found after hours where he should not be.

As to the civilian, he looks in vain for any sort of consideration in Havre. Those that live there content themselves in taking British money in exchange for the best rooms, best apartments and best tables in the restaurants. The civilian from abroad gets in with so much difficulty he feels as if he had broken in and almost sensibly cries to sneak out. This, too, is difficult, for the man from Scotland Yard considers every civilian guilty of spying until he has proved his innocence. If he happens to speak English the presumption is so much the stronger.

Worst Yet to Come.

Evanson—"You've got a piece of thread about your thumb." Wilmette—"Yes, wife put it there to remind me to mail her letter." "Did you mail it?" "Sure thing." "Why don't you remove the thread, then?" "Oh, I'm keeping that on to remind me to tell her I forgot to put a stamp on it."

Even a little miss may make a big hit when she grows up.

"Young man," said a rich and pompous old gentleman, "I was not always this. I did not always ride in a motor-car of my own. When I first started in life I had to walk." "You were lucky," rejoined the young man. "When I first started I had to crawl. It took me a long time to learn to walk."