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Present Offerings in Shorthorns:—
Young Bulls from 8 to 10 mos. old, by same sire as Junior Champion, Female, at Leading Canadian Fairs, 1915.
In Oxford:—
Choice Ram Lambs by Imported sire.

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No Guesswork.

Our method of testing eyes and fitting them with glasses, is modern, up-to-date and scientific.

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Shorthorn Cattle.

Winners of the Silver Medal at the Northern Exhibition for the past three years.

Choice young stock of both sexes on hand on hand.

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AYTON ONTARIO

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Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario has opened up his offices next to C. Schurter's, Mildmay. Entrances on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayton every first and third Saturday. Clifford every second and fourth Saturday, and Newell every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Voluntary enlistment has taken thousands of men from office work. Conscription will take more. Office help is scarce now—will be scarcer very soon. Young women must fill the vacant places and they need training.

NORTHERN Business College
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remains open all summer to help to meet the demand for trained office help. Students may enter at any time. No increase in fees. Circulars free on application.

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W. J. Elliott, D. A. McLachlan,
President. Principal.

The Controller Says

Until new carriers, which are now under construction, become available as cargo carriers, the Allies must depend upon the North American continent for wheat and flour. Europe must import not less than 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, or the equivalent in flour, before the next harvest.

United States today has not one bushel more than would be required for normal consumption in that country, and Canada has only a surplus of 110,000,000 bushels.

There is wheat in Argentina in Australia, in New Zealand, but without more shipping it cannot be moved. North America must supply almost the entire wheat needs of the Allies at least for the next three or four months. The Allied nations in Europe had completely exhausted all accessible reserves when the 1917 crop became available. Unfortunately the new harvest of France was less than the production of a normal year before the war. The Italian crop was also much below the average. Both the countries have required larger amounts of foodstuffs from this continent than was anticipated and their needs will continue.

The geographical position of Canada and the United States in relation to the Allies makes it imperative that this continent should provide the food which must be forthcoming during the next few months. Let us then clearly understand the situation. The essentials are:

- 1 The Allies must be fed.
- 2 They have in their countries only a fraction of the food required for their own people.
- 3 Until the shipping shortage is relieved, several months hence, the Allies must depend upon Canada and the United States to make up their deficiency of essential food supplies, including wheat.
- 4 Canada and the United States can only spare the needed supplies by reducing their own consumption by at least 20%.
- 5 If Canada and the United States should fail to make up the Allies' deficiency of food, the soldiers would have to go short and the whole Allied cause might be endangered.
- 6 Individual effort, individual saving of individual economy in the use of bread and flour and individual substitution of other cereals for wheat alone can save the situation and give to the men at the front the support which they must have.

The Chaos in Russia.

Things are certainly moving in Russia, but the number of conflicting currents is most bewildering. Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, was acting premier last week but his position is very insecure. However, he has sent representatives to the German generals to ask for an armistice, and report says that they have been favorably received. But report says also that a number of German staff officers are now in Petrograd and are acting as Lenin's advisers. Lenin has also made a demand upon Britain for the release of some Russians who are now held as prisoners in England. Certain moneys have also been seized "for Government use," and Lenin has threatened that if his demands for an armistice are not complied with Russia will repudiate her debts to her Allies. But Lenin is not Russia, and General Kaledine, the head of the Cossacks, will not follow Lenin's lead, and there is a rumor that northern Russia has cut off the supplies to northern Russia. At present there stands out no national leader who shows any sign of uniting Russia, and they are not wanting symptoms of a general break-up in the vast, unwieldy and heterogeneous empire. Finland, Ukraine and the Caucasus have already declared for independence or semi-independence, and the tie which binds the different provinces together is so slight it might very easily snap. In the hands of a strong leader the army might easily control the situation, but the army is no more a unit than the nation, and has really no leader. But whatever may or may not happen, it seems probable that Russia will retain her freedom, and will never again allow herself to become the slave of an auto cracy, either Russian or German. This is the one comforting thing in the whole situation. Russia may be blundering, but she is blundering towards freedom.

Very soon everyone will have an opportunity of tasting Oleo, the embargo having been lifted last Tuesday. Those who have used it say that it is O. K. and if it is, then it has come to stay. The Scandinavian countries have been using oleo for many decades as a butter substitute. Denmark the most prolific dairy-producing country in the world has used margarine for many years, and its consumption has not interfered with the production of butter, one iota it is claimed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bilger of Walkerton, who hadn't heard from their son, Ezra, for about two years, received a letter from him this week stating that he had joined an American flying corps and was training in Texas preparatory to leaving shortly with an U. S. army for the front.

Xmas. 1917

To Our Many Customers and Friends Everywhere We Send Season's Greetings and take Great Pleasure in Heartily Wishing Them A Right Merry Christmas.

Xmas. Specials

Mixed Nuts	....	....	....	22c a lb
Mixed Candy	....	....	....	18c a lb
Cream Candy	....	....	20c and	25c a lb
Santa Claus Mixed	....	....	....	25c a lb
Chocolates	....	....	....	25c a lb.
Boston Choc., reg. 35c for	....	....	....	30c
Newport Chocolates	....	....	....	40c lb
Many other lines at	....	....	....	20c to 30c
Oranges	....	25, 30, 40 and	....	50c doz.
Cranberries,	....	....	....	....
Bananas,	....	....	....	....
Apples,	....	....	....	....
Etc Etc.	....	....	....	....

See Our Display of Useful Gifts for—

Father
Mother
Sister
Brother
Friends
Etc Etc.

This Store is Always Busy - There's a Reason!

Bring your Cream, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, etc. The Store for Honest Values

KNECHTEL & KNECHTEL

A Woman's Burdens

are lightened when she turns to the right medicine. If her existence is made gloomy by the chronic weaknesses, delicate derangements, and painful disorders that afflict womankind she will find relief and emancipation from her troubles in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If she's overworked, nervous, or "run-down," she finds new life and strength. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic and nervine which was discovered and used by an eminent physician for many years, in his large medical practice among women. For young girls just entering womanhood; for women in middle life, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine put up without alcohol, and can be had in tablet as well as liquid form. It's not a secret prescription for its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Send 10c for trial package to Dr. V. M. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., or branch in Bridgeburg, Ont., Hamilton, Ont. — "When passing through middle life, as in most cases of this kind, I began to fall in health. I had severe pains in my head, dizzy spells, my back ached and I had pains in my side. I became very weak and nervous. I took medicine without getting relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and this medicine built me up in health and strength and I came through this critical period in a good healthy state. Women will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription very helpful during this trying time."—MRS. SARAH CAPES, 106 Robins Ave.

Grudges

It's fierce the grudges some men hold, as through this world they go; they carry hatred in their hearts for forty years or so. Some slight is put on them sometimes maybe they suffer wrong, and then they start right in to hate, and oh! their hate is strong. I'll get that geezer yet, they say with an expression grim, and on their face we see a hint of what they'll do to him. So on they go to plot and scheme to work their rival's fate. They only have one aim in life, it seems, and that's to hate. They hug their grudges to their breast, each fancied wrong they nurse, and every time they look at it, it seems to them much worse. For hatred like most other weeds, it only needs a start; the soil that hatred grows in best is just the human heart. It grows on like an evil tree; its progress ne'er is stayed, and one poor foolish life is lived forever in its shade. No more for him there shines the sun, no more the wild birds sing; he's stalked within that gloomy space within his hatred ring. Around him little children play with laughter and with song, but he is deaf to all their joy and sees not but his wrong. And thus he lingers on a space his bitter cud he chews, before him nature spreads in vain her very fairest views. He's blind and deaf to every charm; oh, sad indeed's his fate. He has no thought for anything but just to nurse his hate. And then of course at last he dies; beneath the sod he's placed, and one who knows his story sighs, there's one life gone to waste. The lesson men, is not to hate; forgive, if not forget, for hatred pays no dividends; its harvest is regret. This life is such affair so short is here our stay, that hatred's not worth while at all. Go can it right away.—Pete, in Toronto Star.

Acquitted on Arson Charge.

Martin Hanson, who was sent up for trial by a magistrate's court in Walkerton on the charge of firing his wife's barn on her farm about half a mile west of Cargill in the early hours of Thursday, Aug. 2nd, when the entire building, with some farm implements, about 16 tons of hay and about 25 chickens, was appeared before the Quarter Sessions which opened at Walkerton on Tuesday afternoon. On coming before the Grand Jury a true bill was found against the prisoner in the Arson case, while another charge, that of forging the name of his son-in-law, Henry Spitzig, to a note was dismissed. After these preliminaries, a petit jury was chosen and, with Judge Grieg presiding, the legal battle that was to decide the day, opened with Crown Attorney Dixon, appearing for the prosecution and Lawyer Klein for the defence. The crown, after demonstrating that Hanson and his wife had had frequent quarrels, and that after the prisoner had turned over the farm to his wife and left, that strained relations had continued to exist, based its case on a trip that Hanson had taken on the night of the fire. It was shown that Hanson, who had been working in a factory in Hespeler, had bought a ticket for Cargill, but instead of getting off had gone on to Paisley, where after alighting from the night train he hired a rig from the liveryman, saying he wanted to drive to Robt. Sheridan's in Greenock, which it seems is about 4 1/2 miles from his old home. Arriving at Sheridan's, according to Hanson's story he knocked loudly but could make no one hear. He then returned to Paisley arriving between 1 and 2 a.m. It was during his absence on this drive that the barn of his wife was discovered in flames and it was on the suspicion that instead of driving to Sheridan's that he drove to his wife's place, and in a spirit of revenge fired her barn, that the Crown caused his arrest. The prosecution, however, were unable to connect him with the crime, and at the close of the case here on Wednesday morning, the Judge held that there had not been sufficient evidence produced by the Crown to go before the Jury, and as a consequence he took the case out of their hands and dismissed the action.—Herald & Times.

Walkerton Woman Fined.

Mrs. Louis Severson, who resides in the West Ward, appeared before Magistrate Tolton in the Town Hall on Friday morning for using grossly insulting and threatening language towards her neighbor, William Banks. At the trial Banks claimed that while he was fixing a buggy near the road in front of his home the previous Saturday that Mrs. Severson came along with a butcher knife and threatened to rip him up. Two other witnesses also claimed to have seen her with a long-bladed knife. Mrs. Severson maintained, however that she only had her husband's jack-knife and that she didn't threaten Banks as she passed. After a lot of evidence had been taken the Court fined her \$1.00 and costs, or about \$9.00, in all for the offence.—Herald and Times.

The French Soldier.

One of the most striking characteristics of the French soldier, remarks a recent writer, is the way he has of getting to work again at his trade as soon as he gets home, if it is only for a few days' leave. Thus the farmer will pick up his daily work at his little farm almost at the hour he arrives, and the cobbler will get him his last, eager to see how many of his old customers he may serve during his stay at home. A famous aviator, on four days leave, donned his white apron, just as soon as ever he could—he was a restaurant keeper—and was glad to spend his short holiday serving the little coterie of guests whom his wife had kept together.

Col. Hugh Clark, who is fighting for his political life in North Bruce, served a writ for libel on G. H. Mooney, who is charged with publishing a letter written by Mr. Samuel Hildred, farmer, of Kincardine Township. In this letter, Mr. Hildred wanted to know what Col. Clark gave the country for his \$7,500. Mr. Hildred also wanted a commission appointed to take evidence to learn if the candidate in North Bruce was worthy of the party's confidence.—Reply Express.

For some years comparisons have been made as to the relative value for hog feeding of frozen wheat versus oats and barley. In each instance it has required less grain to make one hundred pounds of pork with frozen wheat than with oats and barley. S. says an article just received from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Saskatoon has a record to be proud of in connection with the Victory Loan Campaign. A bond was placed in every home in the city.

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1917



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Ladies and Gents Watches, Fancy Clocks, Parlor Clocks, Silverware of all kinds. In Jewelry we have a nice line of stone set Necklets and Pendants, Ladies Diamond and Pearl Set Rings, Gents Signet Rings and Fobs, Cuff links, Tie pins, etc.

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Highest prices paid and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

Crystal Spring Creamery, Neustadt, Ont.

J. C. Huether - Manager.

Canada's War Loan.

After a strenuous three weeks' campaign Canada's great war loan has proved a magnificent success, and Sir Thomas White declares that the total subscribed will reach \$350,000,000. When it is recalled that before the war the largest loan ever issued by the Dominion of Canada in London, England, was \$30,000,000, and when a loan of \$35,000,000, which had been guaranteed by the Dominion was placed on the London market, there was a temporary panic in Government securities. And now Canada herself has raised, not \$30,000,000 or \$35,000,000, but ten times that, out of the accumulated savings of our people. Considering our population, this \$350,000,000 loan is the equivalent of a \$5,000,000,000 loan by our great and wealthy neighbor, the United States. One encouraging feature of the loan is that it was taken up by the people themselves, the number of subscribers totaling about 500,000. The success of the loan is a matter for sincere congratulation, and it speaks volumes for the public spirit of our people. Evidently Canadians have faith in Canada's future, and they have the best of reasons for such faith.

"Pinched" the Lot.

That enterprising exponent of Cockney life and humor, Mr. Pett Ridge, tells an amusing story of a Council school lady teacher in one of the poorer districts of London. It appears that her little scholars had been unusually well-behaved one morning, and as a reward she sent one of her girl pupils to buy a pound of plums from a costermonger showing his wares outside. "And be sure, Jennie," she said, as she handed her a sixpence, "to pinch one or two of the plums before buying any to see if they are ripe." Presently Jennie came back, her face wreathed in smiles, and presented the teacher, not only with a large bag of plums, but also with the sixpence. "Here y'are, teacher!" exclaimed the child, triumphantly. "The man was busy serving a whole crowd of people, so instead of only pinching one or two plums, as you told me to do, I pinched a whole bagful."

War Will end in May 1918.

The war will end in May, 1918. So says Arthur Logan, a farmer astronomer living northeast of Ellicottville, N. Y. Logan's opinion is considered well worth believing, according to a number of farmers near this village, who claim that he predicted the Italian disaster over a week before it happened. Logan figured it out this way: He claims that within the last seven days 13 stars have fallen from the sky. The stars, according to Logan, represent prominent men in the German empire. Each night represents a month of time. So in seven months the war will be over and the German empire, stripped of its little group of wilful men, will use for terms of peace. Logan has no idea just how the stars of Germany will fall but he predicts that the premier will be the first and the kaiser the last. He claims that the star that fell on the seventh night was the brightest and it fell the furthest. The star represents William Hohenzollern, says astronomer Logan. Logan's predictions are taken in good faith by rural residents, many of whom claim that the stars have been seen to act queerly of late.

Report of S. S. S. No. 1 Carrick

Fall Term.
Jr. V—Loretta Schill 77%, Henry Schmidt 72, (one paper only).
Sr. IV—Alfred Schnurr 72.
Sr. III—Eleanor Schnurr 84, Annie Schill, Mary Schill, Lizzie Schmidt 72, (7 papers).
Jr. III—Loretta Kramer 73, Ralph Kuntz 65, Marie Schmidt 58, L. Schmidt 56.
Sr. II—Annie Schnurr 84, Christine Kunkel 82, Eugene Schnurr 75, Amelia Kramer 75, Stella Kuntz 61, Wilfred Nieson.
Jr. II—Josephine Schmidt 82, Joseph Kramer 58, Robert Kuntz 44, Carrie Schnurr 41, Antonette Kunkel 34.
Sr. I—Herbert Schaefer 73, Evelyn Kuntz 72, Gertie Schmidt 54, Cecelia Kramer 53.
Primer—(Georgina Schmidt, Agnes Schnurr equal) Linus Schaefer, Hilda Schaefer.
M. A. Uhrich, Teacher.

Tribunal's Work Done.

The local military tribunal practically completed their labors Thursday night. The result of their deliberations of the past month is given in short form below. Two or three deferred cases remain to be dealt with at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

Total applications for exemptions	412.
Exemptions granted	387.
Conditional exemptions	8.
Refusals	15.
Exemptions appealed by Lieut. Pinkerton	50.
Farmers exempted	291.
Conditional exemptions to farmers	1.
Farmers refused	3.
Other occupations, exempted	96.
Conditional exemptions (other occupations)	7.
Refusals (other occupations)	12.
Appeals by Lieut. Pinkerton against farmers	16.
Appeals (Lieut. Pinkerton) other occupations	40.
Telescope.	

Legal Questions.

Question.—1. Does a person who has been exempted, but whose case the military representative has appealed, have the opportunity of appearing at the appeal tribunal when his case is considered?
2. Is he notified of the time when his case is to come up?
3. Have read that the appeal tribunal may decide on information given by the military representative, if it is considered sufficient. If that is true, what means would a person use to state his case before the appeal tribunal?
Answer.—1. Certainly, just as in any other court.
2. Yes.
3. State it just as you did before the local tribunal. If the military representative has appealed against the decision in your case, and later having investigated, has ascertained that the evidence shows that you are entitled to exemption, he may decide not to oppose your claim. Since he was the one who appealed it, if he withdraws, there is nothing left for the judge to do but to grant it.

An Interesting Relic.

The thoughtfulness of Capt. Alex McIntyre of the A. S. S. Co's str. Agawa has brought to the Huron Institute at Collingwood an interesting relic of the long lost steamer Pewabic. It is in the form of a piece of colored wool yarn and a couple of pieces of cloth. These were brought up from the wreck in August last, after having been submerged since August 9th, 1865, when the Pewabic was lost in collision with the steamer Meteor. The collision occurred in Lake Huron about 7.30 p. m. The colors of the different pieces of cloth appear unchanged, the submersion of fifty-two years having had no effect on them. The Pewabic has long been the object of a gamble for divers and salvaging concerns and different projects have been floated to secure the cargo of copper which went down with the steamer. It was not until this year, however, that any progress was made toward securing the metal. The depth of 180 feet of water in which the boat was lying proved the obstacle in the way of effective work, but this having been overcome, the greatest part of the cargo has been recovered. With the copper many other articles and some quantities of general freight have been secured. It is from the latter that Captain McIntyre secured the relics which he was so kindly sent to the Huron Institute.

A severe sentence was handed out by Judge Spotton, sitting in the County Judge's Criminal Court, Guelph, on Thursday afternoon, when he sentenced James Dean, of Bloomingdale, to two years imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary, after he had pled guilty of indecent assault on a young girl. The prisoner committed the offence some time ago in the northern part of the county, and was arrested later in Kitchener. He has a bad record, and was on suspended sentence, for a similar offence committed some years ago at Dunnville.

The total coal production of Canada in 1916 was 14,500,000 tons, while the imports were 17,500,000 tons. This shows our dependence on the United States and the necessity for retaining public control of water powers.

CENTRAL Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

ONTARIO'S BEST COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Courses are thorough, the instructors are experienced, students get individual attention and graduates are placed in positions. During three months we turned down over 300 calls for trained help. This is the school for those who want the practical training and the good positions—COMMERCIAL, SHORTHAND and TELEGRAPHY departments—Get our free catalogue, it will interest you.
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Germania Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

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The Oldest, Cheapest and Safest Company in the Province.
Amount at risk, over four million dollars.
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The Coming Christmas.

Of all Christmases that have come to us, this Christmas brings with it the greatest test of our own faith in ourselves. As one who, knowing he is "carried on" calmly, confidently, fully, we must go about our Christmas plans as we have always done, without heedless extravagance of course, but remembering that to-day, friendships upon themselves an even deeper meaning and friends are closer friends than ever. Remember them at Christmas that whole some, sincere, traditional Canadian way.

KITCHENER'S MOB

By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

As soon as the battalion was up to strength, we were given a day of preliminary drill before proceeding to our future training area in Essex. It was a disillusioning experience. Equally disappointing was the undignified display of our little skill, at Charing Cross Station, where we performed before a large and amused London audience. For my own part, I could scarcely wait until we were safely hidden within the train. During the journey to Colchester, a recruited Boer War veteran, from the inaccessible heights of South African experience, enlightened us with a fire of sarcastic comment.

"I'm a-gon' to transfer out o' this 'ere mob, that's wot I'm a-gon' to do! Soldiers! S'y! I'll bet a quid they ain't a one of you ever saw a rifle before! Soldiers! Strike me pink! Wot's Lord Kitchener a-doin' of, that's wot I want to know!"

The rest of us smoked in wrathful silence, until one of the boys demonstrated to the Boer War veteran that he knew, at least, how to use his fists. There was some bloodshed, followed by reluctant apologies on the part of the Boer warrior. It was one of innumerable differences of opinion which I witnessed during the months that followed. And most of them were settled in the same decisive way.

Although mine was a London regiment, we had men in the ranks from all parts of the United Kingdom. There were North-country-men, a few Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, men from the Midlands and from the south of England. But for the most part we were Cockneys, born within the sound of Bow Bells. I had planned to follow the friendly advice of the recruiting sergeant. Talk like 'em, he had said. Therefore, I struggled bravely with the peculiarities of the Cockney twang, recklessly dropped accents when I should have kept them, and prefixed them indiscriminately before every convenient aspartate. But all my efforts were useless. The imposition was apparent to my fellow Tommies immediately. I had only to begin speaking, within the hearing of a genuine Cockney, when he would say, "Ello! wot do you come from? The s'ith?" or "I'll bet a tanner you're a Yank!" I decided to make a confession, and I have been glad ever since, that I did. "The boys gave me a warm and hearty welcome when they learned that I was a sure-enough American. They called me 'Jamie the Yank.' I was a piece of tangible evidence of the bond of sympathy existing between the two great English-speaking nations. I told them of the many Americans of German extraction, whose sympathies were honestly and sincerely on the other side. But they would not have it so. I was the personal representative of the American people. My presence in the British army was proof positive of this.

Being an American, it was very hard, at first, to understand the class distinctions of British army life. And having understood them, it was more difficult yet to endure them. I learned that a ranker, or private soldier, is a socially inferior being from the officer's point of view. The officer class and the ranker class are east and west, and never the twain shall meet, except in their respective places upon the parade-ground. This does not hold good, to the same extent, upon active service. Hardships and dangers, shared in common, tend to break down artificial barriers. But even then, although there was a goodwill and friendliness between officers and men, I saw nothing of genuine comradeship. This seemed to me a great pity. It was a loss for the officers fully as much as it was for the men.

I had to accept, for convenience sake, the fact of my social inferiority. Centuries of army tradition demanded it; and I discovered that it is absolutely futile for one inconsequential American to rebel against the unshakable fortress of English tradition. Nearly all of my comrades were used to clear-cut class distinctions in civilian life. It made little difference to them that some of our officers were recruits as raw as we were ourselves. They had money enough and education enough and influence enough to secure the king's commission; and that fact was proof enough for Tommy that they were gentlemen, and, therefore, too good for the likes of him to be associating with.

"Look 'ere! Ain't a gentleman a 'Nesman? I'm arskin' you, ain't 'e?" I saw the futility of discussing this question with Tommy. And later, I realized how important for British army discipline such distinctions are. So great is the force of prevailing opinion that I sometimes found myself accepting Tommy's point of view. I wondered if I was, for some egotistic reason, the inferior of these men whom I had to "sir" and salute whenever I dared speak. Such lapses were only occasional. But I understood, for the first time, how important a part circumstance and environment play in shaping one's mental attitude. How I longed, at times, to chat with colonels and to joke with captains on terms of equality! Whenever I confided these aspirations to Tommy he gazed at me in

what must have seemed to them a shameless disregard for appearance. Our approach was announced by a discordant tumult of fifes and drums, for our band, of which later, we became justly proud, was a newly fledged and still imperfect organization. Windows were flung up and doors thrown open along our line of march; but alas, we were greeted with no welcoming glances of kindly approval, no waving of handkerchiefs, no clapping of hands. Nursemaids, who are said to have a nice and discriminating eye for soldiery, gazed in amused and contemptuous silence as we passed. Children looked at us in wide-eyed wonder. Only the dumb beasts were demonstrative, and they in a manner which was not at all to our liking. Dogs barked, and sedate old family horses, which would stand placidly at the curbing while fire engines thundered past with bells clanging and sirens shrieking, pricked up their ears at our approach, and, after one startled glance, galloped madly away and disappeared in clouds of dust far in the distance.

We knew why the nursemaids were cool, and why family horses developed hysteria with such startling suddenness. But in our pride we did not see that which we did not wish to see. Therefore we marched, or, to be more truthful, shamled on, shouting lusty choruses with an air of boisterous gayety which was anything but genuine.

"You do as I do and you'll do right. Fall in and follow me!" It was a favorite with number 12 platoon. Their enthusiasm might have carried conviction had it not been for their personal appearance, which certainly did not. Number 15 platoon would strive manfully for a hearing with

"Steadily, shoulder to shoulder. Steadily, blade by blade; Marching along, Sturdy and strong, Like the boys of the old brigade." As a strictly accurate historian I must confess that none of these assertions were quite true. We marched neither steadily, nor shoulder to shoulder, nor blade by blade. We struggled along the road, and kept step only when the sergeant major doubled forward, warning us, with threats of extra drills, to keep in our fours or to "pick it up!" In fact, "the boys of the old brigade," whoever they may have been, would have scornfully repudiated the suggestion that we resembled them in any respect.

They would have been justified in doing so had any of them seen us at the end of six weeks of training. For, however reluctantly, we were forced to admit that Sergeant Harris was right when he called us "a raw batch o' rookies." Unpromising we were not. There was good stuff in the ranks, the material from which real soldiers are made, and were made; but it had not yet been rounded into shape. We were still nothing more than a homogenous assembly of individuals.

We declined to accept the responsibility for the seeming slowness of our progress. We threw it unhesitatingly upon the War Office, which had not equipped us in a manner befitting our new station in life. Although we were recruited immediately after the outbreak of war, less than half of our number had been provided with uniforms. Many still wore their old civilian clothing. Others were dressed in canvas fatigue suits, or the worn-out uniforms of policemen and tramcar conductors. Every old-clothes shop on Petticoat Lane must have contributed its allotment of cast-off apparel.

Our arms and equipment were of an equally nondescript character. We might easily have been mistaken for a mob of vagrants which had pillaged a seventeenth-century arsenal. With a few slight changes in costume for the sake of historical fidelity, we would have served as a citizen army for a realistic motion-picture drama depicting an episode in the French Revolution.

We derived what comfort we could from the knowledge that we were but one of many battalions of Kitchener's first hundred thousand equipped in this same makeshift fashion. We did not need the repeated assurances of cabinet ministers that England was not prepared for war. We were in a position to know that she was not. Otherwise, there had been an unparadonable lack of foresight in high places. Supplies came in dribbles. Each night, when parades for the day were over, there was a rush for the orderly room bulletin board, which was scanned eagerly for news of an early issue of clothing. As likely as not we were disappointed, but occasionally jaded hopes revived.

"Number 15 platoon will parade at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th, for boots, puttees, braces, and service dress caps."

Number 15 is our platoon. Promptly at the hour set we halt and right-turn in front of the Quartermaster Stores marquee. The quartermaster is there with pencil and notebook, and immediately takes charge of the proceedings.

(To be continued.)

Save Oiled Paper.

Save all the oiled paper that comes wrapped about bread or in cake and cracker boxes. When you bake potatoes cut off the ends of each potato and wrap them in the oiled paper. Pin the paper over carefully. It is a pleasure to note how much one saves on the skins. They will be thin and soft and there is no waste.

Mulch strawberry beds as soon as the ground freezes.

LIMB FACTORY AT WINNIPEG.

First of Series to be Established by M. H. C.

The first branch of the artificial limb factory, established in Toronto by the Military Hospitals Commission for the purpose of supplying the Canadian soldiers who return from the front minus legs or arms with artificial members, has been located in Winnipeg.

Two competent workmen, trained in the head factory, have opened an office in connection with the Manitoba Military Convalescent Hospital, where they will fit the amputation cases, sending the orders to the head factory and later make any necessary adjustments. They are equipped with all the necessary tools and apparatus and a permanent branch will be established.

This branch is the first of a series which the Commission will establish in different parts of the country in accordance with the Government's promise to supply men who have lost arms or legs in the service with artificial members as long as they live. When the plan is complete every veteran will find a branch office of the head

factory in his immediate vicinity where all adjustments necessary will be made.

Canada is the "Wood Pile" of Empire.

Canada holds the only large forests in the whole British Empire. Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa have sacrificed most of their original timber to the fire fiend and ruthless exploitation. These facts emphasize Canada's strategic position as containing the only "wood pile" available to the Empire except those of Russia. Sixty per cent. of John Bull's huge timber demand is supplied by the Russian people only one log out of eight actually needed for home use. What part Canada's forests will play in British trade after the war is problematical, but there is no lack of prophets to predict that every square mile of growing timber will double in value under the strain of post-bellum demand from the devastated districts of Europe. Meanwhile Canadian governments can prepare to take full advantage of increasing timber values by thorough fire protection and scientific control of wasteful lumbering.



The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson XXII. Meats.

Meat is a bundle of lean, muscular fibers that are held together by connective tissue, containing albumen, or protein, gelatinoids, or gelatine, and extractives or flavoring.

There are two factors to be remembered when cooking meat:

First. When making soups, broths and teas, the meat is placed in cold water and brought slowly to boil and then cooked on the simmering burner at a temperature of 165 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. By using this method, a rich delicious broth is obtained which contains all the nutriment of the meat.

Second. When searing the outer surface of the meat quickly use a strong heat. This keeps the juices and nutriment in the meat. Then continue cooking the desired length of time. By using this method all the gelatinoids and extractives are kept in the meat.

It is a known fact that albumen, gelatinoids and extractives or flavoring in meat are soluble in cold water.

Marketing

Many housewives try to eliminate this feature of the household regime as much as possible and so order by telephone or leave it until the last minute and then rush out to buy anything, helter-skelter. The purchasing of food supplies should be the most important duty of the housewife. In this day of advancing prices it behooves us to husband very carefully our resources. Get full value for each penny spent.

By this I do not mean purchasing cheap foods, but that you must know just what you want and the time to get it. Cook in an appetizing manner and serve temptingly and you will feel well repaid by the hearty appreciation of your family.

Do not order by telephone if you can possibly help it. Slip on your hat and coat and see for yourself just what you are paying for. Under your own personal supervision your butcher or grocer will give you much better service.

Many housewives feel very inexperienced at buying. When about to purchase meat and unable to make a choice of cuts she invariably falls back on, "Oh, I guess steak or chops will do." Or, "I really don't know what to get; I'm tired of meat, anyway." Many butchers, realizing this state of affairs, gladly take advantage of it and play upon it to the utmost of their powers.

Roll Brisket, Braised

Three pounds of brisket, rolled, usually sells for about twenty-two cents a pound. Place three tablespoonfuls of drippings in the frying pan to heat. Dust the meat lightly with flour and then brown quickly without scorching in the hot fat. Transfer to a large saucepan, place a small wire rack—like a flatiron stand, which can be purchased at the ten-cent stores—in the bottom of the saucepan. Pour boiling water in the pan until it reaches this rack. Then put in the meat, cover and steam until tender, usually about one and one-half hours. Lift the meat and thicken the gravy with browned flour, adding one-half teaspoonful of grated onion, salt and pepper to taste, and then serve with the meat. The leftover portion can be cut in thin slices and served with horseradish sauce, and the end cut and used in meat hash or English pie.

Casserole of Shin Beef

Prepare two pounds of shin beef by browning quickly in two tablespoonfuls of fat in hot frying pan. Then put in casserole dish or baking dish and add four medium-sized onions, six potatoes, one pint of water. Put the cover on the dish and bake for one hour in a moderate oven. Or use a saucepan that can be covered tightly and then cook on the simmering burner. Thicken the gravy with browned flour. Season with salt, pepper and finely chopped parsley. Then serve.

MENUS ISSUED BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
Buckwheat Griddle Cakes and Syrup	Oatmeal Porridge	Oatmeal Porridge
Bread and Butter	Tea or Coffee	Marmalade
Tea or Coffee	Tea or Coffee	Tea or Coffee
Dinner	Dinner	Dinner
Boiled Salt Mackerel with Drawn Butter Sauce	Braised Beef and Carrots	Potatoes
Baked Potatoes	Apple Float	Oatmeal Cakes
Baked Apples	Supper	Supper
Supper	French Toast	Supper
Parsnip Cakes	Cornmeal Gems	Syrup
Butter	Tea	Tea
Entire Wheat Bread	Tea	Tea
Gooseberry Jam	Tea	Tea
The recipe for Parsnip Cakes, mentioned above, is as follows:—		
Parsnip Cakes—Boil and season parsnips. Mash them. Make into small round cakes, dip in sifted oatmeal and brown in hot fat in a frying pan.		
Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
Sausages	Fried Potatoes	Oatmeal Porridge
Bread and Butter	Tea or Coffee	Bread and Butter
Dinner	Dinner	Dinner
Corned Beef and Cabbage	Boiled Potatoes	Ginger Pudding
Supper	Supper	Supper
Beet Salad	Bread and Butter	Butter
Grape Jam	Cookies	Cookies
Tea	Tea	Tea
The recipe for Ginger Pudding, mentioned above, is as follows:—		
Ginger Pudding.—4 tablespoons oleomargarine, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, 2½ cups flour, ¾ teaspoon baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon ginger, 1 cup milk. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten; mix and sift dry ingredients; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Turn into buttered mould, cover, and steam two hours; serve with vanilla sauce.		
Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
Fried Potatoes	Oatmeal Porridge	Bread and Butter
Bread and Butter	Tea or Coffee	Tea or Coffee
Dinner	Dinner	Dinner
Cream of Cauliflower Soup	Fried Codfish	Onions
Baked Potatoes	Graham Bread	Butter
Supper	Supper	Supper
Potato Chowder	Cornbread	Stewed Figs
Tea	Tea	Tea
The recipe for Potato Chowder, mentioned above, is as follows:—		
Potato Chowder.—6 potatoes, 1 onion, 1 teaspoon flour, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon salt, slice of salt pork, 1 tablespoon dripping, 1 pint milk, ½ teaspoon pepper. Cut		

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.

SHARK OIL AND LEATHER.

Carcass of Sea Pest Yields Material of Commercial Value.

Shark fishing has evolved from a sport to an organized industry in the Pacific waters off the south-western coast. The skin of various species of the fish when tanned forms a tough, durable leather that is in considerable demand, and the oil that is extracted from the carcass likewise has commercial value. Of late the Japanese syndicate has undertaken the exploitation of this long neglected field, and, as a result, large numbers of sharks are being captured. The mottled skins of the tiger sharks are being made into slippers, belts, gloves and other articles, while those of the great blue and basking sharks, which are especially thick and strong, are used for purposes that demand long-lived material.

CORNER THE DYE TRADE?

M.H.C. Gives Men Re-Educational Courses in Industrial Chemistry.

"Corner the dye trade!" With this slogan and the high ambition to get the trade away from Germany, the convalescent soldiers taking a course in industrial chemistry at the Central Technical School in Toronto, are at least making long strides toward making Canada independent of the Boches when the war is over and industrial life resumes its usual course.

The importance of the German dye industry to this continent is evident when it is remembered that the merchant submarine which crossed to United States last year from Germany carried dyes as a major portion of her cargo. That this condition may not maintain when the war is over both countries are now engaged in research work that they may discover their own formulas.

The soldiers in the course provided by the Military Hospitals Commission at the Toronto school are paying special attention to this phase of their work, and are making great progress. The demand for trained men in this occupation will be greater every year as Canadian manufacture increases, and the future holds great opportunity for the men who qualify.

Saving Dress Snaps.

When taking the snaps from a garment a convenient way to keep them for future use is to cut the goods around them, snap them together and put them in a button box. In this way the snaps that match are kept together.

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