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MONTREAL

TOMMY

By Joseph Hocking

"All for a Shilling of Honor," "Dearer Than Life," etc., Published by Hocking, Stockton, Limited, London and Toronto

CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

"Nay," replied the other, "but I don't see how it can affect us, except—and he laughed meaningly—"except for our benefit."

"How can it be for our benefit?"

"Why, can't you see? If the Germans join Austria against Russia and France, we shall be able to steal the German trade;—and we can do with it," he replied.

"Just see how Manchester is riddled with Germans. They have been ridding out trade right and left, and even here in Burford Germans are poking their noses. I am about sick of them. Thirty years ago we hardly ever saw a German, and now they have no fewer of our best-paying lines. If I had my way, all Germans should be driven out of the country; they are a bad lot to deal with; they have no business here, and they are not so hot as they are."

"Come now, it's not so bad as that."

"Ay, but it is. For years they have been sending their lads over here on the pretence of learning the language. They take jobs in our offices for hard by any wages, and then when they have learned our secrets, and the names of our customers, they just play against us."

"Well, more fools we for letting 'em."

"But it is not my purpose to deal with the talk which was so prevalent towards the close of July 1914. Neither am I going to try to trace the history of the events which led up to the war which has staggered humanity. We all know now what Germany had in her mind, her pride, her ambition, and her desire to gain what she thought that England would allow her to crush France and Russia without moving a finger. Germany thought that the English were blind, and that for the sake of gain we should remain neutral and never lift a finger while she swept over Belgium to crush France; and thought, too, that we should be supine while she violated treaties and committed the most heinous deeds ever committed in the history of the world. But it is not my purpose to speak of these things; I have to tell the story of a commonplace lad in a workaday town, and what influence the great world conflict had upon his life."

At first Tom was not much moved by the danger of war. For one thing he had given but little attention to public affairs, and for another thing he was enamoured with Polly Powell. Still he could not help being influenced by what every one was talking about. Local strikes, the rates of wages, and the quality of beer ceased to be the general subjects of conversation in the town and Thistle. Everyone was talking about a possible mounting of a possible movement of war. And when finally early in August the news came to Brunford that England had decided to take her part in the great struggle, Tom found himself greatly interested.

"I'll tell you what," said Enoch Powell, the landlord of the Thorn and Thistle, "the Germans have taken a bigger piece than they can chew. I give them about six weeks. What do you think they will do with Russia on the one side and France and England on the other? Besides, the German people don't want war. It's that blooming Kaiser. In about six weeks' time they will be on their knees crying for mercy."

That was the general feeling of the town during the first fortnight of the War, and when as day after day the brave little Belgian army at Liege held out against the advancing Hunns there was great confidence. "They have had their time-table smashed to smithereens at the first go," was the joyful comment. "Wait till our lads get across, they'll let 'em know."

In these days there was very little bitterness against the Germans. The terror of war had scarcely been felt. People talked about the untold millions of Russian soldiers who would be in Berlin by the following October. They boasted confidently about the armies of France, and the unconquerable power of the British Navy. It is true that at the first news of the War many of the employers of labor were staggered, but presently, as when day followed day, they saw that trade would not be destroyed, but that possibly new avenues of wealth would be opened, they became more cheerful. Besides, England was rising nobly to her responsibilities. Lord Kitchener's call for half a million men was answered in a few days. "Think on it," the people said one to another, "half a million men in a week! Why, we'll smash 'em afore they know where they are!"

Tom never thought of joining the army. The idea of being a soldier was utterly strange to him. The soldiers whom he knew were mostly of the lower orders; fellows who had

About the House

DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME.

Fourth Lesson—Incombustibles.

The mission of food in the body is to repair, build new tissue and to furnish heat and energy to the body for its daily labor.

The mysterious processes of digestion separate the food, so that we find portions of it are incombustible, that do not furnish material for repairing, building new tissues, heat or energy to the body. Upon close study we find that digestion starts in the mouth and stomach and finishes in the intestines. The stomach and intestines are so constructed that they depend upon their contraction and expansion, as it

were, for the performance of their duties, which consist of absorbing the nutriment of the food, discarding all that has yielded its goodness, and eliminating all waste products from the body.

In order that these organs be kept in their usual working order, it is necessary that foods containing considerable bulk be eaten daily.

Vegetables, salads, whole grains contain valuable incombustibles in the form of cellulose, which are necessary for active elimination of waste and undigested foods from the body.

Preserving Currants.

The red, white and black currants are used for making jams and jellies.

For currant jelly wash the currants by placing them in a colander or in a sieve. Dip the colander in plenty of cold water and shake around. Drain and remove the currants from the stems, and measure them before placing them in the preserving kettle.

Three quarts of prepared currants, two cups of water. Place currants and water in a preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Use a wooden potato masher to mash fruit while cooking. Boil for ten minutes and then place in a jelly bag or in a piece of cheesecloth. Then lay it in a colander to drain. Do not squeeze; this would cause the pulp to work through and make the jelly cloudy.

Then measure the jelly and allow one cupful of sugar for each cupful of the currant juice. Return the juice to the kettle and bring to a boil. Boil for eight minutes, then add sugar. Stir with wooden spoon until sugar is dissolved and the mixture comes to a boil. Cook for ten minutes. Pour into sterilized glasses, cover and store in usual manner for jellies.

Spiced Currants.—Three pounds of sugar, one pint of water. Place in a preserving kettle. Bring to boil and cook for ten minutes, watching carefully. Do not stir, the sugar after boiling has begun, then add spice bag, four quarts of prepared currants. Cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring constantly with wooden spoon to prevent scorching. Fill into sterilized pint jars, seal at once. For the spice bag take four blades of mace, one stick of cinnamon, broken in bits, two pieces of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of whole cloves. Tie in a piece of cheesecloth. This bag must be removed before storing the currants. Prepare the currant as directed for jelly.

To Store Currant Juice.—The juice of the currants may be prepared, bottled and stored up for future use, when it may be made into jelly, used for sauces or with carbonated water as a thirst quencher.

Currant Juice.—Six quarts of prepared currants, two quarts of water. Place in a preserving kettle, bring to a boil and boil for twenty minutes.

THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.

King George Has Changed the Appellation of British Royal Family.

The Royal family of Britain is of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The name of Queen Victoria and Albert, George V. lives up to the conception of a "Patriot King." He has now struck out of the British Royal family in the description of the British Royal family. Several weeks ago German titles held by connections of the Royal family, such as the Tecks and Battenbergs, were abolished, and new British appellations found for them. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is now dropped as the name of the reigning dynasty. Henceforward it is to be the House of Windsor. That is a fine old historic English name, after the castle which here for so many centuries been one of the chief abodes of Royalty. The change will be welcomed by the British people, at home and in the outer parts of the Empire.

Windsor is a parliamentary and municipal borough and market town in Berkshire, on the Thames, 22 miles west of London. The village of Old Windsor is about two miles to the east, where was situated the royal residence, granted with the town by Edward the Confessor to the monks of Westminster. William the Conqueror regained possession of it and occasionally resided there. Windsor Castle, the chief royal palace of England, stands on an eminence near the Thames, and the buildings and immediate gardens cover twelve acres, while there is a park of 1,800 acres. Henry I. made extensive additions to the fortress constructed by William the Conqueror and the fortress became a palace. Edward III. was born there and after his accession he rebuilt and enlarged the palace. James II. and William of Orange added fine collections of paintings. During the reigns of George III. and George IV., more than \$5,000,000 of public money was spent on the castle.

As the principal royal house in the Empire, the Windsors' course in the doubt have direct influence upon other monarchs, such as King Albert of Belgium, who is of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Thus another step is

SPEED UP FREIGHT MOVEMENT

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has eliminated no less than 102 trains, for more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,288,000 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars, and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston and Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains, or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Stronous efforts are also being made to increase the carload, and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and Canadian railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

"Frozen" Troops.

All soldiers are now instructed what to do when a hostile scouting aeroplane is sighted by troops on the march. On the warning "Aeroplane!" every man drops on his right knee, with his head bent well over the muzzle of his rifle—to look up is fatal; for it creates a "sea" of white faces, which is held in a sloping position in front of the body. All ranks then remain as motionless as they possibly can until the aeroplane has passed over them. In fact, they may be said to "freeze," as wild animals freeze when seeking to evade observation.

Simple Remedies.

I have found several drugs indispensable in the home, which, under trade names, cost several times as much. It is very often possible to buy antiseptics and water softeners at a great saving in this way.

For instance, borax, or boric acid, as a drug is expensive, yet I have had to pay several times as much for it when purchasing under a trade name. This acid is one of the most widely used eye remedies, and is the principal ingredient in most of them. The same is true of most foot powders. For an eye wash I use a saturated solution. This same solution is also a splendid antiseptic, and I keep a small quantity made up for this purpose. It may be used on open wounds without pain. This is very effective, and is also non-poisonous.

As a foot powder the acid is used in the powdered form. One or two spoonfuls to a shoe relieves tired, aching, and sweaty feet, and also removes all odor.

I keep a bottle containing a saturated solution of borax for use in my sink. A few spoonfuls of this softens the water and brightens aluminum ware. A mixture of half borax and half sugar is an excellent ant poison.

HELP WIN THE WAR

It is the duty of every subject of the Allies to help win the WAR, and they can best do it by preventing WASTE and storing up for the COMING WINTER all food products, especially those perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables.

This can be accomplished easily by using one of the NATIONAL CANNING OUTFITS. With the aid of one of these all kinds of fruits, corn, peas, tomatoes and beans can be cooked, which will keep indefinitely when properly prepared.

Our No. 1 JUNIOR NATIONAL for family use has a capacity of from 200 to 400 cans daily or bottles of proportionate amount. These outfits can be put right on a cook stove. Price \$25.00, f.o.b. Hamilton.

We have larger sizes for hotel use, and still larger sizes for commercial use.

We have also Evaporators of various sizes for evaporating every kind of fruit, apples, peaches, pears, berries, potatoes, etc.

Write for full particulars, giving size required.

The Brown, Boggs Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

TO SWEEP GARDEN WITH

Princess Mary Wanted Nice Hard Broom For Young Prince.

Princess Mary likes an open-air life, and has been often seen riding with the King during his Majesty's early morning rides both in London and at Windsor. She made her debut in the hunting field when she was only eleven, attending a meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds on her chestnut cob.


As the only daughter in a family with five boys, the Princess has shared her brothers' games and recreations. She enjoys shopping, and takes great trouble to obtain the particular presents which she sets her heart on. For instance, she once asked in a London shop for a small hard broom. "I want a nice little hard broom for my brother to sweep garden paths with," said the Princess.

Since the war Princess Mary has made a quantity of things for sale and distribution on behalf of war funds.

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

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Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.



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WORDS WE WANT.

The English Language is constantly being enriched by new terms.

The war is enlarging our vocabulary, and we are growing accustomed to many terms which were rarely, or never, before. Bright, flag-day, grape, summer-time are examples. The latter word, in all its meanings, actually appears in the latest volume of the new English Dictionary.

But some words are still required, so get busy and see whether you can find them!

To start with, can you think of a good term for allotment-holder? "Allotter" and "allottee" have been suggested by a contemporary, but they lack snap. Got anything better?

A decent name for our men in the trenches is something that will go with Tommy and Jack. No money setting, but think of the glory of having produced a term that will be handed down to your great-grandchildren.

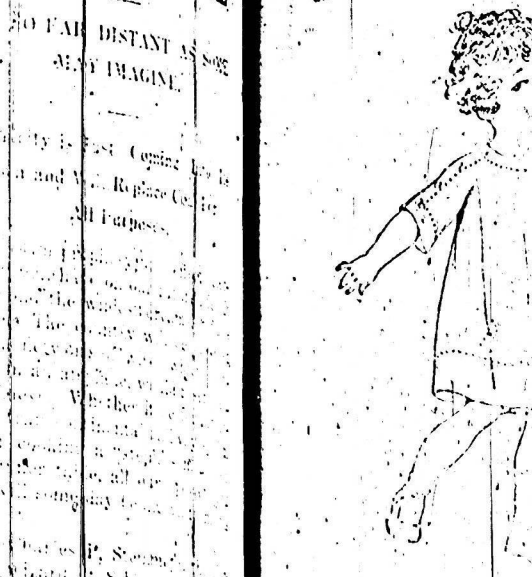
Then, what shall we call the man who has been rejected? And the woman voter? And can you find something snappy for tobacco-boarder, a man over sixty, and a meal that is only half a meal?

Practical Designs

CHILDREN AND BIRDS

Interest children in bird study of bird charts you can food they like. Native birds to domesticate, and respond attention to their special needs a trough of bird feed, a w or bird-bath, and a shallow drinking water on your wind

Buckwheat makes an breakfast cereal.



HOW THE DEAF HEAR

Music is an Essential Factor in the Training of the Deaf.

Music declares the need of attention for the care of the deaf child, is more essential than the education of the deaf child. In this institution, the deaf are provided with all that which the children of other nations.

"When the teacher is feeling 'fogy' comes from the floor" is the way the deaf describe it.

Once, when asked for a sensation, said: "I feel a pins and in my foot, through my whole body. It in my chest and limbs."

The children "hear" when they are allowed to play on the piano.

Rural Church and the

A great need of the rural version. People who have plough need to have something to think about. They have no to think. That he may not insist on a false philosophy may not conf over evil though fill his mind with wrong and sentiments is for the Church a care. The pulpit must go beneath its dignity to organize festivals, and the minister be ashamed to wear motley, doing he can bring a better nobles spirit into the country. tedium of country life is against the welfare of the is bad for the heart and for

CHILDREN AND BIRDS

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