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Etiquette Advice to Male Hoodlums

Helpful Hints on How Men Should Act in Society, and Sarcastic Suggestions as to Why They Hesitate.

Manners make the man, according to Bacon, or was it Shakespeare? Anyway it is so according to the books on etiquette. And the said books on etiquette and articles on manners and styles have made a lot of fun for a lot of joshing journalists. A recent article on manners for male hoodlums has stirred J. V. McAree, the writer of the Fourth Column in The Toronto Mail and Empire, and the following is the article in the Fourth Column sug-

gesting what J. V. M. thinks of fine manners for fine men—

Titles Not Lawful

If you are signing a letter you should not, if you are a gentleman, write it "Mr. John Smith." To say "John Smith" is enough; indeed, perhaps more than enough for all we know. This is one of the timely hints to men contained in an article on the general subject of masculine etiquette which appeared in a recent number of Liberty from the pen of Helen Hathaway, an authority on the subject. She says that she has been surprised at the number of men who desire instruction in such matters and write letters to her on it, one going to the revolving length of inquiring if he should wear a Tuxedo at a poultry banquet. Miss Hathaway points out that women admire good manners in men, and if they are particularly charming manners will often overlook some grave faults. In fact, women nowadays want men to harmonize with "our interior decorated houses, our de luxe motor cars and our chic clothes. And when we don't get manners in keeping with the other luxuries you heap upon us we are bitterly disappointed."

Plants and Beasts In Bush in Winter

Tree and Plant Life Largely Dormant in the Winter. Many Animals Also Hibernates. Many Changes in the Woods.

There are a lot of people in this North Land who know the woods in summer and in winter, in fall and spring—all the year round—who know all about the bush—who have worked in the forest, lived in it, and know it and its people. And there are large numbers living in this North whose knowledge of the woods is only superficial, though they may have lived close to it for years. They have not had occasion to be in the bush, or to learn the things the bush may teach. In an article in Canadian Forest and Outdoors A. L. Nelson points out that few bushmen have any real idea of the great changes that come over the bush in winter, for instance. In his article Mr. Nelson says:—

In the past ten years or so millions of people have visited the woods for summer vacations or trips. It has given them at least a superficial knowledge of the outdoors. A few spend more time in the woods taking a hunting or fishing trip in addition to a camping or touring vacation. They have a more extended knowledge of the forests in the summer. But few other than those whose livelihood is woods work have any idea of the changes which winter brings to the great outdoors.

As the temperature gradually gets lower in the fall, tree and plant life goes into a period of rest and dormancy when there is no growth. During the winter time the activity is principally transpiration, a movement of moisture from the plants to the air.

The class of trees called evergreen retain their foliage all year, with the exception of the tamarack, which drops its needles each fall. The hardwood tree leaves die in the fall, and most dead leaves fall to the ground at once. In a few cases, as, for instance, the red oak, the leaves are held far into the winter. This is a measure of protection for the winter buds, which will make the next year's growth.

The insect and fungus life which lives on trees and shrubs is also in a dormant state.

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The Hat Trick

She goes on to explain the etiquette of removing the hat. There are many occasions when it is absolutely necessary for a man to remove his hat, not including when he goes to bed, to wit: when he meets or passes any woman he knows; when he joins or takes leave of a woman in a public place; when speaking to or being spoken to by any woman, whether she be friend or stranger; in acknowledging the courtesy another man pays to the woman with him; in meeting or taking leave of an elderly man. In the last case if the man is very much his elder it is the thing to address him as "Sir"; and if he is pretty old he may have to holler it. On all these occasions a man is required to raise his hat only. But there are other occasions which demand that he not only raise it but remain uncovered. These are: when entering a room where there are women; when entering an elevator in a hotel, club or apartment house; when stopping on the street to speak to a woman. The woman may graciously bid him replace his hat if the weather should be inclement or raining cats or dogs or something, but it is for her to give the signal.

An Unsolved Problem

Miss Hathaway does not delve into the deeper mysteries of the etiquette of hats in buildings like the Mail and Empire. In the course of a week we see various theories at work. We see men gallantly remove their hats when a girl is in the elevator and others keep their hats on and look rather fixedly at the gentleman who remains uncovered, that gentleman pretending not to see them. We have even seen persons whom we presume to have been veterinary students enter the elevator without any hats at all, the horses having eaten them, so far as we are able to understand. Our own tactics in such embarrassing situations is what we consider a happy compromise between removing our hat and leaving it as it was originally. We slightly press it down upon our forehead. Miss Hathaway tells us that if a man meets a woman in the street or a hotel lobby he removes his cigarette from his lips before he removes his hat. If he has no cigarette he just has to do the best he can and if he is an Englishman can take courage in the reflection that after all he will somehow muddle through.

The True Gentleman.

Speaking generally a man's public attitude toward a woman may be summed up in the rule that he should never do anything to attract attention to her. The writer protests against the sensuous which usually greets those scenes in the movies when one man slugs another in the street because the other has annoyed a lady. What one should do in such circumstances is to hurry the lady away to a place of safety and then return to knock the other man down. If the other man has not remained on the spot, well that's so much velvet. Once again, speaking generally, a lady precedes a gentleman into a room, into a theatre, into a street car or motor. She even precedes him up a staircase, presuming the existence of a staircase, and Miss Hathaway explains that in the olden days when it was not considered lady-like for a man to be permitted a glimpse of a lady's ankles, the man went first upstairs. Hoity toity, Gentlemen should not lay their hands on women in public places; still less should they paw them about. A man should not take a lady's arm; but the lady if she chooses may rest her hand lightly on her escort's arm. Like a rose petal, say we.

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The Introduction.

Miss Hathaway says that it is time men were emancipated from the old superstition that it is a terrible blunder to offer the wrong arm to a lady. As a matter of fact, one arm is as useful as the other in nearly all cases. He will offer the arm that is convenient. In only two cases is it essential that the right arm be offered. One is when the father is taking his daughter to the altar; the other is when the bridegroom is taking her away. A husband must not introduce his wife as "the wife," "the storm and strife," "the Missus" or "the old lady." For if he does she is justified in busting him. He must not offer his hand to a lady when being introduced, but sort of hang around in the office to see if she makes a move in that direction. One should arise to give his seat in a street car to an old lady or a young lady who has children, although in these days who is to know whether a young lady has children? When being invited to spend a week-end

Too Much Fuss at Candidate's Defeat

Five Earleton Men Go to Jail When Fines Not Paid. Sequel to Demonstration Over Defeat of Candidate.

There have been hot elections in Timmins—municipal, provincial and Dominion contests that roused considerable excitement,—but none leading to such results as occurred in connection with a recent election contest at Earleton. In this district the municipal, provincial and Dominion contests may be fiery and the elections for school trustees may be very earnest, but the aftermath is never as serious as in the Earleton case, as in school board elections especially it is customary to abide by the decision of the voters, without undue bitterness on the one hand or improper pride on the other.

At Earleton, however, there was considerable bitterness engendered at an election for the separate school board there. One of the defeated candidates came in for such usage after the election that he made appeal to the law. It might be thought that he would have enough to think about in connection with the fact that he had been defeated. Those in opposition to this defeated candidate, however, were not apparently willing to allow it to go at that but staged a demonstration in front of the home of the defeated candidate, with a bonfire as one of the features of the celebration.

Speaking of the matter, The Halleyburian last week says:—"The sequel to a celebration that attended the defeat of a candidate for the separate school board at Earleton, 21 miles away, developed when the doors of the district jail here on Tuesday closed behind five residents of that community who had failed to pay fines and costs imposed upon them in police court by Magistrate Atkinson on conviction of charges arising out of the demonstration. In default, they will serve 30 days. The accused are Andre and Aime Dionne, father and son, Horace Loranger. They, with four others, were accused of creating a disturbance outside the home of P. J. Lafleur, who ran for office and was defeated, and all were found guilty when the proceedings were aired in police court at Earleton. Fines of ten dollars, with costs, the whole amounting to \$27.60 each, were imposed, and accused were allowed a month in which to raise the money. When the time expired, and only two had raised the funds, Provincial Constable Felix Devlin of Earleton, and R. V. Allsopp, of Halleybury, descended upon Earleton to round up the others. They gathered in the five named, one other man is in Moonbeam, west of Cochrane, but likely will be brought here, and the seventh person involved is a youth who comes in the juvenile age class. It was alleged the company set up a bonfire outside the Lafleur home and held general jubilation over his defeat."

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The insect and fungus life which lives on trees and shrubs is also in a dormant state.

The animal citizens in the woods adapt their living to winter conditions. The bear hibernates for the winter, although in a few instances they are found roaming around the woods when they should be asleep. Members of the reptile family group, such as snakes, frogs, salamanders, turtles and toads, bury themselves in the mud and sleep until the warmth of spring calls them out again. The skunk and woodchuck den up and sleep most of the winter, coming out only occasionally to forage for food.

The beaver lives on the poplar branches he has stored in the bottom of the pond, feeding on the bark and leaves which have been preserved in an almost green state. The muskrat feeds on the aquatic plants and roots in the lake or river.

The mink, otter, weasel, fisher are carnivorous, feeding on rabbits, mice or fish, which is also their summer diet.

The partridge, sharp-tail grouse and spruce grouse live on the berries and buds of trees and shrubs. Summer fires which destroy the shrubs and plants bearing berries are one of the limiting factors of game bird production.

Only one rare occasions does one see any of the animals named above, so they would hardly be missed by a winter visitor. But there is a group of woods inhabitants that one would miss, and it is birds. It would be the absence of the chirps, twitters and songs and the still whiteness of the woods that would impress one most. Even though the summer visitor fails to notice the birds and their songs, he would most certainly feel that something was missing if he visited the woods in winter.

Only a few birds have the hazards of winter. Perhaps the most common or well known is the gray jay, or as it is variously known, the lumberjack, whistling jack, camp robber and Canadian jay. It lives or spends most of its time in the vicinity of lumber camps and often becomes so tame as to be a nuisance. Many a woodsman has set his lunch down on a log, turned around to fix his tea on the fire and found a lumberjack hopping away with a part of his lunch when he turned to eat.

The blackcap chickadee, evening grosbeak, nuthatch, woodpeckers, pine siskin and a few blue-jays are the winter birds in the woods. Owls, both the snowy and barred, make life hazardous for the mice and rabbits which venture too far from their tunnels and dens. Birds live on seeds, berries and fruits of trees and shrubs and the cocoons, grubs and eggs of insects. Since practically all insects are enemies of trees, the birds are of untold value to forestry. It is indeed deplorable that each year during the fire season thousands and thousands of birds' nests with the eggs or the young are destroyed by fires. This is not only true in mature forests, but even more so in the grass and meadow fires.

Some of the inhabitants are more or less destructive to forest growth, especially in the winter. Mice, moles and such rodents live on weed seeds and roots, but will eat the tender tops and bark of seedling evergreens when the snow covers them. Rabbits and deer also find these evergreen tops a choice food. This is rather detrimental to reforestation, as no one likes to set out with friends at their country place, the well dressed man—but we guess we can skip that part.

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