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CURLERS SHOWN FINEST HOSPITALITY AT KIRKLAND

The Roving Reporter writing in The Northern News last week says:—"One of the curlers who took part in the Northern Ontario Curling Association's annual bonspiel here a couple of weeks ago was given an agreeable surprise toward the end of the competition. He had been playing a quartet of other curlers, and after the battle he cordially invited his opponents inside to have lunch. Tasty roast turkey sandwiches, flavourful coffee, and other good things to eat and drink, had been duly consumed with relish, and the host stepped up to the counter with the intention of paying the bill. "How much is it?" he asked. "Why," the counter man replied, "you don't have to pay for this. It's on the house." The curler was genuinely surprised to learn of this. And he was even more surprised, it was apparent, when he learned that such had been the practice ever since the "spiel opened at the first of the week. "A fellow's money certainly ain't any good here," he reflected, as he voiced his appreciation of the type of hospitality offered the visitors by the local curling club."

CURIOS STORY OF A MAN AND A WOMAN, FROM PALESTINE

(From London Observer.) The following curious story comes from Palestine.

An Englishman living in Danzig in pre-war days married a local girl. In 1914 he returned home to join the British Army, leaving his wife behind. He kept up a regular correspondence with her, but one day letters ceased to arrive.

It appears that the wife had heard that her husband had been killed in action, and she left Danzig with her child and joined the Red Cross. A little later her husband was informed that the party with which his wife had been working had been destroyed.

The war over, the Englishman drifted to Palestine and settled down there, marrying again and having a child by his second wife. Three months ago he fell seriously ill and was taken to the hospital, where he found the face of one of the nurses strangely familiar. She was none other than his first wife. Immediately on his recovery the Englishman took steps to remedy the situation, his "second wife" receiving an orange grove in compensation for his mistake.

Public Must Help to Conserve Wild Duck

Game Sanctuaries and Research Believed to be Needed to Maintain Wild Duck Life in the Dominion of Canada.

The idea suggested by the writer of the following article is one well worth the closest attention and support. For the best success in conserving game the support of the public is a vital necessity. With public support almost anything can be done. Without public support the way will be difficult indeed. It is in the way of rousing and maintaining public opinion that fish and game associations and rod and gun clubs do their most helpful work. D. W. Kelly, writing in The C.I.L. Oval for February says:—

"How often have your thoughts strayed to those pleasant days spent on river or lake hunting duck, and to those fleeting seconds when a flight swerved swiftly down over your decoys as you crouched in breathless suspense in your duck blind? When you think of those thrilling moments do you ever pause to consider the fact that modern conditions are unquestionably affecting our wild duck, and that a policy of game conservation supported by the public of this country is essential if we are to perpetuate and increase our wild life.

"Our Federal and Provincial Governments are actively engaged in conserving our wild duck resources, but is public consciousness fully awakened to the necessity of supporting governmental endeavours? Are our hardware, sporting goods dealers and sportsmen considering the problems involved, and lending their support to this movement?

"It is true that there are to-day many associations of Canadian sportsmen which are making persistent efforts to conserve our wild game. Those who are most familiar with the situation, however, realize that there are many theories to be proved, and that we lack much essential information on many phases of wild duck life which can only be supplied through the co-operation of sportsmen all over Canada. It is not sufficient to generalize and to legislate restrictive laws; constructive thinking and action are necessary to solve the problems. Restrictive legislation, of course, is necessary, bag limits and seasons are essential, and game wardens must police the hunting regions, the problems, however, are greater than these. It is essential that the sportsmen of Canada unite to study and initiate a well-defined policy of conservation based on a greater knowledge of our wild duck, and the conditions that deplete their numbers.

Canada has been so remarkably fortunate in her heritage of wild duck that only a few discerning sportsmen have been actively pointing out the destructive effects of industrial progress, expanding farm settlement and the drainage of lake and sloughs on our wild duck. As a result of the severe droughts in certain regions of the Canadian West in 1929, 1930 and in the Fall of 1931, however, which caused a serious decline in number in some sections of the country, more sportsmen are becoming interested in the necessity of a widespread public support of a vigorous policy of game conservation.

The drainage of marshes and sloughs to secure a little more land for agricultural purposes—in many instances suitable for growing hay only—has seriously affected the hatching of young duck. One notable instance is the effect of lower water in Lake Manitoba as a result of dredging the Fairford river. As the great breeding marshes almost dried up, thousands of duck were forced to other parts of the country. Furthermore, the low water has affected the entire agricultural area in that vicinity by reducing the subsoil moisture, which has caused a drought on the Portage plains and much poorer crops in a district which was known as the "Garden of the West." At one time a number of fishing communities thrived on the yearly catch of fresh water fish taken from the waters of Lake Manitoba. Now, however, fish have almost disappeared from the lake, and some of these communities have dwindled down to a few families.

"The use of motor boats which leave an oil film on the water is also killing large numbers of duck in many sections. In addition, one must not minimize the great depletion wrought by their natural enemies, especially the crow, which destroy thousands of young duck and eggs each year. This bird has propagated greatly in recent years, and, consequently, is causing more damage than in past years. When one considers the great destruction from these causes it is not difficult to understand that shooting is a small factor in comparison.

"It has been estimated that between seventy and eighty percent of the wild duck killed in Canada are raised in the regions from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains. Recognizing what the protracted droughts in some districts would cause a serious shortage in the future, the Dominion Ammunition Division of Canadian Industries Limited conducted a survey last year which elicited some very interesting information, especially one vital fact that has not hitherto been generally accepted by sportsmen. This was the value of wide virgin country in Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in conserving our wild duck life. It was very definitely established that they breed in large numbers right up to Fort Simpson, over a thousand miles north of Edmonton. Many traders and Indians—most of whom were not aware of the droughts in the south,—reported that more duck were seen in that part of the country in 1930 and 1931, and, what is almost as vitally important, many of them volunteered the information that more young duck were hatched in those regions than in any of the previous ten years.

"As demands for provincial expenditures have increased, taxation has had to assume a larger share of the burden.

"The only category of revenue other than taxation that has increased approximately as fast as taxation is Departmental Miscellaneous Revenue. This is due to the revenue of the Liquor Control Board which possibly might be added to taxation and would increase the percentage of increase under that head.

"The revenue from public domain has not kept up with the increase in other revenues.

"The corporation tax increased over twelve times during the period.

The Committee's Recommendations

Three preliminary recommendations

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tremendous area from Edmonton, Alberta, north to Fort Simpson, and from the Rocky Mountains eastward to Northern Manitoba, where untold numbers of duck may be hatched. Moreover, the country is unaffected by severe droughts such as are experienced in the southern districts in these provinces. It is, indeed, encouraging to establish the fact that in this spacious country, the north, duck may find refuge and the proper environment in which to live and hatch their young.

"The movement to establish sanctuaries is a step in the right direction, in fact, a necessity. Those we have are extensive, and our Governments deserve great credit for the work they have already done in this connection. It would seem that from these sanctuaries are to be expected the increase required to maintain satisfactory supplies of wild life in the future.

"There are many laws on the statute books now with the object of increasing the number of duck, but it is almost impossible to enforce them adequately in the more remote sections of the country. To patrol the scattered regions in which game may be found would be very expensive. This however is only one aspect of the situation. We must educate the sportsmen to use judgment in shooting, and especially to avoid those difficult shots which so frequently only cripple the birds. Public opinion must also be aroused to the importance of research study of our wild duck, and their natural environment, for the conservation movement is not concerned entirely with the study of our wild duck,—one might almost say that the "Great Outdoors" in all its aspects is intimately connected with your sense of culinary adventure. You will find sturdy sweets, our Indian pudding, for instance, and you will find light ones—souffle made with bottled grape juice, your own or commercial product; the prune tapioca.

Light Puddings Cap Substantial Menus

Just as the Nobby Little Hats will

Crown the Mode in Dame Fashion's

World, so These Puddings will

Crown the Table.

A reader of The Advance has kindly sent in the following recipes which she thinks will interest many readers of The Advance. She says the article is from the "Home" page of The Mail and Empire. The article reads as follows:—

Light Puddings

Seven days in the week may not mean seven puddings—but in the average family, will call for several anyway. Naturally, you have favorites. Puddings the family like. Puddings you like to make. Puddings you have found particularly economical or saving on your time when you have a busy day.

Comes the dawn—of a day when to make any of the old familiar bakes you, however. That is the day when we would like you to scan this group of recipes, and see if there is not something amongst them which appeals to your sense of culinary adventure. You will find sturdy sweets, our Indian pudding, for instance, and you will find light ones—souffle made with bottled grape juice, your own or commercial product; the prune tapioca.

Brown Sugar Pudding

2 cups light brown sugar.

2 cups boiling water.

2 heaping tablespoons cornstarch

1 cup walnut meats broken into small pieces.

Bring sugar and water to a boil. Thicken with cornstarch which has first been moistened in a little cold water. Cook in a double boiler until it is thick. Just before taking from the fire add nutmeats. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Baked Indian and Apple Pudding

Stir 1 cup yellow cornmeal into 1 quart of scalded milk. Cook in a double boiler for 30 minutes, then add 1 teaspoon each of salt and ginger, and 1 cup molasses. Pour into a buttered earthen baking dish, and bake for 1 hour, stirring occasionally. Add 2 cups apples, cored and cut in 1/8 inch, and bake, without stirring, for 1 hour or longer, or until firm. Serve with cream.

Steamed Date Pudding

Cream 1 cup butter

Add 1 cup molasses

1 cup milk

1 pound stoned and chopped dates, mixed with 2 cups stale bread crumbs

1 teaspoon soda, and

1 teaspoon each of clove, salt, cinnamon and nutmeg, mixed and sifted with

1 cup entire wheat flour.

Turn into a buttered pudding-tin and steam for three hours. Serve with creamery sauce.

Grape Juice Souffle

To one pint grape juice, add two

tablespoons granulated gelatine, and

beat until gelatine is dissolved. Strain and cool. When mixture begins to

stiffen, beat in the stiffly-beaten

whites of four eggs, and fold in one

cup stiffly-beaten cream. Turn into

molds and chill.

Prune Tapioca

Boil one pint cold coffee with one

tablespoon gelatine and 1 cup sugar.

Pour into the slightly-beaten yolks of

two eggs, and cook over water until

thickened. Remove from fire, add one

teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 teaspoon salt, the

stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs, and

allow the mixture to cool. As it begins to

stiffen, fold in one cup stiffly-beaten

cream. Mold and chill.

Coffee Souffle

Boil one pint cold coffee with one

tablespoon gelatine and 1 cup sugar.

Pour into the slightly-beaten yolks of

two eggs, and cook over water until

thickened. Remove from fire, add one

teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 teaspoon salt, the

stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs, and

allow the mixture to cool. As it begins to

stiffen, fold in one cup stiffly-beaten

cream. Mold and chill.

JULES HAD GOOD JOB SURE!

HE WAS THE BOSS CARPENTER

(From The Northern News)

Cobalt—All this happened some years ago.

He was of French-Canadian extraction,

and we will call him Jules, for that was not his name. He had been

working on the carpenter gang of one

of the mines for some years, but about

two months before the date of this

story he had quit.

Meeting him on the street one night,

one of the office staff of the mine said

to him. "Why, hello Jules, I haven't

seen you for a long time. Where have

you been?"

"Working," said Jules. "I have a good job now. I'm boss carpenter at the . . ." (naming one of the smaller mines).

"Why, that's fine," replied the other.

"How many men have you got working for you?"

"Oh, just myself," said Jules.

a general basis for co-operating with the Ontario Government with a view to reducing taxation, which in turn will necessarily require lessened expenditures.

1.—Taxes on Business Corporations should not be at such a level as to handicap Ontario industry in competition with that of other provinces.

2.—The public domain should be conserved so as to greatly increase the revenue therefrom.

3.—As increased taxes are caused by demand for more expenditures, such demands should cease at least for some years and let the ability to pay taxes catch up on the demand for taxes. The public should co-operate with the Ontario Government in the endeavour to balance the provincial budget by restraining from demanding public expenditures properly payable out of revenue and encouraging reductions in current expenditures.

The Committee plans to issue further bulletins in due course dealing with many other phases of the situation.

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