RUSSIANS HAVE UPPER HAND ALL ALONG FRONT OF BATTLE

Teutons Suffering Setbacks in Fighting, Both at Dvinsk and in the Volhynia Region

A despatch from Petrograd says: The only parts of the Russian front that display any great activity now are the Dvinsk sector and the sector on the middle Styr in Volhynia.

At Dvinsk, despite unceasing efforts, the Germans are still held at gunshot distance, and whenever they make a vigorous attack they suffer repulse, with heavy losses from the Russian artillery fire. Yet Gen. von Buelow is taking Dvinsk very seriously. Along the Vilkomir road the field railway runs for over 20 miles, and heavy guns and ammunition are being brought up continually to the front. The German force immediately opposite Dvinsk is being strengthened, but the flanks are wavering.

North of Dvinsk the Russians are harrassing the Germans and driving them out of village after village. South of Dvinsk the enemy's front is being steadily pushed back towards Sventsiany, and almost daily the Russians recapture a village or two and lead off German prisoners.

The action of Daniusuavo, on the Viliya, is typical of this kind of fighting. The battle lasted several days. The Germans were driven from the trenches, but repeatedly counter-attacked, only to be flung back everywhere by the Russian fire. They brought up reserves and succeeded in advancing to within 200 yards of the Russian lines. Then two Russian companies caught the advancing Germans on the flank and held them while the artillery dealt with the enemy's supports. The result was that the isolated advancing group was annihilated by the Russian bayonets.

From the Viliya to the Pripet there is effective skirmishing all along the line. South of the Pripet the sting has been taken out of General Puhalio's temporary success on the middle Styr, and his army, for all that it was reinforced from the neighboring armies of Generals Lisingen and Mackensen, is being propelled back into the swamps.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told In a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The city ferries of North Vancouver are losing $50 a day.

A big find of copper ore at Jones' Lake is reported at Hope, B.C.

J. C. Edwards is Vernon's, B.C., new city clerk at $125 per month.

The market is growing in England for B.C. frozen salmon and halibut.

The apple and plum crop in New Denver will be the largest in years.

Cranbrook, B.C., hospital had six operations for appendicitis in one week.

An Italian at Kelowna was fined $100 for shooting four ducks out of season.

In future all day labor for the city of Kaslo, B.C., will be given to married men.

The interned aliens at Fernie, B.C., are to be put to work on the roads in that district.

A cabbage that weighed 25 pounds was recently shipped from Creston to Fernie, B.C.

Kaslo, B.C., saw its first motor cycle last week. It came from Nelson for repairs.

It costs $3 a head to take cattle from Slocan City to New Denver, a distance of 18 miles.

The snowsheds on the Kettle Valley, B.C., railway will require 900 carloads of material.

For being drunk and disorderly, a woman at Revelstoke, B.C., was sent to jail for six months.

At Cranbrook the Canadian Pacific railway has raised the wages of all laborers to full scheduled pay.

The total apple yield in B.C. this year is estimated at 600,000 boxes. Last year it was 684,000 boxes.

At the Old Dominion Mine near Colville, B.C., silver ore has been struck that is worth $400 to the ton.

The Blairmore Enterprise states that freight over the Crow's Nest Pass line is the best in two years.

Seven cargoes of lumber, totalling over 20,000,000 feet, were ordered by the Imperial Government from B.C. dealers.

It is expected that by the end of the year smelters at Greenwood will turn out nearly 15,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

Phoenix, B.C., citizens are now contributing $2,000 a month for patriotic purposes. They have also two machine guns.

Three diamond drills are working at Copper Mountain, near Princeton, B.C., and more than 6,000,000 tons of ore are in sight.

This year the acreage devoted to growing vegetables in B.C. was 17,000. All but 2,000 acres were devoted to growing potatoes.

The employes of the Dominion Government dredging fleet in B.C. waters have given $7,419 to patriotic funds since the war started.

Mr. Hodder of Kaslo, B.C., is the owner of a geranium 12 feet high, whose foliage covers at least 9 feet—according to the Kootenaian.

Vosberg and Carlson have a contract to build 32 bridges on the western end of the Kettle Valley, B.C., railway. They have already built 26 of the number.

A plant to utilize the by-products of coal will be built in Fernie. It is estimated that every year in B.C. $15,000,000 worth of coal by-products are wasted.

Provincial fruit inspectors at Vancouver, B.C., condemned many cars of peaches, sent from the State of Washington, because they were infected with San Jose scale.

In June, 1914, the Lake Louise, B.C., hotel served 6,000 meals. In June this year it served 16,050 meals, an indication that tourists are beginning to discover B.C.

The salmon run in the Fraser River this year has been below expectation. Not more than 45,000 cases are expected for the season. Four years ago 58,000 cases were packed.

A wildcat was shot by Nelson Goldwin within 100 yards of his house at South Westminster, B.C. It had been driven out of the forest by the fires.

MANY TYPES OF BOMBS.

Handling of "Cricket Ball" Explosive Requires Cool Head.

The various kinds of bombs now being used in France and Flanders are described by an English officer in a latter from the front. There are, he says, four main types—the "hairbrush," the "cricket ball," the "policeman's club" and the "jam-tin." Bomb throwers are alluded to in trench slang as "anarchists."

"The hairbrush," explains the writer, "is very like the ordinary hairbrush, except that the bristles are replaced by a solid block of high explosive. The policeman's truncheon has gay streamers of tape tied to its tail to insure that it falls to the ground nose downward. Both these bombs explode on impact, and it is inadvisable to knock them against anything—say the back of the trench—when throwing them.

"The cricket ball works by a time fuse. The removal of a certain pin releases a spring which lights an internal fuse timed to explode the bomb in five seconds. You take the bomb in your right hand, remove the pin, and cast the thing madly from you. The jam-tin variety appeals more particularly to the sportsman, as the element of chance enters largely into its successful use. It is timed to explode about 10 seconds after the lighting of the fuse. It is, therefore, unwise to throw it too soon, as there would be ample time for your opponent to pick it up and throw it back. On the other hand, it is unwise to hold on too long, as the fuse is uncertain in its action, and is given to short cuts."

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

Temperance and labor are the two real physicians of man.—Rousseau.

Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles. Sincerity is the way of Heaven.—Confucius.

The surest way to be imposed upon is to think oneself cleverer than other people.—La Rochefoucauld.

Nothing brings people together more closely than a common grief; it is the great bond of sympathy.—Globe.

The yoke of care is worse than the yoke of men; yet he who hath shaken off the one bears the other patiently.—Petrarch.

The authors of a nation are like an advance guard, pioneers of friendship and intimacy, who accustom other lands to ideas and peoples otherwise remote.—Mr. Arthur L. Salmon.

Compulsion is only justified when the experience of the country has proved that uniformity in individual conduct is necessary for common well-being and national progress.—Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.

SERBIANS BRING DOWN GERMAN AEROPLANE

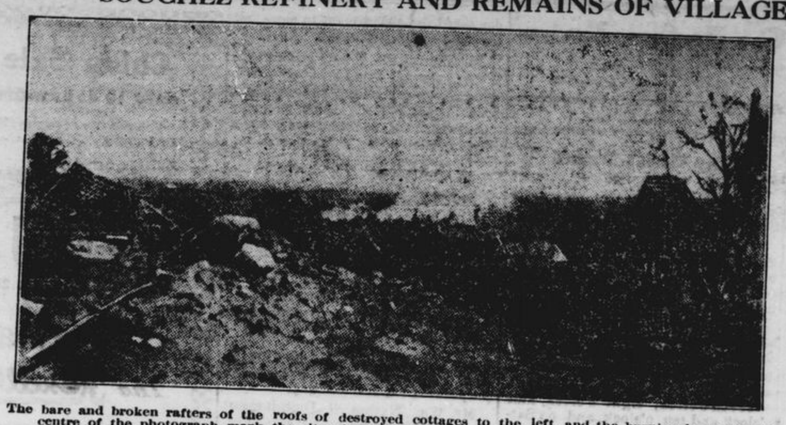
A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says: Seven aeroplanes flew over Kraguyevatz recently and dropped 30 bombs. Sharp-shooters of the Prince Regent's Guard hit one of the aircraft, which fell directly in front of the palace. As it fell the fuel tank exploded and the machine and both of its occupants, who were German officers, were burned. Kraguyevatz is some 50 miles south-east of Belgrade. It is a town of 15,000 inhabitants and has an arsenal, a powder mill and factories for the making of arms and ammunition.

TURKS RUSHED TO BULGARIA TO DEFEND THE PORT OF VARNA

Believed That Russia Contemplates the Landing of Large Forces at Once

A despatch from London says: A news agency despatch from Athens says that Turkish forces have started for Bulgaria, and are moving toward Varna, on the Black Sea, to assist in preventing a landing of Russians at that port. The despatch adds that Bulgaria has asked Turkey for more troops.

WHERE THE FRENCH WON IMPORTANT VICTORY; SOUCHEZ REFINERY AND REMAINS OF VILLAGE



The bare and broken rafters of the roofs of destroyed cottages to the left, and the burning houses in the centre of the photograph mark the site of the village of Souchez, north of Arras, which for weeks has formed the centre of continuous hard fighting between the French assailants and the entrenched and fortified Germans. To the right are visible the scarred and gaunt ruins of the now-celebrated sugar factory of Souchez, the key and citadel of the German fortifications in that sector of the field, for the possession of which attack and counter-attack have been proceeding ever since the taking of Carency and Notre Dame de Lorette gave the French a footing within the enemy's line of entrenchments. The photograph itself was taken from the French advanced lines actually during one of the earlier attacks.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, $1.07½; No. 2 do., $1.06, on track lake ports, immediate shipment.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 48½c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70½c on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 37 to 38c; No. 3 do., 35 to 37c; No. 1 commercial oats, 31 to 34c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 90 to 92c; slightly tough, 80 to 87c; sprouted or smutty, 65 to 80c, according to sample.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, $1.25 to $1.40, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 52 to 54c; feed barley, 40 to 45c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, 87c; tough rye, 66 to 75c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $5.75; second patents, in jute bags, $5.25; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.05, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $3.80, seaboard, or Toronto freight, in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $22; shorts, per ton, $24; middlings, per ton, $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 26 to 28c; inferior, 22 to 23c; creamery prints, 31 to 32c; do., solids, 29 to 30c.

Eggs—No. 1, 27 to 28c per dozen, in case lots; extra at 30 to 31c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $2.40; No. 2, $1.50 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 16 to 18c; turkeys, 22 to 24c.

Cheese—Large, 14¾ to 15c; twins, 15 to 15¼c.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots quoted at 95c to $1 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14¼c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18½ to 19c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 23 to 24c; boneless backs, 25 to 25½c.

Lard—Tubs, 11¾ to 12c; do., pails, 12 to 12¼c; compound, tubs, 9¾ to 10c; do., pails, 11½c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 75c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 44½c to 45c; No. 3 local white, 43½ to 44c; No. 4 local white, 42½ to 43c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.85; seconds, $5.35; strong bakers', $5.15; Winter patents, choice, $5.40; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.80; straight rollers, bags, $2.20 to $2.30. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.85 to $4.95; bags, 90 lbs., $2.25 to $2.30. Bran, $23. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $30 to $31. Mouillie, $30 to $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17 to $18. Cheese, finest westerns, 14¾ to 14⅞c; finest easterns, 14⅛ to 14¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32¼ to 32½c; seconds, 31½ to 31¾c. Eggs, fresh, 33c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $14 to $14.25. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28 to $28.50; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $27 to $27.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 11½ to 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12½ to 13c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.10⅛; No. 1 Northern, $1.05⅛ to $1.09⅛; No. 2 Northern, $1.01⅛ to $1.06⅛; December, $1.03⅛; May, $1.07. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 62 to 63c. Oats—No. 3 white, 33¾ to 34¼c. Flour advanced; fancy patents, $6.20; first clears, $4.85; second clears, $3. Bran—$19.

Duluth, Oct. 12.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.06; No. 2 Northrern, $1.06; Montana No. 2 hard, $1.06½; December, $1.02½; May, $1.05¾. Linseed, cash, $1.87; December, $1.79½; May, $1.83.

New York, Oct. 6.—Flour unsettled; rye flour firm; fair to good, $5.25 to $5.40; choice to fancy, $5.45 to $5.60. Hay, steady. Hops easy, Pacific coast, 1915, 13 to 15c. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—The quotations were:—Best heavy steers, $7.75 to $8; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.60 to $7.75; do., good, $7.10 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.50 to $7; do., common, $5 to $5.40; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.25 to $7; do., good bulls, $5.75 to $6 do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $6.45 to $6.75; do., good, $5.25 to $6; do., medium, $5 to $5.75; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $6.75; canners and cutters, $3 to $4.50; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; Springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $5.25 to $6.25; sheep, heavy, $4.25 to $4.75; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50;y earling lambs, $7 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $8.25 to $8.60; calves, medium to choice, $7.30 to $11; hogs, off cars, $10.40 to $10.50; do., fed and watered, $10.15; do., f.o.b., $9.80.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—There continues to be a scarcity of good to choice steers, but the offerings of fairly good stock were fair, which met with a good demand and sales were made at $6.50 to $6.75, while fair sold at $6 to $6.25 and the lower grades at from $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt. There was an active demand from packers for canning stock, with sales of bulls at $3.75 to $4 and cows at $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Lambs—Ontario stock, $8 to $8.25, and Quebec at $7.25 to $7.75; sheep, $4.50 to $5.50 per cwt. Calves from $3 to $13 each, as to size and condition. Hogs, selected lots, $9.90 to $10 per cwt., weighed off cars, and the rough heavy lots from that down to $8.75.

JAPANESE DOGS BEHAVE.

Coming Coronation of Emperor Causing Reform Among Canines.

Indicative of the minute care taken by the Japanese to prevent untoward happenings on the occasion of the coronation next November, it may be noted that the police authorities have decided to kill all vicious and stray dogs in the prefectures through which his Majesty will travel during the ceremonies. All the dogs in Japan are, therefore, on their good behavior and reformed and repentent dogs are reported daily in great numbers. The police have already killed 374 irreclaimable dogs in Kyoto—the bad kiyis of Kyoto.

The Imperial Household Department has already procured from the Sanryusha at Okazaki in Aichi prefecture three kan of the best raw silk, with which the ceremonial dress of the Emperor at the coronation this fall will be woven. At the Sanryusha silk-worm weaving room, the selected silk worms were reared with utmost care. The raw silk was reeled and was sent recently to the Imperial Household Department through the Aichi Prefectural Office. On Sunday the cleaning work was started in the reel room. Forty girls wearing white working clothes were employed. The working girls began their work in the morning at 6 o'clock and finished at 4 o'clock.

ITALIANS NEARING ROVERETO WHICH IS REPORTED EVACUATED

Many Small Engagements Around Gorizia, in Which Austrians Lost Numerous Prisoners

A despatch from London says: The Italians record another advance toward Rovereto, which has so many times been reported as evacuated by the Austrians. On the plateau of Folgaria several villages have been occupied by the invaders, who drove the enemy from the neighboring township of Prazza and forced his retreat toward Potpich.

On the Sealass crest and on the northern slopes of Carso and Gorizia a number of small engagements have taken place, the Austrians being everywhere repulsed, leaving a number of prisoners in the hands of the Italians.

ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN GREECE

They Proceed to Frontier Without Regard to the Cabinet Crisis.

A despatch from London says: Greece is to have a coalition Government. After virtually dismissing the foremost Greek statesman, Eleutherics Venizelos, from the Premiership, and asserted personal control of the Government, King Constantine, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, sent for a former Premier, M. Zaimis, who has consented to form a coalition Government. M. Venizelos will not be included as a member.

The possibility that Greece may try to remain neutral, fearing to stake the nation's fate upon the success of either party to the great war, is recognized in England, although it is considered small. The hopes of the Entente powers are that popular sentiment is with them, and that the King may find it best to bow before the will of the people, as he has done before.

Landing Proceeds.

The landing of French troops at Salonica and their prompt despatch northward across Greek territory to the Serbian frontier will proceed without regard to the Cabinet crisis at Athens.

The downfall of the Venizelos Cabinet is considered here as relating to formalities, rather than to determined opposition to the landing of French troops.

Statements evidently based on official information relate that King Constantine received the French Minister at Athens after the landing of French troops had begun, and made no mention of the incident or suggestion of a protest. It is therefore said here that the King has not taken a stand against the landing, but merely differs with M. Venizelos in regard to the fixed policy of Greece in supporting the Quadruple Entente.

Gold weighs nearly twenty times as much as its own bulk of water.

One always gets full measure when one acquires a peck of trouble.

Ornamental handkerchiefs used frequently to be worn in the hat by gentlemen as tokens.

BULGARIA, WARRING ON ALLIES, MAY FACE RUSSIAN INVASION

Map shows how Bulgaria will be menaced by Russia on the Black Sea, in case she throws in her interests with the Central Powers.

WEAKEN GERMAN SECOND DEFENCE

Another Important Gain Has Been Made By the French in Champagne.

A despatch from Paris says: Further important gains by the French troops in Champagne are announced by the War Office. The village of Tahure, less than two miles south of the railway serving the German trenches along the district between Rheims and the Argonne, has been taken by assault, and the victorious French infantry pushed forward and reached the heights north of the village. These heights form part of the German second line.

As in the case of the previous great success in this part of the front victory followed an incessant bombardment of the German trenches, French bayonets completing the task.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the French in these operations, which included progress in the environs of the Navarin farm.

A Rotterdam despatch says: "Although the majority of the German papers shriek loudly about the allies' offensive being smashed, Major Moraht, quite the coolest of the German military critics, sounds a strong warning in the Berliner Tageblatt, clearly suggesting that Germany has as yet experienced only the beginning of things, and much more serious attacks may be expected on a much more extended scale. He says: 'What has been the result of the Franco-British offensive which has been going on eleven days ? Our higher command remarks that the offensive is a failure. This judgment will satisfy wide circles in Germany who have not concealed from themselves the seriousness of the western situation. We must, however, add to this declaration that the great struggle in the west has not yet found its conclusion. It is a question of several armies on the French side, and even if one of them can be booked as lost already, France will not leave the others inactive behind the front. Enormous supplies of ammunition, supplemented by what still comes from neutral America, and the massing of heavy artillery will, without doubt, lead the French to new action, for which she has made enormous preparations.'"

FRIED FOOD VERSUS BEAUTY.

You Cannot Look Pretty If You Eat It, Says a Writer.

The deadliest foe to a good complexion is fried food. One of the reasons that English and Irish girls—in the Old Country—frequently have such wonderful complexions, is that fried food there is little used. One of the principal reasons why so many Southern girls—who otherwise might be beauties—have such sallow complexions is because they eat a great deal of fried chicken, fried "hog meat," fried corn-fritters and all the rest of it.

Whether one likes fried fare or not, it's a sure thing that a diet of it will spoil one's looks.

Food is of value to the body in proportion to its digestibility. A food that is readily digested is quickly turned into good red blood, and good red blood brings pretty red cheeks.

The Highland lassie gets her peach-bloom complexion from oatmeal. And oatmeal is perhaps the most easily-digested food on earth. A breakfast of oatmeal porridge and milk will be digested in twenty-five minutes; a breakfast of fried ham and fried potatoes in about three to four hours.

What, then, is the trouble with fried foods? It is the grease. When anything is fried the grease makes a coating round it, like a piece of armor-plate. And if once you try to figure out all the chemical changes that have to happen to that layer of fat before the digestive acids have a chance to get in to the food that is inside it, you will see why it has so little chance to be changed quickly into blood.

Fried food is an armor-plated variety of comestible which doesn't make anything. In the effort to absorb it a large amount of bile is produced, and the typically yellowish complexion of the billious person is the result. Neither man nor women can eat fried food and have a good complexion.

MACHINE GUN CORPS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

A despatch from London says: British military authorities have recognized the importance of machine guns, which have been such a striking feature of German warfare, by the formation of a special machine gun corps with the King's sanction. Announcement of the step is made in the Official Gazette.

Canada already has organized a machine gun battalion—the 86th of Hamilton.

ALL BRASS UTENSILS IN VIENNA TAKEN UP

A despatch from Rome says: The citizens of Vienna have received warning that all brass domestic utensils will be sequestered on November 30, when houses will be searched with the object of ascertaining whether the present requisitions for such utensils are being evaded.

The Inventor of Shrapnel.

It is interesting to recall just now (says The Westminster Gazette) that the inventor of shrapnel—Lieutenant-General Henry Shrapnel — gained much of his military experience in Flanders. He served with the Duke of York's army there, and shortly after the siege of Dunkirk invented the case shot, "a destructive engine of war used by the Royal Artillery, and known by the name of Shrapnel Shell." So runs the inscription on a large slab at the floor of the chancel in Bradford-on-Avon Church, Wiltshire, where the General was buried. The inventor's reward was a pension of £1200 per annum. The Shrapnels were for three generations cloth weavers at Bradford-on-Avon.

CAMP COOKERY AT THE FRONT

HOW THE KHAKI-CLAD "CHEFS" CARRY OUT THEIR WORK.

Field Cooking Is Hard Work, for Which Only Trained Men Are Suited.

Throughout the whole twelve months of the European War which have passed, no British soldier has been able to say that he went ill-fed, says London Answers.

It is a bold statement, but it is true, save in the case of stragglers or small parties of men who were cut off from their regiments. Even in these cases they usually had their "iron rations."

The "iron ration" consists of 12oz. of biscuit, 1lb. of preserved meat, 1oz. of meat extract, 3oz. of cheese, and tea and sugar. The "iron ration," however, is strictly reserved, to be used only in emergency, and may not be touched except by the orders of an officer.

"Dixies" Vary in Size.

On active service rations are prepared in camp kettles, known in Army parlance as "dixies." These kettles vary in size, and their cooking capacity is: smallest for eight men, largest for fifteen men. One camp kettle is allowed to every three officers.

Another method of cooking, while the troops are on the move, is by means of "galloping cookers." These are ovens mounted on wheels and drawn by two horses. Beside the oven is a platform on which the cooks stand.

The method of cooking food in "dixies" in interesting. First a narrow, shallow trench is dug, and filled with fuel. On either side of this trench are ranged a line of "dixies," surmounted by a third row, which fills in the space between the two rows on the ground. When the "dixies" are arranged the fuel is lit and the food rapidly cooked.

Troops in training at home are either under canvas, in huts, or billeted. Soldiers in camp or huts have their food prepared in field kitchens. In some cases special ovens are issued, but as a general rule the cooks construct their own in which case the oven is set and encased in wet clay, which rapidly hardens.

Tommy Has a Hay Box.

Old soldiers know all the tricks of the trade. For instance, it frequently happens on active service that fuel is hard to obtain—indeed, fuel is far more likely to give out than food. When this happens the soldier partly cooks his meat, then, when the kettle is boiling, he pops it into a box, packing it round with hay or straw, and the pot goes on stewing for hours.

The system of cooking for soldiers in billets is naturally different from that restorted to at other times. When soldiers are billeted the meat is issued raw and in bulk from the regimental quartermaster's stores to company quartermaster-sergeants. The storemen then cut the meat up, and issue it to the men, who take it to their billets, where they cook it—or, as more often happens, get it cooked for them by their landladies.

It has been said that women would be far more usefully employed than men as Army cooks, but that is ridiculous. In the first place, women would never bear the strain of field cooking, which often necessitates standing for hours in the mud and the rain. Nor have they the strength and hardihood needed to quarter and cut up a carcass.

Each sergeant-cook is properly qualified at a school of instruction, as well as a certain proportion of his assistants. To qualify at these courses of instruction is by no means a simple matter.

One of the most amazing features of this most amazing war has been the marvellous efficiency of our Commissariat and Supply Service, and the excellent way in which meals have been prepared under the most adverse circumstances.

An officer who was wounded early in the war stated, when writing home from hospital, that the thing which most heartened the men to endure the terrible rigors of the retreat from Mons was that a cup of hot soup could be obtained at almost any time, and that a plate of "pontoon," as Tommy calls his stew, would be ready at the end of the long day's march.

Paying Our Debts.

Any man making a pretence at being honest will try to pay for what he gets. But having admitted the justness of the claim that he do so he may be surprised at the wideness of the application of the principle that lies at the back of it. The earth pays for what it gets—the rain and the sunshine, and the breezes of heaven—with fruitfulness, waving grain, buds and blossoms and fruits, and the smiling green of fields. It is not a mere sponge, receiving always and never responding to the giver. It gives back everything, with an added something of its own. The earth is honest, generously honest. And a man ought not to be any less so. He is getting every day and hour and moment of his life, getting from all sides and in all possible ways.

LUXEMBURG PROTESTS BECAUSE OF AIR RAID

A despatch from London says: The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, according to Amsterdam advices, has protested to the Entente powers against air raids over that country aimed at the German headquarters.

Less Than 240 Warless Years.

From the Christian era till the present time, as statists and historians tell us, there have been fewer than 240 warless years. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was roughly computed that nearly 7,000,000,000 men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history, a number equal to almost five times the present population of the globe.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO