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TOMMY
By Joseph Hocking

Author of "All for a Scrap of Paper" "Deer Than Life" "The Story of the Stoughton 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 as we please."

"Ay, we can."

"Just see how Manchester is riddled with Germans. They have been here in Burnford for years, and even here in Burnford Germans are poking their noses. I am about sick of them. Thirty years ago we hardly ever saw a German, and now they have nobbled 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 don't play the game."

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

"Ay, but for years they have been sending their lads over here in the pretence of learning the language. They take jobs in our offices for hardy any wage, 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. I will only say that many had in their mind: how by pretence, and deceit, and fraud she worked her will; how she thought that England would crush France without a word; how she thought that 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, and crush France; thought, too, that we should be supreme while she violated treaties and committed the most fiendish deeds ever committed in the history of the world. But it is not my purpose to speak of these things; I have told the story of a commonplace lad in a workaday town, and what influence the great world convulsion 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 saying about. Local strikes, the rate of wages, and the quality of beer ceased to be the general subjects of conversation in the Thorn and Thistle. Everyone was talking about a possible war. And when finally early in August the news came to Burnford 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 bitten off a bigger piece than they can chew. I give them about six weeks. What can they 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 Ensigner. 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 Huns 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 saw 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 the 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 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 water and measure them before placing them in the preserving kettle. Three quarts of prepared currants, three 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 currants, 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.

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 boracic acid as a drug is inexpensive, 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 odors.

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.

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 Hanoverian line ended with the marriage of Queen Victoria and Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. George V. lives up to the conception of a "Patriot King." He has now struck out the German names used 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 has 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, to Edward the Confessor to the monks of Westminster. William the Conqueror retained 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 1,600 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 Entente, the Windsors' course will no 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 merely on its lines east of Pittsburg has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or 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 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 4,500 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 256 trains, or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous 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 terminals should be kept clear. The American 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.

WORDS WE WANT.

The English Language is Constantly Being Enriched by New Terms.

The war is enlarging our dictionary, and we are growing accustomed to many terms which, in pre-war days, rarely or never fell upon our ears. Blighty, flag-day, strafe, "little bit," summer-time, are examples. The latter word, in all its war-paint, 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 "alloteer" have been suggested by a contemporary, but they lack snap. Got anything better?

A decent name for our airmen is also on the waiting-list—something to go with Tommy and Jack. No money will be paid to the inventor; 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 re-rejected? And the woman voter? And can you find something snappy for a tobacco-holder, a man over sixty-one, and a meal that is only half a meal?

Put away the fading flowers on all plants. If allowed to ripen seeds the plants will not flower freely.

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.

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SMOKELESS

NOT SO FAR FROM MAY.

Electricity is Just Own and Will Be All Power.

Who can prophesy that they will have on is beyond the widest Verne. The country with a network of wires from an airplane, would be a huge sieve. Whether it be for actuating a transcontinental railway system or for cooking a "stepless meal" on the dinner table, all our power and heat will some day be drawn from this sieve.

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard at Schenectady, U.S.A., wrote:

"When we use nothing but electrical power for heating as well as for other purposes, the supply will come through transmission lines from big central stations of many million horsepower. These stations will be located wherever power is available, such as at waterfalls, coal mines and oil and gas wells. This will do away with the wasteful process of hauling coal from the mines to the relatively small power houses scattered all over the country."

As Cheap As Water.

"It may be that at the coal mines, instead of taking out the coal and burning it the way we do now, power will be generated in the mine itself by setting the coal in the veins on fire. No—this is not beyond the dream of possibility. It has already been seriously proposed by an eminent English scientist. Startling will be the changes effected by such a supply of electricity. Electrical power will be used so generally that it is very likely the cost will be on the basis of a tax, like our water tax. For example, so much a plug, as we are now charged so much a faucet. It will be very cheap and it will not pay to install meters and have them read and keep the accounts in the offices of the electric companies.

"To-day water is used universally, and no one would think of making a charge to a friend or even a stranger for any amount of it. If you make a call in your electric vehicle, the vehicle will be run into your friend's basement and the batteries will be charged while you are making your call. It won't make any difference whether you get your electric current from your friend's plug or from the plug in your own home—the tax will remain the same."

Think of the smokeless age that is coming. It is not so far distant as many of us imagine!

WAR COINING NEW WORDS

Some Examples of Terms Now Found in Dictionary.

Latin is getting a little out of a result of the war. Latin, abundant in law, diplomacy, etc., instance, the European pacific demands peace on the basis "status quo ante bellum," which interpreted means simply conditions existing before the war is valuable because it is so usually takes more words to the same idea in modern Latin. But the phrase "status quo ante bellum" is too long, and so the letters of it are used for "S.Q.A.B."

The war is making lots of new words for the new form of G machine gun pit, protected by forced concrete, is known as "mebu." The word will not be in any dictionary. It is made from initials of the German term "minen Eisen Betun Unterstand," which interpreted means simply "understandings of the war." This country we constantly abbreviate "high cost of living" to "H.C.L." Initiative, referendum and recall likewise telescoped into "I.R.R." "zacs" is another word which has been created and which the professional would hunt for in the dictionary. It, too, is a made-up word which the "A" stands for Australia and the "nz" for New Zealand refers to the troops from those tries. No doubt some terms found to distinguish the forces of the U.S. is to throw into the "American" is really too broad a for it includes the whole Western Hemisphere. "Usanng" may possibly be adopted for the United States of North America, though sounds too much like a breakfast or a brand of crackers.

In His Hat.

Two Australian soldiers, while Gallipoli Peninsula, were sent down get a box of munitions. When they got to the hill they became tired and sat down to rest and smoke. General Birdwood passed in meantime. Neither took any notice of him. A lieutenant who saw the incident rushed across. He thundered: "Why didn't you spring to attention when General Birdwood passed?" "Strike me pink!" said the Australian. "Was that Birdwood?" "Yes," said the lieutenant. "Well, why don't he wear a feather like any other bird would?"

Fish is excellent food and not nearly often enough.

Almost automatic in operation it uses large dials with arrows to indicate the direction a car is taking a vibrating hand to show it will stop.

A new umbrella has a handle which clasps over the wrist like a bracelet. It is intended for the use of women shopping, so that they will not lose their umbrellas.