

Author of "A Scrap of Paper," "Dearer Than Life," etc. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, Limited, London and Toronto

CHAPTER III—(Cont'd.)

than you can buy it at any shop. From what I can hear they sell it at just cost price. "And," said the Scotchman, "do you mean, Tom, that you will give up the evenings we used to have, for that sort of thing?" "I don't say I've turned teetotaler," replied Tom, "although I have took nothing sin'—sin' I were—disgraced, and I don't mean to for a bit. You see, the chaps at the Y.M.C.A. don't tell you not to go to the public-houses and then provide nothing better for you. Anyhow, I've been to the Y.M.C.A. every night sin' I had my punishment, and what's more, I'm going again."

"A week later there was great excitement amongst the soldiers. They had now been nearly four months in this Lancashire town, and orders came for the Loyal North Lancashire and the Black Watch to move south. They heard that they were going to Surrey, and were to be situated at a camp in the most beautiful part of that country. Tom was delighted, for although he had made many friends at the Y.M.C.A. and grown to know many people in this Lancashire town, the thought of a change appealed to him strongly. He was young, and longed for new associations and new surroundings. Besides, it meant a step nearer towards his desires. He was told that his battalion was to be moved to Surrey preparatory to orders for the front. Possibly they might be moved to Salisbury Plain or Shoreham afterwards, but it was quite on the cards that they would go straight from the Surrey camp to France or Flanders."

HAIL BRITANNIA!

What if old England Were to die to-night? The wolves would gather round her bier, To-morrow they would slaver here, The Bulgars, Turk send forth a cheer, If England died to-night.

The Kaiser's sword would hack its way, From Kiel to Colon and Bombay, And darkness enshroud the dawning day, If England died to-night.

Democracy, where would it be? Tossed on a wild, unguarded sea, The sport of evil destiny, If England died to-night.

Brave France and Allies, what their fate? And we, alas, prepared so late? Where could you find a saviour State, If England died to-night.

What of the little peoples then? What of their liberties and when? Where would we find the conquering men, If England died to-night.

What of the aims of German peace? When would the horrors of war cease? When from the victors come release, If England died to-night.

Think of the panic and the fears, The brutal deaths, the endless tears, The world fall back a thousand years, If England died to-night.

Why, if our England Were to die to-night, Her children true would meet the test, And, gathering from the east and west, For freedom, they would give their best, If England died to-night.

—J. Levering Jones, in Philadelphia Ledger.

It is to be hoped that no apples will be allowed to rot under the trees this year. Call in the neighbors and pare and dry them and share with the workers or make the apples into cider and feed the poorest to the hogs in limited quantities.

"Nay," replied Tom, "I have been to the Y.M.C.A. a man like you, with your power of reasoning an' a, are surely not turning religious?" "Nay, I am noan turning religious," replied Tom, "but I tell you, man, the entertainments are fair grand; champion, in fact! I am learning French too."

"I suppose the entertainments are sandwiched between the dry bread of religion?" replied the Scotchman. "Nay, I have now to do wi' religion," replied Tom. "I have just listened to the singing and the recitations, and then when the chap has got up to talk I've gone into the writing-room or to the French class."

"Will you tell me about it?" asked the Scotchman.

Tota gave him a full description.

"You see," he said, "it's not like Sunday School, or anything of that sort. There's lots of folks who can sing, and play the piano very well, and can recite chapters. And they give us a good concert every night. Then there's a room where we can go in and read papers, write letters, or play draughts or bagatelle and all that sort of thing. Then there's a good library where you can get any book for the asking. Ay, those religious folks have been kind; they have sent hundreds of books for us chaps to read, good books and all. Then there's a class-room where you can learn French."

"And will there be a bar where you can get some whisky?" asked the Scotchman.

"Nay," replied Tom, "there's no whisky or owt' of that sort, but there's a refreshment bar where you can get tea and coffee, and tarts, and sandwiches."

"For nothing?" asked the Scotchman eagerly.

"Nay, not for nothing, but cheaper

RAILWAY POLICY IS CRITICISED

Acquisition of Canadian Northern Imposes Burden of Unknown Magnitude.

The following criticism of the policy of the Government in respect of the Canadian Northern Railway is made: The Government bill to authorize the purchase by it of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway is half-way through the House of Commons and will shortly be in the Senate. If it becomes law, it will impose on Canada, at a time when the country is under an unprecedented strain, a burden of unknown magnitude. One certainly greater than any ever before imposed upon this country, with the exception of the war debt.

The purchase of a defined piece of railway property is one thing. The buying of stock in a company with unascertained assets and unknown liabilities is another. Once the Government becomes the principal owner of the common stock, it must provide out of loans or taxes for all the debts of the railway due or to become due and for all future losses in operating. The estimates of expenditure still necessary to be made run into enormous figures. No one knows what the real extent of its obligations are. The railway has bonds outstanding and debts unpaid; so have its subsidiaries. There are guarantees given by it to other companies, unpaid balances on contracts and upon accounts, but to what extent unknown. What its assets are is equally unknown. It operates and is interested in railway companies, land companies, telegraph companies, tunnel companies, lumber companies and hotel companies, but no one knows how far it owns them, what their assets or liabilities are, nor to what extent the railway company is responsible for their liabilities.

No other railway company nor any other group of business men would consider such an acquisition except after elaborate examination and reports from accountants and appraisers on the assets and liabilities, and then only subject to a solvent guarantee that all supposed assets would be delivered and that no undisclosed debts or obligations would appear. To find out these things, where such examination and guarantee cannot be had, the usual course in the United States has been to place the road in the hands of a receiver, whose staff can ascertain them and place them before those interested in an accurate and clear statement. Systems quite as large, notably the Union Pacific, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Rock Island, have in the United States been through this process and have emerged from it with capital written down to correspond to the actual values, in a solvent condition and able to perform their duties as public servants.

The only examination so far had into the affairs of the Canadian Northern has resulted in the opinion of two out of three railway experts that the stock proposed to be purchased was worth nothing. This means that whatever its nominal value may be, the unsecured debts are more than enough to prevent its being sold to any reasonably prudent purchaser. In view of the fact that no money was paid to the company for the stock and that the company has never been able to earn anything upon it, there was and is no reason to expect any other result from examination.

No agreement or obligation to purchase is produced. In fact, nothing has transpired except verbally and then between members of the Government not named and persons whose names are not disclosed. In fact what is to be paid, who is to get paid for it, what the cost and the attendant obligations are, no one knows. The smallest transaction in common life could not be concluded in such a way, and any attempt to do it by trustees responsible to a court would unquestionably be a breach of trust, and this is the largest and most onerous undertaking ever contemplated by any Canadian Government, and the most risky. It is safe to say that no road capitalized above its earning power can ever be a useful public servant, nor can any road bought by a Government for more than its worth ever be anything but a continuous drain on the tax payer. The Canadian Northern Railway was built as a private speculation.

its bonds were sold to financiers at a discount. No money was received into its treasury for its stock. Nothing has been made public which would justify the taxing of other citizens of this country for the purpose of giving fictitious value to these bonds and stocks. The interest and other charges on Canada due to the war increase every day and even now are so great that it is difficult to say from what source they can be paid without an economic strain never hitherto undergone and a cutting down of expenses not yet even begun.

The credit of the country abroad is less than it has ever been. The last loan of \$100,000,000 at 6 per cent. for two years netted only \$96,111,111. In other words, the country is borrowing money at a charge of more than 8 per cent. per annum. Note—According to the Monetary Times of August 17th, Sir Thomas White stated the net proceeds to be \$96,250,000, not \$96,111,111, and that the commissions and charges were 1 1/2 per cent. He was speaking of a two-year 5 per cent. loan. The cost would be 8 per cent. if the 1 1/2 per cent. comes out of the \$96,250,000, but not otherwise. Its future credit may depend entirely on the belief of foreign bankers that good money will not be sent after bad, and that speculative enterprises will be allowed to find the financial level called for by their intrinsic merits. The undersigned, all of whom as investors have a stake in the prosperity of this country, desire to call the attention of their fellow-countrymen to the grave risk they all are running of having their own earnings diverted for the purpose of securing profits to bondholders and stockholders of a concern, the equity in whose enterprise has been declared by the only people at all in a position to form an opinion to be of no value. It is also urged that the strongest possible protests be made before it is too late to all senators and members of Parliament.

Montreal, August 20, 1917. F. W. Molson, James Law, H. R. Drummond, Geo. E. Drummond, Armand Chapat, Ferd. Prudhomme, Zeph. Hebert, A. J. Brown, C. S. Gaudin, H. A. Ekers, Chas. Chaput, A. Guy Ross, Joseph A. Chas. Chaput, C. S. Campbell, W. R. Miller, George Caverhill, Wm. Mastar, H. W. Blackwell, Andrew J. Dawes, Robert Hampson, George R. Hooper, George W. Sadler, W. W. Hutchison, Wm. C. Finley, F. H. Simpson, G. F. Benson, A. Craddock Wilson, James Morgan.

The Gazette, Montreal, of August 23rd, comments on the above as follows: WE PRINT in another column a protest against the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway signed by many of the leading capitalists of Montreal, and this protest is not at all as a matter of course, but as a matter of fact, it is the country to take over a burden that other shoulders should bear? Will the ownership of the Canadian Northern impose upon the people a financial obligation avoidable without danger to national interests? If the Government was divorced from the enterprise, the answer is easy. Like any other business undertaking the property should stay in its own juice, and undergo the course of liquidation through receivership, emerging therefrom in stronger condition in respect of liabilities both of current and of capital account. This appears to be the view of the financiers whose statement we print, and there is force in the view.

The Canadian Northern must be carried on as an operating road. It serves a great territory and a large community of people whose welfare is dependent upon the operation of this railway, but having exhausted its financial resources the alternative of Government ownership by acquisition of the common stock, or through the medium of a receivership, is the only one presented.

To Government ownership we are opposed. A reorganization of the capital liabilities, through the medium of receivership, is the other recourse. The liability of Canada in either event remains, the Government and the provinces having guaranteed the great sum of \$211,000,000 of bonds of the company. It is, however, necessary to learn the extent of the liability taken over by Canada in the bill now before Parliament. What assets are acquired? What obligations on the debit side of the account, if Canada is assuming a debt over and above existing guarantees, the public may not unreasonably ask why. The railway is a fine property with excellent prospects, but after all is said, it is a business venture which should be allowed to face the consequences of all business ventures; should not be saddled with any avoidable liability. The debt created by it is already large, and constantly increasing. New sources of taxation have to be tapped. The outlook is by no means bright in respect of Dominion finances and before the additional obligation of taking over the Canadian Northern Railway is incurred, it is necessary at the least



DOMESTIC SCIENCE AT HOME

Eighth Lesson (Continued).—Proteins.

Methods of cooking milk, fish, cereals, peas, beans and lentils are given this week. The protein of milk is in the form of casein, which precipitates when acid is added to the milk, as in the combination of tomatoes and milk. When milk becomes sour the sugar content of the milk changes to acid. This acid will also cause the milk to ferment. Casein is also clotted by ferments or digestive juices which are present in the stomach. Milk may be heated to the scalding point, using a double boiler. Slow cooking at a temperature just below the boiling point will give better results when cooking foods that contain milk. When combining milk with acid fruits or vegetables, if a quarter teaspoonful of baking soda is added to the acid, the milk will not curdle. This amount is for one pint of milk, or you may blend one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, two cupfuls milk. Cook until boiling is reached. Now slowly add the fruit or vegetable. Bring to the scalding point and use. When cooking puddings and custards always stand the dish or pan containing the mixture in a larger pan containing hot water, then bake in a moderate oven.

Fish The protein of fish is similar in character to that of meat. It differs in structure and composition. Fish may be cooked by boiling, broiling, baking, sauteing or frying. A steady, even heat is required and an allowance of twenty minutes to the pound after cooking starts may be considered a fair time allowance. Owing to the delicate texture of fish, always wrap the fish in a piece of cheese cloth to broil. Use a double-fold wire broiler when broiling; also lay the fish on a fine wire rack when baking. This permits easy removal from the pot, fire or pan and makes the appearance of the fish much better when served. Cereal: The length of time required for cooking cereals depends entirely upon the amount of cellulose the cereals contain. Steel-cut oatmeal will require much longer time than the flaked oats, which are first crushed and then steamed. Hominy will require longer to cook than cornmeal. Long, slow and continuous cooking is the proper method for cooking all cereals. Legumes: Fresh peas and beans are cooked in boiling water, boiling gently, so that the vegetable will not break or become mushy. Use barely enough water to cover. Dried peas, beans and lentils should be soaked first in plenty of cold water for twelve hours. They should then be steamed until tender. They may also be boiled gently. Lentils are very nutritious, easy to digest and are considered a valuable article of diet in Europe.

Rice a Valuable Food. Rice experts are urging a wider use of cereals, and suggest that every meal may appear in some form at every meal. With a high food value and no waste, the housewife should learn how to cook them properly and serve them so that their use does not become monotonous. Rice should be more appreciated than it is, for it can be served in so many ways. Polished rice is of less value as a food than that which is unpolished, because in the polishing the vitamins, which are an essential life principle, are ground off. The latter also has the advantage of being less expensive. Rice cooked thus should look like a mound of snow. Wash the rice well through one or two cold waters, then sprinkle it into a kettle of slightly salted boiling water which should not stop boiling at all for twenty minutes. No two grains should adhere together, and each ought to be swollen to twice its natural size. When it is soft turn out into a colander, shake it up lightly and set in the oven a moment to dry. Stewed tomatoes added to the water in which the rice was boiled will, if properly seasoned, make a delicious soup. Cold boiled rice added to scrambled eggs will piece out that dish so

that two eggs will serve several people. The housewife will find that rice may be added to many dishes, increasing their bulk and reducing their cost.

Trench Cake.

One-half cupful of shortening, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of water, one-half cupful of raisins, chopped fine. Place in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Cook for two minutes and then add: Three-quarters teaspoonful of baking soda, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoonful of cloves, one-quarter teaspoonful of mace, two tablespoons of cocoa, two cupfuls of flour. Beat well until cool and then add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Pour into a greased and floured pan. Smooth the top of the cake with a knife dipped in water. Cover the top of the cake with the following mixture: Four tablespoons of sugar, eight tablespoonfuls of flour, four tablespoonfuls of shortening, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Work the mixture between the hands until it is fine and crumbly. Spread smoothly over the cake and then bake for forty minutes in a moderate oven. This delicious cake is just the thing to send to the men in the trenches as it keeps indefinitely.

the world. Japan ranks among the first four nations in this respect, standing up with Great Britain, the United States and Germany. And while the English and German fleets have been suffering losses during the three years of the world war, Japan has been vying with the United States in rushing to completion a vast naval shipbuilding program. As with the Jap army man, so the navy man never runs up the white flag, but fights until his ship is sunk or victorious.

JAPAN AS A FIGHTER.

Surrender and the White Flag Have No Place in Army and Navy. The Japanese soldier never surrenders. "Die with the castle for your pillow" is a literal translation of the precept kept constantly before the Mikado's little fighting men. While the belligerent nations of Europe today have about four million prisoners of war distributed among them, the Japanese prides himself on the fact that in the war with China in 1894 not a single Jap was taken prisoner. In the war with Russia about 1000 Japs were taken prisoners by the Muscovites, but they were mostly civilians. The Jap soldier or sailor who surrenders and later returns from captivity has no further place in the view of his Nippon. In a siege forever condemned to shame and isolation in his own country. In a siege the Jap garrison hangs on until every last man is killed or wounded. The spirit that dominates the Jap army and navy is that of contempt for death. "United we stand; together we die," is their motto.

Japan at the present moment has more than 2,500,000 trained soldiers—all of this caliber—ready on the trigger for action. They have 300 transports ready to hurry forward their army wherever duty calls. Her normal peace strength is an army of a million and a half soldiers, and she has an unorganized available force of more than eight million men. Every man in the Land of the Mikado is a potential soldier, drilled and schooled in athletics and military maneuvers from youth, lithe and wiry little chaps of the jujutsu brand seen in our vaudeville theatres. Her navy is one of the strongest in

ONE VAST FIELD OF DEATH

VERDUN THE ABODE OF HORROR, SAYS WRITER.

Language Fails to Give Any Adequate Description of This Tragic Desert of France.

It seems that no description can do justice to the horrors of devastation around Verdun and its scarred fortresses. In a recent number of The World's Work there is a vivid account of a visit to the fort of Douaumont.

Every metaphor has been essayed to express this vision of horror. It has been compared to the dreary and rugged volcanic surface of the moon; to the sea or the desert, but a desert of fetid, viscous mud, a dark sea whose waves, lashed by the tempest, were suddenly solidified, and retain their violent contours, silent and petrified. As far as the eye can reach, it encounters nothing that is not shapeless and hideous. A flower, a bush, even a ruin would be a relief. But there is nothing, nothing, not even one of those charred stumps which elsewhere mark the site of destroyed forests.

Several times I passed over the sites of the annihilated villages of Douaumont and Fleury all unconsciously; not a fragment of wall has been left standing. Not a single regular geometric line stands out, suggesting from a distance some kind of fortification amidst the ravaged curves of this chaotic immensity. It is on a higher wave of the soil that one divines the presence of the Fort of Douaumont, and far beyond, on the horizon, that of Vaux.

Over this vast field of death "no bird sings." The traditional visitants of places of slaughter, the crows themselves, refuse to feast in this abode of horror, broken by enormous filches and stagnant pools encroaching one upon the other and gorged with corpses. Yet the atmosphere is strangely vital, vibrating incessantly to the beat of whistling, sibilant wings, the mysterious flight of dark angels, the fiercely modulated howls of a whole diabolical fauna.

Horror Beyond Description. One thinks that the fire from Heaven was merciful to Sodom and Gomorrah, as one gazes at this pitiable spot, which knows no silence, either by day or night, whose sky is always overcast by the dense network of fatal trajectories, and whose depths the thunderbolts lay open twenty times a minute with cataclysmic uproar and disintegration.

It is impossible to follow the tracks, which are constantly modified by explosions, without one skillful guide by day, and two by night; to lose one's way is to court death in the morass; before last December, it was also to run the risk of falling, unwittingly into the enemy's lines, which were quite close and not very clearly defined. One skirts crevasses, one stumbles against corpses buried waist-deep in the mud, struck by some shell at the moment when their mouths, still gaping wide, were calling desperately for help; other corpses, longer dead, have been so often buried and disinterred by successive explosions, that they look like the empty casings of dolls from which all the brain has run out. The mud is full of these.

However resolutely the mind is set on passing swiftly along the difficult way, the imagination is filled with terror at all this; throughout the journey one has despair and the savor of death on one's lips, the wildness of the madman in one's eye. Yet one presses along in close order, not daring to look about, trying not to listen. And if a shell makes a red gap in the column . . . one strides across it. For the regiment must arrive at all costs.

SIMPLE MONTENEGRINS.

Peasants Live in Dread of "Evil Eye"—Vivid Belief in Witches.

The Montenegro peasant is a singularly superstitious mortal who lives in awe of the "Evil Eye," which is considered accountable for disease and death. It is the belief of the inhabitants of the Black Mountain that for each madly God has given a remedy. He believes that for each pain there is a healing herb, and that one only dies when the wrath of the "Evil Eye" has been incurred. But also believes in witches and beautiful young maidens who come forth from the dew and are nourished in a mysterious mountain. They meet in the branches of trees, and are most dangerous at supper time. His daily life is full of superstition. He is superstitious about the manner in which he rises in the morning, about what first meets his sight, how he dresses and washes and whom he meets, of what food he eats, and the time and manner of serving throughout the entire day. Attention is paid to whether the cock crows in time, whether dogs bark much, if frogs croak, or the wind blows. Again, special notice is taken of the exact time at which rain falls, the duration of thunder, how stars shine, if the moon has a halo, if it shines through a cloud, and many such observations.

Winter flowering begonias should have their shift into the final pots for the winter.

Farm



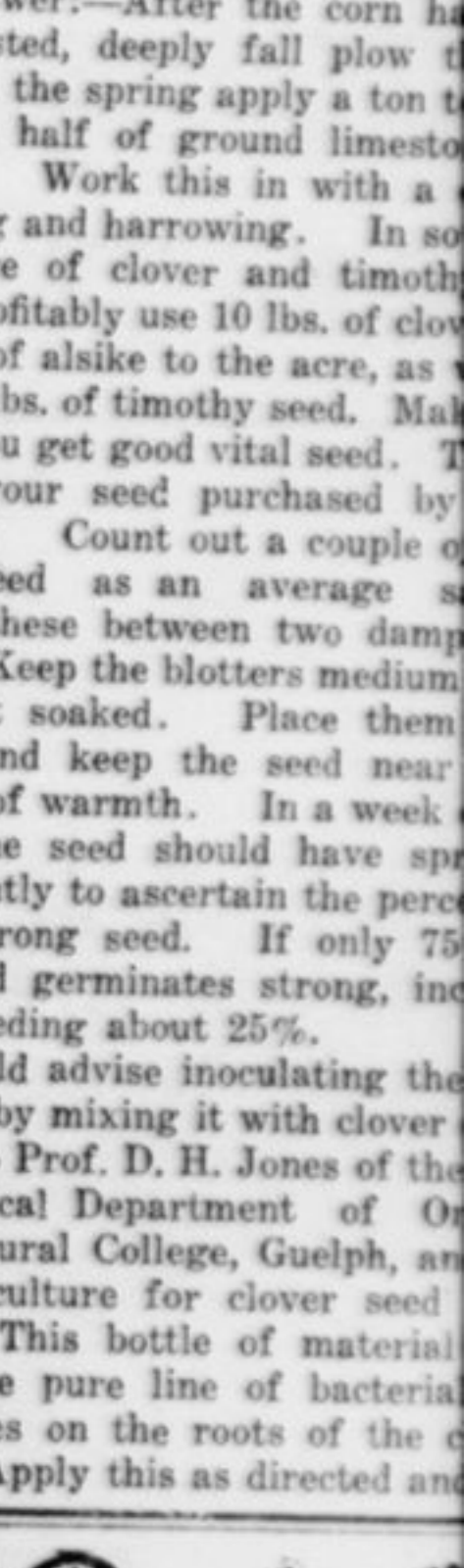
Henry G. Bell.

Question—A.F.—I have a field with good ground which I want to get into next year. It was well manured ago, and sowed to wheat last year. Plowing last fall I planted this spring without showing a good stand of wheat. Shows a good stand of wheat soil needs lime. Will you give me the best way to start? Also when and how to lime?

Answer—When the ground has been harvested the ground should be plowed and the soil dressed with ground limestone at a rate of at least a ton per acre. This into the soil by disking or rowing. About two weeks before a bushel to a bushel and a half as a nurse crop and a half seedling with 20 to 25 pounds alfalfa seed per acre. In case you have a good catch of alfalfa advise the addition of 20 pounds of fertilizer per acre can be drilled in at the same seed is sown, if the seed fertilizer distributing attachment, the fertilizer can be broadcast the same as the lime and into the soil by a light harrow previous to the time the alfalfa seed is sown. This should carry from 2 to 4% and from 8 to 12% available phosphoric acid. It would be available 1 or 2% potash, if it is available.

Question—H.H.—I have an acre field which I want to sow in the spring. This piece of sandy loam and in a fair fertility, having been covered in manure in the last two years. I want to get this field seeded for the last six years. How you advise sowing clover? Sure a catch? Would you advise the seed? I have clover seed, about 25 loads of clover seed, this is used to inoculate by sowing on the field after it is plowed worked in the soil with a harrow. Answer—After the corn has been harvested, deeply plow the field and in the spring apply a ton and a half of ground limestone per acre. Work this in with a disking and harrowing. In so mixture of clover and timothy can profitably use 10 lbs. of clover 4 lbs. of alfalfa to the acre, as 5 or 6 lbs. of timothy seed. That is the best you can do. Have your seed purchased by spring. Count out a couple of dred seed as an average size. Place these between two dampers but not soaked. Place them in a plate and keep the seed near a source of warmth. In a week days the seed should have sprouted sufficiently to ascertain the percentage of good germinants strong. In your seed about 25%.

I would advise inoculating the but not by mixing it with clover. Write to Prof. D. H. Jones of the Agricultural College, Guelph, and obtain a culture for clover inoculation. This bottle of material tains the pure line of bacteria that lives on the roots of the clover seed. Apply this as directed and



Poultry

Improper feeding impairing digestion, or too much dry feed will cause hens to become crop bound, which is indicated by loss of appetite and tendred crop followed by difficulty breathing. Give teaspoonful castor oil to the crop. If this fails to give an operation could be performed. last resort. Poultry are naturally of a hardy nature. It is mainly on account of neglect that they become diseased. smooth plumage is noticeable in possessing good health, and the eyes and wattles are bright red in color. The droppings, too, are more or hard, of a dark-brown color and mixed with white. Other indications of good health are a bright eye, good appetite and an active gait.

As a summary, birds that are bright active, with keen appetites, clear red comb, smooth plumage, clean eyes—the male that crows "tarka," the female that crows "tarka," "sings" and lays—are birds that are good health; from such can be expected healthy chicks. There is not much hope for the male who is all the time shifting from one stick to another. Get a good one bred to it like a dog to a root. will not.

Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application. E. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal