

Big German Company to Enter Whaling; "Factory Ships" Make Oil on the Spot

Berlin. — Norwegian, Chilean and English concerns now practically controlling the whaling business in the Southern Arctic Ocean will soon face heavy German competition. A large company now in the process of organization, and said to be financed by a big steamship company, intends to enter this profitable field in the near future.

Its operations will be carried on by the most modern methods. Factory steamers of 20,000 tons are to serve as bases for smaller hunting vessels. The large steamers will be able to produce from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of oil per day, and they will utilize on the spot every other part of the captured whales.

This means an enormous saving in comparison with the other methods. Norway, which has used factory ships for some time, in the last few years has obtained oil valued at an average of 80,000,000 kroner (about \$25,000,000) yearly, besides great

quantities of whalebone, bonemeal and other valuable by-products. Last year 50,000 kilograms (about 100,000 pounds) of whale meat also were brought to Europe in a frozen state and readily marketed.

It is planned that the new industry will form an important economic factor in Germany. The country now imports great quantities of whale oil for the manufacture of margarine, soaps and pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

The profit in modern whaling is illustrated by the fact that a small Norwegian company with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner, is able to distribute dividends amounting to 23,000,000 kroner in the past twenty years.

The capital required by the German whaling fleet at the outset is estimated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 marks. It will be raised at home, but it is possible that an agreement with Norway and England amounting to a trust may be concluded.

Substantial Supper Sandwiches

Substantial, savory sandwiches, an entirely different class from the thin, dainty tidbits which the word "sandwich" usually suggests, may be served for the luncheon or supper main dish with great success. Here are some delicious ones, either hot or cold.

Boston brown bread with fried pineapple and cheese: Sauté canned or fresh pineapple in butter. Have ready thin buttered bread, arrange the pineapple on each slice, sprinkle with just a bit of sugar and fill the centre with a ball of cream cheese.

Hot cornbread with clam filling: Have the cornbread rather thin, split it and fill with a mixture of chopped cooked clams, one canned pimiento and some chopped celery. Season with pepper and salt to taste.

Shrimp sandwich a la Creole: Melt a tablespoon of butter and add one small minced onion, one chopped green pepper and a half cup of tomatoes and cook for ten minutes. Add a cup of chopped shrimps (canned or fresh) and heat well. Spread on hot buttered toast, cover with another piece of toast and cut diagonally. Garnish with hot cooked peas.

Dixie egg sandwich: Cut white bread as for sandwiches and sauté the slices in hot melted butter on both sides. Spread anchovy paste on one piece, cover this with lightly scrambled egg and add another slice of sautéed bread. Serve if desired with a creamed vegetable. Another delicious egg sandwich is prepared by cooking in melted butter a cup of drained tomato pulp and three lightly beaten eggs. Cook to a creamy mixture over a low heat, stirring. Serve between slices of buttered toast.

Hot baked bean sandwich: Mash a cup of hot baked beans without tomato sauce, add to them half a cup of crushed pineapple sautéed in butter and serve between pieces of buttered toast.

Onion sandwiches de luxe: Cook four sliced onions in two tablespoons of butter until almost tender, then add three large apples, sliced, and cook until the apples are soft and season with a half a teaspoon of salt. Place a generous layer on a thin slice of buttered toast, cover with another slice, cut diagonally and serve garnished with chopped parsley.

Hot banana sandwiches: Mash banana pulp, add a little orange juice to it, cover a slice of buttered bread with it, sprinkle with a bit of sugar and a speck of butter and toast in the oven. Cover with minced nut meats and serve.

Cottage cheese sandwiches: Blend cottage cheese with orange marmalade in the proportion of two tablespoons of the cheese to one of marmalade. Spread on thin slices of buttered bread and scatter over each slice a tablespoon of chives cut very fine.

Ripe olive sandwiches: Stone half a cup of ripe olives, add one sweet green pepper with seeds removed and cut up fine. Chop together until very fine, combine with cream cheese which has been mixed to a paste with French dressing and spread gener-

ously between thin slices of buttered bread.

White and brown bread sandwiches: Make a filling of pimientos and English walnuts chopped together and mixed with cream cheese and French dressing. Place four slices of white and brown bread arranged alternately, one on top of another, with filling between the slices, and press down firmly. Cut through perpendicularly with narrow slices showing the alternate layers of white and brown bread. These are especially good, and varied fillings may be used.

Savory sardine sandwiches: Beat two eggs lightly and add to them a third of a cup of sardines, boned and left in pieces, season with a tablespoon of lemon juice and a fourth of a teaspoon each of salt and paprika. Put into a small round tin and bake until firm (set in a pan of hot water). These are especially good, and varied fillings may be used.

Welsh rabbit and onion sandwiches: Make the rabbit from your favorite recipe and cool. Make the sandwiches by spreading one slice of bread with the cheese mixture and the other with butter; sprinkle the buttered piece with finely sliced or shredded Bermuda onion. Put the two slices together.

Flavorful egg sandwiches with nuts: Chop one hard-boiled egg, add one chopped pimiento and a third of a cup of chopped pecans or walnuts; season with salt and pepper and moisten with French dressing. Spread between slices of buttered bread.

English Christmas Pudding (Rich)

One-half pound of beef-suet; 2 ounces of flour; ½ pound of raisins; ¼ pound of mixed peel; ½ a grated nutmeg; ½ of an ounce of mixed spices; ½ of an ounce of ground cinnamon; 1 gill of milk; small glassful of unfermented grape juice; ½ pound of bread crumbs; ¼ pound of currants; 1 lemon; 2 ounces of shredded coconut or almonds; 4 eggs; a pinch of salt.

Skin the suet and chop finely; clean the fruit, finely shred the mixed peel, and chop the lemon rind. Put all the dry ingredients in a bowl and mix well. Add the milk; stir in the eggs one at a time; add the juice of the lemon and the grape juice. Work the whole thoroughly for some minutes, so that the ingredients are well-blended. Put the mixture in a well-greased basin or a greased or floured pudding cloth. Boil for about 4 or 5 hours for about 5 hours.



CHRISTMAS IS COMING
The Well-stuffed Wallet: I'm well and strong now, but wait till you see me in a few weeks' time!

Sunday School Lesson

December 25. Lesson XIII, Christmas Lesson, Luke 2: 8-20. Golden Text—Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for it is he that shall save his people from their sins.—Matt. 1: 21.

ANALYSIS.
I. THE BIRTH OF JESUS, 1-7.
II. THE ANGELS AND THE SHEPHERDS, 8-20.

INTRODUCTION—It is an historical fact, which no competent student of history can overlook or deny, that Isaiah's visions of the child Immanuel (Isa. 7:14), and the child with the wonderful names, who is to sit upon David's throne (Isa. 9:6-7), and the descendant of the royal line of Jesse, endowed with the spirit of the Lord for kingly rule (Isa. 11:1-5), are fulfilled in the birth and ministry and spiritual kingdom of Jesus Christ. It is true that Jesus gave to the ancient prophecy a new direction and a new interpretation. He was not born in a palace, nor did he sit upon a throne, nor lead victorious armies. His contemporaries did not at first recognize him as the expected Messianic king. He sought a spiritual and not a material kingdom, that he might rule in the minds and hearts of men. He himself regarded that as a true fulfillment of the prophet's vision, and so also did his disciples and the Christian church from the beginning. See Luke 1:68-70. He who humbled himself has been highly exalted and has been given a name which is above every name, which compels by the might of self-sacrificing love the homage of all mankind, Phil. 2:8-11.

I. THE BIRTH OF JESUS, 1-7.
In those days Caesar Augustus, Emperor of Rome, ruled the world round about the Mediterranean sea, and far beyond. His decrees, therefore, must have been obeyed in Palestine, which was then part of the Roman province of Syria. Quirinius was one of two Roman legates then in Syria. Tertullian, an early Christian scholar and writer, mentions the other in this connection. Such enrolments of people and property were made within the empire from time to time. The date was about B.C. 6. It seems to have been the custom in the eastern provinces of the empire to require people to return for the purpose of such enrolment to their original home; hence, we find Joseph and Mary returning to the ancestral home at Bethlehem, from Nazareth, which was in Galilee, much farther north. There Jesus was born, and the manger in a cattle shed was the cradle of the king. For the story of the visit of the wise men and the guiding star, see Matt. 2:1-12.

Jesus is here called the firstborn son of Mary. That she had other children born to her afterwards is clear from Matt. 12:46 and 13:55-56.

II. THE ANGELS AND THE SHEPHERDS, 8-20.

It seems fitting as we look back through the centuries of Christian history, that the announcement of the Saviour's birth should have been made to shepherds. David, his great ancestor, had been a shepherd first and then a king. The shepherd was more truly representative of the people than the priest or the scholar. His lonely life in the open country disposed him to dreams and visions. It must not be supposed that he was either poor or ignorant. In Old Testament times, Amos, the shepherd, was one of the most notable of the prophets. We may very truly believe that these shepherds of the Bethlehem hills were of those who cherished the great hope of a coming King and Saviour, and were, therefore, prepared in mind and heart for the visit of the angel of the Lord.

The good tidings which the angel brought has become the gospel of peace, good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people. It was the revelation of a loving God, of a salvation, not for a select few only, but for all, of peace, and of justice, and of good will. It was a message to stir the hearts of men, to give hope to the despairing, strength to the discouraged, pardon to the sinner, and new life to dead souls.

The good tidings had two distinct yet closely related notes. Glory to God, and peace among men. Henceforth, through the revelation of him in flesh and blood, in Jesus Christ, God was to become better known to men, known in his true character, as he really is. Not remote and high, far from man's weakness, but very near; not cold and silent, or wrathful and cruel, but merciful, patient, kind, and loving; Jesus revealed God as Father and Friend of man. The demons were

banished by the gospel; the angels remain.
The nations are but slowly learning the gospel lesson of peace and good will. We have this disposition toward our friends, but how little good will toward those whose color, custom, or creed differ from ours. There is no longer the excuse of ignorance. We know our neighbors and know them as children of the same Father, beloved of our Lord, and possessed of many virtues. It is the imperative duty of our day to preserve peace and to cultivate friendship, that the angel's song may be realized at last in our common life, that the voice of hatred may be heard no longer, and that the earth may be fully possessed by men of good will.



A NEW FROCK FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING WEAR.

Unusually attractive is the frock shown here. In View A the sleeves are omitted, and applique work forms an attractive trimming on the bodice and drapery, while View B is fashioned of plain material and lace is employed for the shaped yoke, drapery and cuffs. No. 1683 is in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Any size requires 5 1/2 yards 39-inch material for View A; 2 3/4 yards 39-inch material and 4 1/4 yards 27-inch all-over lace for View B. Price 20c the pattern.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dress-maker. Price of the book 10c the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide.

Long Cement Canal Opened by Viceroy

Calcutta.—The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, is at the present moment undertaking a tour of Karachi and the great irrigation areas of Sind-Rajputana and the Punjab. One such scheme which at the moment of writing is being opened by Lord Irwin is the Ganga Canal in Bikanir. It has a main length of 84 1/2 miles, and the area irrigated will be about 620,000 acres.

It is said to be the longest lined canal in the world. The lining, done with concrete, has permitted 44,500 acres to be added to the irrigated area. The sole unlined stretch of the main canal, of 11 miles, will be finished during the next six months. Most of the distributaries have been dug, and irrigation will start immediately after the opening, although only a comparatively small area can be irrigated this year. A new district branch of the Bikanir railway of 160 miles, is being opened to connect up with the tract opened by irrigation.

Planting two Christmas clubs for next year where only one grew this year is one quite easy form of home relief.

Outline of recent Ford automobile history: In August came tales; in November were added details; in December the car retails.

Flowers in the Heated House

Many who can keep fresh in their houses during the summer, plants and cut flowers find that they droop quickly when cooler weather arrives. Leaves turn brown, flower petals shrivel and plants dry up.

The principal difficulty is the lack of moisture in the air. In the summer, the doors and windows are open and the air inside the house is quite like that out-of-doors, but when the weather is cold the doors are closed and the furnace fires are started, and that extra moisture has not been supplied which is needed to make up for that moisture driven from the air by heating. The hot air sucks up dampness wherever it is available, even from the leaves and petals of the flowers that are gradually thus made dry. Of course, to water the earth about the plants in some measure overcomes the difficulty, but the roots cannot absorb the water and distribute it through the stems and foliage fast enough to keep up with the evaporation, and the plant slowly shrivels.

Under such circumstances it is a leap to sprinkle well at least once a day the upper parts of the plants and leaves in the bathroom or some other place where the air is most moist. It isn't necessary to give them a regular soaking. Wet the leaves and leave them to dry off as slowly as possible.

A visit to the greenhouse will show one of the difference between air with sufficient humidity to make plants thrive and the air in one's own

home. In every room where there is furnace heat there should be an uncovered receptacle that is kept filled with water. In some houses, these are skillfully concealed in the registers, on top of radiators and elsewhere, and are almost anything that will hold water, from tin cans to decorative jariniere.

When the matter of proper humidity has been attended to, look for gas leaks from the coal stove or gas burners. A quantity of gas so small as to be unnoticeable to people yet is unfavorable to plants. Rooms containing plants should be thoroughly aired two or three times a day, at least, during cold weather, care being taken, of course, to see that they are not in a draft.

Excessive heat will play havoc with flowers at any time of the year, whether they are out-of-doors or too near the radiator, or the candles on the table, or the hot sunshine. The bouquet may look best for the moment, but find another place for it if that is not one of the coolest places in the house. Flowers should be removed each night from heated rooms to cooler quarters, and kept there until the rooms are ready to be occupied the next day.

Recognition of these general rules for the care of greenhouse plants and cut flowers will enable one to prolong the life of many a bloom. It is surprising how much longer flowers will last under proper conditions than they do when they receive only casual care.

Edison Gets Rubber From Aster Plants

West Orange, N.J.—Thomas A. Edison has developed new processes for extracting rubber from common North American plants, he has just announced here. Although these processes are not economical enough to compete commercially with rubber from the tropics, they assure an ample domestic supply in the event of any shortage, the inventor said.

Mr. Edison has extracted rubber from many plants in the course of the research work which he has been doing for the past year, he continued. Among these plants are golden rod, aster and dandelions.

"I found as high as 3 per cent. of rubber in asters," Mr. Edison said. "Nobody has ever found it before in these plants because everybody had been using alcohol in extracting products from them. Rubber not being soluble in alcohol, has passed on through and has been missed.

The disclosure of the results of his study were made by Mr. Edison to a party of railroad men who visited the West Orange laboratories. Mr. Edison, who was engaged in research, stopped long enough to explain his work.

Lloyd George Now Rich By Writings

London.—Former Prime Minister Lloyd George, on the basis of his own revelation may be rated as the world's most successful journalist to-day. His earnings are estimated from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year.

Defending himself against attacks in Tory newspapers, which have insinuated that he profited from his personal administration of the Liberal War Chest, commonly known as the Lloyd George fund, the former Minister said that during the last four years he has made his living solely as a journalist. He added that he had earned much more in that period than his aggregate salaries during his seventeen years in office.

Mr. Lloyd George's minimum salary total for the seventeen years in office is known to be \$300,000. Experts, therefore, figure that his earnings from his writing in the last four years must have been at least \$100,000 annually, and probably were nearer twice that sum.

The greater part of his income has come from America, as he is under a contract with an American syndicate, which prohibits him from giving interviews.

Prominent Scottish Mason Visits Canada

Winnipeg, Man.—The Earl of Cassils, First Grand Principal, Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, was the distinguished guest at a series of functions arranged in his honor, on the occasion of his visit to Winnipeg, by members of the Masonic fraternity throughout Manitoba.

A special meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, for which Robert Hawkins of Dauphin, Man., Grand First Principal of the Grand Chapter of Manitoba, made his first official visit. There were several banquets held also, at one of which the distinguished visitor was presented with a handsome silver model of a buffalo, emblem of Manitoba, and foundation of the seal of the Grand Chapter. The presentation was made by F. W. Brownell, Grand Scribe. The Earl is returning from the triennial convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, which was held in Denver, Colo. He has visited the western Canadian provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Cape Race Lighthouse

One of Largest in World, Its Rays Go Seventy-Five Miles to Sea

Cape Race Light, on the southwest point of Newfoundland, is one of the eight or ten largest lighthouses in the world. Under favorable conditions this light has been seen seventy-six miles.

The tower is built of reinforced concrete, cylindrical in form, 18 feet in diameter and 70 feet high; the cliff on which the tower stands is 87 feet above the sea level. The lantern enclosing the lighting apparatus is of the same diameter as the tower and 37 feet high from the deck or top of the tower to the vane. The focal plane of the light is 165 feet above high water. The lantern, consisting of cast-iron murette, 7 feet high; glazing 12 1/2 feet high, and copper dome supported on steel framing, weighs 24 tons.

The optic or projecting apparatus consists of built-up lenses and refracting prisms, mounted in gunmetal framing and having four optical faces, the diameter being 2.6 meters, or more than 8 feet, and the weight of gun metal and glass 5 1/2 tons. This optic is caused to revolve by clockwork at the rate of one revolution in thirty seconds and, in order to gain the requisite speed and steadiness, is mounted upon a round cast-iron table floated in mercury. The total weight floated is seven tons and the quantity of mercury required to float it is, by reason of the peculiar density of float and bath, only 950 pounds. The pedestal and clock weigh 11 tons, which, with the weight of the optic and lantern, make a total load of 42 tons on the top of the tower.

The source of light is electric power generated at the station; in addition, there is standby oil vapor apparatus. The latter is so designed that the oil is vaporized and the oil vapor is burned under a gas mantle about 3 1/2 inches in diameter. The mantle gives a light of 2,400 candles (the light generated by electricity is substantially the same), which on passing through the optic is collected and concentrated to 1,100,000 beam of light. These beams, by reason of the rotation of the optic, sweep around the horizon and give the effect of one flash every seven and one-half seconds.

The fog alarm at Cape Race is of the diaphone type, operated by compressed air. The instrument is arranged to give a blast of three and a half seconds' duration every thirty seconds, and has been heard forty-five miles. The power required to operate the light and fog alarm is supplied by two fifty-horsepower boilers and the coal consumption is about 600 tons a year. The station staff consists of four light keepers and continuous watch is maintained day and night.

This description of the Cape Race Light is given in a review by the Canadian Government of its lighthouse service, which says:

"Every moment of every hour, day and night throughout the year, ships great and small approach, leave and sail along Canada's 50,000 miles of seacoast and lake and river shore; and should a light be darkened a fog-horn silent or a busy misplaced even for an hour, shipwreck is imminent, with all it means in loss of life and property. This is what makes Canada's lighthouse service so important and the discipline of the organization so rigorous.

Belgium Gets Rubber Grown In the Congo

Two Steamers Also Bring Cotton From Africa—Grown to Compete With U.S. Product

Brussels.—The steamships Thyscille and Stanville reached Antwerp from the Congo this week, the former carrying 104 tons of India rubber and 232 tons of cotton, and the latter 193 tons of cotton besides other cargo.

This indicates the results of the Government campaign for cultivation of cotton and rubber in the Congo in order to render Belgium independent of raw material from the United States. Passengers on the steamers declared that the 10 per cent. tax on automobile and motor truck chassis entering the Congo from the United States was interfering with the use of the best means of transport in the colony. Auto-trucks completely fitted for 3 per cent. duty, but as a chassis can be fitted to an ordinary body it is taxed on the same scale as a de luxe car.

Owing to the size of the finished article and the cost of freight, it is much cheaper to fit the body in the Congo, where labor is also cheap.

Another much needed invention: Some device that will insure that when one changes one's clothes the contents of the pockets will be transferred to the new suit.

Copper producers say that the price of the metal is going to advance, but latest reports have it that it will continue to take ten copper to make a dime.

"MUTT AND JEFF"—By Bud Fisher.



There Is Something to This Idea of Jeff's.