

GILL NET FISHERIES

LAKE ONTARIO YIELDS A RICH HARVEST OF FOOD.

The Fishermen Have Forsaken All the Picturesque Outfit of Their Trade, and Do Their Work in Trim Little Motor Boats—Catch the Fish by the Gills.

A GREAT deal of the fish which the central district of Ontario uses comes from old Lake Ontario, and although the fishermen do go out in dripping oilskins, they do not venture forth in sailing vessels, but a most up-to-date little motor launch, which is filled to the brim with fish nets, quietly slips away in the sunset glow every evening at the same hour: Out and out they go until the fishermen reach the place they think most suitable, and then the great nets slip gently down into the cool depths below to spread themselves like a fence along the bottom of the lake until only the floats are left above to betray the spot where they treacherously lie in wait to catch the unwary fish and hold them tightly in their spidery clasp no matter how hard they may struggle to free themselves.

But the weather is not always fair and sometimes the waves are mountainous high when the little launch puts forth at evening with its crew of nets, or in the early morning when we are all calmly sleeping in our beds, the fishermen drag up the dripping nets with their precious load of fish, which may come to our tables that night perhaps, for us to eat with never a thought to spare for the men who brave the dangers of the lake to furnish us with food.

These nets alone are worthy of consideration for they are quite valuable and must be very strong indeed. They are called gill nets because the fish swimming along the bottom of the lake cannot see the nets, which form a sort of fence before them, and so they swim right into them and their heads go right through the meshes. But when they try to wriggle free again the strong net catches them behind the gills and there they must remain, helpless prisoners to the appetite of men.

These particular fishermen, whose headquarters are on the sandbar at Hanlan's Point in the summer time, have about 3,000 yards of net in all, which is comprised of eight nets. Each net weighs about 20 pounds, and before the war used to cost \$4 a pound, but the tax from which these extra strong nets are made has always come from Russia or poor ravaged Belgium, so now these countries have been compelled to raise the price of flax, with the result that now a good fish net costs not \$4 a pound but \$5. The fishermen when he needs a new net must pay not \$80 for it, as he formerly did, but \$120.

The average life of even the best of nets is only two years, and to last even that long they must have lots of mending. Every morning the fishermen may be seen on the Island patiently winding their nets like huge spider webs in the sun on great wheels, which revolve slowly to their touch, and permit every portion of the net to come under the warm drying rays of the sun. This prevents their rotting, and then they are dry and ready to be used again at seven o'clock that evening. It also gives the fisherman an opportunity to do any small mending which is necessary, but the most of the mending is reserved for the winter time, when your fishermen is really a man of leisure and has ample time at his disposal to get his nets in readiness for the next season's work.

It is not a very long season, and lasts really only from April until August for whitefish and trout, but in the fall the herring season commences and lasts until quite late, for it seems that with fish as with every thing else, each species has its own particular season. The average catch is usually about 150 pounds daily and is brought fresh and glistening from the waters right into the city to a wholesaler, who gets it out to his customers in a surprisingly short time, while it is still beautifully hard and firm, and as different to the fish which has to travel long distances (even though carefully packed in ice) as it can possibly be. There is nothing to equal the flavor of our whitefish if it comes to your table crisp, fresh from the cool green depths of the lake. "Why," said one sun-tanned fisherman to me, "there's nothin' on earth to beat 'em! You get a boatload of nice, fresh whitefish and you'd just think from the smell of 'em that you had a whole boatload of fine, fresh cucumbers! That's just the way they smell when they're fresh, Miss! They're just fine!"

Every evening at seven the nets are laid and left until four o'clock the next morning, and in the misty semi-gloom of early daybreak when all the world is still, the heavy nets come up with their glistening load, God's gift of food to the slumbering earth. This is the daily routine, except on Sundays, for our fishermen do not work on the Sabbath day but leave the nets from Saturday evening until Monday morning, with the result that Monday morning's catch is always unusually heavy.

Wins His Lieutenant.

Private James Arthur Clark, son of Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta., who has been through every fight with the Princess, Pats since the famous regiment went to France, has been given a commission on the personal recommendation of Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. During the Minister's visit to France he sent for young Clark, and complimented him on his gallantry. Clark is now attached to the 12th Reserve Battalion at Shorncliffe as Lieutenant.

The man with his eye on the bar door may always be classed as anti-treat legislation.

When you have thoroughly learned to dance to the devil's music you may find yourself a cripple.

WESTERN LECTURE TRAIN.

Better Farming Propaganda Has Proven a Great Success.

The better farming trains operated over the lines of the railways in the Prairie Provinces, appear to be meeting with a considerable measure of success and provincial agricultural authorities are convinced that the work so carried on will result in the spread of better agricultural practices throughout the country.

When such a lecture train completed its itinerary over the lines of the Canadian Northern in Saskatchewan recently, a compilation of statistics showed that, in all, 10,454 persons had boarded the cars at the various stopping places, thirty-four in number, and that of this total approximately forty-five hundred were men, thirty-five hundred women, and the remainder children. The weather was unfavorable most of the time. At some of the points when lectures were given, rain fell continually and a great many people were unable to attend on account of the conditions of the roads. The Saskatchewan Government representatives expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the attention given the train under the circumstances.

The "Crop Production Car" contained samples, mounted, of flax, oats, alfalfa, western rye grass, wheat, millet, peas, barley, brouse grass and clover. There were also illustrations of alfalfa in rows, alfalfa seed cutting, alfalfa for seed; classes of barley; sample of corn; classes of wheat. There also were descriptive charts illustrative of experiments of cropping fallowed land during a dry year as early as against late fall cultivation; effect of harrowing on yield of wheat yields on stubble land; alfalfa for forage and seed; influence of tillage on 1914 wheat yields; rates of seeding concerning heavy and light seeding in wet and dry seasons; effect of packing for second crop of wheat; effect of harrowing on fall-cultivated land, and charts showing relative increase in production under different soil cultivation.

The Model Farm car, contained section of barn showing method of bracing; sheep barn; cow stall; pig pen; split lo; drag; fence; home-made cattle stanchion; photos of all kinds of stock and mountings of soil in the poultry section, showing model of portable poultry house; photographs of the different kinds of fowls; Saskatchewan trap nest; fattening crate; feed hopper for use on range; oats sprouter; hen coop; Cornell trap nest; result of experiments showing the effect of wire glass and lime water on egg preservation; complete surgical outfit for operating on fowls and sample of proper food for fowls. In addition, the literature was in this car, and printed matter pertaining to agriculture was freely distributed.

The Nursery Car was equipped with sand boxes, toys, and made up beds. This car was also a valuable addition to the train; mothers were able to leave their children in the car and attend lectures without the usual annoyance.

The lectures usually required three hours in each town, and longer in some cases, owing to the late arrival of some of the visitors. The usual procedure was to keep the car closed for a few minutes after arrival, and until the people had gathered, when the cars would be opened and the audience distributed. Mr. Reed lectured generally the first speaker and lectured on the crop production and other points of field husbandry, followed by Prof. Bracken, who dealt with soil cultivation. Mr. Mooney lectured on the eradication of obnoxious weeds. The Hon. Mr. Motherwell dealt with general farming concerns. Mr. Stewart spoke on stock raising and dairying and at several points gave demonstrations of milk testing. Mr. A. Fawcett looked after the Model Farm car, and answered questions regarding building matters. Mr. Phillips lectured on poultry raising and egg preservation, and at the principal points gave demonstrations of the killing, plucking, and preparing of chickens for market. Mrs. Archibald lectured on Household Science and gave demonstrations in cooking.

Great Expectations.

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association there was quite a discussion as to the qualifications which a reporter should possess.

Several wise journalistic magnates expounded their ideas and pictured a newspaper man which would be a genius, an angel, and a slave, all in one.

One editor laid it down as his view that the reporter should have a grounding in all the main branches of education, a good knowledge of all the sciences, a comprehensive idea of political science, political economy, international law and relations, and should be able to speak at least two languages.

Thereupon one of the hard-working newspaper men at the table passed a note over to one of the debaters. On the note was written: "How much do you want for \$6 a week?"—Canadian Courier.

Where Will Wheat Go?

With the western wheat crop practically assured, with a total yield of somewhere between 230 and 250 million bushels, the great problem that is confronting Canada at the moment is how a market is to be found for the surplus of approximately 175,000,000 bushels that will be available for export. The United States this year has a record amount available for export, and in addition Canada is in a position to ship a larger amount than ever before. What it has been difficult to find out, according to the leading grain exporters, is whether England and European countries are urgently in need of wheat and whether they are likely to be in the market for large purchases during the next couple of months.

A man may be wise in his own conceit and still be only a few degrees removed from a fool.

Yes and no are two words that, at times, ought not to be spoken without earnest deliberation.

COL. "FANNY."

He Did Not Go Until His Stamp Was of the "Princess Pats."

Writing of the glorious "Princess Pats"—The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry—and of the late Col. Francis Farquhar, a correspondent says:

"When the colonel looked at you," said his men, "you looked around to see what it was behind you that he was looking at."

He knew his Canadians and he knew his British army. He had soldier brains and soldier spirit and the gift of making men like him. When the "Princess Pats" reached Flanders they found a brougham in the stables of a chateau and drove Col. "Fanny" about behind a four-horse team in something of the style which befitted the commander of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

"If a German flare lit up his feet," said one of his officers, "illuminating his figure to the German sharpshooters, he did not seem to know that it was there. He went right on talking. Did he duck his head below the parapet of the trench as he walked along? Not he. It never occurred to him. He was too interested in his work."

German sharpshooters being particularly on the lookout for this kind of a target, it was surprising that Farquhar lasted until March.

But Farquhar did not go till he had put his stamp on the "Princess Pats"—not till March, and after St. Eloi. His men will talk about him for hours. From him they learned the A B C of winter trench work in that salient of St. Eloi, the kind of trench where if you laid down your rifle and went to pick it up again it had very likely disappeared in the mud, where at best a rifle would get foul with dirt in two or three days. They were stuck out in an angle, where they got an enfilading fire—yes, very much stuck with the water up to their knees in places and in other places up to their thighs.

Steam-heated hotel rooms in Montreal and cozy corners in slippers with your evening paper under the lamp-light seemed far away. That salient must be held against the Germans, whose trenches were anywhere from 20 to 60 yards distant. Frost-bite was a worse enemy even than the German bullets. A Canadian knows how to battle with frost-bite, too.

EXPORTS JUMPED.

Canadian Goods Are Making Remarkable Gains in Britain.

Some remarkable increases in importations of some Canadian products into Great Britain are shown by figures for the month of August supplied to the Trade and Commerce Department by Commissioner Dyer, of Leeds, England. The shipments of "sawn or split" timber from Canada to the United Kingdom reached 201,744 loads, compared with only 93,847 loads in August of 1914. Leather came in from Canada to the extent of 8,173 cwt., whereas only 3,087 cwt. were recorded last August.

The shipments of hog products from Canada still continue their upward tendency. During August 71,424 cwt. of Canadian bacon and 13,066 cwt. of Canadian hams were imported. In this connection the following comparison of the imports for the first eight months of the present year and those for the same period of last year should be of interest. Imports of Canadian bacon, January to August, 1915, \$22,573 cwt., as compared with 200,575 cwt. in the same period in 1914; imports of Canadian hams 99,536 cwt. in 1915, compared with 44,004 cwt. in 1914.

The imports of canned salmon, both from Canada and the United States, were on a particularly heavy scale. No less than 41,175 cwt. arrived from Canada during August, as compared with only 559 cwt. in the same month of 1914.

Considerable supplies of Canadian eggs are also being imported, and it is stated the quantity could easily be increased. Specimens of Canadian timber are now being tested by the British Post Office Department with the intention of ascertaining whether they are suitable for telegraph poles for use in Great Britain.

Broke Game Law.

That Colonel Roosevelt, in order to save his own life, was obliged to shoot his second moose was sworn to by himself and his two guides before Notary Public Fane of St. Raymond, and deposited with the Fish and Game Branch in the Quebec Parliament Buildings.

According to the statements, the colonel who was the guest of the Tourill Club, had already killed the one moose allowed him by law and was returning with his two guides, Bebe Lorette and Joe Lefebvre, in a canoe when they sighted another moose at some distance. It was expected that as soon as the latter got their wind it would make away, but it showed no signs of fear and attempted to charge when the canoe came near, the colonel and his guides being forced to put to deep water. Colonel Roosevelt was later compelled to kill the animal.

To Open Churches for Soldiers.

Members of the Toronto Presbytery have decided to inaugurate an undenominational movement to look after the welfare, both spiritual and otherwise, of the soldiers who return to Toronto from the front. They also decided to have the pastors of all Presbytery churches make appeals from the pulpits for the British Red Cross Society, and try to make the members of their churches contribute through the churches. This was done in answer to the appeal made to the Dominions by the authorities of the British Red Cross Society.

The Presbyterians want all churches in the vicinity of the two camps that it is at present known will be in this city to throw open their halls, day and night, as club rooms for the soldiers. It is proposed to have these halls fitted to serve tea and light lunches for the soldiers.

Do not blame the Sunday school because all Sunday school boys are not business successes.

There is nothing so disagreeable to meet as the man who thinks he's a wit and is mistaken.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO THE WOMEN OF KINGSTON AND VICINITY TO ATTEND

The British Whig's Better Foods-Better Homes School

WHICH IS TO BE HELD EVERY AFTERNOON FROM NOV. 1ST TO 5TH, INCLUSIVE, AND ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 3RD, AT

The City Hall

This school, which opens next Monday, will be under the personal direction of Mrs. Brown-Lewers, who is regarded as one of the most accomplished and gifted cookery experts in the United States. This school will be absolutely free to the women of Kingston and vicinity.

A Session for Husbands and Wives On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock a special lecture and demonstration will be given at which the men as well as the women will be accorded a hearty welcome. This special lecture has been arranged for those who find it impossible to attend the afternoon sessions.



There will be Absolutely No Charge of any kind, nature or description to this Home Economics School, and the British Whig takes great pleasure in offering this course to its readers and their friends. Every woman in the city and county is invited to be the guest of the British Whig next week.

Everything Will Be Free!



Cooking for the Children

Children crave cakes and cookies—and they ought to have them—in moderation.

The use of Crisco in making such cakes and cookies helps to keep the children in good health.



Crisco digests so easily that it puts no strain whatever upon the digestive organs.

It melts at a temperature below that of the body, and therefore is readily assimilated.

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For the children's sake, and for your own, you ought to give Crisco a trial.

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