

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION

Increased by About Sixty Per Cent in Past Six Months.

That Canada is at war is now more fully appreciated on this side of the boundary line, now that the United States has stepped alongside its northern neighbor and linked hands in the great struggle for a freer democracy throughout the civilized world. As a result of this a greater interest than ever is seen in the mutual effort to develop both the United States and Canada. Recently, just before the time that the United States declared its intention to enter the contest and contribute of its resources to the defeat of the autocracy, whose design was to permeate the world, Western Canada made an appeal for farm labor to till the fields and prepare the soil for the crops of grain that were necessary to feed the fighting forces and keep up the requirements necessary for the Allies. The responses were so great that before half the time limit expired, over six thousand laborers were secured. This was not sufficient, but once the United States was declared to be in a condition of war, and farm labor required here to meet any exigency as to short rations that might arise, the sister to the north, withdrew from attempts, which might mean a restriction of the farm labor supply in the United States. But even with this it is thought Canada will now be fairly well supplied.

Apart, however, from the farm labor proposition, it is gratifying from both a United States and Canadian point of view that the immigration of farmers to take up homestead lands and to purchase improved and unimproved land in Canada, has shown such a wonderful increase in the past three months. The great struggle for increasing the food supply has a broader and greater significance than ever. The food must come into existence, whether the rich soils of the United States or those of Canada be the factor.

It is altogether probable that the action of the Canadian Government in taking the duty off wheat going into Canada, thus automatically lifting the duty off that coming into the United States, may not be responsible for an increased immigration to Canada. Canada's reputation for growing larger average yields and a better quality of grain, and on lands, many of which are free, as well as those that range from \$15 to \$35 an acre, is an appeal that is being responded to by farmers who are now renting high-priced lands, is another reason for expecting an increasing number of farmers from the United States.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, Canada, recently gave out figures concerning immigration from the United States, which show that the increase in the past three or four months was 60 per cent over the same period last year, and Mr. Scott forecasts that during the calendar year of 1917 there will be over one hundred per cent increase and be much heavier than for many years past. Mr. Scott declares that already this spring more settlers' effects have entered Canada than crossed during the whole of last year, and the movement has just merely started.

The new settlers are coming from numerous states through the ports of Emerson, North Portal and Coultas, as well as from Oregon and Washington, through Kingsgate and Vancouver.

There arrived in Saskatchewan during the year ending December 31, 1916, a total of 8,136 persons as compared with 5,812 during the twelve months previous. At the same time nearly twice as many immigrants passed through the immigration department at Edmonton, Alberta, in the last twelve months as for the same period of the year before.

The number of settlers from Eastern Canada migrating to the west also increased. From January 1 to March 31, 1917, the number of cars of stock that passed through the Winnipeg yards was 750, as compared with 261 last year. A fair estimate of the value of each car would be about \$2,000, which means that the west has secured additional live stock to the value of \$150,000 or more, during the first three months of 1917, not taking into account that brought in by immigrants from the United States.—Advertisement.

A Timely Gift.

Belle—Bob writes that the smoke in the trenches is something fierce.

Beulah—Is that so? Well, that gives me a hint.

"A hint for what?"

"I promised to send him a birthday present."

"Well?"

"I'll send him a smoking jacket."

One bottle of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will save you money, time, anxiety and health. One dose sufficient, without Castor Oil in addition. Adv.

Not So Precipitate.

"Billings is one of these men who want to get ahead of everybody else."

"Oh, I don't know. He hasn't en-er-ated yet."

Broad things may be cut from other people's leather.

Blow your own horn, but blow it with discrimination.

After the Murline is for Tired Eyes.

Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Grained Eyelids—Steady Restores—Restores—Murline is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Feet and with the same regularity. CASE FOR TIRE. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murline Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

SHOE QUESTION MOMENTOUS ONE

Difficulty of Securing High Boots Probably Will Affect Length of Skirts.

PARIS ABANDONS NARROW TOE

American Women Said to Be Last in Civilized World to Cling to Pinched Vamp and Exaggerated French Heel.

New York.—The fashion in shoes has been unusually important for three years, but now it has taken on renewed vigor. Women and manufacturers are vitally concerned with what to wear, and how high or low it should be.

The recent shipment of shark's skins to this country to supply the deficiency in leather is interesting. The manufacturers say that the effect of shoes made out of the man-eaters that threatened and frightened us on the New Jersey coast last summer will be good and that women will not complain that leather is no longer to be easily had, because they will be satisfied with the new things.

Cloth is also being substituted. Canvas is readily used with a bit of leather in the way of strapping as a sop to an old tradition that shoes must be of certain hides. Brocade, silk, tussah, cotton are all called to the colors to serve the country in time of need. Leather shoes are mounting in price, naturally, and yet there is no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to make any other kind of shoes at a low price. All labor is too high for any material reduction to be possible.

The difficulty is to get worker and leather, and dire prophecies are made concerning both if the war continues well into the future.

The French lengthened their skirts for spring and summer to meet the difficulty of procuring high boots, they said, and, therefore, the American woman is considering well the questions which are put before her by the shoemakers and the dressmakers.

The Shoe and the Skirt.

There is no separating the two issues, it would seem, for a woman who has been used to wearing the very short skirt will certainly be hampered if she can no longer find the shoes to meet the situation. If the substitution of other materials than leather does not meet with her approval, and she thinks the new kind are ugly, then she will lengthen her frocks and be in the first fashion.

As so many questions were asked concerning the situation, and as it was evident that Paris was the source of both fashions, that is, the lengthened gown and the new types of shoes, I sent there for the best information to be had, so that women who read could make up their minds as to their own course through expert knowledge.

No matter how good our workmanship in shoes in this country, we may have to go to France for ideas, just as in other days France came to us for the short vamp, the Cuban heel,

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This is an attractive morning frock of voile. The color is chestnut, the skirt is plain, and the bodice is embroidered in small flowers. The belt is of blue velvet ribbon.

the reliable sole, the lacing in front. And today France and the United States are working together to meet the situation created by the deficiency of shoe materials, and French skill has created some excellent results.

Our long medieval vamp, with its consequent lengthening of the foot and the curious pinching effect at the toes, is roundly rejected by Paris for the sensible reason that her women are walking now, as they have no carriages or automobiles.

France claims that the pinched vamp is not for the pedestrian, and she gave up the style that she indulged in for so long and at which Americans laughed; now our American women are the only ones on the civilized parts

of the planet who indulge in the medieval toe balanced on an exaggerated French heel.

What Paris is doing today and how she has met the difficulties presented is clearly and interestingly told in the story which follows:

The last installment of American shoes for spring arrived during the winter, and the French article cut after the latest throb of the American market is now being placed in the windows here.

Long Vamp Disappears. It is faithful in all main points to its model, but the long vamp so loved



In this house gown of blue and silver the satin skirt is draped with chiffon, with yoke and bodice of silver and blue stripes beaten flat. Belt of violet velvet. Sleeves of blue chiffon.

In France up to a dozen years ago has disappeared, probably forever, for French women, always wide awake to anything that heightens or detracts from their good points, have learned that the long vamp not only adds inches to the foot, but is uncomfortable unless the shoe be two sizes too large.

Every American model that came to Paris a year ago showed the extremely long, narrow shoe, but Paris bootmakers shortened the vamp when copying it for their trade. The shoe that is a la mode today and will be for the summer is the half-short vamp with arch under the foot, and the Cuban heel, if a boot, then it will be the black with colored top bordered in the patent leather around the lacings at the top, and the seam at the back will be covered. The top part is of cloth or covert, and the color beige, gray or white.

If the shoe is low, it will be of the new kind of patent leather with a long tongue that extends above the instep and posed over the toes will be a wide black buckle—steel, if for afternoon, imitation black enamel if for morning. These two styles are the best, but there are a hundred variations.

For evening the smartest thing is the strapped yellow slipper of broadened silk (generally yellow and white) or else the slipper is laced across with ribbons, then wound about the leg above the ankle, flet fashion.

Some of the best bootmakers show the little old-fashioned slipper, cut low with just one strip over or above the instep. This is for afternoon and evening wear, for it is equally pretty in black calf and white satin. Over the toes is a tiny chou of satin or leather. This model is extremely simple, in keeping with the new clothes and it will be in fashion for a long time.

The toe of all footgear is neither round nor pointed; just a healthful, sculptural cut. The heel for evening slippers is high and curved, but half an inch shorter than the original Louis XVI, which means that heels are quite moderate and simple.

Paris Gives Up Buttons.

It took Parisiennes a long time to give up their dearly beloved buttoned shoe, but once relinquished they have taken to the laced article with enthusiasm. For elegance they admit the buttoned model is the best, but the other article now appears so feminine to them that it is sure to remain.

Frenchwomen of the old school cling to buttons on shoes, and dealers and makers have ceased trying to persuade them that the laced shoe is better than the other. When buttons are used here they are half size and fastidious women who can afford it have the buttons of cut jet.

The delicate shades of gray, pink, biscuit and beige for low shoes appear in the windows. The beige and gray will sell well because of their harmonizing tone. The tan and russet, too, look very encouraging, and women will be investing in this shoe on the first bright day.

With the russet and tan the heel is Cuban, and the newest low shoe is rather high over the instep and laced. The tie variety does not appear to be fashionable, though there are many women who prefer narrow ribbon to laces in their shoes. All leather is varnished and suggests patent leather, though in many cases this is due to the finish. Gun metal has never taken here, probably because it is hard to keep clean in the constant rain and slush.

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An Increase in Pockets.

Pockets are one of the details which are assuming added importance. They have become increasingly familiar during the last few months, figuring on redingote and gown.

USE OF CORNMEAL

Few Housewives Know It Will Make "Light" Bread.

Can Be Utilized in Any Proportion Up to 25 Per Cent in Combination With Wheat Flour, Say Government Experts.

It may not be generally known to the housewife that cornmeal lends itself to the making of "light" bread in combination with wheat flour. It cannot, of course, replace wheat flour entirely, but may be used in any proportion up to 25 per cent of the total flour required and still produce an attractive loaf of bread. Although its volume may be somewhat smaller and its texture somewhat poorer than if made from all-wheat flour, such a loaf will be light and spongy, with a rich brown crust, wholesome and very palatable.

Two methods for wheat-and-corn bread have been formulated and tested by H. L. Wessling, assistant chemist in the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. According to one method, the raw meal is employed directly in preparing the dough and no extra time or labor is required in making the bread this way. According to the second method, the meal is partially cooked before introducing it into the dough. While this does entail a slight amount of additional time and labor, the result is a loaf of better quality, which will repay the extra effort expended.

The first method calls for the use of the following ingredients—enough for four loaves:

Two and one-quarter pounds or two and one-quarter scant quarts of sifted bread flour.

Three-quarters of a pound (or two and two-thirds cupsful) of cornmeal.

Two cakes of compressed yeast.

Three level tablespoonfuls of sugar.

One and one-half level tablespoonfuls of salt.

About one quart of liquid (water, milk or equal parts of milk and water).

Three level tablespoonfuls of shortening, if desired.

If milk is used, it should be scalded and then cooled until lukewarm. Less yeast may be used, but more time for rising will then be required.

Make a sponge with two pounds of white flour, the yeast, salt, sugar and the lukewarm liquid. Cover and set in a moderately warm place to rise, where it will be free from drafts and where the temperature will be between 80 and 88 degrees Fahrenheit. When the sponge has become very light, which should occur within two hours, beat it up thoroughly, add the softened shortening, if this is to be used, and gradually work in the remainder of the wheat flour, which has been sifted with the cornmeal. Knead the mixture until a smooth and elastic dough has been formed, which is fairly soft, but not sticky. If the dough is too stiff, or too soft, add a little more water or flour as required, kneading well after each addition. Cover and set back to rise again until double in volume, which will require from one to two hours. Knead lightly, divide into three or four approximately equal portions, reserving a small ball of dough for an "indicator." Place this ball of dough in a small jelly glass having straight sides, which has been slightly warmed. Note the volume of dough in the tumbler and mark the glass at twice this volume.

Mold the loaves and place in slightly warmed and greased pans. Place these, together with the glass containing the "indicator," in the same warm place and let rise until the "indicator" shows that it has just doubled in volume. Then place the loaves in the oven, which should be at a good steady heat (400 to 425 degrees Fahrenheit), and bake 45 to 50 minutes.

In the second method the ingredients are used in the same proportions as for the first, except the liquid. The directions are as follows:

Put two and two-thirds cupsful (three-quarters of a pound) of cornmeal into a double boiler or a vessel which can be placed over another one containing boiling water. Add to the meal three and one-half cupsful of cold water; mix thoroughly and bring to the boiling point, stirring frequently. Allow the meal to steam for at least ten minutes, then cool it until lukewarm.

To this scalded and cooled meal add the salt, sugar, one cupful of flour and the yeast, rubbed smooth and mixed with two cupsful of lukewarm water. Mix thoroughly, cover and set in a moderately warm place to rise as directed in method No. 1. When this batter (or sponge) has become very light, which will require about two hours, beat it thoroughly, add the softened shortening, if it is to be used, and the remainder of the white flour (two pounds or quarts). Knead thoroughly until it is smooth and elastic. Should the dough be either too stiff or too soft add water or flour, a little at a time, working it in thoroughly, until the dough is of the proper consistency. Cover and set back in its warm place to rise until double in bulk. Then mold into loaves and finish as directed under method No. 1.

Wederly—Can the girl you are engaged to marry swim?

Singleton—Really, I don't know. But why do you ask?

Wederly—Because if she can you ought to be happy. Any girl who can swim knows how to keep her mouth shut.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

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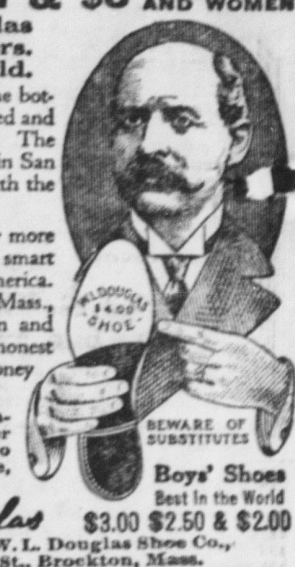
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The quality of W. L. Douglas shoes is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

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Makes a Difference. "That new girl of mine breaks everything." "How about the Ten Commandments?" "Oh, I don't care so much about those; they're not mine, you know." "Cynics should avoid human society and go out where the dogs are barking at the moon." "Necessity is the mother of some inventions, but the majority of them are orphans." Ready for Him. "I'm just waiting for my husband to complain about my extravagance this month." "Ready to give him an argument, eh?" "You bet I am. By mistake his golf club checks came to the house and I've got 'em." All to Suit. "Have the Comeups a garage on their place?" "Yes, and cabbage in their garden and garbage in their back yard."



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The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

