

**FOR THE WOMAN READER**  
BY FLORENCE RIDDICK BOYS  
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**THE BIGGEST JOB.**  
What is the biggest job in the world? One employing more people than any other; the one most fundamental; the one most necessary to the progress of the world? Not agriculture. Agriculture does not engage more than a fifth of the world's population. Guess again.

Homemaking is not only the biggest job; it is the most continuous; the most appreciated; the most loved; and it may be the easiest.

Homemaking is the work of the world's women. It keeps them busy before and after the whole day, from sun-up to sun-down, and often on into the moon. It is not a seasonal occupation and it is not even when the family takes a vacation.

Probable no job on earth is so lauded and sung, from platform and pulpit, as the woman's job of some keeping and mothering. Great sentiment attaches to it and often it is spoken of so tenderly and approvingly that the mother comes to feel that it is the noblest and the most sacred of the duties of the wife and mother.

The housekeeper is her own boss-queen of the home. Her "lord of creation" may boss her in many things, but the house is usually her realm and she names her work and makes her own plans.

Homemaking is the sweetest job. It entails laboring intelligently and devotedly for those one loves best. It permits the care of children, the sharing of companionship, the sharing of one's own life. It is the dearest place, rooms with one's selected furnishings, one's own soft bedding and cheer curtains and soft cushions. Oh, home is a jolly and the dearest place on earth! And the housekeeper may make her own life here, do as she pleases, and live the life she chooses. No wonder the girls coming into young womanhood, dwell upon its visions in the most glowing days when all the family were about. Only the busy housewife, conscious of the present care and some times weariness, forgets at times to appreciate her blessed lot.

With modern conveniences, scientific methods, and much of our food and clothing supplied by industry and prepared outside the home, home—if one manages well—may be made the easiest job by which one gets a living. The average housewife lives to labor an hour on the average, and she may have a happy and busy life for social pleasures or community activities with her friends. In no "gainful" occupation does one have so much freedom and leisure.

**WHOLESALE DIET.**  
Not too much oatmeal, rice or other cereal, advises Dr. Edward Mellanby of London. He claims that these are deficient in bone-forming minerals and vitamins. They are good for the heart, but they lack quantities of calcium, butter and egg yolk. If there is lack of these latter elements, the ester will be inclined to rickets.

Sunshine plays a great part in overcoming rickets—not only sunshine upon the person, but upon the food eaten. Fruits and vegetables grow in the sunshine are wholesome. The green leaf, as in lettuce, contains vitamins. Oranges, tomatoes and carrots are valuable vitamin foods.

The salad is one of the most healthful articles on the menu. If children eat their salads, they will like to eat their food. It is a matter of course, unless it is too sour. Throughout the whole year, the salad should appear daily on the table of the well-fed family. It should be made chiefly from fresh fruits and vegetables. The yellow salad if accented with nuts and vegetables, the carrot, which is used more largely with potato. Course vegetables of this nature are more acceptable in salads if they are chopped.

A glass of whole milk at bedtime is a splendid portion for anyone child or adult. Children often find their appetite for simple foods by eating candy and knock-knocks between meals. In some places storekeepers have been induced by organizations of mothers to put displays of raisins and dates in their windows and try to get the children to buy these with their pocket money instead of candy.

**EFFICIENCY SHOES.**  
Shoes worn at work are worthy a good deal of thought. ill-fitting shoes, or those that run down at the heel, will tire the worker more than the actual work. If we would work with ease, we must have our feet so comfortable that we can forget them.

Worn soles are hard on the feet, bringing the weight on places made tender. If these spots become calloused, it will be difficult ever to overcome the tenderness.

Efficiency shoes are large enough—sensible, sizes, if we need them, but not too large. They should fit well and be of excellent quality, workmanship and pattern. Cheap shoes are a menace to health.

**Compass Points In Different Directions**

—COMPASS INVENTOR UNKNOWN—

The invention of the compass is lost in the mists of history. It is first mentioned in a quaint Chinese legend which relates that the emperor Hsiao-ti in 2634 B. C. led forth his army and attached the rebel Kiang on the plains of Tehou-lin. But Kiang getting the worst of the conflict, called the wizards, magicians and sorcerers to his aid who raised a great fog to blind Kiang and his army. Then the Emperor, not to be outdone, in his turn used the great magic of the compass, which led his army through the great fog so that he was able to overcome Kiang and capture him.

**—LED WAY TO NEW WORLD—**

The compass appears to have been brought to Europe in the twelfth century, most probably by the Arabians, and it is known that the Persian Gulf, and on account of its very great practical value as a guide in all weathers, it rapidly came into general use and enabled Christopher Columbus to sail straight west from Spain, by day and by night, through fair and stormy weather, to the discovery of the New World.

**—DOES NOT POINT NORTH—**

But contrary to the story book report, the compass does not point north, but to the east or west at different places. Scientists state that this is because the magnetic pole is near Boothia Felix on the Arctic coast of Canada, and the south magnetic pole in South Victoria Land south from South from New Zealand.

**—CHANGES EVERY YEAR—**

It might be thought that the compass would be satisfied to call it a day's work after pointing in a different direction at each place, but such is not the case for it is all the time changing its direction and never stays put. It marches to the west for many years, then turns back and marches to the east, then reverse again and marches to the west and in fact changes its mind more often than any maiden fair, and carries on in a different way in each place.

**WHAT A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE DOES.**

These are some of the activities which occupy the attention of Public Health Nurses: They are on the look-out for unsanitary conditions and report these to the health authorities when they find them. They consider it their duty to help prevent disease, especially epidemics. When they find cases which may be suspected of being contagious, it is their duty to take precautionary measures.

**—IMPORTANCE OF MARCH—**

It is very important to know the march of the compass, especially in Eastern Canada, because the old land surveys in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were made by compass, and now-a-days when it is desired to retrace one of the old land boundaries it is necessary to know before-hand what the march of the compass has been since the time of the old survey was made.

**—SURVEY, NECESSARY—**

In order that the compass may be used with reliance, therefore, the magnetic survey of the world is carried out by magnetic surveys to measure its direction, and picture the information on magnetic charts for compass users.

**—FIRST WORK IN CANADA—**

Compass information is particularly valuable in such a large new country as Canada, and it is interesting to note that Champlain measured its directions at Halifax about 1604, John Davis in Davis Strait 1585 and Capt. Baffin in Baffin Land 1616, Capt. Miessner in Churchill and York 1725; while Capt. Cook in 1778 and Capt. Vancouver in 1792 measured it along the Pacific Coast. Later Sir John Franklin 1819 and Sir John Lefroy 1843-46 made some measurements, but comparatively little was done in Canada before 1880.

**—CANADA'S MAGNETIC SURVEY—**

Since 1880, however, the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, has carried on a most extensive magnetic survey in this country in conjunction with its other work, at practically no expense, because the compass direction can be measured in a few minutes when the survey parties are already on the ground; until it now possesses more than 20,000 measurements, and regularly publishes magnetic maps which picture all this information for compass users.

**—LEADS WAY TODAY—**

In spite of the fact that the compass has been known for so long, it is today more widely employed than ever before. It is the sure-fire pathfinder, the angel, far removed from mortal reach, and, oh, so different from all other things!

**—RIDDLES YET UNSOLVED—**

But the compass still has hidden secrets. Elusive earth currents and subtle static still act the part of high waymen and hold up our friends the telegraph and wireless and radio. We know these highway men are in the nature of first cousins to the dancing northern lights and magnetic storms that torture the compass, and black cyclonic sunspots that try to rob us of our light and heat, but all these things are seen through a glass, darkly, and can be foreseen to take the stand and lay bare their most secret until the direction of pointing of the compass has been properly mapped all over the world.

**HOME.**  
"God gave all men all earth to love. But, since our hearts are small, Ordained for each one spot should prove Beloved over all."

**GOLDEN CARRIAGE LIKE FAIRY COACH CARRIES BRITAIN'S KING AND QUEEN**

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The last occasion on which the state coach was used in England was in November, 1924, when the king and queen rode to the opening of Parliament. There had been rumors of an attempt to be made by Joseph Wilton, a sculptor, and Giovanni Caracciolo, a Florentine artist, to assassinate the monarch, so in consequence there was a larger crowd than usual when the royal party left the palace.

The state carriage is a massive and magnificent piece of work, more than 150 years old. Three artists, all friends of the king and queen rode to the opening of Parliament. There had been rumors of an attempt to be made by Joseph Wilton, a sculptor, and Giovanni Caracciolo, a Florentine artist, to assassinate the monarch, so in consequence there was a larger crowd than usual when the royal party left the palace.

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**CURTAINLIFT OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION.**

Due to dry weather in Australia, grain yields much below the average are expected, writes Mr. C. Hartlett, Melbourne, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The pastoral and dairy industries are also being adversely affected by the dry conditions, and the consequent disappearance of grass in many parts of the country is resulting in a considerable all-round depression in the value of sheep and cattle and a corresponding rise in hay and other fodder. The quantity of Australian wheat for export will be more limited than in recent years and the volume of butter, cheese, meat and other primary products will also be much curtailed.

**PROPOSED NEWSPRINT MILLS IN TASMANIA.**

A request made by a corporation, which proposed to erect a paper mill in Tasmania capable of making 20,000 tons a year of newspaper and writing paper, has been approved by the Government. The expenditure of £200,000 for a mill of 6.5 million tons per annum on production as well as higher duties on overseas imports, has been met by an offer to pay a bonus of 4 lbs. per ton newspaper and other papers manufactured from Tasmanian paper, writes Mr. C. Hartlett, Melbourne, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. This concession, however, is regarded as inadequate and the Government has stated that if a case should be submitted, further data to enable the industry to be established will be considered.

**AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS FOR CANADA.**

The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board are taking the greatest care to ensure only the quality of Australian dried fruits are to be forwarded to Canada, writes Mr. C. Hartlett, Melbourne, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Only experimental shipments of first quality fruit will be allowed and a new season fruit of excellent quality will be available for export at present and operations on the Canadian market will be confined to the new season's crop, which will be ready for export about the middle of April 1926.

**SELLING IMPORTED FRUITS IN JAMAICA.**

As Jamaica produces a great quantity of and variety of fruits, the market for imported fresh fruits is very limited, writes Mr. C. Hartlett, Melbourne, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. During the calendar year 1924 a total of roughly 10,000 pounds of fresh fruit, valued at about \$3,000 were brought into the island. Apples, except for small and occasional shipments from Halifax, apples are imported into Jamaica almost wholly by the United Fruit Company's service from New York. About 30 barrels a week appears to supply the market fully at present.

**SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET FOR REFRIGERATORS.**

South Africans do not appreciate or utilize ice to the same extent as Canadians, and in spite of the hot summers and the dusty air, the refrigerator is not regarded as an essential item of kitchen equipment, writes Trade Commissioner G. B. Stevens, Cape Town, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Probably about 1,000 to 1,200 refrigerators are imported into South Africa each year. There is no manufacture of any importance in the Union, and in the past supplies have come almost entirely from the United States, but during the past year or two four Canadian firms have entered the field and each would appear to be obtaining about 10 per cent of the total sales. While Canadian prices are usually slightly above the corresponding American offerings, the quality of Canadian equipment seems to be a little better.

**HAMBURG APPLE MARKET PROSPECTS.**

Prospects for the present season are for a larger total quantity of North American apples than last year, writes Mr. C. Hartlett, Melbourne, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The total arrivals amounted to about 400,000 boxes of North American apples and actual sales to 350,000 boxes and 30,000 barrels, the remainder of the arrivals having been transhipped to Scandinavia or the United Kingdom.

**Scientific Miscellany**

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE.

The name "insultide" has been coined to include the Dutch East Indian Islands. Operated along wires carrying an electric lighting current, a toy airplane for children has been invented.

With an increase in the production of its diamond fields, British Guiana has been able to afford the most expensive diamonds have been invented to save automobile drivers from fatigue.

Since gold was discovered in Australia more than 75 years ago its production has exceeded \$3,000,000,000.

Moving a heavier paper for papers to close a desk safe has been invented. An English inventor Jack for motor cycles can be taken apart into three pieces for convenience in carrying.

Twenty two processes are required to make needles, the United States leading the world in their manufacture. There are fewer than 7,000,000 inhabitants in all the six Central American republics and British Honduras.

For raising values for motors into a position where they can be ground a polished vacuum cup has been invented. Landed and British interests have been able to build electric railways in Poland, the first a line out of Warsaw.

A portable air light has been designed for stage lighting of photography that consumes only six watts of current.

With a population of only about 31,000,000, Brazil covers more ground than the United States including Alaska. A device on the Kaleidoscope principle has been invented to assist designers of wall papers, rugs or dress goods.

French experimenters are meeting with success with an automobile in which heavy oil is used exclusively for fuel.

A hollow post has been invented into which four clothes lines are automatically rolled for storage when not in use.

English aircraft builders have designed an 18 horsepower engine weighing but 85 pounds to help guide gliding planes.

An inventor has designed a heavy-duty battery to be inserted in trousers pockets for men who carry large amounts of cash.

An attempt has been made to stock the ocean surrounding New Zealand with salmon from the United States and Canada.

A new valve for heating radiators is shown by stepping on it and is opened by pressing a knob on one side with a foot.

A small plane for long distance flight built in Europe carries two crews of workers, one sleeping, while the other works.

A new ventilator for closed automobiles draws out the used inside air and draws in a fresh supply when a car is moving.

Great Britain has replaced Germany in ranking next to the United States for the production of pig iron and steel.

A chemical filling for wooden golf club heads, applied in pressure tanks, makes them almost as hard as ivory and waterproof.

An African lake in Kenya Colony that covers 24 square miles is the source of an inexhaustible supply of 96 per cent pure soda.

A metal band to surround a stove rim from which extend wire racks on which utensils or clothing can be hung has been patented in the United States.

Pleasant walks radiating from central business districts have been invented by a German to enable pedestrians to cross traffic-filled streets safely.

Made of one piece of metal, a new household implement serves as a stove lid lifter, hammer, tack puller, screw-driver and fish scaler.

An English inventor has patented an automatic device to illuminate life boats when they are launched.

For amateur use a motion picture camera has been developed that weighs only five pounds and is operated by a hand crank.

Re-charged, but with a second pole, fell dead. Naturally if you get close that you can't get out of the net. It is likely to be uncomfortable, but the rhinoceros has very bad sight, though his senses of smell and hearing are acute. To defeat the charge, in case you don't kill him, you must endeavor to get out of the wind.

**Wonderful Record.**  
"The same thing is true of elephants. In Mysore, it is said, I once saw a man being a mile away if the wind is right. Should the wind be blowing away from the rhino you might be able to approach quite close without being detected."

Colonel Panthrope, who was for several years Commissioner of Mysore, was an intimate knowledge of India. It was owing to his friendship with the Maharajah of Nepal that he and Mr. Verney were permitted to hunt in that territory, as a rule closed to the white man.

"Colonel Panthrope," said Mr. Verney, "is a recognized authority on tiger shooting. In hunting for a tiger the management of elephants is very difficult matter. He has brought it to my notice that a tiger will not attack a rhino or a buffalo, but will attack a man or a woman."

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**LONDON LETTER**

THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON WEEK BY WEEK, 11th NOVEMBER, 1925.

The High Commissioner was present at the Ceremony at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day, and laid a wreath on behalf of the Government and people of Canada.

The High Commissioner was requested to make arrangements for a wreath to be deposited at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day, on behalf of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, and permission was obtained for this to be deposited by Mrs. A. Graham Thomson of Toronto, who was accompanied by her husband.

On the morning of Armistice Day a wreath was placed by the Chief of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, and the High Commissioner was represented at the ceremony by Squadron Leader G. M. Croil, R. C. A. F.

The High Commissioner's Office has received three further registers of War Graves of the British Empire issued by the Imperial War Graves Commission. These registers comprise the Bray County Cemetery, and V. C. Corner Austral Cemetery, and the High Commissioner has been forwarded to Ottawa for reference purposes.

An exhibition of Models and Pictures of War Memorials erected by Great Britain and the Dominions is to be held at the Imperial War Museum for one month from November 11th. A large framed picture of the Battle of Vimy Ridge by the Canadian Government will be among the exhibits.

Six consignments of Canadian Store Cattle, numbering 2,270 animals arrived in the United Kingdom between the 3rd and 7th November. All were landed in good condition.

British authorities in charge of the government of Palestine have invited private bids for the extraction of the billions of tons of salts held in suspension by the Dead Sea.

The head and handle of what is claimed to be an unbreakable hammer are forged from a single piece of steel, the handle being covered with leather to afford a comfortable grip.

One district of Ecuador has been yielding petroleum more than 400 years and experts are now trying to ascertain the extent of the deposits with a view to extensive exploitation.

To prevent static electricity exploding motor truck oil tanks when being filled or emptied a key grounded to carry off the electricity has been invented to control fuel openings.

A railway car built in Sweden in which a gasoline motor of the usual type pumps water under pressure against a turbine geared to the driving axle, is shown by stepping on it and is opened by pressing a knob on one side with a foot.

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The Glasgow Trade Commissioner reports that a connection which was established through the medium of his office last spring between an Ontario miller and a Glasgow flour miller, has resulted in a business to the extent of about \$30,000 which could have been increased had larger supplies been available for export.

The High Commissioner's Office is informed by the Canadian Trade Commissioner that the Canadian Government has received the following enquiries for Canadian Goods During the past week—

A London Company is desirous of effecting connections with Canadian manufacturers of hardwood polished Mop and Sweeper Handles.