

LONDON GOSSIP.

QUEEN MARY AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 21st, 1915.

Queen Mary paid a visit to Westminster on June 17th to inspect the new tea-room of the House of Commons, which will shortly be available for members and their friends. The tea-room is on the terrace level, and is a beautiful apartment, decorated in the Jacobean style. It has cost, I am told, £2,600, and some economists at Westminster are of the opinion that this outlay in war time was of unnecessary extravagance.

TENNIS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The King and Queen, although they have no personal inclination for tennis or other outdoor pastimes during the war, do not discourage others about the Palace from engaging in them. Tennis appears to head the list of games favored at the Palace, and the Princess Mary, with her brothers, when they are at home, and also with her girl friends, almost daily has a turn at the nets. Her Royal Highness, who is very keen on all kinds of sport, plays quite good, and like the King, a vigorous game. The courts are marked out in the delightfully shady portion of the grounds near the Wellington Archway. The Princess, I am told, has done her best to persuade her father to join in a set occasionally, but His Majesty finds little time to engage in pastime of that sort. The war creates for the King an enormous amount of work in addition to the normal Parliamentary duties which fall to his lot. When these duties have been disposed of, there are hospitals to visit. In this the King and the Queen reap genuine delight, cheering the wounded, as they do during their informal visits, with words of sympathy and of encouragement. Consequently the King, who last year engaged in a good deal of tennis, has not yet taken the racket in his hands this season.

SCHOOL GIRLS' AID.

Princess Mary is patroness of a great organization, the Patriotic Union of Secondary Schools, which ever since the war began has absorbed the energies of tens of thousands of girls in public, private, and convent schools. The idea originated with the head mistress of a London school, who knew the intense desire all the girls would have to serve, and it was welcomed by hundreds of schools. The Manchester High School, for instance, took advantage of a special day department, and many of its girls gave secretarial help to societies in the early days when it was most needed. Every sort of charitable and relief work is undertaken by the various schools, the head mistress who originated the Union letting them know what work is needed, and where, and it is nearly all organized and carried out by the pupils, who in these days of organized games and school clubs get a knowledge of businesslike methods unknown to their mothers. Some schools do all the mending for a hospital. One of them made and presented everything needed for a typhoid ward. Others are doing similar work for the French hospitals. Sixty pounds of wool was used by another school to knit things for the New Zealanders. In some schools the senior girls beg for the use of motor-cars and make arrangements with the hospitals to have wounded soldiers sent for drives. Perhaps nothing has given more pleasure than the regular visits to old Belgian exiles, who love to see young faces and to be listened to with sympathy as they talk of the beautiful things they used to possess. In many quarters the first eager desire to help is fading, but the English schoolgirl is keener than ever.

DOMESTIC ROLLS OF HONOR.

We are accustomed here to seeing in the windows of the big shops lists of employees who have gone to the front. I hear from a correspondent in Sussex that the people there are adopting a method of their own to let the world know of the patriotism of Sussex men. In the towns and villages, especially on the coast, you see small cards in the windows of houses showing the number of men who have gone from the house. The card has a Maltese cross and the words "For King and Country" printed on it, and the name of the soldier or sailor written underneath. There is a separate card for each man, and

is quite common to see three or four cards in a cottage window. In one seaside village there are nine cards in one row of cottages. The cards are especially thick in the streets of Arundel, and in Littlehampton there are few windows without a card. Authority (I think from the military) has to be obtained before a card can be shown. The Sussex movement is attracting a good deal of attention, and is spreading in the South of England. I do not think it has been noted in our newspapers, although I am told that it has been described with enthusiasm in American papers and in a Dutch paper.

A METHUSALIER.

I hear an interesting instance of the sort of stuff that our London Volunteer Corps are made of. The corps shall be nameless, but it is a very big one. In the course of its training things have riddled down so that the middle-aged men and the elderly men have companies of their own, and the ardour of their voluntarily imposed training is tempered to these facts. The smartest and youngest company, however, which comprises men between forty and fifty, has a single blot—an elderly gentleman who is over seventy and looks it. Everything has been done to make him prefer a more vigorous company, but he is a stubborn old fellow, and he has refused to leave the old corps. The company managed to have the sentry-go altered from one hour to two hours—result, two of the members became unwell. Then a company march of eighteen miles with kit was arranged—result, three more members broke down. The old gentleman, however, is going as strong as ever. At the end of the eighteen mile march he was heard to remark to his sweating colleagues, "A bit chilly, isn't it?" However, the blood of the company is up and they will get the old man out, though they love every man in doing it. He spent most of his life on the Amazon, some in West Africa and the Canadian Northwest, and a bit of it in the bush in Australia. It will be a right old finish, with no quarter asked or given.

REMARKABLE RESPIRATOR ACHIEVEMENT.

The story of how the British Army at the front was supplied with black net respirators inside three days, is a story which has been told in the "Gazette" as an instance of what can be done by British industry under the stimulus of a "push and go." Ten or twelve days was the answer given to the War Office when that Department first inquired as to when delivery of plain black net to the required amount—the exact figures cannot be divulged, but they are enormous—could be made. It was then that the "push and go" policy was put to the test. A certain person was given carte blanche, and in a few hours he had bought up all available stocks of plain net, and arranged with the dyers to give the net thus purchased the necessary blackness. The material was dyed, dried, and despatched to London by passenger train, within a few hours of getting to work. Some of the packages weighed nearly half a ton, and the cost of carriage is said to have run into hundreds of pounds. Arrangements had been made to make it London for the manufacture of the respirators, and as fast as the net was received it was made up. In that way our men at the front were equipped against poisonous gas within three days.

THE INFLUENCE OF WAR ON WEATHER.

There has been a good deal of speculation since the beginning of the war as to how far weather conditions may be influenced by the continuous activity of modern artillery over a large area. Meteorology is not one of the most exact of sciences, and its elusive mysteries are Greek to the average layman, but a strong belief has grown up that the abnormally rainy period experienced in Western Europe during the last winter was intimately connected with the progress of warlike operations. This opinion was given powerful support on June 18th by Charles Harding, an address which he delivered to the members of the Meteorological Society. Briefly, Mr. Harding's thesis is that when the weather conditions are anticyclonic—that is, when the whole character of the weather is opposed to rain—no amount of explosion or

Antipion in Canada.

SPREADING THE FAME OF THE GREAT BRITISH SPECIFIC FOR RAPID FAT-REDUCTION.

The burden of obesity is so distressing and so unprepossessing, and is generally so difficult to get rid of with any degree of permanence, that the introduction to Canada of the famous British Specific Antipion will be welcome in many quarters. The preparation is not unknown here already, but the obstacles in the way of its supply to the general public were necessarily great. All difficulties are now removed.

Ever the important discovery of Antipion the treatments usually employed for the reduction of weight included starvation, dietary rules, sweating and purging, together with mineral drugging. All these things are weakening in the extreme, and when obstinately persisted in, result to the constitution. Antipion is diametrically opposed to such drastic methods.

To expel the superfluous fatty matter from the system is all very well, but the body must be amply nourished at the same time. Now, Antipion not only rapidly eliminates the excess of fat, but overcomes the unfortunate tendency to "run to fat." Ample wholesome food, therefore, becomes Antipion's strength-giving ally, and there is no need to dread that the extra nourishment taken will bring about a re-development of excessive fatty tissue.

Every dose of Antipion is a sure step in the direction of the recovery of beauty of form and vigorous nervous energy.

The decrease of weight is not a tedious process. Within twenty-four hours of the first dose there is a reduction varying, according to individual conditions, between 80. to 3 lb. The scales will be the unerring recorder. The daily decrease is entirely satisfactory. When normal weight and symmetrical proportions are regained the treatment is no longer necessary.

Antipion contains only the most harmless vegetable substances in solution, the liquid being in appearance like a light red wine. It is palatable, refreshing and slightly laxative, and never occasions any unpleasant reactionary effects.

Antipion can be obtained at all drug stores, from stock or order, or in case of any difficulty a large case will be forwarded direct from the Antipion Laboratories, Store Street, London, W.C. Eng., carriage paid, on receipt of remittance for 5 dols. 11c.

concession in the air could produce rains in anything like measurable quantity. But given cyclonic conditions, when rain was normal, it is quite conceivable that the rains could be augmented by the extraordinary sun-firing which has been so consistent over the whole western battle-grounds.

DOCTORS FROM THE RANKS.

There is an interesting feature in the supplement to the "Gazette" of June 15th which will probably be a surprise to many people. It is a list of thirty-five qualified medical men serving in the ranks of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, who have been promoted to temporary lieutenancies. No doubt few people had the knowledge of the fact that medical men are serving in the ranks of any of the British or colonial forces, but in this Canadian list of promotions are twenty-five privates with either M.D. or M.B. degrees, and the rest are non-commissioned officers. No qualified doctors serve in the ranks of the British Army Medical Corps. They are given commissions as full lieutenants, and I believe the regimental medical officers in the regulars now have the temporary rank of captain. The responsibility of their work requires the authority which the high-ranking officers give them. The step which the authorities have taken with the Canadian doctors in the ranks is altogether a wise one when so many skilled and trained medical men are needed to take a responsible lead, and it is only another instance of the fine patriotism of the colonials that professional men should thus throw in their lot with the rankers. At the beginning of the war, when the French Army was mobilized, many of the doctors were called up into the combatant ranks, and the army medical service suffered in consequence. This, of course, has not happened again. To serve in the ranks of a medical corps such as the Canadians have been doing, is a different thing, for medical skill there has its proper it not its widest sphere. It would be interesting to know whether the list in the "Gazette" comprises all or only part of the doctor rankers.

THE EMPIRE AND MUNITIONS.

Enquiries show that every part of the Empire is now engaged in providing men, money, munitions, planes or food. The Governors-General of Canada and Australia have telegraphed that their Governments are arranging to send more men, while the Governor of Newfoundland, in sending a list message, adds that the whole financial administration of that Colony's participation in the war has been handed over to a non-partisan committee, composed of the leading business men of St. John's. The Duke of Connaught reports that Canada is now thoroughly organized in the manufacture of munitions, and that, except copper, all the materials are mined and smelted in the Dominion. Every manufacturing plant that can be used to turn out shells is being

worked to its utmost capacity, and new plants are being laid down. The appeal Mr. Barnes, M.P., has made in Canada for skilled men to help in the factories of Great Britain has been entirely successful, and a careful selection from these is being made, as most of them can be profitably employed in Canada in executing the orders placed there by us. Lloyd George stated at Bristol on June 12th, that more airplanes are required, and further substantial help in this direction is forthcoming from the Crown Colonies and Dependencies. In addition to the fifteen aircraft Malay is presenting to the Army Council, the Governor of Hong Kong has recently remitted, on behalf of that colony, £4,500 to be expended in purchasing two of the latest type of 100-h.p. gun-mounted biplanes. The West Indies and the West and East African Colonies are arranging to send similar presents to the War Office, and in all these cases it is hoped to maintain a continuous making such gifts as long as the war lasts.

A BIG GAME HUNTER.

James Sutherland, who is reported as having been wounded in Nyasaland, is the celebrated elephant hunter whose exploits, narrated in his wonderful book of adventure, stirred the imagination of the public a year or two ago. Mr. Sutherland has been acting as guide and adviser to the British force operating in that region of East Africa, and has been a guide with which he has a quite unusual acquaintance, gained partly in his big game hunting expeditions, but chiefly when he was assisting the Germans to repress the Herero rebellion. He was indeed in German East Africa in charge of a hunting expedition when the war broke out. Not wishing to be taken prisoner by his former friends, he made a forced march into Portuguese East Africa, covering a distance of 500 miles in 23 days—surely a record over such difficult country. More than 20 years ago Mr. Sutherland left an office stool in Leith for South Africa, where he served as miner, professional pugilist, and actor before he penetrated into the wilds and became the world's greatest hunter of elephants.

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YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Fear, in children, arises from the necessity of dealing with the unknown. Children are afraid of the dark because there is no telling what may or may not be in there. A child may be made familiar with the dark, as when someone in whom he has confidence stays with him and keeps his attention, until he is quite at ease among the shadows. The familiar never causes fear. Caution, on the other hand, arises from judgements based on knowledge. It is a known danger that leads to prudence and care. It steadies the muscles instead of making one tremble, because it is so largely a matter of thought and understanding, rather than a matter of feeling as is the case with fear. The more a child knows about the things in his little world the more likely he is to be fearless.

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Paint on Putnam's Corn Extractor to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way Putnam's cures the pain, destroys the root, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Care guaranteed. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" Extractor to-day.

Swiss eggs are a good luncheon dish for summer. Butter a pie dish, cover the bottom with slices of cheese, break the eggs over the cheese and sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Bake until done.

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White Sleeve Frilling, 12 cts. and 18 cts. yard.

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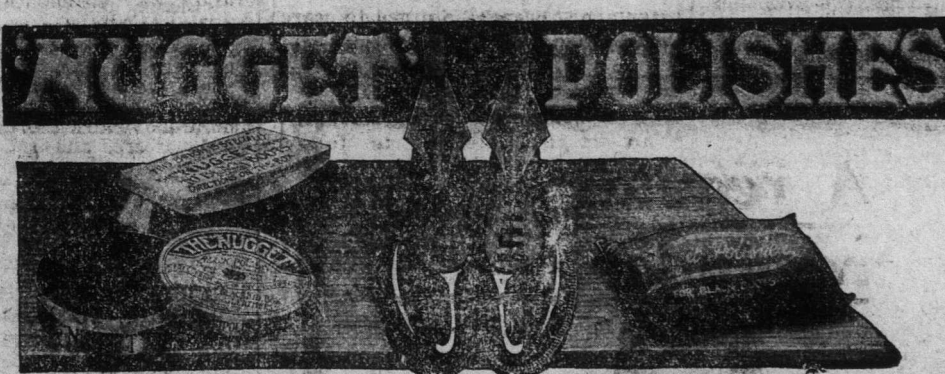
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C.E. Feildians and Casuals Play to a Draw.

In the presence of a small gathering of onlookers the above teams played to a draw last evening after a hard fought exhibition, each team scoring two goals. Conditions were anything but favourable for good play as the ground was wet and the ball greasy. Mr. H. Foster was referee and the players were:—
C. E. Feildians. — Goal, Long; backs, Ryall, M. Stiek; halves, Fox, Drover, Oliver; forwards, Adams,

Hunt, Piggott, Winter, Miller.
Casuals.—Goal, Peters; backs, Reid, Thistle; halves, Pike, Spilars, Gonde; forwards, Chacey, Rendell, Smith, Percy, Marshall.

In the first half the combine had the best of the game and Hunt drew first blood, followed immediately after by Marshall sending in the equalizer. Drover gave a nice bit of play and landed No. 2. The teams crossed without further scoring. The Casuals showed up better at the opening of the next period and Chacey notched up the second and equalizing goal. The combine increased the

pace, but their repeated attacks proved fruitless and the game ended, as mentioned.

WITH THE ADVENTURISTS.—Sunday evening next, at the Cookstown Road Church, Elder W. C. Young will deliver his second lecture in the series announced on the subject of the Holy Spirit and its work for the Church. The special feature of that work Our Infallible Guide, will be the theme of the evening. All are welcome.

MINARD'S LINDENT LUMBER.
MAN'S FRIEND.

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Sun

preserves clothes, but all dirt and of destruct night, can of destruct



THE THO

PROHIBITION

It is indeed true that for Prohibition should be enthusiasm that goes campaign and the entire fight has to be far-re to beat down not only some temperance people overpower the Indif Anti-Prohibitionists w create. I had expected nouncement of a campaign and thought that maybe arrangements were before the active work w There surely ought to be in the American could be used with ad

A man and his wife suburb came to town with pony and cart. was shopping the m grog shop. With tea the wife told a girl: wait till you are g marry a man who drink

There are men roa to-day of splendid al one weakness that br Hardly a family but some members of it w these are the reasons should appeal to ever tion will help many a It will make homes hearts lighter. There injury in liquor right results of its abuse a mon and dreadful. A is delightful, a bottle very opportune, but well non-essential. A toon shows the irony to-day. It shows the what alcohol does to the how it cooks the bra world at the bar d shows Humanity in the poor woman and nak ploring, but still the drinks on. It shows pointing to the drunk failure, but still the drinks on. And then God of War appear world smashes his gl bar and marches off banner of Prohibition

Oh! the irony of it liquor when the nation make men efficient w demands it. But in neither the words of Humanity avail anything accomplishes all. It why not in peace th

THE DEATH S

The question of cap for murder as well punishment for crime is carefully by thought present time, and the deal from the death

An Amazi Ma

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The reason Nervin remedy for neuralgia very remarkable prop

The first is its won penetrating deeply in which enables it to source of congestion. Nervin possesses less important action circulation in the pa

Allen's Cough Balsam
The old, reliable remedy for deep seated Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup.
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