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THIS IS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
PIE FILLER

"Meadow-Sweet"

LEMON-CHOCOLATE-VANILLA.

For
PIES
CAKES
CUSTARDS
ICE CREAM

Just buy three tins to-day and use them for
tasty summer desserts. There is nothing nicer,
and they are economical because no butter nor
eggs are required.

BOOKLET OF TESTED
RECIPES FREE ON REQUEST.

Angevine & McLaughlin,

ST. JOHN and TRURO.
Agents for The "Meadow-Sweet" Cheese Mfg. Co., Limited, Montreal.
P. E. OUTERBRIDGE, St. John's, Nfld.

First Book to Record Discovery of America.

It looks interesting, and more than
lives up to its looks.

Bound in brown crushed morocco,
with filleted sides and gilt edges, it is
the 411-year-old volume of Brandt's
"Ship of Fools," one of the many won-
derful old books in the Wrenn Library
at the University of Texas, at Austin.

It is stated by bibliographers that if
for no other reason it would be inter-
esting on account of its age—but there
are other reasons. It is the first edi-
tion that was printed in English and
the first brought to America. Not
only this, but it has the quaint distinc-
tion of being the first book to contain
any reference to the discovery of the
New World.

"The Ship of Fools," by Sebastian
Brandt, was perhaps the most popular
book of the last few years of the
fifteenth century and the early years
of the sixteenth. It was first printed
at Basel, in German, in 1494, and was
soon translated into the principal lan-
guages of Europe, going through many
editions. The first translation into
English was made by Alexander Bar-

clay, in 1508, and was printed by
Richard Pynson in 1509.

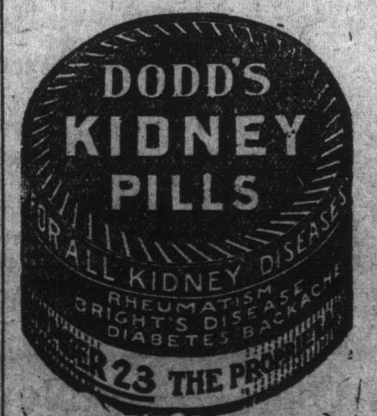
The book contains 118 woodcuts
which seem to have been very popular
at the time of its publication and are
so highly favored by modern collectors.
Like most very old editions, it
has no title page, but has a unique
page at the end of the book which
bears the name and sign of the printer,
Richard Ynson.

Printers' Errors in Those Days, Too.
It is amusing to note that at this
time, as well as now, the printer was
wont to get the blame for any mistakes
in publication. In spite of the fact that
the book is considered one of the best
specimens from Ynson's press, Bar-
clay made a quaint apology for the
typographical errors, in which he tried
to throw the blame on the printer:

"Though that some words be in my
booke amys
For though that I my selfe dyd it
correct
Yet with some faultis I know it is
inflect
Part by my owne oversyghte and
neglygence
And part by the Printers in thyr be-
syntes
Do all thyr workes hedelesyng, and in
haste."

This volume in the Wrenn collection

is believed to be the only copy in North
America and is regarded by collectors
as invaluable. It was obtained by the
late John W. Wrenn, of Chicago, from
the collection of Marshall C. Lefteris,
of New York. The University of Texas
gained possession of it with the pur-
chase of the famous library in 1913 by
Major George W. Littlefield, of Austin,
for \$225,000. Major Littlefield donated
the collection to the University of
Texas.



Minard's Linctant, Cures Diphtheria.

Telling Time Since Time Began.

The great timepiece of Nature, the
sun and a shadow falling upon a cer-
tain stone, served the need of the
primitive cave dweller in making and
keeping his appointments.

The development of a system of
measuring time forms an important
chapter in the progress of man and
of his building of cities which, shut-
ting out the sun and its shadows,
make the cave man's methods impos-
sible.

The sundial underwent many
changes. For instance it was found
that the shadow of an upright stick
or stone varied from day to day, be-
cause the sun rises farther north in
summer in the northern hemisphere
than it does in winter. So the mark
for a certain hour would change as
the season changed and the dial
would not indicate time accurately.

Berosus, a Chaldean historian and
priest of Bel, or Baal, a god of old
Babylonia, who lived about the year
250 B.C., hit upon a very ingenious
way of solving this difficulty.

He made the dial hollow like the
inside of a bowl. Into this the shadow
was cast by a little round ball or bead
at the end of a pointer that stood
horizontally over the bowl.

The sky itself being like a great
bowl or hemisphere, however the sun
moved upon it, the shadow would
move in the same way upon the in-
side of the bowl. By drawing lines
in the bowl similar, to the lines of
longitude upon the map, the hours
could be correctly measured.

The "Hemicycle of Berosus," as it
was called, was the favorite form of
sundial all through the classic period
of Greece and Rome.

Cicero had one at his villa near
Tusculum, and one was found in 1726
at Pompeii.

"Cleopatra's Needle," and other
Egyptian obelisks may have been used
as huge gnomons to cast their sha-
dows upon Mammoth dials, for they
were dedicated to the sun.

In the days when Nebuchadnezzar
built the hanging gardens of Babylon
they used the "Clepsydra," an instru-
ment the Greek derivation of whose
name meant "thief of water."

Stop Long Parliamentary Speeches.

The clepsydra consisted of a ves-
sel of water, having a small hole in
the bottom, so that the liquid dripped
out drop by drop. As the level
within the jar was lowered, it showed
the time upon a scale. Thus, if the
hole was small and the vessel was
large it could be made to require
twenty-four hours to empty.

Improvements naturally followed,
and although there were faults the
clepsydra opened a field of fascinat-
ing possibilities in time recording—
it gave the chance to make use of a
machine. The clepsydra was used in
the Roman law courts in the time of
Pompey to limit the time of speakers
and to "prevent babbling."

The first hour glass, a form of an
instrument which is still used for
boiling eggs, is supposed to have been
invented at Alexandria, about the
middle of the third century.

That it was known in ancient
Athens is certain. The Athenians used
to carry these time pieces as we do
our watches. It was an ancient cus-
tom to put an hour glass, as an em-
blem that the sands of life had run
out into coffins at burials.

Centuries later while the hour
glass, the clepsydra and the sundial
were still much in use—came the clock.

There is a general belief that Ger-
bert, the monk who was the most ac-
complished scholar of his day, was
the one who first took the important
step of producing a real clock, and
that this occurred near the close of
the tenth century.

Galileo, the great Italian, in 1581
when a youth of 17, stood in the
Cathedral of Pisa. Close at hand, a
lamp suspended by a long chain
swung lazily in the air currents. There
was nothing unusual in such a sight.
At this moment, however, a great dis-
covery of far reaching application—
one which was to revolutionize clock
construction—hung waiting in the air.
Young Galileo took notice.

The lamp swung to and fro, to and
fro. Sometimes it moved but slightly.
Again in a stronger breeze, it swung
in a considerable arc, but always—
and this was the point that impressed
the Italian lad—the swing was accom-
plished in exactly the same time.

In order to make sure of this fact
Galileo is said to have timed the
swinging lamp by counting the beat-
ing of his pulse. Thus was discovered
the principle of the pendulum.

The Babylonians had known this
thousands of years before, but did not
know how to apply it. It remained for
Galileo to suggest an application.

The first watches date back to about
the year 1500.

Peter Henlein, a locksmith, put to
practical use a mainspring wound up
with a ratchet, just as is done to-day.

The watch of to-day, however, did
not come complete from the mind of
any one man, but it grew, in shape
and structure, out of the small clock
which could be worn at the belt.

Even in the present day timepieces
are constantly undergoing changes,
but all later development has passed
out of the hands of artists and inven-
tors into those of manufacturers. Pre-
sent history is no longer a record of
science, but a romance of industry.

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\$1.90 up.

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Fancy White Pique, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.75
Plain White Pique, excellent qual-
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