

29 Jun. 1916

NEW PENSIONS SCALE COMES INTO EFFECT

Rates for Men Up to Rank of Lieutenant Adopted and Are Retrospective—Over 5,000 Names in Now—Annual Bill Will be Heavy.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Government has adopted the recommendations of the special committee of Parliament which last session considered the revision of the war pensions regulations. The present Pensions Board of the Militia Department has been authorized to adopt the new scale, and to make it retroactive, applying to all pensions already granted since the outbreak of the war.

A permanent Pensions Board, appointed for a long period of years, and removed from all political influence, will be named later on, but meanwhile the present Military Board

will apply the new regulations. The new scale is considerably higher in the case of privates and other ranks up to Lieutenant than the scale adopted a year or so ago.

Already there are some 5,500 names in the pension list, and when all the casualties so far incurred have been dealt with by the Pensions Board, it is estimated the total number of pension awards will be up to the ten thousand mark. The aggregate of the annual pension bill is now over two million dollars. By the time the war ends it is estimated that the yearly bill for pensions will be fully \$20,000,000.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Annual Report Shows Assets Approaching the Hundred Million Mark.

In presenting to the Shareholders the 53rd Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada, the General Manager expressed the policy of the Bank during the War as one of "Safety First"—maintaining a very strong position in cash and immediately available resources, ready for any emergency or development in these times of world wide financial certainty.

A study of the Bank's Annual Statement for the year ending April 30th, 1916, shows how fully this policy has been carried out. Assets which are or can be immediately converted into cash have reached a total of \$40,960,486—an increase of over Seven and Three Quarter Millions, and remarkably good showing for the year.

By this policy of keeping a margin of safety well above the average of the Bank of Canada has favored the depositing public, both at home and abroad, and deposits have increased to a total of over Seven and a Half Millions, reaching a total of \$177,029,151. These deposits are a measure of confidence on the part of the public which has been contributing to the prosperity of the country.

Total Assets also show a substantial increase of over Ten Millions, and amount to \$96,361,863. This does not include any mortgages, while overdue debts and real estate, other than Bank Premises, total only \$341,549.47 or less than 2/5 of one per cent. of the total assets. Another year of such solid progress will bring the Merchants Bank of Canada well into the class of Hundred Million Dollar financial institutions.

Profits during the year were necessarily restricted by the policy of maintaining so high a ratio of liquid reserve of assets that could be converted immediately into cash. Current commercial loans and discounts in Canada, the main source of a Canadian Bank's profits, increased comparatively little from last year, and net profit fell slightly to \$960,713.42. To balance brought forward from the previous year, enabled the Bank to meet all dividend charges, contribute generously to patriotic and Red Cross funds, transfer \$150,000 to Contingent Fund, and carry forward \$250,984.12.

The feeling of the Directors as expressed at the Annual Meeting, is one of quiet yet complete confidence in the future prosperity of the Dominion, and a readiness to devote the growing resources of the Merchants Bank of Canada to sound development and upbuilding.

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PANIC REACHES ENEMY CAPITALS

Feeling That Lemberg Will Fall Into Russian Hands.

Information from Vienna and Budapest reports that panic reigns in Lemberg, and that the exodus of the population from Bukovina and Galicia is extending the feeling of panic to the Austrian and Hungarian capitals. In order to prevent further alarming news from reaching Vienna from the frontier Provinces, all telegraphic and telephonic communication has been stopped. Railway traffic also has been reduced.

And refugees prevented from entering into Vienna and Budapest. Last week more than 100,000 refugees reached Lemberg. The feeling that the town will again fall into Russian hands is general.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS WILL BE PROVIDED

Arrangements Made by the Government for Needs of Soldiers.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The attention of the Military Hospitals Commission has been drawn to the fact that certain persons are going about the country soliciting subscriptions to funds for the provision of artificial limbs for soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. These persons cannot be too widely advertised, but the Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, "that arrangements for the provision of artificial limbs for soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are being made by the Government."

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SELFRIDGE SEES DISASTER AHEAD

IF WILSON CONTINUES HIS PRESENT POLICY.

Says Distrust is Growing in Great Britain of the United States.

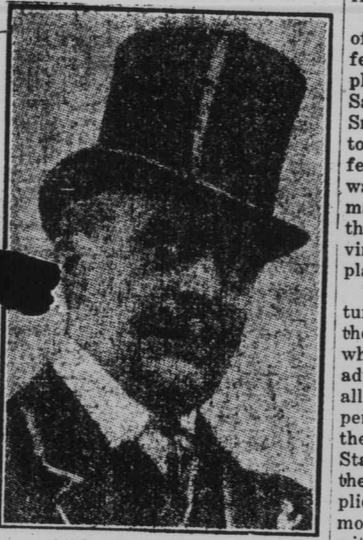
One of the most notable pronouncements on Anglo-American relations has recently proceeded from Mr. Harry Selfridge. This is a subject on which the great merchant—perhaps the greatest retail merchant in London—is peculiarly qualified to speak. For he knows Great Britain—or at least he knows England—and he knows the United States; he knows the people of the two countries, and he is persuaded that they have so much in common that it is a thousand pities that they have not even more.

"After the war," says Mr. Selfridge, "England will have to change some of her habits which were born of excessive wealth, and perhaps we Americans may gradually change some of our own, which are the consequences of excessive youth."

As has been said, Mr. Selfridge knows both England and the United States, but, of course, he knows the United States infinitely the better of the two, for he is 58 years old, and of those 58 years 51 have been spent in the United States, in which country he was born, and only seven in England. He was once the partner of Marshall Field, in the world-famous Chicago store, and it was in 1909 that, having taken up his residence in England, he caused "Selfridge's," the London store, which he has made equally famous, to be formally opened.

He bears the reputation of being one of the very shrewdest and sanest of most intrepid, business men in the world—a veritable Napoleon of commerce.

The Distrust Grows. As is only to be expected of so keen an observer, the changed attitude of the British people toward the people



A. Gordon Selfridge.

of the United States has not escaped his notice. The prevailing sentiment of the former towards the latter is a growing one of distrust, and Mr. Selfridge, American to the core though he is, does not blink the fact. "This feeling of distrust," he says, "is evidenced by the talk of workmen travelling to London on the trains and trams; it is shown among shoppers; it is felt in the streets. I cannot overstate it, I think, if we pursue our present policy, and I regard it as disastrous." This policy Mr. Selfridge aptly terms President Wilson's "hop-skip-and-jump" policy.

Mr. Selfridge finds the basis of the coldness towards the United States on the part of the British people in the thought—the mistaken thought, as he terms it—that the people of the latter country are merely money-grabbers. In a very interesting analysis of the different national characteristics of the two peoples, he gives it as his opinion that Americans do not love business for the sake of it, they love money for the sake of it. In short, he takes the view that business takes very much the same place in the American, as politics and sport—those twin idols of the British—do in the British scheme of things. Perhaps he overrates the place which business and the successful businessman should occupy in an ideal scheme of things. But be that as it may, it is certain that the British people, as a whole, underrate that place—and have been systematically taught to underrate it.

Brethren at Heart. Deplorable as Mr. Selfridge regards these differences between the two peoples, he does not view them as being irreparable, given only a sufficiency of good-will on both sides. "I want England," he says, "to get from the United States, virility, initiative, openness of mind, and freedom of expression. You note that I do not say frankness of expression. That she has already to a degree which we have not, and might well copy. But she too often does not speak. She suffers from her own reserve. I want my country to learn much from England. First of all, that frankness, then calmness, honesty of underlying pur-

Sports are now at their height at Banff. A regatta was held on July 1st on Bow River in which canoes, row boats and launches participated. An informal dance will be held in the ball room of the Banff Springs Hotel on Wednesday and Saturday evenings during the season. A golf tournament has just been held for which a silver cup was presented by the Banff Springs Hotel, prizes also included gold, silver and bronze medals. The competition was very keen, about seventy players taking part.

Britain Seizes Coffee Cargoes. A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Berlingske Tidende says that five large Swedish steamers with coffee from South America have been seized by the British and that the steamer Kronprinzessin Margareta, also coffee laden, has been taken to Kirkwall. The action is believed to have been the result of allegations that German agents were gathering large quantities of coffee in Sweden for export to Germany as soon as the war is ended.

GERMAN FLEET TOO LAME AND BLIND TO MOVE

Enemy Losses in Skagerrack Fight Are Found to Very Seriously Reduce Possibility of Any More Naval Battles.

A despatch from London says: Four weeks have passed since the battle of Skagerrack, and it is possible, in the light of an immense mass of information from British and neutral sources, to form what will prove a verdict of the historians on one of the most splendid incidents in our naval annals.

The German High Seas fleet, weaker by five capital ships, is so lame that it cannot move and so blind that it could not move if it dared to do so. That is a matter on which there can be no doubt.

Six Battle Cruisers Lost.

When the war opened, Germany possessed the following ships of the cruiser class (built and building) less than fifteen years old those lost in the course of the war being given:

Battle cruisers—Original number eight, since lost six, comprising the Lutzow, Goeben, Seydlitz (a complete wreck), Bluecher, Hindenburg and another of a similar type, which, it is believed, is the Von Der Tann.

Large cruisers—Original number seven, since lost five, comprising the Yorck, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Fried-

rich Karl, and the Prince Adalbert. The two remaining vessels are the Roon (launched in 1903, therefore thirteen years old), and the Prince Heinrich (1900). The Fuerst Bismarck (1898) is of no military value and can be ignored, owing to her slow speed and weak guns. She is believed now to be serving as a training ship.

Light cruisers—Original number thirty, since lost twenty, comprising the Karlsruhe, Madgeburg, Kohn, Mainz, Edmen, Dresden, Nurnberg, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Bremen, Urdine, Bostock, Wiesbaden, Breslau, Frauenlob, Elbing, Ariadne, and three others, the names of which have not yet been revealed.

Fourteen Effective Cruisers Left.

Out of the forty-five effective cruisers of all classes which Germany had built and was building when the war opened she therefore possesses to-day only fourteen, and of these a large proportion was so seriously injured in the battle of Skagerrack as to be at present ineffective. Those fourteen cruisers have to suffice for duty as scouts for battle squadrons, parent ships for torpedo flotillas, and for patrol work in the Baltic.

RHINE CITIES ARE SHELLED

French Air Squadrons Drop Bombs on Mulheim, Treves and Carlsruhe.

A despatch from Paris says: On Thursday a very marked aerial activity by the French squadrons followed a raid on Wednesday night on the town of Treves, when 18 shells were dropped, resulting in a fire of large dimensions. Thursday's operations were extensive, and were attended by much success. One flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped shells on Carlsruhe, about 120 miles from Nancy, while another flotilla of ten planes reached Mulheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, in whose military establishments 50 shells were dropped.

A squadron of Fokkers pursued this last expedition on their return, and the French machines gave battle. One Fokker was brought down and a French machine was forced by motor trouble to make a landing.

Details of the fighting between the British and German forces in the jungles of German East Africa, where wild animals of all sorts abound, are given in despatches received from correspondents with Gen. Smuts, who is entering the colony from British East Africa, in the north.

The advance was made in the region of Kilimanjaro, a mountain of 5,899 feet, regarded by the natives as a holy place. An attack was delivered on Salaita hill before the arrival of Gen. Smuts to take command, but owing to the cleverness of the German defensive fortifications the British force was repulsed with losses. The Germans had very carefully concealed their trenches and pits with living vines and trees, which had been transplanted.

The hill, however, was finally captured when the Germans retreated in the face of an enveloping movement, which threatened to cut them off. The advance of the British forces was at all times hindered by the almost impenetrable jungle and the boldness of the animals lurking everywhere. Startled rhinoceroses at times charged the heavy motor lorries carrying supplies, and despatch riders mounted on motorcycles had hazardous encounters with lions and other dangerous beasts alarmed at the invasion of their fastnesses.

Even the giraffes proved hostile to the British advance, for they scratched their long necks against the British field telephone wires until the wires broke under the strain.

The enemy made a strong stand at Moshi, about twenty miles from the British border, and so well fortified was their position that the British avoided frontal attack and sought to take it by an enveloping move. They were not quick enough to surround the place before the enemy had departed, however, and the only spoils taken was one of the four inch guns of the Koenigsberg, which was not suited for operations in the field.

A British force operating from north-west of Kilimanjaro made its way south to the road connecting Moshi and Arusha, seventy miles from the British border. The Germans retreated south from Moshi, which is surrounded by rubber and coffee plantations.

An attempt was made by Gen. Van Deventer and his force of burghers to envelop the left wing of the Germans, but again the nature of the country interfered with the British plans, for he was held up by a river infested with crocodiles.

BARON WIMBORNE NO LONGER VICEROY. A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on Thursday that the resignation of Baron Wimborne as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, tendered shortly after the suppression of the recent Irish rebellion, has been accepted.

COLOGNE THREATENED WITH POTATO FAMINE. A despatch from Amsterdam says: According to the Vorwaerts, a potato famine is threatening Cologne. The quantity available at the present time is two and one-half pounds per head per week, but the paper declares, the sale of potatoes is to be completely stopped in the next few days.

OFFICERS' RELATIVES BARRED FROM FRANCE. A despatch from London says: After Monday next no relatives of sick or wounded officers will be permitted to visit France unless the officers' condition is dangerous and special permission has been granted, it was announced on Wednesday. This restriction has been imposed, owing to the necessities of the military situation.

Fish-hooks Don't Change. The fish-hooks used to-day are of precisely the same form as those of two thousand years ago. The only difference is in the material; then they were made of bronze, now they are of steel.

Free Map

The maps of the Porcupine and Cobalt Camps, finished in color, are now about ready for distribution to all who are interested. These will prove invaluable to those anxious to obtain success in the mining market.

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Markets of the World

Broadstuffs.
Toronto, June 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.17; No. 2 Northern \$1.16; No. 3 Northern, \$1.12; track Bay ports.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W. 52c; No. 3 51c; No. 1 feed, 45c; track Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 80c; track Bay ports; 83c; track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 48 to 49c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, 93 to 96c; No. 2 commercial, 94 to 96c; No. 3 commercial, 88 to 90c, according to freight outside; feed, 83 to 85c, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.70; peas, according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.60, according to freight outside.
Barley—Mating, 65 to 66c; feed, 60 to 62c, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 94 to 96c, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.50, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.05 to \$4.15, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment, \$4.00 to \$4.10, bulk aboard, prompt shipment.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, 120 to 121; shorts, per ton, \$24 to \$26; middlings, per ton, \$25 to \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.55 to \$1.60.

Country Produce.
Butter fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery prints, 25 to 31c; inferior, 28 to 29c.
Eggs—New-laid, 26 to 27c; do, in cartons, 28 to 29c.
Beans—\$4.25 to \$4.50 the latter for hand-picked.
Cheese—New, large, 18c; twins, 18c; Maple syrup—\$1.40 to \$1.50 for imperial gallon.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowls, 23 to 25c.
Potatoes firm—Ontario \$1.85 and New Brunswick at \$2.15 per bag, westerns, \$1.95.

Provisions.
Bacon, long clear, 14 to 15c, per lb. Hams—Medium 23c to 24c; do, heavy 20c to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19c; breakfast bacon, 24c to 25c; backs, plain, 26c to 27c; boneless backs, 29c to 30c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17c; and pairs, 17c to 17c; compound, 14 to 14c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, June 27.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 83 to 84c; extra No. 2 Western, No. 2, 83c; No. 3, 83c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 2 local white, 53c; No. 3 local white, 52c; No. 4 local white, 51c; Barley—Mating, 75 to 76c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.40; seconds, \$6.10; strong bakers', \$6.50; Winter patents, choice, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight rollers, \$6.10 to \$6.50; do, bags, \$4.40 to \$4.55; Rolled oats—\$3.15 to \$3.55; do, bags, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Bran, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Shorts, \$2.00; Middlings, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Moullin, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Hay—No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$20.50 to \$21.50; Cheese—Finest westerns, 17c to 17c; finest easterns, 16c to 16c; Butter—Choicest creamery, 29c to 30c; seconds, 28c to 29c; Eggs—Fresh, 26 to 27c; selected, 29 to 30c; No. 1 stock, 27 to 28c; No. 2 stock, 24 to 25c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots \$1.95.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, June 27.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, do., \$1.06; No. 4, \$1.09; No. 4, \$1.09; No. 1 feed, \$1.09; No. 2 C.W. 46c; No. 3 do., 46c; extra No. 1 feed, 46c; No. 1 do., 44c; No. 2 do., 42c; No. 3 do., 41c; No. 4 do., 40c; selected, 59c; feed, 59c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., \$1.56; No. 2 C.W., \$1.52c.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, June 27.—Wheat—July, \$1.03; September, \$1.05; No. 1 hard, \$1.15; No. 1 Northern, \$1.09 to \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 to \$1.08; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74 to 75c; Oats—No. 2, white, 32 to 34c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 52,168 bbls. Bran, \$17.50 to \$18.50.
Pulch, June 27.—Wheat—No. 2 hard, \$1.12; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 to \$1.08; No. 1 Northern on track, 95c to \$1.04c.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, June 27.—Choice heavy steers \$9.90 to \$10.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.40 to \$9.75; do, good, \$9.10 to \$9.25; do, medium, \$8.85 to \$9.35; do, common, \$8.60 to \$9.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.60; do, good bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do, rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; do, common, \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs, \$8.75 to \$7.75; choice feeders, do, common, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, \$5.25 to \$5.85; canners and cutters, \$4.00 to \$5.00; milkers, choice, each \$75.00 to \$100.00; do, com. and med., each \$40.00 to \$50.00; springers, \$30.00 to \$100.00; Light ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00; sheep, heavy, \$6.00 to \$8.00; spring lambs, per lb, 14c to 15c; calves, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$12.50; do, medium, \$7.25 to \$8.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.25 to \$11.25; do, weighed off cars, \$11.50 to \$11.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.75.
Montreal, June 27.—Butchers' store, choice \$9 to \$9.25; medium, \$7.75 to \$8.75; common to fair, \$7.25 to \$8.50; bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$8.25; fair to good, \$6.50 to \$7.50; medium, \$5.25 to \$6.25; common, \$5.00; choice, \$7 to \$8.25; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$4.75; sheep, 7c to 8c; lambs, spring, 12c per pound. Calves, \$6 to 10c; medium, 7c to 8c; Hogs, selected, \$11.25 to \$11.50; heavies and sows, \$9.25 to \$9.50.

British Successes IN GERMAN AFRICA.
A despatch from London says: Allied forces which are invading German East Africa are continuing the advance successfully. It was announced officially on Wednesday that the column moving from British East Africa into the north-eastern section of the German colony has occupied Handeni. Another column, advancing from the south, has taken Alt Langenburg, near the head of Lake Nyassa,

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DR. L. DOERING
DENTIST MILDMAY.

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September 8th to 16th.
London, Ontario.

The poultry exhibit at the Western Fair, London, Ont., in September next promises to be a very large one as usual. Poultry breeders have come to the conclusion that a win at Landon's Exhibition means considerable to them. The prize list is a very liberal one and the cups and trophies offered by the Exhibition Association in addition to the cash prizes makes it very attractive from an Exhibitor's standpoint. Prospects are very bright this year for the whole Exhibition. A very large amount of space is already allotted and applications are coming in daily. A real live programme of attractions will be given twice daily before the Grand Stand. Prize lists, entry forms and all information regarding the Exhibition will be given on application to the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

In the Spring Is It a Cough?

Ontario Women's Advice.

Hamilton, Ont.—"I am a great believer in Dr. Pierce's medicine. I am speaking from the actual use of them and the great benefit I have derived therefrom. Shortly after my marriage I began ailing, had a very bad cough and got very thin and was run down. My people thought I was going into a decline. They got Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' and this medicine completely cured me."—
Mrs. ADRIANA HIRSHMAN, 28 Cheever St., Kilbride, Ont.—"When I was only eleven months old my mother procured 'Golden Medical Discovery' for me. I have taken it several times myself since and about one year ago I gave it to my two children. They recovered very quickly with no bad results, after taking one bottle. I have recommended it to quite a number of late."—Mrs. W. J. SIMKINS, Kilbride, Ont.

The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in most cases effect a permanent cure.

Get it to-day from any medicine dealer; it is a powerful blood purifier, so penetrating that it even gets at the impure deposits in the joints and carries them out of the system.

Remember it is not a patent medicine for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. It's a pure glyceric extract of roots, made without alcohol.

Depend upon this grand remedy to give you the kind of blood that makes the skin clear and puts ambition and energy into the entire body. You will not be disappointed. For free advice, write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Trial package tablets 10 cents.

Items Of Interest.

If Germany is defeated by the shortage of meat fats it will merely prove that the pigpen is mightier than the sword.

There are many sad hearts in Canada as a result of the recent fighting at Ypres. But it counts for something to remember that our boys played the part of heroes.

Thomas B. Scott, aged 45, was found shot to death outside his shack in Blake Township. Three gaping bullet wounds in his head and abdomen showed that he had been murdered.

The Department of Militia has been notified that the gift of 4,000 pounds of tobacco from Henry Anderson and the War Relief Association of Virginia for distribution among the Canadian soldiers has arrived in England.

Cheering news from England—Britain can now produce munitions ample for all needs without depending on the United States or any other neutral. The Allies have now the men, the money, the munitions and the will to win.

Six war vessels and seventeen destroyers did not return to the German naval base after the Jutland fight, says a Dutch trawler captain returned from Cuxhaven. No wonder Admiral Beatty was surprised to find the British people long-facedly bemoaning a German "victory".

There is a clear note of hypocrisy in the contentions of those who are trying to form a league to enforce peace. If they were in earnest they would join the quadruple entente, which is the greatest league to enforce peace—honorable peace—ever organized, or ever likely to be created.

Rev. J. A. Barker, pastor of the Baptist Church at Port Elgin, who applied for chaplaincy of the Bruce Battalion, and not landing the job, tried to enlist as a private, but was rejected for defective eye-sight, has resigned his charge at Port Elgin and will endeavor to get to the firing line in one of the city regiments. Mr. Barker preached his farewell sermon in Port Elgin last Sunday.

Alfred Backer has had about 5,000 chicks hatched this season at his poultry yards here and has about another 1,000 yet to make their appearance. 600 are Barred Rock and the balance White Leghorns, bred to lay. It is no small task to care for such a family but Chas. Crossfield, the man in charge, has the ability and tact to fill the bill to a nicety. With eggs 20 cents and upwards a dozen the poultry yards take on a new interest to both buyer and farmer. Mr. Backer does a good business in shipping day old chicks and it is wonderful how the young birds stand travel.—Brussels Post.

The Niagara Fruit Growers are going to protect the fruit buying public and their action will be generally applauded and appreciated. Housewives have long suffered from dishonest packing and careless handling and there never has been any distinguishing mark to guide her in her purchases. The Niagara Growers have adopted a label, showing a map of the Niagara Peninsula, each label bearing the number of the growers of the fruit. This little map will assure buyers that the fruit is grown in the Niagara Peninsula and also that the grower has sufficient confidence to put his own number on it. Every complaint can thus be traced. Fruit buyers will do well to profit by this protection and buy only fruit with the label.



A Summery Book of Countless Summer Costumes

For street, for afternoon, for evening, for weddings, for graduation, for confirmation, for surf-bathing, for traveling, for motoring, for playing—for one and all, for young and old, for all occasions. With the newest suggestions for trimmings and materials, and all the newest and most popular styles.



Terms—Cash or Produce.

HUNSTEIN & CO.

PHONE 20.

Special Millinery Sale

The Millinery Sale goes merrily on.

Come early! These specials won't last long.

The good old Summer Time is here in earnest. Prepare for the hot weather by getting your new hat at our big millinery sacrifice sale now in full swing.

A splendid assortment of shapes and trimmed hats to clear at only 98 cents. Extra special assortment of hats, just the thing for school or garden wear at 49 cents.

You cannot afford to miss these bargains. Let your hat do double service here.

Ladies House Dress Special at \$1.13.

Store That Improves.

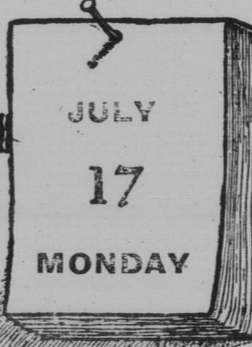
During its 50 years of experience this Bank was never in a stronger position and more able to safely guard your savings than it is today.

Capital \$7,000,000.
Reserve \$7,000,000.

Accounts invited—large or small—\$1 will start.

Merchants Bank of Canada

MILDMAY BRANCH H. G. WRIGHT, MANAGER.



New Issue

Telephone Book.

- Copy for the next Telephone Directory closes on the above date!
- Order your telephone now, so that your name will be in the new issue!
- Report changes required to our Local Manager to-day.



The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

the market to buy CREAM, sweet or highest market price.

We Supply Two Free Cans

Pay twice each month, test each can received, send our patrons a statement of the weight, test and butter fat in each can, with the empty can returned.

We refer you to any bank as to our standing. Write for cans to-day.

PALM CREAMERY

TRELEAVEN & RANTON
PALMERSTON, ONT.

NOTICE—We want an Agent here for Palm Dairy Ice Cream. Write for prices and terms.



FREE

A post card addressed to us as below, with your name and address ONLY on the other side, will cost but one cent. Drop it in the nearest mail box, and it will bring promptly a copy of our illustrated 30-page catalogue for 1915. With it will come also—free—a 15c. packet of

Byron Pink Tomato

A perfectly formed tomato, the Byron Pink is uniform, large, and attractive. The flesh is firm, and the flavor delicious and full-bodied. It is a robust grower and a heavy cropper. It is an ideal tomato for forcing. You are going to buy needs anyway; then you might just as well send for our catalogue and get this free premium for yourself.

The Catalogue tells about the other valuable premiums which we give with every order.
DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO., LIMITED, LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

Production and Thrift

"GAIN or no gain the cause before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE BASED ON REPORTS CONTAINED IN "THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK, 1916," PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, ONT.

LIVE STOCK—The herds and flocks of Europe have been greatly reduced. When the war is over there will be a great demand for breeding stock. Canadian farmers should keep this in mind.

MEATS—In 1915 Great Britain imported 664,508 tons of beef, mutton and lamb, of which 364,245 tons came from without the Empire. Out of 430,420 tons of beef only 104,967 tons came from within the Empire.

The demands of the Allies for frozen beef, canned beef, bacon and hams will increase rather than diminish. Orders are coming to Canada. The decreasing tonnage space available will give Canada an advantage if we have the supplies.

DAIRYING—Home consumption of milk, butter and cheese has increased of late years. The war demands for cheese have been unlimited. The Canadian cheese exports from Montreal in 1915 were nearly \$5,000,000 over 1914. Prices at Montreal—Cheese: January 1915, 15 1/2 to 17 cents; January 1916, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4 cents. Butter: January 1915, 24 to 28 3/4 cents; January 1916, 33 to 33 cents.

EGGS—Canada produced \$30,000,000 worth of eggs in 1915 and helped out Great Britain in the shortage. Shippers as well as producers have a duty and an opportunity in holding a place in that market.

WRITE TO THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TO YOUR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT FOR BULLETINS ON THESE SUBJECTS

Tens of thousands of Canada's food producers have enlisted and gone to the front. It is only fair to them that their home work shall be kept up as far as possible. The war needs all the food that we can produce in 1916.

PRODUCE MORE AND SAVE MORE
MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT
END MONEY WISELY

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Must Obey the Law.

Grand Valley Star: On Tuesday afternoon a Government Inspector paid Grand Valley inhabitants a surprise visit and found quite a bit of butter in pound prints not conforming to the legal requirements. Some were light weight and some in plain wrappers. Boxes of dairy butter, fresh from the makers, did not have the necessary mark. There was a little uneasiness just what might happen, but as this was the Inspector's first visit and the dealers were perhaps the innocent victims of an indifferent people the incident may be taken as a warning. The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 provides that the pound prints must be full weight and marked whether dairy or creamery. Boxes must also be similarly distinguished. A merchant is not permitted to accept any butter in pound prints that are short weight, but is to return the same to the vendor. So when you next bring your butter to the market be sure it is full weight, and in properly marked wrappers or boxes. The use of plain wrappers for any purpose, even for delivering to regular customers, is not permitted. The penalty to both purchaser and vendor for infraction of the Act is a fine of not less than \$10 and not exceeding \$50.

Why the Germans Want Verdun.

Why do the German armies battle continuously at the road to Verdun? The question has been asked by thousands, answered by few. Le Corrier des Etats Unis, a French newspaper published in New York, gives the most reasonable of all the explanations. The article, in translation follows:
"The Basin of Briey, lying between Verdun and Metz, is the field of battle for the control of iron, and iron is king in this war. Before the war Germany mined 28 million tons of iron ore every year. Of this 21,000,000 came from that part of the Basin of Briey annexed in 1870-74. France mined 22,000,000 tons, and of this 15,000,000 was procured from that portion of the Basin still in French hands.
Since the war war, France, having lost the Basin of Briey by invasion, had been forced to rely upon England and the United States for iron ore. Germany on the contrary, having occupied the iron district not only of France, but of Luxembourg, has kept the machinery going full blast, thus adding to its normal production of 28,000,000 tons or 15,000,000 and 6,000,000 more from Luxembourg, a total of 49,000,000 tons of ore. In Germany 100 tons of pig iron gave 92 tons of steel. Probably therefore over 40,000,000 tons of steel make Germany's war output.
If the Germans could become master of Verdun they believe they could prolong the war indefinitely, but on the contrary, if we could advance on Metz we would at one blow put an end to the war, for we would cut off nine tenths of the total steel production of the German Empire."

Germany's Plight.

It is not improbable that Germany's resources are in fact wearing out. During the early stages of the war, she purchased freely in the Balkan States, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Norway and Sweden. It is hardly to be doubted that through these adjacent neighbors she received substantial supplies from the belligerents themselves and even from Canada. Russia, it may be assumed, has long since stopped shipments through Roumania, Italy and Switzerland have been shut off and foreign trade is restricted to Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Though the extent to which the British blockade checks trade with Germany through these countries is disputed in England, it is not disputed that the blockade is materially effective. Thrown upon her own resources, Germany has an ample supply of metals and coal, but she is without cotton and the supplies of wool and leather must be falling low. It is doubtful if she can provide her own food, because of the draft which war makes on labor, not only for the army, but ammunition, transportation, hospitals, equipment and incidental service. It seems that for every soldier another must be diverted from the pursuits of peace. In Canada we have enlisted 300,000 and probably 300 to 400 thousand more are engaged in ammunition making and work incidental to the war. Were it not for the store of men engaged in railway construction and the like, it would have been impossible in Canada to have made her present war effort without a ruinous decrease of the supply of food. That the children, women and old men are unequal to the task of food supply is proved by the food riots and especially by the price of sugar. For similar reasons the resources of men are failing. The whole number of men of military age cannot be more than eleven millions, of whom it is likely that not more than half are available to bear arms. If so, Germany's military force is steadily diminishing and the prolongation of the war through another winter is not likely, unless the fortunes of war in the campaign now framing should turn heavily against the Allies.

Stock Feed

A large shipment of first-class mixed feed for all kinds of stock just arrived, composed of corn, barley and oats ground. Also a full line of the best flours always on hand. Prices right.

Highest cash price paid for Butter and Eggs.

GEO. LAMBERT.

Mildmay

Ontario

About Watches.

Although Watches have advanced in price lately, I am still going to sell them at the old price. A fine assortment in stock. Call and see for yourself.

Brooches, Tie Pins, Neck Chains and Pendants, G. F. Bracelets, Collar Pins and Cuff Links at about half the regular price. Also a fine assortment of China and Silverware for wedding presents.

Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. Wendt

Jeweler

Straw Hat

Black, Blue, Navy Blue, Tan, Dark Green

Twenty-five cents a bottle, with brush

JOHN COATES
Druggist, Mildmay.

M. FINGER

I buy Wool, Hides, Poultry, Ragg, Rybber and Metal and pay the highest prices. Call up Bell Phone 38, and I will call on you.

Satisfactory dealing guaranteed.

5% Are Issued for Short Term of Years
DEBENTURES INTEREST Coupons Payable A despatch from M.
NEGOTIABLE Assets: \$7,480,339

West Permanent Loan Company
514 St. West, Toronto

JOHNSTON
Mildmay

If your subscription is not paid, it would save money to renew now, before the advance.

While attempting to alight from G. T. R. train No. 219, near Dublin station, Duncan McLaren, a farmer aged 60 years was almost instantly killed, being ground under the wheels. Both legs were cut off and an arm broken.

Woman Wanted Law.

A Walkerton lady besought Magistrate Tolton and wanted to lay a charge against a neighbor woman, who she claims was actually offending her by her conduct. After listening to the tale of woe, the magistrate refused to issue papers for a trial, deeming it merely a case of bad blood between neighbors, and which might lessen the breach any by letting them slam each other in court. However, if hostilities continue there may be something doing before long, but in the meantime the magistrate, who is not exactly a "peace-at-any-price" artist, has the matter in abeyance and will not spring anything in court until future events warrant it.—Herald.

Chief Nearly Overcome

After successfully extricating himself on Thursday afternoon from an auto that had turned turtle on top of him, Sandy George on Saturday was again almost a candidate for the pearly gates and golden, when in the role of fire chief he rushed into the Saddlery Hardware Factory, from which smoke had been issuing on all sides, and attempted to find the blaze. Instead of there being a flaming fire, however, the smoky substance proved to be a gas emanating from a pail of carbide, or some such chemical, into which water from the roof had got, and which set out fumes that protruded through the shingles and looked so much like the real thing that a fire alarm was turned in and the brigade called out. It was while searching for the fire far in the building that Sandy was overcome by gas, and swooning fell to the floor. As the gas was less thick near the floor than higher up, Sandy later came to, and rising to his feet attempted to grope his way out, when he was again overcome and dropped. After experiencing many ups and downs he finally got out, and was able to inform the brigade, who were chopping holes in the roof and throwing water on the building, that instead of a fire something akin to a German gas plant was at work inside. After many windows had been broken and the gas let out, the trouble was located in a small pail of chemicals which had been used in the brass department, and which was soon smothered with sand and the scare subsided. About a hundred dollars worth of damage was done to the building, and the town was struck for another \$20 by the Brigade being called out over the affair.—Times.

Granted Citizenship.

Mr. Justice Clute granted citizenship papers at High Court here recently to following:—Louis Yaech, George Eckel, and Franz Michel of Walkerton; Alvin Ziegler, Albert E. Ziegler, John Schneider, Anthony Schneider, Ernest Stroeder and Leopold Buhlman of Mildmay, and Joseph Anstett of Cargill. The above were nearly all former citizens of the United States. Eighteen applications from persons who were former residents of Germany, were adjourned to the next High Court sittings on Nov. 7th.—Telescope.

Married at Toronto.

A very pretty wedding took place Monday, June 19th, at eight o'clock at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Bathurst st., Toronto, when Eva, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hauck, formerly of Mildmay, became the bride of Sergt. Jack Kennett of Toronto. The bride looked very pretty in her wedding gown of blue satin trimmed with lace, white silk coat and hat to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Irene Hauck, sister of the bride, wore a light blue suit and white hat. Sergt. Merkley, cousin of the groom, acted as best man. The young couple left on a short honeymoon to Hamilton, London and other points. On their return Sergt. and Mrs. Kennett will reside in Toronto.

SKUNK

Get "More Money" for your Skunk
Mustel, Mongoose, Possum, White Woodchuck, Fisher and other Fur species collected in your section
Send your skins to "Skunk" in Hamilton, Ontario
We will pay you for your skins in cash or by check
We will also pay you for your skins in cash or by check
We will also pay you for your skins in cash or by check
A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. Dept. C. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Ford Runabout \$480 Ford Touring \$530

Automobile prices are being raised-but the Ford price has been reduced \$120 since the war began.

The immense Ford cash purchasing power has made it possible to overcome in many ways the serious obstacles met with by other car makers because of the scarcity and advance in prices of raw materials.

The high Ford quality is strictly maintained and the most exacting government tests have shown that Ford constructive material even excels that used in most high grade cars.

This year the Ford car—always the most economical car to buy and to operate—beats all records for economy.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch

All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

Use more water and less flour, and get better bread with—

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

About the House

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Seasonable Dishes.

Strawberry Cheese.—One-half box strawberries, one ten-cent cream cheese, one-fourth cup double cream. Crush strawberries, mash cheese, add cream and whip all three thoroughly together. If strawberries are not very sweet add sugar to taste. Chill and serve as accompaniment to plain dressed lettuce.

Spinach Cream.—One peck spinach, one-fourth cup butter, three tablespoons grated cheese, two eggs, one cup milk, salt and pepper to taste, cracker-crumbs. Wash spinach thoroughly and boil it for ten minutes without adding any water. Drain, chop fine and cook for a few moments in butter. Add cheese, salt and pepper, well-beaten egg yolks and milk. Mix well, fold in beaten whites and pour into well-buttered mold dusted with cracker-crumbs. Steam forty-five minutes.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Two large, ripe cucumbers, one sliced onion, one stalk celery, one bay leaf, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup milk, one teaspoon onion juice, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon white pepper and yolks of two eggs, mixed with one tablespoon thick, sweet cream. Pare cucumbers and cut each into eight pieces lengthwise. Remove all seeds. Place in saucepan add onion, celery, bay leaf, salt and stock and cook at boiling point until tender. Put milk into double boiler and when hot add butter and flour, creamed together, and seasonings. Cook to consistency of thick cream. Beat egg yolks, add cream, and then sauce. Beat two minutes with egg beater. Drain cucumbers and place on hot dish. Serve in separate bowl.

Cherry Salads.—Cherries are basis of many refreshing fruit salads. For simple salad mix stoned cherries with equal parts of diced celery, and few chopped nuts. Serve with mayonnaise in which cherry juice replaces vinegar. For another salad, mix chopped almonds and sliced cucumbers with cherries and serve on lettuce leaf with French dressing. Pineapple, hazelnuts and cherries make another delicious combination. This salad should be served with mayonnaise whitened with whipped cream. Bananas, sliced or diced, mixed with pitted cherries and whipped cream dressing, and garnished with either rose or nasturtium petals, make salad that is delicious and out of ordinary.

Stewed Chicken.—Cut large chicken into pieces as usual, wash and put in kettle with cold water to cover. After water comes to boil add two onions and three cloves of garlic, chopped; two laurel leaves and one tablespoon pulverized oregano. Other preferred herbs may be added or substituted for this in small portions. When chicken is tender salt to taste, but do not pepper. If it cooks too dry add water from time to time to keep fowl covered, but not floating. An hour before serving, and when fowl is almost done, add red or green peppers to flavor and one pint each of pitted ripe olives and sherry. (Butter may be omitted.) After adding olives and peppers, cook one hour. When done there should be about one quart of

liquid in kettle. No thickening is need for gravy, except possibly little paste of flour and water.

Southern Shortcake.—Take three cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder (or its equivalent of baking soda and cream of tartar), one-half cupful of the best butter and sufficient rich milk to form a soft dough. Sift the baking powder, salt and flour together; rub the butter in with the finger tips and add the milk. Work quickly, handling the dough as little as possible. Roll into a thin sheet and bake in a round greased-pan in a very quick oven (Brush over with melted butter, before putting into the oven, so that the crust will not harden. While the cake is baking, take two boxes of berries, hull them and divide the larger fruit from the smaller. Slightly crush the smaller fruit and sprinkle liberally with powdered sugar. When the cake is removed from the oven, allow it to cool slightly, then split open, spread with softened butter, and cover with a layer of the large berries. Dust with powdered sugar; pour over half the crushed fruit and syrup, place the upper half of the cake on top and pour over the rest of the fruit. Have the oven moderately warm, place the cake in it for four or five minutes and send to the table covered with powdered sugar. This cake, warm and fresh, eaten with the accompaniment of thick cream, will linger long in the memory of those fortunate enough to partake of it.

Food Thrift.

The importance of economical fare has been much discussed since the outbreak of war, and it is now generally recognized that it is not the quantity so much as the suitability to health and fitness. It is no good adhering to old-established conventions regarding the assumed substantial character of a diet closely allied to meat, and with the advent of warmer weather the produce of the garden may usefully be put forward in preference to animal foods, of which we as a nation have always consumed too much.

There are many cheap substitutes for the expensive egg and bacon at breakfast, and macaroni, rice and potatoes make good foundations for a number of satisfactory dishes. Pulse foods, oatmeal, macaroni, potatoes, artichokes, cauliflower and other vegetables afford an endless series of dishes in various combinations, with milk, cream or savory flavoring, grated cheese, curry, etc., at a cost less than the cost of a meat ration.

In a recent address on this subject, Dr. Robert Hutchinson said it has been estimated we could save at least 10 per cent. of the amount spent annually on the retail prices of food by the exercise of a little reasonable common sense. Brain workers and those engaged in sedentary occupations can eat less food with advantage. A saving in the consumption of food can be effected if less violent exercise is taken. Cheaper kinds of food can be used. The least expensive source of protein or tissue-repairing material under present conditions are oatmeal, brew-

tees, lentils and skim milk. The last named could be used in puddings. A saving of two pounds of meat per head a month is desirable in the case of most people, and a small dish of oatmeal porridge every day, while being much cheaper, would more than compensate for the energy-producing material thus lost. Despite a foolish prejudice which still lingers, margarine is an excellent substitute for butter, being quite as digestible and nutritious. Cheese has its merits, but it is rather indigestible unless mixed with starchy foods.

Useful Hints.

Never force a baby to sit up or to walk. Cabbage should always be boiled in two waters. Asparagus should be served every day during the season. Lack of system is the chief reason for poorly done housework. Japanese cotton rugs are excellent for dining and sitting rooms. Rhubarb and strawberries combined make an excellent preserve, and rhubarb alone is good for marmalade. There should be a rest period in every housekeeper's schedule. Salmon salad is delicious with hard-boiled eggs diced and added. The smaller stalks of rhubarb are much less tart than the large ones. Pimientos mixed with finely chopped celery makes a good sandwich. Paste adhesive tape over the holes in overshoots, raincoats and umbrellas. Fine bone-meal is a great help toward making the lawn green and rich.

The Graevenstein apple is better for jelly-making than almost any crab-apple. Lemonade made with oranges, lemons, a few slices of banana and sprigs of mint is delicious and refreshing. A cool and tasty summer dish is cold slaw served in green pepper shells. Bacon rinds that cannot be boiled with cabbage are good to hasten a slow fire.

A reliable test for mushrooms says an experienced housekeeper, is to put a bit of silver, such as a well-washed dime into a dish in which they are cooked. If it discolors, the mushrooms are unfit for food.

Let your wilted vegetables stand in a pan of ice water, to which you have added the juice of a lemon. Lemon juice is invaluable about the kitchen for scouring ivory knife handles, whitening potatoes while they are boiling, and as a substitute for vinegar when the latter is not at hand. Never be without a few lemons in the kitchen.

White straw hats can be cleaned by dissolving two teaspoonfuls of oxalic acid in a pint of warm water, and then carefully scrub the hat with an old nail or tooth brush. As the scrubbing proceeds, wipe off the discolored water with a cloth. Another good way is to use lemon-juice thickened to a paste with powdered sulphur. Spread this on the straw, allow it to dry and then brush off with a stiff broom. This is, perhaps better for fine white straws.

PLANNING NEW FENCES.

The Barb Wire Fence Is Not Necessary to Keep Animals Back.

In the old days when lumber was plentiful and land of not much value the zig-zag rail fence was very popular. One very serious objection to this fence, quite apart from the space it takes up, is that it makes a fertile breeding place for all sorts of pests. Clean cultivation—keeping the land free from weeds—is one of the best ways to keep the cut worm and the army worm as well as a host of other farm pests in check. This is impossible when rail fences are used.

There are many good kinds of fences but taking everything into consideration, some kind of wire fence is the most satisfactory to use. It takes up but little space and makes it possible to plow and cultivate right up to the posts. In connection with wire fences, however, it should be remembered that barbed wire should not be used. Every year hundreds of animals are injured through getting cut with the barbs. If wire is of good quality and purchased from a reliable firm it will keep cattle and horses back just as well as the best rail fence—and it does not need to be reinforced with barbed wire.—Canadian Countryman.

BERRY-PICKERS CAUSE FIRES.

Carelessness Results in Destruction of Forest Resources.

Many causes are responsible for Canada's heavy forest fire losses. Some of the earliest and greatest offenders have come to realize this destruction which their negligence was causing and have adopted systematic measures to overcome the loss.

Several causes of forest fires have not, however, received sufficient attention. Dr. C. D. Howe, in Forest Protection in Canada, 1903-1914, states that in the settled areas, one of the chief classes of persons responsible for fires are berry-pickers. Smouldering camp fires, or sparks caused by smoking, fall into dry grass or brush, starting small fires; fanned by a high wind the fires rapidly become uncontrollable, spreading from the berry patches to the larger timber.

With the berry season at hand, it should surely be necessary only to draw the attention of berry-pickers to the destruction which their carelessness or indifference is causing to secure an immediate reduction in the number of forest fires for which they are directly or indirectly responsible.

THE SUNDAY LESSON RUNNING WATER IN THE HOME IS A

INTERNATIONAL LESSON JULY 2.

Lesson I.—Paul At Thessalonica And BERCEA.—Acts 17, 1-15. Golden Text, Acts 5. 31

Verse 1. Passed through.—The original verb suggests travel along the great Roman road from the west, the via Egnatia. Apollonia was about halfway to Thessalonica, thirty miles southwest of Amphipolis, which was near the mouth of the Strymon River. Thessalonica, still called Saloniki, is, of course, a very familiar place to-day. It seems to have been the only one of the three places to possess a synagogue. Verse 10 shows how, even after such terrible danger, Paul clung to his principle of going first to the synagogues. He must at any cost find men prepared for the gospel by loyalty to the Old Testament. Such men were not few in Thessalonica when convinced that Jesus fulfilled prophecy, would be mature and serious leaders for the infant church.

3. "The Messiah must suffer"—the Jews instantly into two camps. The royal Son of David was the national ideal, and the recognition of Jesus in such a connection was very bitter to the Jews. In preaching this doctrine the disciples were only enforcing the Lord's own "must" (Luke 24. 26). Psa. 16 was mainly in mind as the proof of the resurrection. It was a true application; how could God "allow his Beloved One to see corruption?" And well might the apostles apply that first to the Beloved, and through him to all whom God loves.

4. The large following.—The Jews were of necessity people who hungered after a Living God. The Jews gave them small encouragement. It was a very secondary pleasure to have a saviour of the flesh. Being proud, and attracted by the "city of the gospel, which still the Jews to "jealously," they proved good soil for the seed.

12. In Macedonia women had a better social position than in Greece. Compare Lydia's story.

5. Jason.—A well-known name in Greek mythology from the Thessalian hero Jason (see William Morris's telling of his story). But sometimes Jews named Joshua (Jesus) used it as a Gentile substitute, and this may have been a case.

6. Rulers of the city.—The Greek polis is a title almost exclusively connected with Thessalonica, several of whose inscriptions show it. The polis was upside down.—A colloquial verb, used by Paul in Gal. 5. 12, in vernacular documents, but apparently beneath the dignity of classical Greek; it is characteristic of the New Testament freedom from artificiality. The polis in Luke 2. 1, a title for the Roman empire; the rest of the world was hardly known.

7. Another king.—These Jews are reviving the city that sent the Master to the cross (Luke 32. 2). If the empire had realized the rivalry of this "other emperor" as soon as the Jews did. Christianity might have been quenched in blood before it was more than a tiny sect. But Providence deferred the war between the two empires until the church was too powerful and too universal to be killed off.

8. Troubled.—As elsewhere, a simple, John 14.1), this word too weak a rendering.

9. The actual accused being out-reach, they could only exact bail, presumably for their being sent away.

10. Berea.—Some forty miles southwest.

11. Readiness.—A strong word, suggesting eager attention.

12. The influential position of the ladies of the upper class is characteristic of Macedonia. This verse distinctly suggests that among the Greek population the trend of public opinion depended largely on them. It often happens, they were more seriously disposed toward religion than the men.

14. Throughout this narrative we see the effect of the Master's command (Matt. 10. 23). To stay and face the danger would have been foolhardy; Paul could do more for the gospel at Berea by leaving for another field and so saving his life.

15. Paul's decision to remain at Athens alone for a time is referred to in I. Thess. 3. 1; but this implies that Timothy had quickly responded to Paul's request, Silas presumably staying on at Berea, unless the "we" that passage is to be referred to Paul and Silas, instead of to Paul alone, which is perhaps more probable. Paul's craving for companionship is strongly marked throughout; there was something in his temperament, or his circumstances (of health, for instance), that made solitude peculiarly hard to bear.

The optimist generates a lot of hope that never comes out.

A man dropped his wig in the street, and a boy picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig. "You are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."

THE SUNDAY LESSON RUNNING WATER IN THE HOME IS A

The Pneumatic System May Be Installed in a Farm at Moderate Cost.

Providing a satisfactory water-works system for the home is something of a problem. In far too many farm residences no better provision is made to supply water than the pumps of well and cistern, perhaps many yards from the kitchen. Of course the cost of installation has always stood in the way—hence the problem aforementioned. But now since different excellent systems have been devised especially for the farmer, comparatively cheap, easily operated and very efficient, the expense is not so troublesome a factor. Certainly the benefits derived far outweigh the cost.

Few, perhaps, but are scions of the advantages of running water in the home. But too often the investment possibilities are not considered. It says, of course, to purchase a binder or build a silo because crops couldn't be cut or stock fed economically otherwise. The labor-saving and feed-saving possibilities are so apparent that few doubt them. Hence binders and silos are accepted as improvements over old methods that must be added as matters of course.

An Investment that Pays. But when it comes to an improvement in the house! Well, the old way accomplishes its end—the family is supplied with water—and that's often the end of it. It pays in comfort, of course, but it doesn't appear to be a paying investment in dollars and cents. And yet it is logical to suppose that the wife and mother can save as efficiently by employing methods and using machinery her mother did before her? It doesn't stand to reason. And efficiency is a matter of money, whether it be developed in the house or in the fields.

A waterworks system will promote the health of the family, will save work and backaches, and will make life more pleasant. That's argument enough for it.

The advantages are so completely enumerated that a long list of cleanliness re-

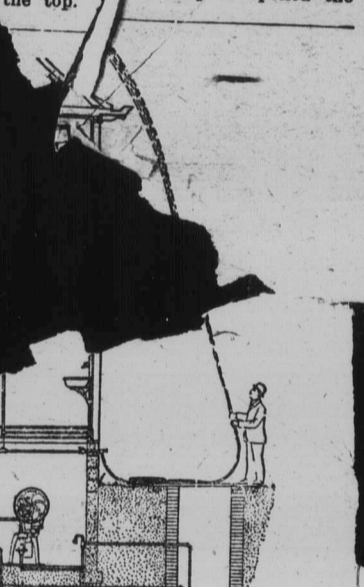
much of it and would be a far better bathing accommodation.

Helps to Swat the Fly. Among other hygienic advantages there need be no kitchen and laundry slops thrown about the yard. This produces a breeding ground for flies. If slops be thrown continually in one place, especially if it be shaded, malarial or typhoid are often germinated. The sanitary toilet in the bathroom removes another cause of these same troubles.

There are various devices in use, by means of which the rural home may enjoy the advantages of a domestic waterworks system. Some of the older schemes have been improved upon. There is the windmill system, which is not entirely satisfactory on still days unless precautions have been taken. The elevated tank into which water is pumped by hand, windmill hydraulic room, or other power, is a good system. The disadvantages are that the tank must be elevated, in attic, hay-mow, tower or on high land. In the latter the water is liable to freeze. The attic is generally used, but there is danger of leaks causing damage. Then, too, in the elevated tank, soft water has usually been used, so that the pressure and supply are at the mercy of the season.

In recent years the pneumatic tank or compressed air system has been giving entire satisfaction in thousands of homes in Canada. The large steel tank is placed in the cellar or stable, or underground, so that damage from leaks and freezing in winter are avoided. The airtight tank is fitted with a water glass and pressure gauge. These register the height of water and the pressure, so that when the water falls it is pumped in. The tank is placed upright or horizontally.

With a pneumatic system the water is pumped into the tank at the bottom, and as it rises it compresses the air in the tank into a small space at the top. When a tap is opened the



A General View of Residence in which a Pneumatic System has been installed. This may be Operated by Hand or Power.

quies more water for culinary purposes than sometimes is used, because the inconvenience of securing it, it must be carried in a pail.

Then instead of cold water always on tap, the drinking supply is frequently rendered unwholesome, warm and stale after being exposed for hours in the house. There may be hot water also which saves heating water in vessels for culinary, bath and laundry purposes. Time and labor are greatly economized on wash-days by the stationary tubs under taps of hot and cold water from which the water drains away. The well kept kitchen sink, with a sink board and strainer, provides a handy place for dishwashing.

The bathroom with basin and bath tub saves much time and greatly increases the comfort of bathing. Nothing is so refreshing as the warm plunge after a day of baking over a hot stove in summer. Plenty of warm water and soap will remove the dust better, after the haying or threshing is done, than a swim. The farmer's lad may not be handy to a creek anyway.

The baby's daily bath and the Saturday round-up of the older children are not so arduous for the mother with an up-to-date bathroom. The running hot water helps the young farmer scour his hands and remove the stubble from his face when he is in a hurry to call on Her. Frequent bathing is necessary to clean healthy skins and bodies.

Hard working farm dwellers require compressed air forces the water up the supply pipe and out at the tap. The tank may be filled by hand pump, windmill, gasoline engine, hydro or other power. Soft or hard water may be used; the well is most satisfactory. In some homes both hard and soft water are used by installing a pump tank operated by the same pump. The pressure from the compressed air system is much stronger than from others. The first cost is more, but the pneumatic has proven more enduring.

What It Costs.

With a hand pump the tank costs about \$70. Since the war plumbing supplies have gone up, so prices are higher to equip a seven or eight-roomed house for a family, the total cost would be about \$250 altogether at present. Fixtures and plumbing for kitchen and bathroom, in a neat, elaborate enamel, would be about \$165. Cement tubs for laundry about \$12 or \$15 more. Porcelain are higher. Cost depends partly on quality of fixtures and amount of piping necessary and size of tank required. Where there is already a windmill tank this system can be made to supply stable water of course. Two houses may be supplied from one tank; half a dozen in a village is desired. The heating is done through a coil in the furnace attached to the boiler, or from the kitchen range. Small gas heater made for the purpose. The two latter ensure hot water all the year around.—Margaret Madden in Canadian Countryman.

Physician (at hospital)—"How did you happen to fall from the top of the ladder?" Patient—"A pretty woman was passing, and while trying to get a good look at her I slipped and fell." Physician—"Ah! the same old story, a woman at the bottom of it."

"Do you keep many sevens?" "Well, last year."

"Eighteen!" echoed W. "How do you manage that year income?"

"Oh, seventeen of 'em who stayed on an average apiece," said Wawkins. "Two our gardener."

Physician (at hospital)—"How did you happen to fall from the top of the ladder?" Patient—"A pretty woman was passing, and while trying to get a good look at her I slipped and fell." Physician—"Ah! the same old story, a woman at the bottom of it."

Kisses are the real thing only when backed up by the heart.

The Procession. "Do you keep many sevens?" "Well, last year."

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"Oh, seventeen of 'em who stayed on an average apiece," said Wawkins. "Two our gardener."

ACHIEVEMENT WINS SUCCESS

The Demand of This Day Is For a Christianity That Serves and Fights.

"One Thing." This phrase occurs several times in the Scriptures. Anybody at all familiar with the Bible will recall its association with something needful or something lacking or something to be desired or some definite belief or some part in practice. Combining all these ideas into one, the one thing without which Christianity is not and a Christian is found wanting is self-realization. To realize one's self is to reflect clearly the divine image and to measure up to the standard of the fulness of the stature of Christ. Beneficial as is self-abnegation, it is never more than a means to an end. Self-realization is the end in itself, the realized product of a life hid with Christ in God.

He who gave His life a ransom for many gave it that others might have life and have it more abundantly. The teaching and the living of Jesus Christ was, on the whole, the duty of realizing one's self. Self-realization is a nobler virtue than self-abnegation. To finish the work God gave Him to do was His ideal of earthy living. "I am come to do the will of God," was the voice He gave Himself.

Worth and Work. It is not for naught that when one is baptized he is said to become a sworn soldier and servant of Christ unto his life's end. A soldier prepares, is equipped and stands ready for call to defend the truth, maintain the right and protect the weak. A servant delights in service and revels in work. Worth is not to be considered apart from work. A man can be a good soldier who never has been on dress parade, but he cannot acquit himself like a man unless he is possessed of manly virtues. Not abstinence but achievement wins success.

Christianity will conquer the world only when the principles of the doctrine of Christ are manifested in the true character of service. Salvation is not an escape from divine displeasure but cultivating the character which will make it possible for God to look at you and see something in you that will make Him well pleased. Limiting one's conception of Christianity to what one must do without makes one at the best a stunted, dwarfed disciple. Absence from this sort of play or that recreation, adherence to some set notion of keeping Sunday or to some prescribed menu for certain days, as though God cared whether or not our young people dance or the older ones go to the opera or the play the women knit on Sunday or the men smoke on Monday—all this makes religion puerile and all too often the religious ridiculous.

To Be One's Self. To be a Christian is so much bigger a thing than this. To be a Christian is to be like Christ. This is not to deny one's self so much as to be one's self. Any denial to this end is to be regarded as the stepping-stone to self-realization. What is cast aside for coveted attainment is not really self-denial but judicious selection.

God within us to will and to do is nearer the divine conception of truth than God without or above us to ordain and command.

"Though love repine and reason chafe, There came a voice without reply, 'Thy man's perdition to be safe.' When for the truth he ought to die."

Religion that is not manly is mean.—Rev. George R. Van de Water, D. D.

WORN BY ALL GOOD MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

First Aid Work of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre.

"A most successful year, notwithstanding the general depression." This is the pleasing statement contained in the sixth annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association. For the twelve months ending September 30, 1915, no less than 1,816 passed qualifying examinations out of a total of 2,564 who presented themselves for instruction at the classes.

In all the departments of the C.P.R. Centre of the Association, which spreads over the country, a greater zeal than ever was manifested for work, and the support of the superintending officials of the C.P.R. is in no small way responsible for a good deal of the advancement made. Wives and daughters of C.P.R. employees have taken advantage of the free course of training offered, and now no less than 825 ladies have taken out the certificate of qualification from the Association.

Under the auspices of the C.P.R. Centre instruction was given to the Borden Battery and Ammunition Column before leaving Montreal for the front. Afterwards the certificates of merit were presented to the officers and men by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

An important feature of the work of the C.P.R. Centre was the bringing of a large number of the lady clerks of the C.P.R. into touch with the Red Cross Society, an organization to which they proved a valuable asset.

Three men were saved from drowning at Winnipeg by W. T. Davis, C.P.R. ambulance instructor, and William Newcombe, a C.P.R. constable. Sir Donald Cameron presented the medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Society to each in recognition of their bravery.

Particulars were obtainable at 3,780 cases where first aid was administered by members of the C.P.R. Centre, the cases were thus divided: Atlantic Centre, 9; Eastern Division, 130; Ontario Division, 157; western lines, 3,440.

Concluding the report of the C.P.R. Centre pays a glowing tribute to the late Lieutenant-Colonel I. D. Johnson, who had been chairman of the Centre under review and also of the whole Association. During his time as chairman nearly 7,000 employees of the C.P.R. passed the qualifying examinations, and in this connection his own personal supervision and instruction of the members of the Centre was a great factor.

At his death three other men were killed. Two whose legs were broken seized their rifles and opened fire on the third man, who was shot. I was with him at the time he was shot. I saw him fall. He died at once.

I was struck by a shell. I was retreating in disorder. There, alone, leaning against the parapet and protected by a huge iron shield, stood an enormous German sergeant, sweating, panting, spluttering with rage, and bravely emptied his revolver at us.

The man who had rallied us, the hero at whose word the dead had come to life, got one of the shots right in the face. He reeled and fell.

Suddenly his comrade with the bayonet, who had carefully crawled forward, sheltered by the bodies of his men mates, pulled himself together, dodging two bullets, aimed at him, with one gigantic effort plunged weapon into the German's throat. It was over; we held our ground; we were saved. At that all-impelling dead indeed had come to life.

A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in tea and coffee—shows in head-nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy nerves, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit both tea and coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup—instantly—with hot water. Instant, nourishing, satiating.

POSTUM

General Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The loveliness of that remote and shining something, on whose underwings the westerling sun was beating up, possessed and dazzled me.

"There was a Bang! bang! bang! and out of the green hills across the valley, two hundred yards away, suddenly spurted great mushrooms of smoke, one after another. Bang! bang! bang! and one of the houses skimming on the outskirts of the town was enveloped in a dirty cloud.

"Take cover!" cried a fierce, authoritative voice near by. The man on the crest, who was lame, limped swiftly into his house, the woman scuttling before him. I was left on the bare road, conscious of that fatal and beautiful thing poisoning the air above me. I dared not look up. Were I to do so, the falling bomb would surely catch me in the face and I preferred to take it in the neck.

"I made for the house opposite; it was empty and locked. Then came the lame man running out. 'Come in here, sir!' he called. 'But it was all over. And the creature from another world was flying homeward in the light of the sinking sun, the smoke of its handiwork pursuing it leisurely across the waters in pillars of soot.'

He is Just One More of The Many

WHO HAS FOUND NEW HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Philip McLeod Tells How He Suffered from Kidney Trouble for Years and Found a Quick and Complete Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Victoria, B.C., June 14.—Philip McLeod is just one of the many residents in the neighborhood who have found new health in Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I used Dodd's Kidney Pills with great success," Mr. McLeod writes. "For years I had kidney trouble and could get nothing to help me. Hearing of what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for others led me to use them. Five boxes cured me completely. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people. I cannot speak too highly of them."

The testimony of people who have cured is better than all the other in the world. Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely and simply a kidney remedy. If you have kidney trouble you need to do is to ask others, who will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure you.

"I will also tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism, dropsy, headache, diabetes, gravel and other diseases. That is because all these diseases are either kidney diseases or are caused by diseased kidneys."

A Tasty Summer "Snack" for the warm days when the appetite craves "something different" for luncheon, for picnics or any kind of outdoor excursion is Triscuit, the Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer.

It is made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked. Toast it in the oven to restore its crispness and spread over it butter, soft cheese or marmalade. Its snappy, tasty aroma is a delight to the palate, supplying the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk. A deliciously wholesome toast. It is ready-cooked, easily carried, is strengthening and satisfying.

Made in Canada.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

St. John's oldest resident, Louis Smith, is dead at the age of 104. Hon. C. W. Robinson, for years City Solicitor of Moncton, N.B., has resigned.

A wave of crime has been sweeping over Fredericton, many robberies being reported. Mrs. Alice Lang and two daughters, of Cherrill, are dead as a result of a shooting affray.

Edna Porter, a 16-year-old girl, of Meductic, is missing from her home. Four play is suspected. Malcolm McPherson, aged 80, of Union Vale, was arrested, charged with the murder of his wife.

The large general store of Thos. Lunney, at Swift Point, N.B., was completely destroyed by fire. Trees were sprayed and sweet peas sown at the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., on May 1.

Capt. Courtenay of the "Olanda" left St. John's, Nfld., recently, for Barbados, to get a cargo of molasses. The strike amongst the men of the Dominion Cartage Co., Montreal, has interrupted freight traffic around St. John's.

Pte. Glode, one of the two Mimac Indians, who enlisted with the 112th Battalion, died at Digby, N.S., of pneumonia.

"Joe" Mitchell, the famous Indian fox trapper, recently trapped three foxes at Ashton, P.E.I., two of which were silver grays. The St. Mary's Army and Navy Club of Halifax gave an entertainment recently, for the St. Francis Xavier hospital unit.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia was presented with a silver tea set, saiver and an address by the Liberal members of the Province. Dartmouth, N.S., is about to be supplied with electric power for night and day. At present electrical power is available only in the evening.

Mrs. Bentille Dufresne, Quebec, secured the gold medal for highest percentage in all classes at the Brooklyn Kings' County Hospital Training School for Nurses. Capt. Dan McKinnon, formerly one of the best known followers of the harness racing game in the Maritime Provinces, is now commanding officer of the 36th Battery at Fredericton.

The Women's Canadian Club of St. John, N.B., is doing an excellent work in encouraging the art of toy-making in New Brunswick. They expect to hold an exhibition of "Made in N.B." toys early this summer.

ZAM-BUK

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores—50c.

The Dunlop Rubber Company Wants Workmen for Toronto

More men are needed in the Toronto factory of The Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, to keep up with the demands of a steadily increasing business. Here is a chance for mechanics, or unskilled workmen who wish to become mechanics, to learn a trade that commands good wages everywhere. No previous experience in rubber working necessary. The right kind of men can trust the Dunlop Company for a square deal. Send in your name and address for an application blank. Address:

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited
Booth Ave., Toronto

THE SUMMERLESS YEAR.

What the Year 1816 Was Like in This Country.

The year 1816, that is, 100 years ago, says the Perth Expositor, was known as the "summerless year." Snow commenced falling in the middle of June, by the middle of August it was one foot in depth, and from the first fall of snow in June until the following summer the earth remained under the covering of the wintry blanket. Absolutely nothing in the way of harvest was garnered. Everything in the way of crops rotted in the ground. What did the people live on? Meat—meat and fish—there were no vegetables and there was no flour; it was venison and fish-to-day, relieved by fish and flesh to-morrow, taken from slaughter-cattle. Hay had to be shipped from Ireland to save the starving cattle in Quebec, and it sold there for \$45 per ton; flour sold at \$17 per barrel in Quebec, and potatoes were one penny a pound. This year was called "the year eighteen hundred and frozen to death." The cause of the cold was believed to be sunspots, which were so large that for the first time in their history they could be seen without the aid of a telescope. It was also known as "poverty year." In New Hampshire hay sold at \$180 a ton. The next spring the market price of corn was \$2; a bushel of wheat, \$2.50; rye, \$2; oats, 90c; beans, \$3; butter, 25c per lb. (It usually sold in those days at eight or ten cents.) Further particulars of the "summerless year," The Expositor adds, are among the files of the Grenville Historical Society.

Retaliation.

Hostess—"Pray, don't go yet, Mr. Basso. I want you to sing something."

Mr. Basso—"You must excuse me. It is very late, and I should disturb the neighbors."

Hostess—"Never mind the neighbors. They deserve it. They poisoned our dog yesterday."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Dangers of Pharmacy.
"Did you ever make a serious mistake in a prescription?"
"Only once. Then I charged a customer thirty cents for a prescription instead of fifty."

Box Nailers, Sawyers, Laborers, good wages. Apply or write Firstbrook Bros. Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—GOOD COOK OR GENERAL for Burlington. Other servants kept. Best wages. Apply Mrs. Proctor, R.R. No. 2, Freeman.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

He Knew The Kind.

A hobo knocked on the back door of a suburban house, which was opened by a large muscular, hard-faced woman. "Get out of here, you miserable tramp!" exclaimed the woman in a screechy voice, at the first sight of the hobo. "If you don't march straight for that back gate I will call my husband!" "I guess not," was the calm response of the tramp. "He ain't at home." "Is that so, Mr. Tramp?" was the scornful rejoinder of the large lady. "How do you know he isn't at home?" "Because," grinned the hobo, backing toward the aforesaid gate, "when a man marries a woman like you he is home only at meal time."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Flippancies. Airships should increase the floating population. Cooking school girls don't always pan out well. When the house ge's cold the tenants are apt to get hot. Most of the "good fellows" have a lot of bad habits. Speaking of work, that's as near as some men ever got to it. When an irritable man is on a loaf, he is not so crusty. It is easier to carry on a flirtation than it is to carry off an heiress.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

"When your wife gets angry won't she speak to you?" "She won't do anything else."

Mr. Chaffe—"Johnnie, your mother complains that you are disobedient. That's got to stop. You must obey your mother." Johnnie—"Not much. It's you who have to obey her. It isn't me that's married to her"

EAT DRINK AND BE MERRY

GILLETT'S LIVE
W.G. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

Rich Uncle (to his physician)—"So you think there is hope for me?"
Physic Doctor—"Not only that, but I can assure you that you are out of danger." "Very well: I wish you would inform my nephew; but break the news gently to him."

FORD OWNERS

\$5.00 a year protects your new Ford Touring Car from loss by fire to the extent of \$600, including loss from explosion and self-ignition.

Covers fire loss while car is in any building—or on the road—lower rates and more liberal terms than any other policy you can procure.

Write for rates on Ford cars up to three years old.

Similar rates and conditions are granted to owners of Chevrolet cars.

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
F.D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR
HEAD OFFICE—33 SCOT ST TORONTO

SEED POTATOES

SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLE, Delaware, Carman. Order at once. Supply limited. Write for quotations. H. W. Dawson, Stramton.

HELP WANTED.
BLACKSMITH, FIREMAN OR Floorman. Steady employment. Apply Hendrie & Co., Ltd., Hamilton.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS, STEADY employment; good wages. Apply Hendrie & Co., Limited, G. T. Ry. Cartage Agents, Toronto.

EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED Girls for Hostess and Underwear Mill. Also a few Young Men. Highest wages paid. Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton.

A GOOD ALL ROUND DRY GOODS man to take charge of Staple Dept. and assist in general management of Dry Goods. Steady employment. Would prefer man who could be made junior partner. F. G. McTavish & Co., Stratford, Ont.

MEN WANTED FOR ALL branches of Finishing trade, including Rubbing and Polishing, also Cabinet Makers and Trimmers. Steady work and good wages for competent men. When applying state experience and whether married or single. Apply The Geo. McLagan Furniture Co., Limited, Stratford, Ont.

BOX NAILERS, SAWYERS, LABORERS, good wages. Apply or write Firstbrook Bros. Limited, Toronto.

WANTED—GOOD COOK OR GENERAL for Burlington. Other servants kept. Best wages. Apply Mrs. Proctor, R.R. No. 2, Freeman.

FOR SALE.
FARM HANDY WAGON CHEAP. Steel Wheel Farm Truck, two ton capacity, for sale cheap. Bargain to cash buyer. F. J. Halliday, Box 61, Hamilton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

For Freezing Ice Cream
You get best results with **CRUSHED ROCK SALT** A more even freeze. Smoother Ice Cream. Takes one-third less salt and keeps Cream hard twice as long. Write for **TORONTO SALT WORKS** 60-62 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

Machinery For Sale

Wheelock Engine, 150 H.P., 18 x 42, with double main driving belt 24 ins. wide, and Dynamo 30 K. W. belt driven. All in first class condition. Would be sold together or separately; also a lot of shafting at a very great bargain as room is required immediately.

S. Frank Wilson & Sons
73 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

BRIGGS' ARE CLEAN FLY MATS NO STICKINESS ALL DEALERS G.C. Briggs & Sons HAMILTON

PRICE 5¢

Reason

Why do you get so many colds and coughs? Because you don't use Postum.

During the Heat of Summer



Housekeepers should take things as easy as possible. The cooking and baking should be reduced to a minimum.

We are able to help out a lot on this work-reducing plan because we have a nice variety of ready-to-eat eatables that make the preparation of a summer meal almost no work at all.

We have Canned Vegetables, Fish and Meat—about all the best lines there are.

We have all the seasonable fruits that are so healthful in summer.

We have those Biscuit dainties that make baking unnecessary in hot weather.

In fact many a meal can be chosen here all ready to eat. Thus we lighten housekeeper's work on hot days.

We mention a few lines at random.

Campbell's Syrup, tin	15c	Canned Peas	10 & 15c
Sardines, 5, 10 & 15c tins		Canned Corn	10c
Salmon 15, 20 and 25c tins		Canned Tomatoes	13c
Kipperd Herring, 15c tin		Baked Beans 10, 15 & 18c	
Shrimp 20c tins		Fancy Biscuits 15 to 40 cts	per lb.
Lobsters 35c tins		Etc., Etc., Etc.	
Corned Beef, 2 lb. tin	60c		

The Star Grocery.
The Store of Quality.

J. N. Scheffer

Terms—Cash or Produce.

A Ford car bought part by part costs only \$40 more than the list price of the car as against \$940 more for the average car priced around \$1000 and less.

\$940—Cost, over and above the list price of the car itself, for enough spare parts to build the average touring car priced around \$1000 and less.

\$ 40—Cost, over and above the list price of the car itself, for enough spare parts to build a Ford touring car complete.

\$900—Difference in part by part cost of cars

And remember, both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the parts of a Ford car have proved themselves superior, part by part, to those of any other car.

Don't these figures drive home what is meant by the low upkeep cost of the Ford?

Ford Runabout \$480
Ford Touring 530

All cars completely equipped including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer.

Liesemer & Kalbfleish
THE CORNER HARDWARE.

Report of S. S. No. 6, Carrick

Subjects — Drawing, Composition, Arithmetic, Nature Study, Literature. The second mark behind each name is the number of mistakes from Jan. to June.

Sr. IV.—Alfred Hammer 74, 1.36; Martha Bickel, 68, .94; Lovina Russwurm 48, 1.51.

Sr. III.—Henry Russel 62, .71; Sarah Bickel 58, 1.25; Wesley Hill, 47, 1.27; Henry Hammer 28, 2.81.

Sr. II.—Emerson Loach 45, 1.12; Lucilla Russel 45, .87; Eugene Russel 37, 1.93.

Jr. II.—Samuel Hannaberg 57, 1.55.
Jr. I.—Wilfred Kaufman .17; Arthur Juergens .27.

Sr. Primer—Reuben Russel .09; Art. Loach .17.
Jr. Primer—Eldon Krieger .02; Adel Krieger .02.

Wm. F. Wendt, Teacher.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TORONTO.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards were 223 carloads, comprising 2945 cattle, 470 calves, 427 hogs, 449 sheep and 1589 horses.

The cattle market yesterday was strong for choice steers, 1 carload of 19 selling at \$11.10 and another lot of 22 for \$11. Good butcher Cattle were steady.

Cows and bulls were slightly lower on account of the quality offered.

Butchers Cattle—Choice butcher's cattle, \$9.75 to \$10.25; good, \$9.40 to \$9.70; medium, \$9 to \$9.25; common, \$8.50 to \$9; choice cows, \$8.25 to \$8.60; good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.60; common, \$7.25 to \$6.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$4.75; best, bulk, \$8.50 to \$8.75; good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, \$7 to \$8; stockers, 600 to 750 lbs., \$7 to \$7.25; light stock steers and heifers, 550 to 600 lbs., sold at 6.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers, \$80 to \$90 each; good cows, \$60 to \$80; medium and common, \$50 to \$60.

Veal Calves.—The market of veal calves was firm for choice quality, best veals selling at from \$10.50 to \$11; medium to good, \$10 to \$11; common, \$8 to \$10, common eastern, \$6.75 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice spring lambs, 13 to 14c lb.; choice light butcher sheep, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 c lb.

Hogs—Fed and watered at \$11.40; weighed off cars, \$11.65 to 11.75.

Additional Locals.

The woman who pins her faith to a man should be careful to use a safety pin.

Grapes from seed will fruit the fourth year if carefully grown. It is from seed that new varieties are obtained.

Some of the highest clouds we see on a summer's day are made of snowflakes and tiny floating crystals of ice.

It is stated that the Bruce Battalion, which is about 300 over strength will have that number drafted to the Perth to enable them to fill up.

Warning is issued by the Dominion Hospital Commission against unauthorized persons collecting money for the alleged assistance of Canadian soldiers blinded in battle.

"A wet seeding — a dry harvest" is an old adage. We hope it will prove true this year. A late seeding does not necessarily mean a late harvest, but it does mean speeding up the farm work.

A U. S. Government expert, after a survey of numberless family budgets, estimates that the necessary cost of a child between the ages of 3 and 5 years is about \$100 a year in families where the mother takes care of the child herself.

Messrs. McMurchy & Anderson have secured \$10 a month for life for Jack Reavie, who had his arm taken off in the Ripley flax mill. The payments will come through the Workmen's Compensation Act. This means that Jack will draw \$7,200 if he lives for 60 years after the date of accident.—Ripley Express.

Race Suicide in Germany need not be feared in the slightest degree, to judge by the latest available figures which indicate that five mothers, ranging in age from forty to forty-five years, gave birth respectively to their sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth child. Three women had their fourteenth child, eleven bore their thirteenth, eight their twelfth, five their eleventh and seven their tenth.

A Zeppelin Raid over the east coast of Scotland was announced in a curious manner by pheasants. At midnight a colony of young birds became extraordinarily clamorous, the sound, it is said, resembling a long drawn wail. An old man who knows all about pheasants was awakened out of his sleep by the noise, and remarked — "Something is gun to happen." A few minutes later the sound of bursting bombs was heard and the sky became inflamed. It is of course, a fact of natural history that pheasants, like all hunted creatures, great and small, are peculiarly sensitive of hearing.

...Helwig's Weekly Store News

Grocery Dept.

Choice Catsup	13c
Stuffed Olives	25c
Sweet Mixed Pickles	15c
Sour Mixed Pickles	15c
Choice Dates	10 & 13c
Salmon	15, 20 & 25c
Tomatoes, canned	13c
Peas, canned	10c
Corn, canned	10c
Pork & Beans	13c
Seedless Raisins	15c
Seeded Raisins	15c

FIX UP FOR DOMINION DAY

AT OUR STORE

USE OUR GOOD GROCERIES



Our Own Brand Baking Powder, 1 lb. tins, 15c each.

YOU WANT TO FIX UP FOR THE HOLIDAY AND APPEAR WELL. THEN YOU CAN FEEL RIGHT WHEN YOU MEET FRIENDS AND STRANGERS.

"Dominion Day" Saturday, July 1st. Our Store will be closed all day. Open Friday evening.

COME IN NOW AND GET YOUR OUTFITS FOR YOURSELF AND FOR YOUR FAMILY. WE WILL SELL YOU THINGS WHICH YOU WILL WEAR. ARE STYLISH WHEN YOU WEAR.

IT'S JUST A "PICNIC" TO BUY AT OUR STORE. BUT COME IN AND MAKE YOUR "PICK" NOW IN THE "NICK" OF TIME.

House Dresses

Cheaper than making them, the styles and materials are perfect street wear. Dozens of becoming a good choice of colors and 98c, 1.25, 1.50 and \$2.00.

Girls Wash Dresses

Light and dark patterns in a variety of styles that are correct for vacation dresses 6 to 14 years, price 50c to \$1.50.

Waists

For the summer—neat, 1.00, 1.25 to \$2.50.

Silk Gloves

17 button length, "Niagara" double finger tipped, perfect the graduate and the bride, per pair \$1.

Silk Ankle Stockings

A heavy quality that sets and gives the best of wear. Black, price 25 and 50c per pair.

Draw Hats

Styles that will suit your head, and your purse, all the newest styles. Prices \$1 to 2.50.

Coverall Aprons

Neat housekeepers can never have too many aprons, and this is an especially pleasing design in a good choice of colors, price 50c.

Mens New Neckwear

Freshen up your costume with a smart new tie. With no vest on, your tie is the most prominent part of your attire. These are "peaches" Price 50 cents each.

Bring us your Butter, Eggs, Wool, etc.

HELWIG BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Alfred Weiler The People's Grocers Ed. Weiler

Sugar

Now is the time to order your sugar before the raise for canning time. Price \$9.00 a bag.

Strawberries

We handle No. 1 stock of Berries now. Let us have your order now.

Coffee Special.

A 10 pound Tin of Orient Coffee, regular 40 cents a pound. Special Sale Price per tin, \$3.50.

Dumart's

Meats, Bologna, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, etc.

Cargill's

Flour and Feed.

—Terms—
Cash or Produce

Weiler Bros., Prop.