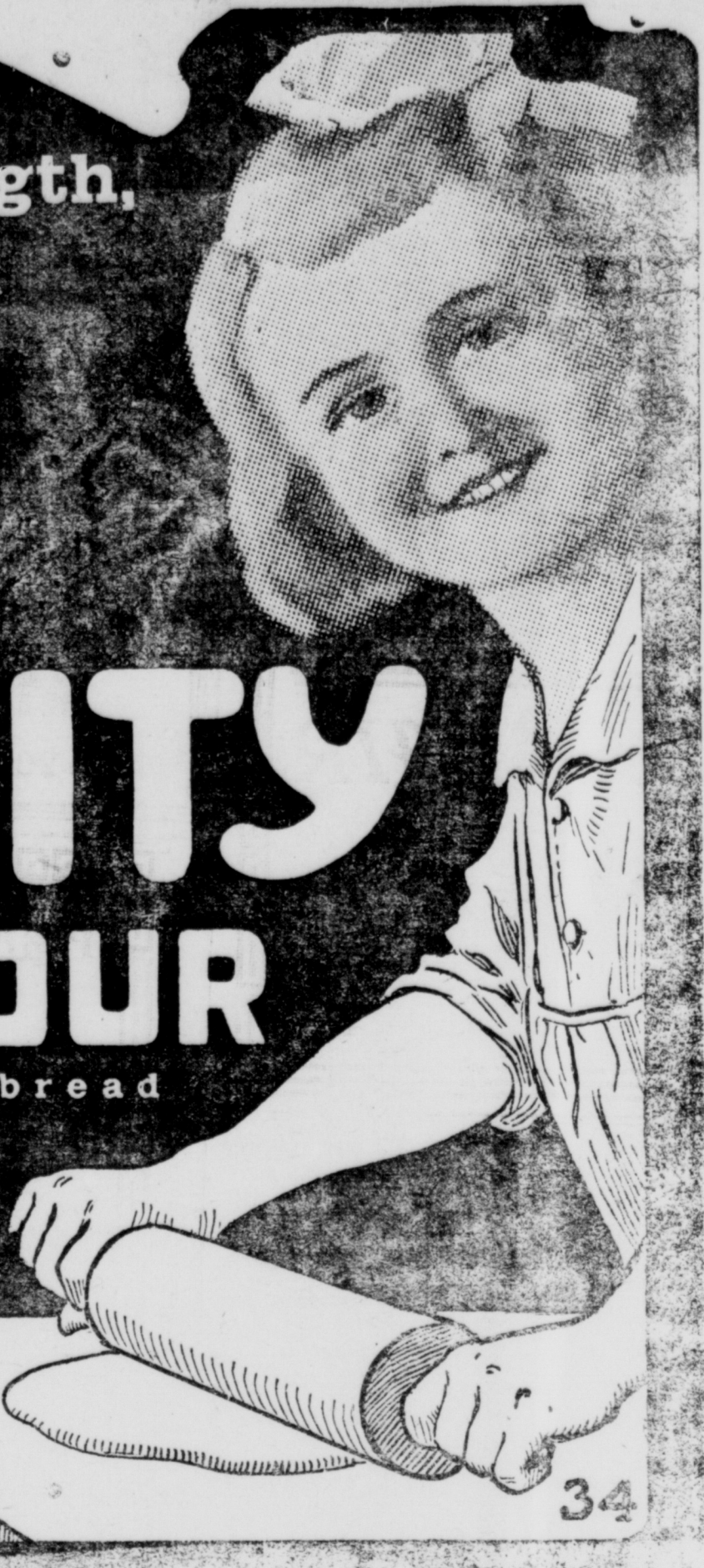


Has the strength,
the flavor,
the quality---
for baking
good things!

PURITY FLOUR

"More bread
and
better
bread"



JACKSONVILLE

(Deferred from last week)

Mrs. John Dystant and Master Ralph are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Plummer. Mrs. Benj. Kilburn spent last week with her sister Miss Bessie Harper.

Misses Alma Havens, Deborah Clarke, Wilhelmina Hayward and Ruth Harper are among the young people who are again welcomed to the village after filling positions in their respective schools during the school year.

The report of the Branch at Moncton will be given by Miss Alice Tilley at the Mission Circle meeting on Friday next in the Methodist Church.

Mrs. W. C. Good has returned after a pleasant trip to Marvsville, St. John and Sussex. Mr. and Mrs. Kane and family have rented the cottage owned by Mrs. James Good. Mrs. Good will spend the year in Prince Edward Island, her former home.

Haying is beginning with prospect of a fair crop. Many farmers have hay left from last year which it is hoped may bring a good price in the near future.

The heavy showers which have caused so much damage passed around us and in consequence the soil is very dry. Rain is much needed.

The Auxiliary of the Methodist Church meets on Thursday afternoon. As matters of importance are to be discussed all the members are expected to attend.

Frozen Raspberry Pudding

Sweeten to taste one and one-half cups raspberry juice and juice of one lemon. Beat until stiff one pint heavy cream, add one-fourth cup powdered sugar and one teaspoon vanilla extract. Turn the fruit juices into a mold, and then fill mold with the beaten cream. Cover with buttered paper and the cover of mold, and pack in salt and ice for three hours. Two parts ice and one part salt is a good proportion to use; if the mold does not stand longer than three hours. If one wishes to use the pudding in less time, equal parts of ice and salt will be needed. When ready to serve place mold under cold water for a moment, and the pudding should come out easily. The combination of an ice and cream is not only pretty but good, and, as no water is used the fruit juice is very rich in flavor.

WASHABLE HANDBAGS

The fashion for handbags never lets up. The shops offer an infinite variety that never seems to stale. Patent leather gave way to velvet, velvet found a rival in suede, suede in turn gave place to ribbed silk and brocade, and now we have washable bags to carry with linen suits. The idea is good.

One can buy these bags or make them. They come in linen, which is boldly soutached, and in real and imitation Irish lace mounted over linen, but one of the exclusive kind is built of the old-fashioned cord macramé, which is returned to favor as a trimming for gowns.

It is nothing but coarse lattice work made of linen cord, which you can buy in the shops, put over a bag of plain linen and either mount it on a metal frame or stiffened like an envelope flap and folded over to fasten with a button.

If one likes this stiff kind of a bag the effect can be gained through crinoline. It is put between the linen and an inside facing or lining. Its only disadvantage is that it does not wash well, and one must have the bag cleaned instead of scrubbing it.

Think naught a trifle, though it small appear;

Small sands the mountain; moments make a year;
And trifles life

—Edward Young

FEEDING BRAINS

Why Studious Children Always Crave Oatmeal

Nature gives oats more organic phosphorus than to any other grain she grows. And phosphorus is the brain's main constituent. Brains can't grow, brains can't work without it. Oats also contain more lecithin—the nerve food—than any other grain. They form our greatest energy food. That's why growing children love oatmeal. Some instinct within them calls for these elements, and woe to the child who doesn't get all it wants. The right oats for food are the rich, plump grains. In the choicest oats there are but ten pounds to the bushel. In making Quaker Oats these choice grains are selected by 62 separate siftings. Quaker Oats—just the cream of the oats—costs but one-half cent per dish. One dish is worth two dishes of common oatmeal. Don't you think it would pay to serve your children such oats? Made in Canada.

AN ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

(The 'Spectator,' London.)

Few people have any idea of the extent to which Imperial communications are interrupted, and of the nature of these interruptions. News is continually hindered or muddled in time of peace; and it is a significant fact that in at least one instance an overland line is compelled to employ foreign clerks. What would happen, we naturally ask, in time of war? Let us have no illusions about the neutrality of cables. Have we not ourselves declined all invitations to recognize it? During the bombardment of Alexandria one of the Mediterranean cables was cut by Russia, and while the Boer war was going on another Power stationed a ship off St. Pierre to provide for strategic contingencies. It is worse than stupid to ignore such facts as these. When we talk of war we must remember that the days of formal Declarations of War are over, that the cutting of cables would certainly precede any Declaration, and would probably be the first intimation of the actual fact. Again, we must not suppose that the most carefully planned cable, though laid in deep waters, with strictly guarded landings and vigilant operators, could long hold out against a determined enemy. Still, there would be a gain of time, and such a gain would be of incalculable value. Mr. Bright tells us that during the Spanish-American War one of the Cuban cables remained intact because protected by deep water. We must recollect at the same time that one cable was kept open for the express purpose of reading the Spanish messages—a curious illustration of the value of cipher. All this goes to prove that this country should seriously determine to have a cable wholly in its own power, and as secure from interruptions as it can be made. This is the point on which Mr. Bright insists, and no man, we take it, knows more about the ins and outs of the matter. And there must be no delay. In these days one man

can shoot another without taking his hands out of his pocket. Submarine cables are, of course, expensive, but Mr. Bright points out very forcibly that an all-British line is really an Imperial Insurance. If every prudent individual insures himself, why not the Empire? As to rates, Mr. Bright thinks that there is no objection to an Imperial shilling rate, and he makes a good practical suggestion of deferred messages during the slack hours, the rate to be half that for a message delivered during the next twenty-four hours. We hope the book will receive the attention which it deserves.

STANDARD OIL CO. MAY SPLIT IN 20 PARTS

New York, July 6.—It is reported here this afternoon that within a short time plans for reorganizing the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will be announced. The company, it is said, will undergo complete disintegration and that all subsidiaries that are charged with having combined and conspired to monopolize the oil trade will operate separately. The company may be split into fifteen or twenty parts and each will operate in its own territory independent of other companies. The control, however, will continue to be the same. It was reported that under the reorganization plan the earnings of the Standard Oil Company will not be affected.

WHEN COOKING VEGETABLES

Nearly all vegetables are injured by boiling with fresh meats. Green vegetables are best put into water which is just at the boiling point, to which a very little salt has been added (one tablespoonful of salt to two quarts of water is about the right proportions.) If the water is allowed to boil in the teakettle, then added to the vegetables, the water is flat, and injures the flavor of the vegetables. For all cooking purposes the water should be freshly boiling—not boiled. The younger and fresher the vegetables, the less time it takes for cooking them.

HISTORIC TOWN VANISHING

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

Within a few months more the last traces of old "Kaskaskia", first capital of Illinois and one of the first settlements of the white man in the valley, will have disappeared. The yellow Mississippi is steadily pulling down the remaining land that was once a part of the town site.

All that now remains is an old building that was once used as a smoke-house by some of the citizens. Houses, stores, forts, church, the remains of powder magazines, stockades, and fortifications have all slid into the river.

Kaskaskia is still on the maps of Illinois, but the town of Tonty, Garvier, Marest, and of the George Rogers Clarke expedition is at the bottom of the river. The best efforts of the Illinois Historical Society failed to check the river's steady advance into the abandoned streets of the old French town.

There is a curious lack of exact knowledge as to who settled this old town. Some say that it was established as early as 1682 by men who were with the Chevalier de la Salle. By others it is asserted that Chevalier de Tonty planted the town there four years later. Black gowns, as the Indians called the priests, were the first recollection that the savages had of the white men.

Lots of people never recognize an opportunity unless it is spelled with a capital O.

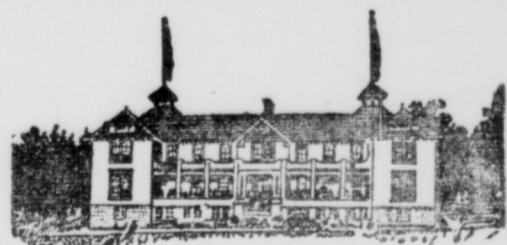
SCOTT'S EMULSION

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Would You Provide for the Care of Canada's Needy Consumptives?

THEN SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES



MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, MAIN BUILDING FOR PATIENTS.

A national institution that accepts patients from all parts of Canada. Here is one of hundreds of letters being received daily:—

John D. McNaughton, New Liskeard, Ont.: A young man not belonging here, and suffering from, it is believed, consumption, is being kept by one of the hotels here. He has no means and has been refused admission to our hospital. The conditions where he is offer him no chance. Could he be admitted to your Free Hospital for Consumptives? If not, could you inform me where he can be sent, and what steps are necessary to secure prompt admittance?

NOT A SINGLE PATIENT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER INABILITY TO PAY.

Since the hospital was opened in April, 1902, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four patients have been treated in this one institution, representing people from every province in the Dominion.

For the week ending November 20th, 1900, one hundred and twenty-five patients were in residence. Ninety-six of these are not paying a copper for their maintenance—absolutely free. The other twenty-nine paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 a week. No one pays more than \$4.00.

Suitable cases are admitted promptly on completion of application papers.

• A GRATEFUL PATIENT

Norah P. Canham: Enclosed you will find receipt for my ticket from Gravenhurst, hoping that you will be able to oblige me with the fare. I was at your Sanatorium ten months, and I was sent away from there as an apparent cure. I am now working in the city, and I am feeling fine. I was most thankful for the care I got from the doctors and staff, and I must say that I spent the time of my life while I was there.



TAKING THE CURE IN WINTER AT MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is dependent on the good will and gifts of the Canadian public. Money is urgently needed at the present time to make it possible to care for the large and increasing number of patients that are entering the institution.

Will you help?

Where greater urgency?

Truly, Canada's greatest charity.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanitarium Association, 47 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

Dispatch Ads.
Bring Results