

**SUMMER TERM**

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**WITH THE SOLDIER BOYS AT BARRIEFIELD COMMONS**

Notes From Post's War Correspondent

KINGSTON JUNE 15th.

Barriefield showed a slight change in the character of the third day's work, which will make it live long in the memory of those belonging to the regiments encamped there.

The camp on Wednesday morning at an early hour showed signs of activity when it was announced by the officials that a visit of tent and encampment in general was to be made by Col. Sam. Hughes and staff.

About 7.30, the camp was called to arms and with the officers and privates standing "at ease", a thorough inspection was followed. Very little fault was found with the 45th regiments' camp, but a change was made in the quarters of other regiments.

Following the inspection, the bugles sounded "mess," after which the lines were formed and a march was made to the drill grounds where a steady drill was continued till noon. During the afternoon, probably one of the headiest drills yet held was conducted by every regiment on the commons.

The 45th Reg. took to their drill ground where a heavy military drill followed until 3.15, after which all were called to mess with the other regiments on the camp grounds before the tents of Col. S. Hughes and staff.

Some five thousand or six thousand men mustered and one of the prettiest sights of the camp was witnessed. A march was made to the uttermost side of the grounds, headed by the official Red Cross Staff, followed by the 40th regiment, then by 42nd reg., 45th reg., 46th reg., 49th reg., 59th reg. and Glengarry Highlanders. Each regiment headed by their respective bands. The Highlanders by the pipers after a continued march for an hour and a half the regiments lined before their respective camps and after being reviewed by Col. Hughes and Lieut.-Col. Jno. Hughes, they were one by one dismissed.

On the morning of the third day in camp, (Wednesday) the regular target shooting was opened in which two companies figured. This work will be continued from day to day by each regiment until each man will be capable of qualifying in shooting before the inspecting of officers next week.

Thursday it is expected the regular routine drill will be held again.

Barriefield, June 16th. Thursday at the Barriefield Commons, Kingston, was spent in drills and manoeuvres, each Regiment taking to commons escorted by the respective bands at an early hour in the morning and again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Several new movements in drill were given by the soldiers from time to time which were executed in a very creditable manner. The 45th Reg. is somewhat more advanced in the drill than the other regiments, they having on Thursday morning attempted a skirmish and attack on a neighboring hill which they accomplished with surprising ability.

Col. Sam Hughes in his regular announcement of inspection stated his surprise at seeing the 45th Regiment from Lindsay so large this year and was glad to know they stood high in the inspection report.

The 45th this year deserve considerable credit which does not seem to be given them. This year they have in their ranks about a hundred and fifty first year men who with the second and third year companions have taken up the duties and drills with credit.

It is expected the camps will be broken up on Thursday night June 23rd, but no official notice has as yet been given.

In regards to the regimental sporting day a date has not been selected, but it is expected to be held on Wednesday, June 22nd. The 45th are busy at the base ball and foot ball

practices and as they won the tournament last year, they will put up a strong attempt this year. The other regiments are also indulging in practices in both games and intend being out. No running and sprinting has been taken up, but it is expected these will be held with the tournament as there are any amount of good runners encamped on the commons.

The 45th Regimental Band last evening for the first time were requested to play at officers mess at the 45th Regimental Camp.

The 42nd silver band played at officers mess at the officials camp last evening.

Friday, June 17th,

Although rain threatened during the morning of Friday at the Barriefield Commons the regiments were out in full strength, marching to their respective training grounds.

Drill was indulged in for some time among the regiments with exception of the 45th regiment. The boys on Wednesday underwent a lengthy drill and were allowed off after indulging in marching.

It was encouraging to see on Wednesday evening at the massed drill the 45th regiment and band leading the other regiments in beautiful order. They appeared to take a pride in their work and were without a doubt the strongest and finest drilled regiment on the grounds.

Thursday afternoon a sham battle was indulged in among the massed regiments, attacking the 45th. Regiment at Fort Henry which proved to be very successful. The 45th was successful in outwitting the other regiments, but the bugle called for "dress for parade" and the afternoon's work ended.

Also on Saturday afternoon a gathering of the nine bands was made on the grounds in which W. H. Roenigk lead in a capable manner.

The remaining members of the signal corps and the medical corps are expected to arrive on Saturday morning.

It is also expected that official inspection will follow on that date of all regiments.

Baseball has opened and on Friday evening the 47th and 59th regiments were expected to play.

Wednesday next is expected to be sporting day.

Wednesday evening will likely be a too night.

While on parade yesterday a 47th Regiment officer's mount ran away and threw the rider off. He was badly shaken up, but under the care of the medical corps he soon came round.

The camp was invaded by a number of the fair sex and several officers fell victims with out a shot having been fired.

A boxing bout between two privates of medical corps was watched with interest by both officers and men.

General Sir John French and his staff will arrive in the city at midnight-to-night, and on Saturday morning will inspect Barriefield camp. Col. Sam Hughes, camp commandant, has mapped out extensive field manoeuvres, which will prove very interesting to all. The three brigades are supposed to have arrived in Kingston from the west, and driven a supposed enemy from the city, over to Barriefield Heights, where it is making a last stand. The attacking forces will move from the lower commons up over the heights in pursuit of the enemy and drive it away down the Garancque road. Every detail has been carefully arranged, and will be carefully carried out.

General French will remain at camp all morning, leaving for the east on the one o'clock train.

The most interesting feature of the camp to a civilian is the bakery, which is capably conducted under Sergt. Major Farrer, of the permanent Army Service Corps. Yesterday, no less than 2800 loaves of bread were baked, by the four bakers in charge of Sergt. F. Pollitt. For the mixing of the bread, 30 bags, or about 11.2 tons of flour and 20 lbs. of yeast were used. The soldiers are loud in their praises of the bread and the bakers in general given them. Every day four head of cattle are slaughtered, in the manner described in a



**True Household Economy**

**M**OTHERS, we owe it as a duty to our husbands and families to take good care of them. We all want, of course, to have our loved ones cheerful and comfortable.

Our dominant part is to give them the very best that we can make or bake. But sometimes we are tempted to save a few pennies in food and think that in so doing we are economising. But is it so? Is this the kind of economy that is wise and profitable? Is it doing our full duty to our loved ones?

**Royal Household Flour**

We wouldn't think of buying the lowest priced eggs in the market just for the sake of economy. We would feel that because they were cheap they would be good eggs to avoid. The low price would give us a suspicion of their freshness and quality. None of us would want to economise by buying eggs marked ten cents a dozen.

But when it comes to flour, for example, we may be tempted to buy the second best instead of the best because of the few pennies difference in price. We may think that economy in flour is different from economy in eggs. But it isn't. The principle is the same. The difference in cost between the best flour in the world and ordinary flour is so little that in justice to our responsibility as wives and mothers *we can not afford to take chances.*



The one safe rule in buying flour is to buy "Royal Household" and in that way make sure of the finest quality, and absolute uniformity

From every point of view Royal Household Flour is more economical than any other. It produces more loaves to the barrel. It is richest in food value. It is more uniform. It is best for Pastry as well as Bread and yields more baked product in either bread or pastry than any other flour.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR furnishes more nourishment, more real food value per pound and per penny's worth than any other flour in the world.

The acme of economy in flour buying is to use only "Royal Household." Best for Bread. Best for Pastry. Most uniform. Most perfect. Best and cheapest for health and happiness of the entire family.



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**AT 40**

YOU BEGIN TO THINK BETTER THINK NOW

The difference between the LARGE men and the SMALL men—the successful and the unsuccessful—is only the difference in training. You were intended to be a success. We have trained and placed on the high road to success, thousands. No vacation. Open entire year. ENTER ANY DAY.

**PETERBORO BUSINESS COLLEGE**

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**Dysart Township Sets Example**

Where Wm Bacon of Dysart Township, was in Lindsay on Friday, in reference to business connected with the Township and the County of Victoria. It was through Mr. Bacon that the township has abandoned the old system of Statute Labor and is now working under the commutated system which has already proved a success beyond their anticipation. The result of this is one of the most sparsely settled townships in Haliburton County, and the system has only been in operation two years their main roads are more favorably with the best in the older townships, and the older townships do not have what eventually give them a first-class system of roads. The township has taken advantage of the Government offer whereby they receive back the kind of all moneys expended on roads under the plan made by the government. In 1908 they had expended to them \$1000 in cash and in 1909 \$600. Hundreds of townships in the province are working under this plan and are finding it most advantageous in every respect. Why are the progressive councils of Maritime and Ops falling into line?

**Kingston Man Takes His Life**

Kingston, June 18.—Leaving a note saying he was in financial difficulties, Frederick Wills, aged 40, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., a former Kingstonian, fired a bullet into his head in the Irons Hotel at noon, and died three hours later. His wife is in Beaverton, N.Y. Deceased was a shoemaker, musician, playing in the Grand Opera House orchestra and in the 14th Regiment band.

Sorry for you, my dear wife, but this is the only thing I can do. I read a note left to his wife. He said that God would have mercy on his soul, and asked that the Oddfellows take charge of the funeral.

The intense heat is felt at Barriefield camp, and several men have been

**New System of Road Building**

A Mr. Patterson addressed the county council at Woodstock, Ont., the other day on the subject of a new system of road making.

Mr. Patterson, he said, was a New Zealander, who owns some 300,000 acres there, together with a great deal of stock, but who is by profession a civil and mining engineer, and had spent some years in superintending different kinds of roads. Mr. Patterson explained that the main fault of a macadam road, which was that it had not a firm binding, and as it was used, the small stones and gravel wore off and became loose, allowing the road to become cut up and spoiled. To have a perfect road it was necessary to have it bound to make it as solid as possible and at the same time to have it plastic to a certain extent. Mr. Patterson explained the method followed in making this new road; in the first place lime chips from 1/2 inch to dust in size, are laid down, one inch deep, and these are wetted with a certain chemical solution. On top of this is placed broken stone, in three sizes, about 1 inch, 1 1/2 inches, and 2 inches.

The steam roller is then put on and kept on until the under mixture by pressure to the top, filling every interstice between the pieces of stone. When it hardens it forms what is practically solid rock, and is absolutely impervious to wet, and, as the chemicals are not affected by frost, there is no action on the road by intense cold. In the state of New York Mr. Patterson met the chief commissioner, who told him they had a number of kinds of road under trial, and so far asphalt had proved the most satisfactory. The speaker explained that the trouble with asphalt, is that it melts slightly with heat, allowing volatile oils to escape and thus it begins to perish as soon as it is laid.

He guaranteed that the new road would stand a load of ten tons being drawn over it at full gallop by a number of horses without being affected, and he also guaranteed the road against wear for 6 years. He strongly advised the council to go and see the road which was being laid there, as they could learn more in five minutes by seeing it than by listening to him for an hour. The depth of crushed stone put on is thoroughly rolled and ready for use; this, together with the lime preparation has been compressed to about 2 1/2 inches.

Some members seemed to doubt if this would be thick enough to stand, but they were assured it would and had, as one piece had been in use for three years.

**A Wonderful Literary Record.**

Some interesting particulars are given in The Bookman concerning Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, who has 200 volumes of biographies, novels, essays, travels, and miscellaneous literature standing to his credit in the British Museum catalogues. Mr. Fitzgerald enjoys the distinction of having both written a life of Boswell and made the bronze statue of him that was set up at Lichfield a little while ago; and he has just completed a statue of Dr. Johnson, whose life he has edited three times. Mr. Fitzgerald is the only author now living whose stories were revised by Charles Dickens; when he was in difficulties with his plots he frequently went to Dickens, who also helped him with most of his proofs and added to them "large slices of his own long sentences."

**Desert Gems.**

In 1889 a hunter in the northwest of New South Wales wounded a kangaroo. The animal went off through the mulga and the salt bush at a pace too fast for the hunter to follow and was soon out of sight. The hunter was a bushman and did not despair. He followed the blood trail, hopeful of a short search and a speedy bag. At one point of the pursuit it may be that the trail grew faint and necessitated a closer inspection. Anyway the hunter stooped and picked up a piece of stone. This he examined. The red spot was not on it; it was in it. It was not blood that he saw; it was opal. Such was the beginning of the White Cliffs opal fields.

**The Up to Date Answer.**

"Ah, my lad, you are a fine little fellow!"  
"Thank you, sir."  
"And are you mamma's boy or papa's boy?"  
"I spend six months in the custody of each," answered the urchin courteously.—Pittsburg Post.

**Wooded With Music.**

Among the Yao Midos, one of the many Burmese-Tartar people, the young men woo their wives absolutely without words, but to the sound of music. On the first day of winter they have a great feast, at which all the marriageable girls gather and listen to the music made by the bachelors who sit under the "desire tree," each playing his favorite instrument. As the maiden he loves passes him the youth plays louder and more feelingly. If the girl ignores him and passes on he knows that she will have none of him; if she steps up to him and lays a flower upon the instrument he jumps up, grasps her by the hand, taking care not to drop the flower, and they go away together.

**Distillery In Bath Room.**

Raiding premises in a crowded neighborhood of Belfast, Ireland, the other day, the police found an illicit still in the bath-room in full working order, together with a quantity of spirits, and a second still was found in another room. The front of the premises was fitted up as a grocery shop. The gas used for the still was drawn direct from the main, and not through a meter. The amateur distillers were fined \$500 each.

**London Shop Clerks.**

The London employer in hiring a shop clerk insists on an agreement that the latter shall not go into business for himself or enter the employ of another within a certain distance radius and within a certain time limit after leaving his employer.

**Bessie's Anxiety.**

Little Bessie—Mamma, how'll I know when I'm naughty?  
Mother—Your conscience will tell you, dear.  
Little Bessie—I don't care about what it tells me. Will it tell you?—Kansas City Star.

Whalen has given them a course. They are doing first class work and several of the farmers are likely to follow Will's example.

person Amos Bert Jewell.

best wishes go with them. Mr. Ehl Hill takes the farm they leave.

From The C. H. L.