

This and That

HOW TO FIND THE WAY WHEN LOST.

When you discover that you are lost, first stop and pull yourself together. Recall the direction in which you started from camp—whether you went north, south, east or west. You can always do this, if you try. The next step is to fix the points of the compass. When that is done, you will be able to go in the general direction you wish. Find a mature tree that stands apart from its fellows. Even if it is only slightly separated, it will do. The bark of this tree will be harder, drier and lighter in color on the south side. On the north it will be darker, and often at the roots it will have a clump of mold or moss. On the south side of all evergreen trees, gum, which oozes from wounds or knot-holes, will be hard and amber-colored; on the north this gum is softer, gets covered with dust, and is of a dirty gray. In fall, or winter, trees which show a rough bark will have nests of insects in the crevices on their south sides. A tree which stands in the open will have its larger limbs and rougher bark on the south side. You have many evergreens in your part of the country, cone-bearing, or coniferous, trees—fir, spruce, cedar, hemlocks, pines. They ought to be good compasses. Hard-wood trees—the oak, the ash, alms, hickories, mesquites, and so forth—have moss and mold on the north. Leaves are smaller, tougher, lighter in color, and with darker veins on the south; on the north they are longer, of darker green, and with lighter veins. Spiders build on the south sides. In the South air-plants attach themselves to the north sides. Cedars bend their tips to the south. Any sawed or cut stump will give you the compass points, because the concentric rings are thicker on the south side. The heart of the stump is thus nearer to the north side. All these things are the effects of sun. Stones are bare on the south side, and if they have moss at all, it will be on the north. At best, on the sunny side only a thin covering of harsh, half-dry moss will be found. On the south side of a hill the ground is more soley underfoot. On the north side ferns, mosses and late flowers grow. If you are on a marsh, small bushes will give you the lesson; their leaves and limbs show the same differences. Almost all wild flowers turn their faces to the south. There are many other signs, but I reckon you will find these enough.—April St. Nicholas.

MORE ABOUT ELECTRIC WAVES.

In Professor Fleming's sixth and last Christmas lecture at the Royal Institution, he continued his interesting account of electric waves. Using a radiator in which waves were originated by an electric spark, and a receiver in which was a quantity of metal filings sensitive to the waves, Dr. Fleming conducted a number of experiments. He showed that the waves moved approximately in straight lines and could not go round a corner, and that certain substances, such as wood, glass and par-

A CHINA HEAD

Comes From Tea Drinking.

A lady writes from Shanghai, China, "In the summer of '98, Husband and I were traveling through Southern Europe and I was finally laid up in Rome with a slow fever. An American lady gave me some Postum Food Coffee which I began using at once. It was my sole breakfast and supper. In a short time the change in my physical condition was wonderful to see. I will never travel again without Postum.

When we arrived at Shanghai we were in an English community and found ourselves in the midst of the four o'clock tea custom. Before long we began to have sleepless nights and nervous days as a result of our endeavors to be amiable and conform to custom.

As soon as it could arrive from San Francisco we had a large supply of Postum Food Coffee and began its use at the four o'clock tea table. I cannot tell how popular the coffee table became for afternoon callers. In fact a number of the business men, as well as missionaries, use Postum now wholly in place of tea and the value of the change from coffee and tea cannot be estimated." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

affine wax, were transparent to the waves and allow them to pass, whilst they were stopped by other substances, such as tin, silver, paper, zinc, gauze, etc., which were opaque to them. Water was shown to be opaque to the waves; a glass dish and a brick when dry were transparent, but when wet they were not. The lecturer further illustrated the reflection of electric waves by means of a metal plate; their refraction by prisms of paraffine wax or ice, their concentration to a point by a lens of paraffine wax, and finally demonstrated the wave-motion of electricity by the phenomena of interference. As light waves and electric waves corresponded in all these particulars, so they travelled at the same speed—186,000 miles a second. The correspondence suggested that they were only different specimens of the same thing, which was the fact; they were both waves in ether, differing only in wave length. Ether waves could, in fact, be divided in a sort of gamut or scale. At one end, with the shortest wave lengths, were several octaves of waves of ultra-violet light, invisible to the eye, but powerfully affecting the photographic plate. Then came an octave of visible rays, from violet to red, and beyond them six octaves of invisible heat waves; then six octaves of waves which had never yet been manufactured, and finally many octaves of electric waves of different lengths. Those employed in the lecture had been short, but Mr. Marconi, in signalling across the Atlantic, had used waves about 1,000 feet long; owing to the curvature of the earth a hill of water rising to the height of 110 miles lay between the Lizard and Newfoundland, which the electric waves had to surmount though the distance made the bending required only slight. It was a question whether it would ever be possible to send the electric waves around the earth; probably it depended on the action of the upper atmosphere confining the waves.

BEAUTIFUL WINDOW-GARDENS

BY HENRY R. REXFORD

Most persons who attempt window-gardens in boxes fail with them, therefore the impression prevails that it is not an easy phase of gardening. But the reason of failure nine times out of ten, is that not enough water is given to supply the needs of the plants. A little is applied in the morning and more later in the day, and because the surface of the soil looks moist, the owner takes it for granted that it must be damp all through. An examination would convince her that a few inches below the surface the soil is almost, if not quite, dust-dry. The fact is, evaporation takes place so rapidly from a box exposed to the action of air and wind and sunshine as almost all window-boxes are, that small amounts of water do but little towards supplying the plants with the moisture needed at their roots. To keep it in proper condition at least a pailful of water should be applied every day, and in very hot weather even that may not be enough. Make it a rule to use so much water that some will run away through the cracks and crevices of the box. When this takes place you may be quite sure that all the soil in the box is saturated with it. And if you keep it saturated throughout the season you can grow good plants in any window-box. This is the secret of success, provided, of course, you have chosen plants adapted to window-box culture. Do not make use of delicate varieties, but use geraniums, both flowering and fragrant leaved sorts, coleus, heliotrope, fuchsia, lantana, petunias, phlox, nasturtium, mignonette, sweet-alyssum, and such vines as moneywort, tradescantia, vinca, othonna, lobelia, and saxifraga. Plant these at the sides of the box, to droop over and hide it.

A morning-glory at each end can be trained up and over the window, and will give you with a floral awning if you give it something to clamber over in the shape of a framework projecting from the top of the window.—From the March "Lippincott."

FLORIDA CISTERN IN TREE-TOPS

A writer tells of a surveying party who were resting at noon in a forest in Florida, when one of the men exclaimed: "I would give fifty cents a swallow for all the water I could drink."

He expressed the sentiment of the

others; all were very thirsty, and there was not a spring or stream anywhere in the vicinity.

While the men were thus talking, the surveyor saw a crow push his bill into a cluster of broad, long leaves growing on the side of a tall cypress. The leaves were those of a peculiar air-plant. They were green, and bulged out at the bottom, forming an inverted bell. The smaller end was held to the tree by roots grappling the bark. Feeding on the air and water that it catches and holds, the air-plant becomes a sort of cistern. The surveyor sprang to his feet with a laugh.

"Boys," he said, "that old crow is wiser than any one of us."

"How so?" they asked. "Why, he knows that there are a hundred thousand water-tanks in this forest."

"Where?" they cried, in amazement. "The surveyor cut an air-plant in two, and drained nearly a pint of pure cold water from it. The men did not suffer for water after that, for every tree in the forest had at least one air-plant, and almost every air-plant contained a drink of water.—Sel.

NATIVE PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

When arranging the lawn, i. e., setting out plants, shrubs, etc., try massing a few shrubs instead of placing singly. Set at least one clump of shrubs, and be assured the effect will be found most pleasing. There are many plants which are ranked with weeds and voted "peaky things," found growing by roadsides and waste places, which when transplanted and cultivated are very beautiful. Among the so-called weeds nothing can surpass the wild carrot for beauty of form and color. It is crowned with white umbels, lace-like and delicate; it is a very desirable addition in bouquet making. The plant grows from two to three feet high. It should be transplanted in early spring. A single bush of the common wild rose, pruned and kept in bonds, also gives a plant possessing many desirable features; besides the lovely roses, its leaves are very fragrant, and often furnishes bloom for several weeks, it furnishes a supply of crimson seed balls, scarcely less ornamental than the blooms transplanted in the spring.—New York Observer.

THE ELEPHANT—A BOY'S ESSAY.

The elephant grows in hot countries like the cocoa nut. He can pile wood and but down trees like walls. The elephant is useful to ride on; you sit in a house to ride. The elephant has four feet, all very large and useful. He has a trunk, and it is useful in many ways. He puts water and nuts into it. The elephant is useful in war. He scares away the horses with a trumpet. The elephant is a useful animal. His feet are good to eat, but the skin is very thick. He shakes dust on it like a pepper caster. Once a taylor stuck a needle into an elephant, and years after the elephant soaked his house for him. Be good to the elephant and you will be happy.

Dr. W. D. Middleton, chief surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway system, and dean of the State University of Iowa, died at Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday of blood poisoning, following an operation he performed for appendicitis. The patient was in a gangrenous condition, and both Dr. Middleton and Dr. Braunlick, who assisted him, were poisoned, the latter by puncturing his hand and Dr. Middleton by cutting himself with a ligature. Dr. Braunlick is in a critical condition.

A New Recipe Book.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., the oldest and largest manufacturers of Cocoa and Chocolate preparations, are about to issue a new and greatly enlarged edition of their booklet of CHOICE RECIPES, prepared by Miss Parlos and other noted teachers of cooking. It is a very attractive publication of eighty pages, illustrated with half-tones and colored lithographs, and contains the most complete collection ever made of recipes in which Cocoa or Chocolate is used for eating and drinking. Nearly every State in the Union is represented in the collection. Vassar College and Smith College contribute their famous recipes for making FUDGE. A copy of the book will be sent free by mail to any applicant in the United States or Canada. Address, mentioning this paper, Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.



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and nervousness are often the result of hurried meals.

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NOTICE.

To William G. Abell, of the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of the City and County of Saint John, John, farmer, and Margaret J., his wife, and all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at Public Auction at the Manawagonish Hotel (so called) in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Monday the 19th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the freehold lands and premises mentioned and described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 18th day of August, A. D. 1886, registered in Libro 21, Folio 361, 362, 363 and 364 of Records in and for the City and County of Saint John and made between the said William A. Abell and Margaret J. his wife, of the one part, and Charlotte Raddock of the other part, the said lands and premises being described as follows:—"All that certain lot or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, being part of the lands originally granted to Robert C. Minette and William Scott in severalty by grant of date the twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and described in the said Grant and plans thereto annexed as the division or quantity given and granted thereby to one William Scott, his heirs and assigns, as lot thirty-one (31), containing one hundred and ninety acres more or less, with an allowance of ten per centum for roads and waste," together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default being made in the payment thereof. In witness whereof Frederick W. Blizard, Assignee of the said Mortgage by Indenture duly registered, has hereunto set his hand this twelfth day of April, in the year 1902.

Signed by the said Frederick W. Blizard in presence of A. A. Stockton, FRED W. BLIZARD, Assignee of the above mentioned Mortgage.

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