

## THE WOMAN'S CORNER

## EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

BY HENRIETTA D. GRAUEL  
(Domestic Science Lecturer)

## Turkish Cookery

Publishers claim that there are twelve thousand cookery books now on our market, so it would not seem as though there could be room for another, yet new ones appear constantly. Perhaps it is the ever present desire to know how the other half lives that makes them find so ready a market.

The latest cookery book to reach reviewers is The Oriental Cookery Book. Its writer, Ardashes Kelejian, of Constantinople, realizes that America is cosmopolitan, "with myriads of interests and capacities of appreciation," so with truly oriental patience he has reached out adaptable recipes.

"These are really new combinations of food to us westerners, though to the Armenians, Egyptians, Greeks, Persians and Hebrews they represent the climax of good eating."

Since we have accepted the Orient's fine arts, its literature, rugs and tapestries, why not go further and profit by this last offering, which is the most useful of all?

"Pilaf," says Kelejian, "is the best known eastern dish. The plain pilaf is made with five cups of rich meat stock, two cups of rice, two tablespoons of olive oil, or butter."

Cracked wheat may be used in place of rice, when the cereal is done and most of the stock cooked away, flaked fish and tomatoes may be added. Tomatoes and onions are also liked with the rice. Persian pilaf is made with mutton or lamb stock. Bulgarian pilaf usually contains three or four fresh lamb kidneys cut fine and fried with onion and then added to the broth.

Boiled dishes, we are told, are most popular because use is made of the meat and the broth. This is as it should be and the recipes for boiled dishes are quite as good as our own New England boiled dinners. There are also explicit directions to leave the bones in the meat until after cooking as a flavor is imparted to the food. This belief, too, is well founded. Dill Hashlama is boiled lamb's tongues. Six small ones are simmered two hours, then skinned, slit open and stuffed with curry powder, nuts, butter and steamed rice. Skewer each one shut, place all in a hollow pan, cover with a little of the broth and cook a little longer.

Fried spinach is a new style to most of us; boil it as usual and drain. Season with salt and pepper and spread it in a frying pan, add two tablespoons of butter, and when this has melted pour on three eggs slightly beaten. Toss the eggs and spinach in the butter until the eggs are scrambled and mixed in the vegetable. Serve on an omelet platter.

Potatoes baked in olive oil—Choose a baking pan with a tight-fitting lid and in it place a third of a cup of oil (or butter), the juice of one lemon, one small bulb of garlic cut fine, one bunch of chopped parsley and a half cup of water. Peel two pounds of potatoes and cut in quarters, season with salt and paprika, turn them into the baking dish, shake them about, cover and bake. Tomatoes may be added if liked.

Turkish Coffee—For four small cups of coffee use three teaspoons of powder coffee, best quality, of course. Put fresh water in a small pot and bring it to the boil. Add the powdered coffee and sweeten to taste. Boil three minutes, stirring occasionally. This is poured without straining and sipped as soon as settled.

## BETTER TRAINED WOMEN.

## BETTER MARRIAGES.

There are many tragic homes, many a dull, drab life where a woman's soul is crushed, her spirit broken, her heart dead, all under the cover of marriage, simply because she has been under the ancient grip of old notions of utter servitude. A woman is not a man's slave; she is his equal. The modern woman is going to assert this. The outcome will be more happiness all around.

Will there be fewer marriages? Will there be fewer divorces? We need not trouble ourselves about such matters. They are in the hands of Nature, or better say God. There may be fewer so-called marriages, fewer brutal mistresses, fewer wretched economic unions, but what marriages there will be more and more intelligent, genuine, idealized and productive of daily contentment, in proportion as the woman is free to choose or reject Dr. Frank Crane, in Woman's World for January.

## FASHIONS AND FADS.

Pearl tapioca makes a delicate and excellent thickening for soups.

After scrubbing thoroughly make a few slits in the skins of potatoes that are to be baked.

Iron will heat much more quickly and stay hot longer if a sauté tin or other cover is turned upside down over them.

Rub the ends of the ribs of the umbrella with vasoline where they are fastened. This prevents rust.

Baked apples are delicious with their cores filled with orange marmalade or chopped nuts and sugar.

Make kitchen aprons with a flat seam, stitched on both sides, so that there is no right or wrong, and time will be saved both in washing and in looking for the right side of the apron.

## FUEL FOR WHOLE

## BRITISH NAVY IN

## ALBERT COUNTY

Montreal, Jan. 29.—Following closely upon the announcement of Lord Murray of Elibank that the British government had failed in its negotiations to secure South American oil fields, comes a statement that "Oil Processes Limited," a Canadian concern, capitalized at £1,400,000 sterling, approximately \$7,000,000, is prepared to supply all the oil needed for British battleships.

"Oil Processes Limited" has been incorporated recently at Ottawa and has a charter that enables it to enter all sorts of business, principally fuel, of oil products to the building of ships and railroads. The head office is to be in Ottawa and Ottawa men are named as the directors, while in Montreal are Perkins, Fraser and McCormick, the legal advisers. However, it was said in Montreal last night that the real control is held by English and French capitalists.

The company recently acquired the shale lands of Senator Donville of Rothesay, N. B., at a cost of \$400,000. These shale lands, situated in Albert county, some eighty miles from St. John, are said on expert opinion to contain at least 1,000,000 tons of shale. From this the company expects to manufacture cement, sulphate of ammonia and oil for various purposes, principally fuel.

It is said that when the concern is thoroughly established there will be work for 8,000 men.

The lands are on the line of the MacKenzie and Mann Railway, and adjacent to shale lands owned by the railway magnates.

## SCOTT ACT RAID

## IN FREDERICTON

\$600 Worth of Liquor Seized in a Hotel—Suburban Trains Layoff Causes a Furore.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 30.—(Special)—The police raided the Commercial Hotel last night under a Canada Temperance Act warrant, and seized liquors of various kinds which are valued at \$600. Two wagon loads were taken to the police station.

The announcement made this morning that four suburban trains in the I. C. R. between Marystown and Fredericton, are to be taken off after Sunday, has been received with indignation by the public.

H. F. McLeod, M.P., boasted in a speech at yesterday's convention of the Conservative party, that in twelve minutes he had a similar order issued last week cancelled. His remarks were rather inopportune, and today he has been told pointedly to get busy and have the trains restored.

## APPOINTED AUXILIARY

## BISHOP OF CHATHAM

Rome, Jan. 30.—The appointment of the Rev. Louis J. O'Leary, chancellor of the diocese of Chatham, N. B., as titular Bishop of Hierapolis, Asia Minor, and auxiliary Bishop of Chatham was signed today by the Pope. His Holiness also granted several audiences.

## AGRICULTURE

## Why Not Farmers' Associations for Marketing the Product?

—Expert Tells What Has Been Done Elsewhere—Maine

Farmers Get \$1.66 a Barrel for Potatoes.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 24.—The Maine farmers averaged \$1.66 a barrel for their potatoes according to figures brought out at the potato growers' convention here this week. C. E. Embree spoke for Farmers' Associations for marketing the product, and said much of interest to the five growers. He said, in part:

Farmers' Associations for marketing the product. Why not? Farming is a manufacturing proposition. The farmer manufactures the product from the soil. Why not sell it in the most direct way possible? If there is any doubt as to the ability of the farmer to market his product through his Farmers' Association, why should not the same doubt exist relative to other lines of trade?

In late years there has been a great awakening among the farmers of the whole world. He has seen a great light and is profiting thereby. In proof of this we might point to the Houlton branch, the Central Maine Co-operative Association, the California Fruit Exchange, Burlington County Farmers' Exchange, South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Eastern Short Vt. Produce Exchange. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Association of Georgia and many others, including the Farmers' Union of Maine and its 28 affiliated local exchanges.

Less than two years ago there was but little co-operative activity in Maine. An evidence, however, of the Maine farmers' desire to market his product and purchase his supplies through a Farmers' Association has been organized 80 local organizations, a state central body and a state central supply house.

Potato houses have been erected at New Sweden, Stockholm, Easton, Kingman, Wytopick, Clinton, Brooks and Bridgton. The Clinton Farmers' Union has installed machinery for a grain mill and Bridgton is about to follow Clinton's example.

While a number of the exchanges have not increased their membership, the membership of the whole 82 exchanges have been increased five times. A few have increased eight times while others have increased ten times.

Time will not permit us to go into the work of the organizations in Maine. However, considering the unfortunate conditions with which we had to contend, it is truly wonderful how well the business like the farmers has accomplished the work he set himself to do.

When the agricultural department of Maine announced his intention to organize a state-wide farmers' movement, he was thought to be a stupendous proposition, and that the promoters of the movement would go down under the load that they had placed upon their own shoulders. This was not the case, and it would be hard indeed to find any movement of the kind in our country which in so short a time has progressed so rapidly as has the farmers' movement in Maine.

We will not discuss the Maine movement further at this time, but turn our attention to the older organizations in various parts of the country and prove by them that farmers can successfully market their crops through a Farmers' Association. First we will consider the business transacted by the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange of Freehold (N. J.).

The Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange started business in July, 1908, with a paid in capital of \$7,000 and a membership of about 800. The first year's business amounted to \$45,444.11. This business has increased every year, amounting to a total in the five years of \$5,874,004.25, with an average expense of 10 per cent.

The average price paid the farmers amounted to 60½ cents per bushel or \$1.06 per barrel. For the six years previous to the organization of the exchange the average price paid the farmers amounted to 49½ cents per bushel or \$1.17 per barrel.

South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, Woodstown, N. J.—This association was organized in 1908 and the business transacted since by the year amounts as follows:

1908.....\$ 855,240.49  
1909.....444,092.64  
1910.....877,588.75  
1911.....784,746.00  
1912.....705,220.90

Total.....\$3,124,186.73

Frank Davis, manager of the South Jersey Farmers' Exchange, says: "There is no question as to the success of Farmers' associations in New Jersey."

Long Island Potato Exchange, Riverhead, N. Y.—The Long Island Potato Exchange was organized in 1908. The gross business per year of this association is not available at this time. However the gross business for the year 1913 amounted to \$268,903.80.

The more important articles marketed and bought are as follows:

Potatoes.....\$198,002.89  
Fertilizer.....23,727.98  
Feed.....55,025.14  
Seed potatoes.....16,169.35  
Flour.....4,215.78

The prices received by the farmers who were members of this exchange averaged Mount Holly, N. J.—This organization

about 75 cents per barrel more than was received by the Maine farmer.

Burlington County Farmers' Exchange, Burlington, N. J.—The figures in detail are missing and only the business for 1913 can be given at this time and this business amounted to \$276,917.07, about one-half as much as in ordinary years on account of the fact that the potato fields in this section of New Jersey yielded only a 50 per cent crop owing to frost.

Eastern Shore, Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.—The success of this association has been remarkable and it is to be regretted that all the figures are not available. However, the secretary and treasurer's reports for 1913 are as follows:

Gross sales of produce, 10.5-4,240,514.39  
Gross sales of produce consigned.....894,209.44

Total.....\$4,634,723.83

Seed potatoes purchased for mem.....50,897.66

Printed papers.....97,708.70

Berry crates.....11,501.79

Total.....140,108.15

Gross sales for year 1913.....4,788,910.98

Gross sales for 1912.....3,684,740.99

Total.....\$1,099,169.90

Packages of produce handled:

Barrels sweet potatoes.....996,994

Barrels cabbages, onions.....981,463

Miscellaneous.....5,853

Total.....2,154,689

California Fruit Exchange, (Report of Dr. C. Harold Powell, Manager)—In 1908 this exchange marketed 41,000 crates of the total citrus fruit in California, while in 1913 they marketed 61 per cent of the total crop. In 1913 the total crop was estimated at 94,000 carloads, or 18,000,000 boxes. In 1913 the heavy winds of November destroyed 10 per cent of the crop and the unprecedented freeze of January still further reduced the crop to only 12,405 carloads were sent to the markets. However, by the excellent management of the Exchange much fruit was saved that under the old conditions would have been lost.

The total gross sales of the Exchange in 1913 in spite of the short crop amounted to \$18,000,000 and this business was carried on at an expense of less than 2 per cent as compared with 20 and 30 per cent before the Exchange was started.

It is interesting to note that the Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange mix all their fertilizer which amounts to 6,000 tons and these goods are used by their membership of 1,270. To mix this amount of fertilizer they have 20,000 square feet. The paid in capital stock is now \$75,000. One-third of the profit of this was returned to the members in a dividend of six per cent, and the remainder went to swell the surplus.

The manager of this report says: "Ten years from now the farm product of the whole country will be marketed by co-operative associations and you are the vanguard now."

## SUCCESSFUL CAREER

## OF ALBERT CO. MAN

Tribute to Late Lovett M. Wood.

Editor-in-Chief of the Seattle Trade Register.

Under the caption "Lovett M. Wood answers last call," the Trade Register, Mr. Wood's paper in Seattle, says:

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our editor-in-chief, Lovett M. Wood, who answered the last call in Shanghai, China, on Friday, Jan. 9, from causes as yet unknown here, but probably as a result of impaired vitality caused by damaged digestion aggravated by the severity of the Oriental climate, which is indicated by letters from him received here since he died. The cable announcing his death was wholly unexpected, and came as a shock and surprise to his family and friends. According to the latest cable advice he was given a Scottish rite funeral last Tuesday in Shanghai, and his ashes have been forwarded to Seattle by express for interment here.

Lovett Mortimer Wood was born Feb. 25, 1858, at Albert, Albert county, New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, where he was reared and spent the early years of his manhood. He received his common school education at Albert, but his higher education was acquired at the Mount Allison Academy in Sackville, New Brunswick.

When a young man Mr. Wood started the Maple Leaf, a weekly newspaper, at Albert, which he continued to publish there for about eight years until failing health compelled him to dispose of that

## HE WANTS TO FARM

## IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Francis M. Bamford Objects to \$330 an Acre for Poor Land in Ireland.

Francis M. Bamford, an Irishman from County Down, thinks the price of farm lands in his native country at \$330 an acre is a tall order, and has written to James Gilchrist, superintendent of immigration, that he intends to try New Brunswick in the spring. He enclosed the following cutting from The Newry Reporter of Jan. 30:

"At a public auction of a farm containing five acres, at Moneyroff, Castlebar, on Jan. 16, Michael Lavery, solicitor, of Lisburn, was declared purchaser at £335, or at the rate of £67 an acre" (which reduces to about \$380). "There is only one house on the farm and this is not at present in a habitable condition, while the land is described as coarse and unsuited either for growing or cultivation. Nevertheless the competition to acquire it was keen."

"I believe," said Mr. Gilchrist, "we wouldn't think of putting a settler on a farm like that at all, and the price in this province runs from about \$5 to \$10 an acre—the higher price for pretty nice farms, too."

Mr. Bamford intends to leave Belfast for this country on Feb. 28. His family will follow him.

## TWO SCOTT ACT

## INSPECTORS FOR

## QUEENS COUNTY

Gagetown, N. B., Jan. 28.—Queens county council met in annual session here last Thursday, presided over by Warden Bayard Slipp. Two Scott act inspectors were appointed for the county, one at Hampton and one at Chipman. Besides the general appropriations, \$100 was voted toward the fire apparatus fund; also the amount to cover the expense of such officer. The business of the session was concluded Wednesday evening.

I. Flower, of Central Cambridge, was appointed auditor in place of J. R. Dunn, who had served in that capacity for some time, but declined to act longer as such officer. The business of the session was concluded Wednesday evening.

The high tea and entertainment given under the auspices of the Episcopal church on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., was most successful, rewarding the promoters to the extent of about \$70, for the church fund. At the entertainment the plays were well acted, and the club singing and Scotch songs rendered by Miss Ina Hogg were exceptionally well done.

Lionel Briggs has returned from visits at St. Andrews and New York, and Mrs. William McKinnon, of Indian town, is in the village and will return to her home after the funeral of her sister, Mrs. George Allen.

## APOHAQUI WOMAN

## BADLY INJURED

Apoahqui, N. B., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Samuel Gamblin met with a serious accident yesterday. While returning from the post office she slipped and fell on the ice, broke her hip badly. Mrs. Gamblin is 58 years of age and is considered to be in a serious condition.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 30.—The Moncton Board of Trade supports the action of Premier Fleming in an effort to secure extension of the local parcel zone beyond twenty miles. The question was brought up last night and a resolution adopted. Several favored extension of zone for local rates to fifty miles. It was said that a twenty mile zone might be practicable in densely populated sections of Ontario, but not in New Brunswick.

## REAL ESTATE

Herbert Guernsey, the Englishman who has made several investments in real estate in the city on Saturday. He said that there is much still to be done if St. John is to maintain its lead as the principal maritime port, and urges that the greatest effort should be made to extend harbor facilities with all possible speed.

Two farms in Kings county, each consisting of about 100 acres with buildings, have been recently sold by A. Burley & Co., one to a Saskatchewan man and the other to a person in England. The firm reports several inquiries respecting the purchase of holdings.

Every room in a house, even in winter, should be thoroughly aired at least once a day.

## JEMSEG HOME

## DOUBLY BEREAVED

J. R. Colwell, Dropped Dead While Dressing to Attend Funeral of His Son-in-Law's Mother.

Jemseg, Queens Co., N. B., Jan. 26.—J. R. Colwell, of this place, died suddenly last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Orchard. He was dressing to attend Mr. Orchard's mother's funeral which was to take place from their home, so Mr. Orchard's mother and Mrs. Orchard's father lay dead in their home at the same time.

Rev. J. B. Colwell is holding special meetings here. He called home to attend his father's funeral and is now the guest of T. L. Dykeman.

Mrs. C. G. Colwell, who has been ill for some time is now very low. Her little daughter, Phyllis, is now the guest of Mrs. Olmstead's parents, Rev. B. and Mrs. Colwell.

Glenn Dykeman, from St. John, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dykeman.

## EARTH FLOORS FAVOR HENS.

Contrary to general belief, it has been found in a test made by the West Virginia Experiment Station that hens do better and lay more eggs in poultry houses with natural earth floors than with board floors. The experiments were continued during two years, and the earth floors were on a level with the outside and of hard, wet clay ground. A raised gravel floor would undoubtedly have given even better results. The unflooring pens were warmer.

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