

AN ITALIAN SONG

DEAR is my little native vale. The ringdove builds and murmurs there: Close to my out she tells her tale To every passing village...

(Born July 30, 1763; died December 18, 1855.)

THE MOUSE, THE BIRD, AND THE SAUSAGE

ONCE upon a time, a mouse, a bird, and a sausage were together. For a long time all went well; they lived in great comfort and prospered so far as to be able to add considerably to their stores...

Influenced by these remarks, the bird set morning to bring in the wood, telling the others that he had been their servant long enough...

And now what happened? The sausage started in search of wood, the bird made the fire, and the mouse put on the pot, and then these two waited till the sausage returned with the fuel for the following day...

The bird picked up the mouse, and flew sadly home, and told the mouse all he had seen and heard. They were both very unhappy, but agreed to make the best of things and to remain with one another...

A PROFITABLE SIDELINE

Just what China can do in different branches of industry is told in the story of a little model district in the metropolitan province of Chihli. Kaoyang is the name of the district, and it is a small agricultural community...

STRAWBERRIES ARE PLENTIFUL

Strawberry Cups. A quickly prepared and delicious dish may be made by removing the centres of cup cakes, filling each with a mixture of chopped strawberries and almonds, and keeping each with a mould of whipped cream.

Strawberry Ice Cream. Mix together three pints of thin cream, two boxes of hulled and washed strawberries, which have stood in one and three quarters cups of sugar for one hour, two cups of milk, and the juice of one lemon. Strain carefully and freeze.

Strawberry Shortcake. The ingredients are two cups of pastry flour, three teaspoonsful of butter, one egg, and sweet milk to make a soft dough. Toss on a floured marble or pastry-board and shape round and about one inch thick. Place in a buttered pan and bake in a quick oven.

Strawberry Preserves. Take large strawberries not extremely ripe, weigh equal quantities of fruit and best sugar, lay the fruit in a dish and sprinkle half the sugar over it; shake the dish a little that the sugar may touch all the fruit.

Strawberry Preserves. (Another method) Weigh equal quantities of fruit and sugar, and put them together over night. The next day boil the strawberries long enough to scald without skinning them, six or eight minutes after they begin boiling. Then skin them out, and boil away the syrup half an hour; then pour it hot upon the strawberries.

Strawberries Canned. Pick over, wash and stem the berries. Use a colander or sieve in washing them in order to prevent handling or bruising. Place the rubbers in position and fill the jars with berries, packing them as tightly as possible without crushing.

Make a syrup of one cup of sugar to four cups of water. When the sugar is completely dissolved and the syrup begins to boil, fill the jar with the boiling syrup. Adjust the top and partially tighten. Place jars upon rack or many folds of cloth in a large pan and fill with hot water to within a couple of inches from the tops of the jars. Cover the pan and boil for sixteen minutes. Remove the jars, tighten the tops and set the jars to cool away from draughts.

Strawberry Pudding. Cut thin slices of bread, butter them and lay them in a pudding dish alternately with strawberries stewed quite sweet and while warm enough to melt the butter but not hot. Make the last layer of fruit. Let the pudding stand two or three hours, then serve with sugar and cream. If desired the pudding may be ornamented by covering with the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs mixed with two tablespoonsful of sugar and enough of the fruit juice to color the whites. This mixture should be spread on just before serving.

Strawberry Mousse. The ingredients are one quart of cream, one box of strawberries, one cup of sugar, a scant quarter box of gelatine, two tablespoonsful of cold water, and three tablespoonsful of hot water. Wash and hull the berries; sprinkle with sugar; let stand one hour; mash and rub through a fine sieve; add the gelatine which has previously been soaked in cold water and dissolved in hot water. Set in a pan of ice water and stir until it begins to thicken; then fold in the whipped cream, put in mold, cover, pack in salt and ice, one part salt to three of ice. Let stand four hours.

Strawberry Drops. The ingredients are half a pound of powdered sugar, half a pint of fruit juice, the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Mix all together and drop onto pans. Bake or dry in a very cool oven.

THE EVAPORATED APPLE INDUSTRY

With the apple picking season close at hand and the large quantities of apples grown in Canada, a more timely bulletin than one on the Evaporated Apple Industry, written by Mr. C. S. McGillivray, Chief Travelling Inspector of Fruit and Vegetable Canners, and issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, could hardly be devised. It speaks of the old time methods when apples were cut into sections and hung up to dry, and then, with many illustrations and drawings, describes in full the progress that has been made in the process, the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the evaporated apple, the implements that can be used, and the structures that are advisable for manufacturing on a scale of different dimensions. The bulletin remarks that the industry is only in its infancy in Canada, but is of great value and importance and open to extensive development. It gives the results of many experiments and, in short, in plain and explicit language, explains very fully the operations that are necessary to bring the evaporated apple up to the highest standard of commercial excellence and nutritive value. The bulletin can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

PILOT OF CANADA'S CONSCRIPTION

THE Honorable Charles Joseph Doherty, member of Parliament for the St. Ann's division of Montreal, is Minister of Justice in Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet. When the pending conscription measure becomes law in Canada, the enactment will be entrusted not to the military authorities, but to the Ministry of Justice. Upon Mr. Doherty will fall, therefore, the ultimate responsibility for the application of the conscription to Canada. The now diffuse opposition will converge upon him, in his onerous position, he will need all the fortitude which distinguishes him and all the support which the law-abiding can contribute.

With the prominence of his responsibility clear to him, he presumably designed the machinery of the conscription bill so as to make less difficult his task of administering it. It is inherent in him to minimize the feature of coercion and to emphasize the provision for dealing with all proper and pertinent objections. Indeed, on June 29, 1917, in the Evening Post, over his signature, he stated: "The proposed measure in no way specially affects the people of any province, race, creed, or class. It bears equally and evenly on all Canadians in all parts of Canada. . . . Neither is the measure inspired by punitive intent. . . . Nor will its application produce any punitive effect. Its provisions for adjudication as to claims for exemption put that adjudication in the hands of local tribunals in each province. The method of appointment of these tribunals is such as to secure to the individual an absolutely fair court, familiar with his surroundings and appreciative of his viewpoint." These assertions specifically contradict the allegations made by the opponents of the measure, and indicate concisely the nature of the opposition.

Many of the people of Quebec believe the measure is directed against their province, their race, and their religion. (The president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. James F. Wattens, the Federation of Labor of British Columbia, and the only labor member of Parliament—the member for the district of Missisquoi—profess to believe that the measure is intended to exploit the laboring class. Most of the opponents of the bill affirm that the measure cannot bear equally and evenly on all Canadians, as the rich may utilize the elaborate system of appeals to delay their being drafted, whereas the poor cannot afford to hire counsel for this purpose.)

A distinct feeling of satisfaction exists that the final word in regard to the application of conscription rests with the present Minister of Justice, a man whose qualities fit him equally to enforce the law while tempering it with sympathy devoid of weakness, and free from partisanship. The place Mr. Doherty holds in the esteem of his fellow members of the Conservative party has been determined by the exercise of these qualities. He is that rare phenomenon in political life, a man greater than his reputation. He is not a parliamentarian, but a judge to whom party profit weighs lightly against justice and principle. While yet in his thirties, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court Bench of the Province of Quebec. That high position he held with distinction for fifteen years, and when he relinquished it the judicial habit had long been fixed in him by the mordant action of time. That habit pervades his silences and his speech. He is the negation of Celtic impetuosity. Some time ago, in the post-prandial oratory of a Canadian press dinner, after he had duly stated that, assuming such and such facts were established, he would do so and so in a certain matter; if this contingency and that arose, provided that no better way-out of the difficulty presented itself, and provided that his future course in this matter would not thereby be prejudiced, a speaker spoke of Doherty as the gentleman with the indeterminate sentence.

When he went to Ottawa, the Conservative party was still in opposition, and members of a party in opposition find themselves frequently in need of comfort and of counsel. To Doherty they turned, and few ever had recourse to him in vain. This was one of the reasons, and by no means the least, why the selection for Cabinet office of the wise and helpful member for St. Ann's was by every one regarded as certain, when Mr. Sir Robert Borden was placed in power by the election of 1911. It was in the nature of things, too, that Doherty should become Minister of Justice; an office endowed with the prestige of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Alan Aylesworth, and other great figures in Canadian history.

In England, some years ago, a Canadian was asked the usual English question: Do Canadians not think the Irish people are incapable of self-government? My Canadian friend replied that there were in Canada three descendants of Irish farmers who were, respectively, at the head of the greatest railway, of the highest court, and of the judiciary system, and, if the Staughnessys, Fitzpatricks, and Dohertys could govern Canada, why not Ireland?

Like a new planet the House of Hughes recently swam into human vision, only to suffer speedily an enobred but happily partial eclipse, which, however, was serious enough to make most of us thankful that we were not named Hughes.

WRECKED ON THE NILE AMONG CROCODILES

A dramatic story is told through the Agency of the adventures of Sir A. Sharpe, late Governor of Nyassaland, who has arrived in England after a six months' journey in Central Africa.

At the end of May, while passing down the Nile at a point north of Fashoda, the steamer belonging to the Sudan Government, by which he was a passenger, was wrecked and sunk during a violent storm. The vessel, *Zimara*, was caught broadside and completely blown over, those on board being thrown into the river, which was about a mile and a half wide, with many crocodiles.

There were ten passengers, and of those Major Thomas, D.S.O., Captain Smith, and Sergeant Williams, of the Sudan Service, were drowned. Sir A. Sharpe sank with the ship, and was rescued by clinging to a piece of wreckage. All his belongings, including maps and photographs, were lost. His personal attendant was also drowned. Scarcely a month after the wreck the Sudan and Egypt are marvellous. All tribes in the Upper Sudan are very quiet and loyal, and the last successful expedition against the Nueras has shown that, even in a time of war, the administration is perfectly able to maintain local order.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cure of my wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN, Metapedia, P. Q. Aug. 31st, 1908.

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