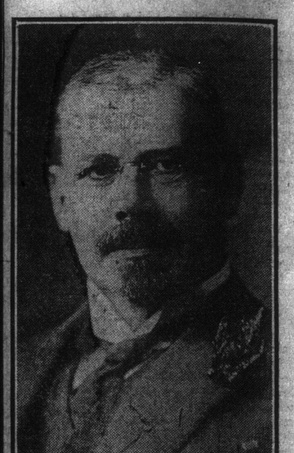
about the National Transcontinental Railway: "The railway is as good as any that exists on this continent. Its successful operation will contribute much towards a solution of the transportation problem which economists say is at the root of many of our economic ills."

* * *

Through the generosity of the late Mr. James Lowell and Mrs. Lowell the Historical Society will be enabled to erect a memorial on Caton's Island to mark the site of the first European settlement, in the year 1611, in the province of New Brunswick.

* * *

The definite announcement that a modern hotel to contain one hundred and sixty rooms is to be erected at the corner of Germain and Princess streets, running through from the latter to Horsfield street, and that the actual work of construction will be begun this summer, indicates a very substantial gain in the value of building permits in St. John for the year. It is also good news for those engaged in the building trades, as well as for the citizens generally, who feel it is time the city was provided with a great modern hostelry.



Dr. Murray MacLaren, St. John, president of the Canadian Medical Association.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—The foreign mission office of the Presbyterian church in Canada has issued the following:

"At present there are two men from Asia Minor soliciting funds in Canada, and this office has information to say that they are not worthy of help. These men bear letters signed by leading citizens and ministers who had no other information about them than that they were satisfied with the credentials they carried, and therefore, commended the object of their mission. We have information which shows clearly that they are impostors. One of them showed us his book, and he has a large list of persons who have given him money."

"You will be rendering the church a service by warning persons not to contribute to any of these men from Turkey or Persia, no matter how piously they talk, nor what letters they bear, unless they are endorsed by this office. It is a great pity that ministers and college professors and other will lend their names to men whose case sounds worthy, and whose credentials read well, but of whom they know nothing."

You will be rendering the generous public of all Christian churches a service by publishing the above caution.

Yours truly,
LEWIS J. KING.

Plaster Rock, July 4, 1914.

Dark.

The dark came as a comforter,
For I was tired of day.
I slipped my working robe and sped
Into her arms to play.

She bathed me in the springs that ran
From a cool crystal sea.
And with a waving peacock fan
She soothed the heart of me.

She told me tales of pine groves deep,
Of cold snow nights of moon.
She rocked me to the drowsy hum
Of bees a-swarm in June.

My thoughts they wandered agile, far,
Like children on a beach.
The gleams, the cares, the frets of day
Dropped far beyond my reach.

Far off my airy spirit sped,
While in the street below
People intent on nothingness
Ran chattering to and fro!

—Laura Benet, in The Smart Set.

Interesting

"Oh, yes, my husband is an enthusiasttic archaeologist." said Mrs. Smith. "And I never know it until yesterday. I found in his desk some queer looking tickets with the inscription, 'Mudhorse 8 to 1.' And when I asked him what they were, he said they were relics of a lost race; isn't that interesting?"

ABE MARTIN

A feller kin go t' a five-cent the-ater when he can't even go home. J. Dwight Moon is slowly recoverin' from his wife's first strawberry short cake.

AGRICULTURE

Back to Nature in Rearing Poultry—Many Think Chicks Hatched Hens Are Superior to Incubator Kind—Four Important Factors—Stock Must Be Good, and Young Ones Must Be Well Fed and Protected.

(Prof. F. H. Stoneburn in N. Y. Sun.)

Chicks hatched and reared by hen power are, in the opinion of many experienced poultry growers, possessed of greater vitality and physical vigor than those produced by artificial methods. That this opinion is well founded has not been finaly demonstrated. However, it is true that naturally reared chicks are usually good ones, and it is always good policy to raise a few of them each season. When operating in a small way one may well use this system exclusively, especially if no fall or winter chicks are required.

Hens have been rearing their broods for untold ages, much longer than man has been building brooders. They instinctively give their babies the best of care and when the attendant does his share the results will usually be entirely satisfactory.

On the majority of large poultry farms the artificial brooder is mainly relied upon, but there are many establishments of considerable size where hen brooding is followed exclusively. The detail work of caring for several hundred hens and their families is tremendous, but when a system of management is carefully worked out and all necessities provided the task is greatly simplified. Right here the attendant has an opportunity to make use of his knowledge and experience and, to use an old expression, "make his head save his heels." He can anticipate trouble and avoid it. He can provide comfort and protection and so prevent the losses which invariably accompany careless management.

To be successful in raising chicks by the natural method several factors demand consideration. The chicks themselves must be of good quality; they must be kept comfortable, they must be protected, they must be properly fed.

Regarding the first consideration, little need be said in addition to what has already appeared in previous articles in this series. Weaklings are not only valueless, but they are an actual source of loss. Even if they survive until they reach maturity they are the first to contract any disease which may appear, are usually poor layers, and if by any chance they are permitted to get into the breeding flock they merely produce more weaklings to cause endless trouble. It is always the part of wisdom to promptly kill all inferior chicks at hatching time, and take a small loss then, rather than a larger one later.

It pays to provide comfortable conditions for the growing youngsters. Under this head we may group several important things. First is the matter of guarding against unfavorable conditions of the weather. The coops must be weatherproof and large enough to give the broods a reasonable amount of space when storms prevent them from running outside. It is noticeable that on farms where many hundreds of chickens are reared each year by hens the coops are usually roomy, three to four feet square, and are well built in order to keep the interior snug and dry regardless of rain or wind. Such structures usually have provision for admitting ample light and air, both of which are essential to the well being of their occupants.

Frequently we observe poultrymen adopting a policy of false economy, building tiny coops which are just large enough to shelter the hen and her chicks at night. These may do nicely during fine weather, but when the little ones are compelled to remain under cover during rainy periods they are crowded and uncomfortable, cannot take the exercise they need and the results are apparent in stunted growths and general unthriftiness. A few chicks of this kind will go far toward ruining a promising brood.

The youngsters require shade also. A sunburned yard without sheltering trees, bushes or other protection is far from being an ideal place for adult stock, and much less so for the young. The latter are tender and their coats of down or tiny feathers afford but slight protection against the direct rays of the sun. They must therefore be given access to some shady spot to which they can retire at intervals. The coop will not serve this purpose, as a free movement of air is demanded.

Trees, shrubs or growing corn furnish suitable shade. If these are not available artificial shelter may easily be provided. Elevated frames covered with sheeting, burlap bags or roofing paper are commonly used for this purpose.

Give the chicks plenty of room in the yard or on the range. Overcrowding is a fertile cause of trouble. This must not be construed to mean that it is not possible to grow good chicks in limited space, because it is; a fact which is being demonstrated on unnumbered city and village lots. But the intensive system of poultry raising, the plan which must of necessity be adopted by the majority of town dwellers, demands more work and closer attention to detail on the part of the attendant. A very few chicks can without trouble be reared on a small lot each season, but when the number is increased to the point where the ground is denuded of grass, becomes polluted by the accumulated droppings and infected with disease germs and poultry parasites, trouble appears.

As a general proposition, then, where a large amount of poultry is grown, it pays to give the young stock the greatest possible freedom and so avoid the dangers of overcrowding. When chicks are on a large range they enjoy natural conditions, find much food which they relish and are free from the constant worry of confinement. This means better development, less disease and usually fewer deaths.

The practice of "doubling up" broods and giving each hen more chicks than she can hover and care for is also the cause of much loss. Early in the season the broods should be small, so that all the chicks may find shelter and warmth beneath the hen. As the season advances and the warm weather comes on, the broods may be made larger, since there is less danger of chilling. About fifteen chicks is a good average number to be intrusted to hens like Plymouth Rocks or Orpingtons.

Finally, chick comfort depends to a very large extent upon the characteristics of the mother hens. Nervous, cross, flighty hens are undesirable. Quiet, gentle individuals, which never tread upon or crush the chicks, are always ready to hover them when they become childder or tired, will bring through to maturity a large proportion of the babies intrusted to their care.

Protection from heat and cold, sun and storm has been touched upon. But, unfortunately, this is not all. We must guard against enemies of all kinds—parasites, disease and accidents.

Among the common enemies are hawks, crows, owls, rats, cats, skunks and weasels. These all enjoy an occasional chicken dinner, and they use great ingenuity in procuring supplies.

Many of these are night prowlers and may be successfully repulsed by well built coops which are carefully closed each night. Tight floors and ventilating openings covered with fine meshed wire netting are needed. Of course a good shotgun and steel traps will aid in subduing these raiders, and a well trained dog will do a great deal.

During the daytime the hens will faithfully guard their young, sounding the alarm when any danger threatens. For this reason it is always good policy to permit the hens to range with their broods, or at least give them a lath covered run adjoining the coop, from which they can keep an eye on the chicks. Then provide a number of shelters under which the youngsters can dodge when warned and few of them will be picked up by crows or hawks. A good patch of corn makes excellent cover, and it takes a lively bird of prey to pick up a chicken in it.

Lice and mites do great damage, stunting the growth of their victims if not actually killing them. The various kinds of poultry lice may be easily killed by the use of any good insect or lice killing powder. This treatment has little effect on the blood sucking mites, since these make their headquarters in cracks in the floors or walls of the coops and visit the chicks only for the purpose of securing food. Keep the coops clean, use plenty of whitewash or liquid lice killer and danger from this source will be avoided.

In certain sections of the country the gape worm does a great amount of damage. This parasite is not easily handled, since its life history is not entirely known. Apparently it is carried by the common earth worm, and is found in greatest numbers in lots or fields where chickens have been grown for several successive years.

If this trouble maker appears it is a good plan to temporarily abandon the infected area and rear the chicks on uninfected land. In many cases this scheme cannot be adopted because of limitations of space, and it then becomes necessary to use other methods. The plan usually recommended is to apply a liberal amount of lime to the surface of the land, plough or spade deeply, and grow a heavy crop of green stuff. The writer cannot speak from experience regarding the results which follow this treatment of the soil, but at least it will do no harm and it will prove beneficial in many ways, even if it fails to accomplish the main object.

Many of the most destructive chick diseases are due to the presence of specific disease germs and moulds. This indicates the necessity of disinfecting the coops occasionally and keeping buildings and runs clean and in sanitary condition. This applies also to the various dishes used in feeding and watering. Spraying or washing occasionally with any good disinfectant costs but a trifle, and the practice may prevent contagious disease from securing a foothold in the flock and so escape heavy loss.

The bodies of all chicks that die, regardless of the cause, should be burned. Then they will never aid in spreading disease.

Much loss is caused each season by preventable accidents. Chicks are drowned in deep pans, nails or holes in which water collects after each shower. Swinging gates and doors claim their victims. Loose boards fall and crush the youngsters. The floors of coops located in depressions are flooded during heavy rains and the chicks drowned or chilled. Coop doors are so high from the ground that wet or chilled chicks cannot climb in and are left outside to perish. V-shaped openings in fencing or between the strips on the sides of feed troughs cause deaths by hanging.

It is scarcely necessary to point out methods through which loss from these various causes may be prevented. If one understands the danger he will not permit such faulty conditions to exist.

The fourth factor mentioned food,supply, is too important to discuss in the limited amount of space available for this contribution. It will be treated at length in a later article in this series.

There is a widespread opinion that hen hatched and brooded chicks are not susceptible to the terrible disease known as white diarrhoea, that most dreaded of chicks' scourages. This is not true, but it may be that the percentage of mortality from this source is less than in flocks where artificial methods are exclusively used. There are several sound reasons why this may, be true.

White diarrhoea is a germ disease, the organism being located in the ovary of the mother hen, there infecting certain eggs, which in turn produce infective chicks. The latter spread the disease, and this danger is greatest during the first four days after hatching.

Owing to the small number of eggs in each nest there is less danger of infected eggs being present than in a machine holding 100 to 900 eggs. Hence it follows that there is a better chance of broods escaping the trouble than when many chicks are penned together. And, finally, a single diseased individual does not have such a good opportunity to infect a large number of normal specimens.

The writer does not presume to say definitely that on farms where this disease is present a larger proportion of chicks can be reared if natural methods are substituted for artificial. However, the above line of reasoning may be suggestive and worthy of further consideration.

When cutting new cake, dip your knife in cold water before cutting each slice.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

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Genuine must bear Signature

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Warranted to give satisfaction.

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THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MINORITY REPORT UNFAVORABLE TO CHURCH UNION

Wednesday, July 8.

Notice of motion to memorialize the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada to break off all further movement towards church union was given at yesterday's session of the presbytery here by Rev. J. J. McCaskill. The notice followed a report of the presbytery's committee at the recent meeting of the general assembly. A committee was appointed at the afternoon session of the presbytery to confer with an Anglican synod committee regarding the teaching of the Bible in the common schools.

The presbytery's committee to the general assembly was composed of Rev. T. A. Mithell, Rev. Dr. J. H. MacVicar, Rev. J. J. McCaskill, Rev. M. S. McKay and Rev. F. W. Townsend, ministers, and Dr. Murray MacLaren, Judge Forbes and J. E. Bryant, elders. This committee reported in regard to the question of church union there was a wide divergence of view. Dr. MacLaren and Rev. Mr. McCaskill were of the opinion that the movement was losing force and would come to nothing. Judge Forbes, Rev. Dr. MacVicar and Rev. F. W. Townsend took the opposite view.

Rev. Mr. McCaskill gave notice that at the September meeting of the presbytery he would present a motion that the assembly be overtured not to carry out its present programme in regard to this question which calls for another vote of the people.

The induction of Rev. T. P. Drumm, whose call to the First Moncton church has been sustained was fixed for Thursday evening, September 8, at 7.30 o'clock, Rev. Gordon Dickie to preside and induct; Rev. T. A. Mitchell to address the minister, and Rev. F. W. Townsend to address the people.

Bible in Public Schools.

A memorial was received from the Anglican synod regarding the use of scripture in public schools. In connection with this matter a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. J. H. MacVicar, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, Rev. Gordon Dickie, Rev. Frank Baird, Judge Forbes, and Dr. Murray MacLaren was appointed to confer with the representatives of the synod.

It was announced that the annuity to the Rev. Mr. Mullin had been raised by the general assembly to $200 a year.

A bill for $54.60 due to J. B. Grey for services at Minto was received and ordered paid.

Rev. George Dewar, of Milltown (N. B.), submitted his resignation which after hearing Mr. Dewar the presbytery accepted with regret.

In connection with the congregations at Richmond and Kirkland it was agreed that Rev. Frank Baird, Rev. J. Calhoun and Rev. M. H. Manuel be appointed a committee to confer with the congregations of these two churches in regard to the possibility of a local union.

Morning Session.

The presbytery met in the morning with Rev. T. A. Mitchell, of Sussex, moderator, presiding, and Rev. Frank Baird, of Woodstock, clerk. Those present were Rev. Messrs. R. J. Miller, Richmond; A. J. Langlois, Andover; J. Calhoun, Glassville; W. W. Malcolm, Lorneville; J. C. Mortimer, Hampton; L. J. King, Plaster Rock; A. Cralse, P. E. Island; J. J. McCaskill, Gordon Dickie, J. H. MacVicar, D. O., W. M. Townsend, J. H. A. Anderson, F. W. Thompson, all of St. John, and Judge Forbes, Dr. Murray MacLaren, J. E. Bryant, C. S. Everett and Frank Murphy.

There was also present, Rev. Dr. Chapman, of the Metropolitan Presbytery of New York, who gave a brief address on the work of the church in the New England States, dwelling on the importance of the relation of the rural church to the city.

A call extended to Rev. J. F. McKay, now at Clyde River (N. S.), to the pastorate at Harvey was sustained. He will take up his duties about Aug. 1. Rev. Frank Baird will preside at the induction, and the speakers will be Rev. J. R. Miller, of Richmond, and Rev. W. Fraser, St. Andrews.

Another call sustained was that to Rev. Grover Livingstone, a graduate of Dalhousie University in arts and of Pine Hill in theology. He is blind and is probably the first pastor of any church in Canada to be ordained while so afflicted but is said to be remarkably able having won honors throughout his scholastic career. Mr. Livingstone has not yet been ordained but the ceremony will take place at the same time as his induction at which Rev. J. H. MacVicar will preside, with addresses to be delivered by Rev. J. J. McCaskill and Rev. Mr. McIntosh, of Sackville. His field will be Shediac, Scotch Settlement, and Humphrey, and he will be inducted in his pastorate on next Tuesday.

Regarding a request from the parish of Andover, it was decided to allow a grand of $500 towards the salary of the new minister, Rev. Mr. Langlois, whose appointment was confirmed, and a grant of $800 towards the new manse to be erected. The request of Richmond parish to be relieved of their guarantee of $900 to the augmentation committee.

The sum of $200 was voted to the Stanley circuit for the Williamsburg church. A bill of $108 from George Scott for supply services was ordered paid.

GROWING POTATOES BY ELECTRICITY POSSIBILITY NOW

Recent Experiments May Mean Much to New Brunswick in Time

OTHER THINGS NEEDED

Those Interested in Agriculture Say Better Education of Farmers and the Use of More Fertilizers Come First—Good Opportunity, However, if Scheme is Generally Adopted Following Successful Experiments in Sweden and Great Britain.

Farming with the aid of electricity to run the machinery is new but it is itself old-fashioned compared with the idea of making electricity do the work of the sun in the growth of the crop. Yet that is being seriously put forward by hard-headed men in Ontario where electricity can be cheaply developed owing to the unrivalled power of the "white coal" of that favored province. It is the sequel to an experiment that goes back quite a long way in the relatively new tale of that mysterious power of whose very make-up we know so little in spite of the handy way in which it is now used for the everyday things of home and factory.

Thirty years ago Lemistrom, a Swedish scientist, noted the excellence of crops in north of Norway, Spitsbergen and Finnish Lapland. When these had resisted the destructive night frosts they displayed a degree of development far surpassing those of more southern countries where climatic conditions were more favorable. Lemstrom investigated the matter carefully, and learned that atmospheric electrification played an important part in many phenomena.

Following the results of Lemstrom's experiments British scientists have made practical tests. A number of wires were stretched over a field on poles, something like low-strung telegraph wires, about thirty feet apart. The wires were supported on the posts by high-tension insulators and a generator supplying positive electricity at a potential of something like 100,000 volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential was connected with the system of conductors.

Startling Results.

The results of this experiment were found to be startling. In the matter of wheat the electrified area produced 35½ bushels of Canadian Red Fife per acre as compared to 26½ from an unelectrified plot, and English White Queen gave 40 bushels as against 31, an increase of 40 and 30 per cent respectively. The electrified wheat was found to be far superior for baking flour. It was brighter and better looking wheat. One year afterwards the electrified area produced 41.4 bushels per acre as against 32 in the unelectrified plot. A scientific analysis of the dry glutens in the wheats showed 11.15 per cent in the electrified and 10.35 in the unelectrified.

Strawberries showed a 35 per cent increase; tomatoes a very large increase; mangels 25 per cent increase; raspberries a large increase; cucumbers, 17 per cent increase; cabbages, ready for picking ten days earlier; beans, ready for picking five days earlier; celery, 3 per cent increase; beets, 33 per cent increase; carrots, 50 per cent increase. In fact, in no department was a decrease shown and in all the quality of grains and fruits was greatly improved.

Opportunity in N. B.

It is not every farm that is well placed for a cheap supply of electricity but the province of New Brunswick offers in that an advantage that may some day be turned to account. It was the question of this possibility that was put to an engineer by a Telegraph reporter yesterday and he said that though the potentialities of the supply were in the province all right he shook his head when the idea of their commercial development for the farm was mentioned.

"We shall have to wait and see what they do in Ontario before we can go on with that here," he said. "Yet we have the splendid water power here. The Grand Falls could keep the province supplied with all that is needed for every farmer on the St. John river if he ever got to the state of wanting his farm run by an electrician."

"The appliances? I am quite sure they will be ready long before the farmer is ready to use them. There are plenty of things that could today be run at a profit by electricity on a farm without the new notion of pumping growth into seed beds. All the farm machinery could be run and some of the ploughing and the general work of the farm is now being done that way in some of the state farms, I understand. However, we must wait awhile."

Other Things First.

R. R. Patchell, whose interest in improved farming for New Brunswick is well known, said that he had only heard of the scheme as an experiment for forcing the growth of certain plants. He could not see how electricity worked say as a nitrogenous plant did by the storage of particles from the atmosphere and so acted as a fertiliser for the succeeding plant. Those experiments he thought were the proper work of a government department for they could not in the ordinary course of things be done by the private farmer nor by a combination of farmers. In New Brunswick there was room enough for the development of the ordinary kind of farming before the highly scientific problems were taken up.

He did not wish to say that the province was behind the run of farmers but the local farmer generally was far behind the local mechanic in his adoption of labor saving devices. These could be much extended. Perhaps before electricity was taken up the value of modern fertilizers could be made plainer to the farmer. It was far easier to cart a load of superphosphate to an out of the way farm than to wait for the installation of expensive machinery for transmitting electric current. But the great need of the farm land today is to get the man who did not know and who did not care to awaken to the possibilities before him. Nowhere was there a better chance for the small farmer than in New Brunswick.

Don't take too many chances with spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths, swellings and of lameness. Use the old reliable remedy—

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It has been used by horsemen, veterinarians and farmers for 35 years—and it has proved its worth in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Bickerdike, Alta., Jan. 29, 1913.

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$1 a bottle—6 for $5, at druggists—or write for copy of our book "Treatise on the Horse" free.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A. 76

B. & O. LOOKING THIS WAY FOR POTATO TRADE

Agricultural Expert Believes That New Brunswick Potatoes Can Be Imported to Take Place of Sweet Potato of South.

That the agricultural possibilities of the maritime provinces have attracted widespread attention is proven by the presence here of Porter Wallace Post, agricultural expert for the Baltimore & Ohio railway who was sent down here to report more particularly on fruit and potato growing facilities. Mr. Post was for years a member of the West Virginia University staff and is an recognized authority on agricultural topics. His brother, Clarence T. Post, is well-known as a writer for the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Post made a particular study of the Annapolis valley and district around Digby and, will it is understood, report favorably on the possibility of opening up a larger trade between the maritime provinces and the central States. Of more interest to New Brunswick perhaps was his investigation of the potato trade and he is a firm believer that the potatoes here can be successfully sent into the Southern States where the sweet potato is grown.

$25,000 FIRE AT DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie, N. B., July 7—In a short time this afternoon the principal industry of the town was wiped out by fire, when the large mill of the Dalhousie Lumber Company caught from the firebox, and despite all efforts that could be made, was totally destroyed. The mill was comparatively new, and was valued at about $25,000. The flames burned fiercely and practically the whole population of the town gathered to watch their progress. Fifty men are thrown out of employment temporarily, but the announcement has already been made that the mill will be rebuilt. The loss is well covered by insurance.

The Restigouche circuit court was in session today, with Judge Crocket presiding. The famous Thibault insurance case from Campbellton was booked, but at the last moment was settled out of court.

At the July meeting of the Restigouche county council, in session here today, the only business of importance outside of routine was the decision to call a new election in the parish of Durham, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of two councillors for alleged corrupt practices, the writs to be issued within a month.

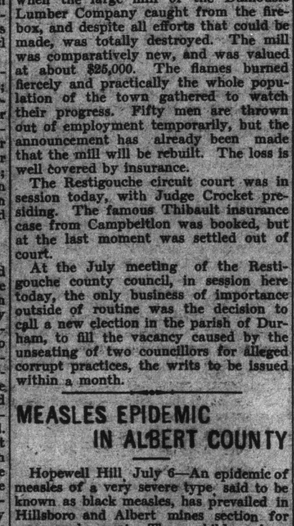
MEASLES EPIDEMIC IN ALBERT COUNTY

Hopewell Hill, July 6—An epidemic of measles of a very severe type said to be known as black measles, has prevailed in Hillsboro and Albert mines section for some weeks past. Three children have died of the disease and some grown people have been very ill.

John Edward Daley of Albert, died at the home of Trueman Douthright there on Saturday, after a long illness. He was about forty years of age.

Accepts Truro Call.

Fredericton, July 7—Rev. E. C. Hartley, of Houlton (Me.), has accepted the unanimous call of the First United Baptist church of Truro and will enter upon his duties on Sept. 15. Rev. Mr. Hartley is a former pastor of the George street Baptist church here and is a son-in-law of Ludlow Yerxa, of this city.



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CONTAINS the active principles of Dandelion, Mandrake, etc. and is an old fashioned remedy that has been on the market over 50 years and cannot be displaced because of real merit.

As a Blood Purifyer—a cleanser of foul stomach and tongue—cure for headache and biliousness it has no equal.

Specially valuable at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish from indoor living.

25c. at your store. Family size, five times as large $1.00.

THE BRAYLEY DRUG CO. Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Deadshot Wormstick Candy for Children 10c. Safe and sure. 5

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

EFFICIENT HOUSEKEEPING

BY HENRIETTA D. GRAUEL.
(Domestic Science Lecturer.)

KEEPING FOODS FRESH WITHOUT ICE.

The care of foods in the home is a problem that has solved itself to some extent in the last decade. At least it is not so serious a question as it was, for the food supply is more easily reached by both city and village dwellers daily. This allows purchasing perishable foods in smaller quantities and more frequently where one has no refrigerator.

Ice is one of our greatest blessings in summer weather and cool running water or a cool basement are in the same class. After once having these comforts it seems as though it would not be possible to do without them. Yet there are thousands of women who have kept house for years and never have had ice or a basement for cooling and preserving food. It is not economy to do without these things, but it is good to know that it can be done.

Some foods have better keeping qualities than others; with meat, lamb, veal, young chickens and fish are most troublesome to keep.

If meat is to be kept any length of time it should be well cooked, as this destroys all germs and bacteria. After it is cooked it must be kept so no more can reach it by being closely covered. However, it must not be absolutely air-tight and it must not be covered until it is quite cool. As often as any of the meat is used it should all be heated, as this heating is really the best preservative.

The best receptacle to keep any food in is unglazed crockery. Lettuce, radishes and such fresh vegetables should be wrapped in heavy, wet paper and placed in a wet, empty flower pot with a cover over it.

Milk will keep sweet longer in a large vessel than in a small one. The best way to keep it without ice is to pour it into an unglazed, wide dish or crock and cover it over with a sheet of cotton. This cotton permits the air to reach the milk, but keeps out all impurities. Set the crock in cold water in the coolest spot you can find.

Almost everything can be canned now and this is the best means of saving left-over fruits.

Where you have a cellar, but no ice, keep it cool by airing it for an hour every morning and then, before the sun grows hot, close it as tightly as possible. See that it is well screened from flies and as clean and sweet as it can be made.

If you have no cellar, but have a yard, look for a shaded place and have a hole dug there and walled with unglazed brick. Fit this with a trap door and inside place a zinc or sheet iron box with a close cover. In this you can place a crock of butter a dozen or two of eggs and a pot of cream and keep them reasonably cool. Such a receptacle is called a "camp-box."

If you live within reach of ice by all means try to have a refrigerator, for you can save the cost of ice and its container many times over by buying food in quantities. Many neighbors share their ice-boxes and this is sensible co-operation. If you plan to do that have a refrigerator with two food compartments, and the ice well in the centre. Place it in the basement or on the back porch so each can use it without intruding on the privacy of the other. Order enough ice to keep the box cool all the time and use care in selecting your foods.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Windows and bureau drawers that open stiffly should be rubbed with dry soap.

A fine grater is better than a knife for removing the surface of anything that is burned.

To heat dishes quickly don't put them into a hot oven, but let them lie for a minute or two in hot water.

In buying brooms do not select those of a green color, for they do not wear as long as those of a natural shade.

For nice dish rags, sew two little salt bags together. They will last longer than an ordinary rag or cheesecloth, etc.

To remove the stains from fireproof dishes which have become brown from baking, soak them in strong borax and water.

In cooking fruit it takes nearly twice as much sugar to sweeten it if added before cooking. Cook first, then sweeten to taste.

Layer cake should be used alone as a dessert, while spice cake, hermits, cinnamon buns, or pinwheels go well with cocoa or chocolate.

With cold meats, serve uncooked green vegetables, such as lettuce, chicory, celery, endive, or celery and apple mixed, with French dressing.

At afternoon or evening affairs, serve sandwiches with salads, and hot buttered rolls or biscuits with creamed dishes. With sugared fruits, serve unsweetened crackers or very plain cake.

Semifitted bodices are coming in in Paris. Frequently they are finished with low-waisted sashes.

So marked is the demand for all-white effects that even lingerie dresses have white instead of colored girdles.

An ingenious two-in-one costume for the summer is equally appropriate for sports or for an afternoon call.

Anything that's pretty may be used to trim the underbrim of the fashionable plateau or Niniche hat.

Sheer embroidered linen and white tulle are used for many of the new lingerie frocks.

Wedding veils may be very unconventional indeed—and Russian and oriental effects are particularly favored.

When a child gets too big for rompers she should be dressed in plainest little frocks of linen, chambray or gingham.

A good furniture polish is made with equal parts of sweet oil, chloroform and alcohol, shaken hard; rubbed on quickly, then polished by rubbing hot.

Spinach should e washed in many waters immediately upon being brought in from the garden or market, and then placed in a cloth and laid on the ice.

Flies can be driven out of the house by making the rooms very dark, excepting the out of doors. The flies will be attracted to the light and crawl out.

Should a leakage occur in a gas or water pipe, temporary measures can be adopted until the plumber arrives by applying a mixture of soap and whiting.

When canning peaches, pour boiling water over them and the skins will slip off easily, leaving the fruit smooth and perfect. This method can also be used with tomatoes.

White clothes not in constant use can be kept white by using borax powder freely. Put it on the tops of window frames, on top and under the surbase, in closets and every crack.

A common brass cuphook, such as is used in china cabinets and on cup racks, can easily be screwed into the end of a broom handle, making an inexpensive and handy broom hanger.

When canning boiling hot fruit drop a silver knife in the jar, and thus effectually prevent breaking. Take the knife out when the jar is nearly full, fill up, and seal as usual.

If a recipe calls for sour milk and there is none at hand, sweet milk may be soured by adding a little vinegar or lemon juice and letting the mixture stand for a few hours.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Paint marks can be removed by soaking them for a short time in benzine or turpentine, then rubbing them with emery paper or a little pulverized pumice stone.

Fruit jars should be sweet and clean before they are put away. Put a pinch of soda in the jar when you give it its final rinsing. This will destroy all old flavors.

If dumplings are kept boiling steadily from the time they are in the pot until they are taken out, they will be much lighter. Do not take the lid off oftener than necessary.

The important point about cooking peas is to have plenty of water, boil rapidly and drain as soon as they are done. Peas cooked in this way will retain their color and sweetness.

To prevent jam or marmalade or anything of that kind from burning, find it very good to butter the bottom of the preserving pan before putting the contents into it, writes a contributor to the Philadelphia North American. This also prevents their boiling over.

Curtains or stair linens to be washed should first be laid in cold water, then wrung from cold water and placed in very hot water, in which a goodly allowance of kerosene has been poured.

If you want to get your money's worth when using the oven of the gas range, plan a combination of articles to cook at one time. When you wish to roast a small piece of meat (four or five pounds), you have room for at least two other dishes and shelf space for baking potatoes around the small roasting pan. Dried fruit already soaked is delicious baked. The combination when baking might be roast meat, potatoes, bread, dried prunes or apricots, or baked apples or brown betty.

Many different kinds of cookies may be made from one batch. Use your favorite recipe for white cookies. When the dough is mixed divide into three parts, flavoring one with lemon, one with vanilla and one with chocolate. Beginning with the lemon, roll it thin, cut with round cutter, sprinkle with grated cocoanut, rolling it in; sprinkle others with maple sugar, or on some of the thinnest place a lump of jelly, and place another thin cooky over it and press together. With the chocolate dough frosted cookies can be made; after cutting into shape, bake, and while they are warm cover with icing. Many other varieties can be made, according to what one has on hand.

TO MEND GLASS.

To mend glass: Mix a cupful each of milk and vinegar; then separate the curd from the whey. Mix the whey with the whites of five eggs, beating the whole thoroughly together. When it is well mixed stir in quicklime until it is of the consistency of thick paste. Apply to pieces of broken glass. It dries quickly and resists the action of water and heat. Let the repaired article remain for a few days before using it.—Newark News.

RED ROOF HOUSE.

The small bungalow house may be distinctly unique and original at a very small expense, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Usually this type of house is constructed of cement. Such a house with red-roof shingles, white window sash, and rough brown exterior woodwork, placed with a strong background of trees, is always delightful.

SALTING ALMONDS.

When salting almonds,put the almonds in boiling water and at the end of five minutes, drain and plunge immediately into cold water; then the skins will come off easily, says the Newark News. Do not use much butter and watch the nuts constantly while they are in the oven lest they become too brown.

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