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Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B.

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The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

About the ....House

PUMPKIN PIES.

Ichabod Crane is not alone in his fondness for the "most luxurious of pies." But, as times and cooks improve, a pumpkin pie with the real old-fashioned crisp crust and rich flavor is not often in evidence.

A good pumpkin pie should be half squash—a solecism worthy of Pat—but, nevertheless, true. It should be rich and golden in hue with a shade of red. But how to obtain it?

One woman says, "cut your pumpkin in cubes and put in a saucepan with a cupful of nice molasses; place on the back of the range and let it cook until soft, but add no water, and it will be of the right color and richness when done. Sift and add two eggs for each pie, ginger, salt and nutmeg to taste, milk and sugar until the mixture is sweet enough and thick enough for filling. Bake the crust first and then fill and bake again.

But eggs are high and there is yet another way to make a toothsome pie that will make a hungry man wish a second and even a third piece—if he doesn't say so.

Stew your pumpkin (half of which is squash) until tender, drain and mash with a wooden spoon until soft and smooth. Pour on it about half as much milk as it will need; set on the range and stir until it scalds. For an ordinary milkpan full of pumpkin ready for the pies, roll to a powder four or four and a half crackers. Stir into the warm pumpkin and milk; add two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful ginger, the same of cinnamon, and one cupful of molasses. Stir well, and put it away in the refrigerator or some cool place for a day or two until the various ingredients blend, as the artists say, together. The flavor is much better for standing awhile after mixing than if used at once. When ready to bake make some short pie crust. If you have it use cream for shortening, with a tiny pinch of soda and salt. Roll then, after mixing and kneading quite hard. Don't choose too thick plates for these pies, nor too thin,—just about medium. Then add milk again to your pumpkin, stirring until it is about the consistency of thick cream. Bake until done, and then bake awhile longer. They will be a rich golden brown on top, and have a delicate flavor in which neither spice predominates.

Now if you have more pumpkins than you can use, can them for spring. They will not come amiss.

As your fruit cans get empty, pare and cut in dice a pumpkin. Cook it in water, with sugar enough to be real sweet, and seal up as you would any fruit. At any time it will be ready for pies, only requiring less sweetening.

Our foremothers dried the pumpkin in slices, looking like new moons on poles by the kitchen fire, the same as dried apples. But this is a better way: Cook soft, sift on to flat baking tins, dry in the oven until it is quite hard. Break into bits and put up in paper bags or jars as you please. It will keep as long as glue, which it now resembles. Soak in warm water or milk until it comes back to the resemblance of pumpkin, and make into pies.

Pumpkin sauce and pumpkin brown bread are other dishes easily made, but the first is not delicate in flavor; the last very good.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

How to make silver polish cloths, by a process probably allied to the "witch kloth" of the bazars. Get two ounces of powdered hartshorn and dissolve it in new milk milk. In the solution boil soft cloths for five minutes, drop into cold water, wring quickly, and dry before the fire. After the silver has been washed and wiped in its daily use, rub briskly with one of these cloths and a fine high polish is the result. This does not wear the silver as does the constant use of polishing powders.

Sometimes the fishy smell will cling to knives and forks after oily fish like salmon and mackerel has been served. Cut a lemon, rub them with it, and the disagreeable odor will vanish.

In washing paint, if any scouring preparation is used, it should be applied on flannel, as it is thon less liable to injure the paint.

To cook corned beef and salt hams so the meat will be tender and juicy, put over the fire in cold water and bring to a boil very slowly. Allow it to boil five minutes, skim it, then set on the back of the stove, where it will simmer very gently. When tender, let it cool in the water in which it was cooked. If part is to be eaten hot, send to the table; keep the liquor in the pot boiling, and when the meal is done put what remains back in the pot and let it cool.

Hygienists are insisting so much upon the greater healthfulness of bread that is thoroughly baked that crusty loaves are in greater demand. Even the bakers are beginning to give loaves with more crust and less crumb, and the up-to-date housekeeper bakes small loaves, bakes them in small pans, and prolongs the baking process. The series of loaves baked in the dripping-pan is out of fashion and each loaf demands its own pan.

HANGING PICTURES.

Pictures should always be hung on the level of the eye and not strung up so high that one must crane the neck to see them, or so low that the furniture of the room is continually knocking against them. Gold twisted wire is used entirely, and the size is governed by the weight of the picture. Any good sized picture is hung with double wire, which is suspended from the picture moulding and passed through the screw eyes at the back of the frame and up again to the picture moulding. Passing the wire behind the picture makes it more secure and also easier to regulate in height. Plain brass moulding hooks, two for each picture, should be used, their size also regulated by the weight of the picture. Chains are never used.

If there are a number of small pictures they should not be hung from the picture moulding. It is better to draw the wire tight across the back of the picture from screw eye to screw eye and then hang them on small brass wall hooks or wire nails. Either of these mar the wall very little and small pictures count for more in this way.

WHEN FITTING SHOES.

"People would find less difficulty with ready-made shoes," says an experienced salesman, "if they would stand up to fit them on, instead of sitting down. Nine persons out of ten, particularly ladies, want a comfortable chair while they are fitting a shoe, and it is with the greatest difficulty you can get them to stand for a few minutes, even after the shoe is fitted. Then, when they begin walking about, they wonder why the shoes are not so comfortable as they were at first trial. A woman's foot is considerably smaller when she sits in a chair than when she walks about. Exercise brings a larger quantity of blood into the feet, and they swell appreciably. The muscles also require certain space. In buying shoes this fact should be borne in mind."

PHENOMENAL MEMORIES.

Scientists Who Could Recall Names of 25,000 Plants.

Many of the greatest men have had phenomenal memories. Caesar knew the names of thousands of soldiers in his legions. A modern man of science often has a prodigious memory for special terminology. Professor Asa Gray could at once recall the names of something like 25,000 plants; Professor Theodore Gill can do the same for fishes. Our memory for mere words is in itself much more extensive than is generally admitted. The average well-to-do child of two years of age has a vocabulary of some 500 words, and its father may have the command of 20,000 more. The 10,000 verses of the Rig-Veda have for 3,000 years been accurately preserved in the memories of the Brahmins. Not one Brahmin alone, but thousands, can to-day recite it, word for word. Thousands of Mohammedans, likewise, know the Koran by heart, as all learned Chinese know their classical books. The chiefs of Polynesia can, and do, repeat hundreds of thousands of words in their genealogies—taking days and even weeks for the recitation.

Hundreds of pianists can play all day, and many days, by memory. Chess players have a visualizing memory, while arithmetical prodigies may have any one of the three or a combination of all.

TRY THIS ON YOUR FRIENDS.

The other day Brown and Smith were travelling in the train, when who should get in but Jones, a very old friend of theirs. They hadn't got far when Jones said that, providing they were willing, he would try and give them an electric shock. Of course they laughed at him, but consented.

He then sat in the middle of the compartment and took hold of one of Brown's hands and one of Smith's and told them to put their other hands against the window. This they did. Then Jones slyly remarked:

"Can you feel the pane?"

Brown and Smith recovered from the shock this morning.

The 46 principal British fire insurance companies have a premium income of over $100,000,000 a year.

NOVEL PICTURE OF KING EDWARD VII.

This is a picture of King Edward VII. of England, and was recently printed in the London Tatler. It is entitled "A Royal Buttonhole," and for this reason has been criticised as a misnomer at least. As an artistic arrangement, however, it has been highly commended.

SOME SIMPLE MEASURES.

TO IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH IN SPARE TIME.

Various Ways in Which You May Save a Doctor's Bill and Enjoy Life.

Most of our ailments are slight, and nearly all of them may be kept at a distance by very simple measures. Take chilblains.

These are due to sluggish circulation of the blood, causing congestion of hands and feet. Now, if you happen, on a chilly morning, to have a few moments to spare, do not weaken your heart still further by the usual habit of lighting a cigarette; but raise one hand to the level of the nose, grasp it between the fingers and thumb of the other hand, and slowly and firmly squeeze the blood out from finger-tips to wrist. If you do this every morning and evening during the cold months, you will never have chilblains.

Do you suffer from sluggish liver? Most people do; and, in fact, this condition is the cause of half the ennui we complain of so much. If you have a spare five minutes, and don't

KNOW HOW TO SPEND

it, you cannot turn it to better account than by giving your liver a leg-up, so to speak. Just press your hand heavily on the right side at the lower border of the ribs, and move it down slowly four or five inches. Do this a dozen or twenty times, and you will empty the overfull liver of its super-abundant contents. Not only does this manoeuvre relieve the liver, but it cures heartburn. It also cures cramp in the toe or calf, by removing acidity from the stomach.

Dyspepsia would be as rare as black roses if we devoted a portion of our spare time to preventing it. In nine cases out of ten dyspepsia is due to the food remaining too long in the stomach, fermenting, becoming acid, and causing painful inflammation. Instead of using drugs, which never effect a permanent cure, try the plan of assisting the stomach to get rid of its contents. Place your hand at the extreme edge of the left side, immediately under the ribs or

SLIGHTLY OVERLAPPING THEM.

Then work it round to the right by pressing the fingers as hard as you can and drawing the hand towards them. Or stand with your hands extended in front. Then swing round to the right, throwing the arm forcibly back. Then swing to the left. Then to the right again.

When you have done this one hundred times in each direction, you will be greatly relieved. And if you practise it daily while waiting for breakfast and for dinner you will never experience the horrors of dyspepsia.

If you are punctual at your appointment, and the other party is late, do not fidget, but place your hand at the back of your neck where the hair joins it, and rub downwards. You will thus empty the glands, and prevent them from swelling, and turning into boils. Or put your fingers on the neck at the angles of the jaw, and draw them smartly downwards over the course of the jugular vein. You will remove the use' .o blood from the brain, and make that organ feel light and clear. This will prevent fits of anger, and ward off apoplexy.

ANOTHER EXCELLENT WAY

of utilising spare moments is by taking deep inspirations. Stand with shoulders thrown back, and take a deep breath every minute for five or six minutes. You will astonish every microbe of consumption, bronchitis, or influenze, that may be inside, and they will probably take your deep breath inspirations as notice to quit. If you do this daily, you stand a good chance of escaping most lung diseases.

An admirable practice is that of taking a few minutes' nap whenever you get the chance. Observe your dog or your cat. He lies down twenty times a day, and gives his brain a rest. But the human brain is much more in need of occasional relaxation. Yet not one in a thousand permits it to be completely at rest from the time he gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night. Try this plan, and you will find that you are always fresh and fit for work.

If you have varicose veins, you are almost certain, some time, to be afflicted with incurable ulcers. Elastic stockings seem to hasten rather than retard the coming of

THESE CONSEQUENCES.

Try this plan and you may keep the ulcers away altogether. Whenever you have any spare time on your hands, sit down, and lift your foot on to a chair, or the table, or the mantelpiece. The blood will flow out of the turgid veins, and give you immense relief. By friction from the heel upwards you can encourage the return of the blood to the heart, as well as give tone to the feeble veins.

When the opportunity does not offer for curing your varicose veins, attend to your nose. The nose is not only the seat of cold in the head, but, as one becomes older, it grows rather ill-looking through chronic congestion. Now, you can ward off colds in the head, you can cure them when they come on, and you can preserve the youthful appearance of the nose if you will devote a few spare moments to it every day.

All you have to do is to grasp the tip between thumb and forefinger, and massage the nose upwards to the root. This operation empties the nose of used-up blood, and allows fresh blood to flow in. The consequence is that the nose is always in a healthy condition, and quite a match for the countless cold microbes you breathe into it. And its shape is decidedly

IMPROVED AS WELL.

You could have teeth as white as snow if you cared to attend to them occasionally. Carry a piece of sponge which has been soaked in myrrh in your pocket, and when you are doing nothing else polish your teeth with it. The brushing once or twice a day is very useful, but it is the frequent cleaning that tells.

Why do the teeth become discolored and carious? Because the food which sticks to them decomposes and becomes acid. But this cannot occur if you polish them a dozen times a day. It seems troublesome; but freedom from toothache, and avoidance of the dentist, are an ample recompense.

If you have a weak heart you can strengthen it. In odd moments run upstairs. First do it once, slowly. Later on, twice or more, quickly; and gradually increase the exercise until you can run up and down half a dozen times without becoming breathless. You will soon have a heart as strong as a horse's.

Are your eyes ever tired and painful? They ought to be, for you do not spare them. They require rest as much as any other

PART OF THE BODY,

and if you don't give it to them they will wear out too fast. You could preserve your sight to the last days of your life by closing them when you have no use for them. Talking with a friend, listening to music at a concert, or to a sermon at church, close your eyes. They will be deeply grateful for the attention.

AN ELEPHANT BURGLAR.

ANIMALS AND INSECTS THAT BREAK THE LAW.

Freight Train Held Up by Grasshoppers.—Bees Defy the Government.

"A train 'held up' by grasshoppers!" you may exclaim. "Absurd!" Yet this actually took place in a district of France during the past midsummer. Enormous swarms of grasshoppers invaded the district, advancing in dense masses along the railway cuttings. The countless horde covered the rails, blotting out the track, and succeeded in stopping a freight train near Pamproa. It took a gang of navvies over twenty minutes to remove the slain. The way had to be cleared with shovels, and the wheels of the engine cleaned before the train could proceed.

Greenlaw, in Berwickshire, Scotland, had its manse burgled by an elephant the other day. A circus visited the place and the nefarious animal was left for the night on the green. Early in the morning after the performance he cast off his moorings and strolled off for a tour on his own account. Eventually he came to the manse, and set about to burgle it. He managed to squeeze his way through a small entry which led to the back premises. On arriving at the door of the manse the sagacious animal managed to open it. As the entrance was too small, he got over the difficulty by shoving down a part of the side wall, and he effected an entrance into the kitchen in the same way, by removing part of the wall. After this he breakfasted by helping himself to a loaf of bread and other trifles. The noise awakened the people who were in bed upstairs. They thought that burglars were in the house, and so they shouted for help. Finally, the good-humored burglar was induced by his keeper to leave the premises into which he had broken.

RHINOCEROS TRAIN WRECKERS.

According to a Government report recently published, these unwieldy animals often commit acts of brigandage at the railway stations in the East African Protectorate. Occasionally they occupy a station, and in their curiosity, ravage the ticket-office, and steal tickets which cannot be accounted for afterwards when the officials resume possession.

The obstinate and less intelligent rhinoceros is a bold, bad wrecker of the old style. He lies in wait for the train in some narrow cutting, and there "holds it up." He does this by the simple plan of getting into the track and charging the approaching engine. He usually succeeds in derailing the train, though he perishes in doing so.

Two swarms of bees have been guilty of atrocious conduct in defying the Government of Great Britain. Both swarms are sets of pirates. The one at Pointon, near Billingborough, England, besieged and took possession of the post-office letter box. The postmaster had an exciting time extracting the letters with a pair of tongs. He gradually withdrew them, though the insects had to be shaken off the letters.

The other case is far more serious, and ended in the postmaster-general offering a reward for the capture of the law-breaking scoundrels. They seized possession of the letter box at Mullingar, and resisted all the plans of the post-office authorities to dislodge them. The freebooters would not allow anybody to remove the letters, and a deadlock resulted. Resource was had to the Postmaster-General, who, it was subsequently announced, would reward with fifty cents any person dislodging the bees. This tempting offer has produced no result.

WASP LAMB-KILLERS.

Bee freebooters have been very busy in England this year. A swarm invaded the parish church at Bicker, in Lincolnshire, and turned out the choir and clergy. Some, at Collston, have actually become murderers.

The queen of a cast of bees found her way into the mouth of a ploughhorse and the workers immediately followed her. Ultimately the found their way down the throat of the unfortunate animal and into its stomach. The horse, consequently was put into agonizing pain, and madly rushed all over the fields until it became exhausted and fell to the ground. After several hours of agony it succumbed.

Wasps also have committed crimes as atrocious this autumn. A swarm of virulent and persistent wasps attacked a flock of lambs which were being driven through the Braes of Balquhidder. They followed the flock for miles and were successful in capturing fifty lambs which the wounded shepherds had to leave lying at the roadside.

So bad were affairs in Lincolnshire that all the grocers' assistants were obliged to wear veils to protect themselves from the attacks of the bloodthirsty creatures. The wasps robbed the orchards shamefully leaving behind them nothing but apple shells.

New Mills, in Derbyshire, is besieged by rats. The besieging army numbers many thousands, and bodies of men are at work with rifles shooting shoals of them. The district is in such a state of panic that numbers of people are afraid of opening their doors. In spite of the great slaughter, the rodents have not retired from the field yet.

Crewe and Nantwich mill men are at work with rifles shooting shoals of them. The district is in such a state of panic that numbers of people are afraid of opening their doors. In spite of the great slaughter, the rodents have not retired from the field yet.

A very remarkable crime has been committed by a brigand of a beetle. Mrs. Pegrume, of North Weald, was stung on the arm by some insect, with the result that her arm swelled in an alarming manner. Dr. Fowler discovered, on probing the wound, a live beetle, half an inch long, under the flesh. Apparently an egg was deposited when the sting was inserted, and the warmth of the arm caused it to hatch. The doctor has taken the brigand prisoner.

An orang-outang recently broke out of prison at Sittingbourne, and was not captured until an exciting chase had occured. More alarming still was the result of an accident by which two tigers were let loose in the streets of Ramsgate the other day. The horse attached to the van bolted, and upset the cage containing the wild creatures, causing the folding doors to fly open. The streets had been thronged; inside a minute the crowds of people, aided by the deep growls had vanished. Fortunately the animals were too astonished to emerge from the van.

DISCONTENT.

The same old chorus, year by year,
Man raises, willy nilly;
We roll at summer's heat severe
And grieve when winter's chilly.

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IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND.

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The weekly cost of the war in South Africa is now about £1,250,000.

On King Edward's Sandringham estate no public houses are allowed.

The tonnage of the vessels of the British Empire exceed fifteen million tons.

Bananas with purple leaves and seedless fruit have been introduced into British conservatories.

A turbine steamer, in course of construction, is expected to cross from Dover to Calais in 35 minutes.

Orders for four large steamers of 7,000 tons each have been placed on the Tyne by Newcastle and London firms.

The War Office is said to be considering the training of dogs to carry water and provisions to sick and wounded in time of war.

A thousand graves in the Church cemetery, Luton, have been dug by a one-armed man named Allen, who became grave-digger in 1871, after a mill accident.

Rev. Alex. Connell, of Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, is being freely spoken of as Prof. MacEwen's successor in the pastorate of Claremount church, Glasgow.

The great decline in the price of English railway securities during the last six months has been attracting much attention and creating much discussion in financial circles.

It is a curious fact that the greater proportion of famous generals were, and are, below the average height. Napoleon and Wellington were small men. Roberts is much below the average size, and French is only 5 ft., 6 in. high.

The deputy master of the Mint reports that during the year 1901 the output of new money was beyond all precedent. The number of coins struck was 107,689,518, representing 102 tons of standard gold, 234 tons of standard silver, and 301 tons of bronze. There were also 30,000,000 pieces struck in the colonial mints. The money coined in England alone amounted to £15,776,169.

Nearly 21,000 Great Western Railway employes, or half the population of Swindon, went on their holidays recently, their vacations varying from two days to two weeks in extent. As they mostly began their outing on the same day, twenty-one trains of 488 cars were required to convey them to their destinations.

The departure from the Tyne some days ago of the largest floating docks ever built was witnessed by some thousands of spectators. The pontoon, which has been built by Stephenson & Co. for the Spanish Government, is capable of lifting 12,000 tons, and is 450 feet long and 117 feet broad. It was guided down the river by seven tugs, and on clearing the harbor it was taken charge of by three powerful Dutch tugs. The destination of the pontoon was Port Mahon, Minorca, a distance of 2,100 miles, which was expected to be reached in 25 days.

Make a Test of the Kidneys.

Decide For Yourself by a Simple Experiment if You Have Kidney Disease.

Scores and hundreds of people who are complaining almost daily of backache, pains in the limbs, not unlike rheumatism, and stinging, scalding sensations when urinating, do not know that they are in reality suffering from kidney derangements. Gradually they become thinner and weaker, experience more or less puffiness under the eyes and swelling of the limbs, and feel chronic disease fixing itself upon the system.

It is not necessary for you to undergo an expensive examination to find out if the kidneys are diseased. You can make the examination for yourself. Take a clean glass vessel and allow some urine to stand in it for twenty-four hours. If at that time there are deposits in the bottom of the vessel you can be certain that the kidneys are not in healthy working order. This test, accompanied by the symptoms referred to above, are indisputable evidence of kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

There is no longer any question about the efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a prompt, thorough and lasting cure for every form of kidney disease. Their combined action on the kidneys and liver enables them to cure chronic and complicated diseases which cannot be touched by ordinary kidney medicines. You can depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills every time. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmandson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BEFORE DEAR UNCLE GEORGE HAS DINED, YOU SEE HIM AT HIS WORST.

BUT AFTER DINNER YOU WILL FIND THAT EVERYTHING'S REVERSED.