

Correspondence.

Spicy News Items Gathered by Gazette Correspondents.

Summer Hill.

March 14.—On Friday, the 11th inst., Mr. A. T. Kerr sold at public auction most of his household goods and farming utensils. Mr. Harry Corbett, of Armstrong's Corner, was auctioneer.

Parties have been quite numerous here lately. On Tuesday evening last a number of the young people of this place and Dunn's Corner assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Scott and spent a very enjoyable evening. Dancing was indulged in until about midnight, music was rendered by our popular young violinist, Mr. Lew Dunn.

On the evening of the 4th inst., a number of young people gathered at the residence of Mr. James Dunn and spent a very enjoyable time. The host and hostess entertained their guests in their usual kind and hospitable manner.

Invitations are out for the 12th anniversary marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Donald on the 24th inst.

Mrs. Jas. Hastings, who has been visiting in St. John for some time, returned home last week.

Miss May Dunn, who has been spending the winter with friends in St. John, returned home a few days ago accompanied by her cousin, Miss May Corbett.

Mr. George Doolen, of Oldtown, Me., is paying a visit to his old home in this place.

Mr. William M. Kerr, our enterprising young merchant, purposes building a large and commodious store this spring, as the one which he now occupies is much too small to enable him to meet the demands of his customers.

Mr. Geo. Sutton, our genial and obliging store keeper, has also a full line of goods usually kept in a general store and is doing a good business.

The greater part of the road from Headline to Gagetown is in a very bad condition owing to the great depth of snow which has become very soft during the last few days.

Brookvale.

March 11.—We are having delightful weather and the farmers are busily engaged getting their summer fire wood.

Mr. Chapman has been very busy lately manufacturing snowshoes, which he has no trouble to sell, for the style and workmanship commend itself to the public.

The many friends of Mrs. Daniel Parks will regret to hear that she is quite ill, but we hope for her speedy recovery; for her pleasant manner and Christian character has endeared her to the hearts of all her neighbors, who extend their tenderest sympathy to her in her suffering.

The season for parties in this place is about open and quite a number are talked off.

Cambridge.

Mr. Melvin Hendry, of Central Cambridge is very sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Kenneth McAlpine is reported to be very sick. It is hoped that he will soon be around again under the skillful treatment of M. C. Macdonald M. D.

The members of the W. B. M. A. S. in connection with the 2nd. Cambridge Baptist Church, held their annual meeting on Tuesday evening the 10th inst. A number of speakers were present and at the close a collection was taken amounting to ten dollars, which will be used in Foreign Mission Work.

Miss Annie L. Briggs, accompanied by Mr. Gladstone McLean, paid her parents a visit on Friday evening the 11th inst.

Mill Brook.

The statement made by your correspondent in the issue of the 2nd. inst., in regard to the condition of Mill Brook, mail service was very correct. Since that time we have missed one mail entirely owing to a heavy fall of "the beautiful." Perhaps many of the readers of the GAZETTE are not aware of the situation of this place. It is four miles east of the Narrows and about five miles from the Central R. R.

Your correspondent mentions but one of the many lumber operators of this section. Besides Andrew Lipssett & Son we have four others viz.—Edwin Hughes & Sons, John Wrath & Son, Messrs Thorne & Patterson and Doherty Bros.

Notwithstanding the rough winter, they have succeeded in putting a large amount of lumber on the banks of the stream.

Leaf Photographs.

A somewhat neglected art is that of making leaf photographs. Although so simply and easily acquired, the majority of people have been kept from indulging in this pastime owing to difficulties experienced in procuring the proper materials; but this need no longer be a barrier, as everything required can be procured from any photographer at a cost next to nothing.

Any person following the instructions as given herewith, will be enabled to produce photos of leaves, vines, ferns, etc., in a manner that will surprise the uninitiated.

It is evident that if you take a piece of paper with a surface made extremely sensitive to light, and place it in such a position that the light will strike it with different strength in different places, the surface will undergo a change in exact proportion to the amount of light falling on it. This is the principal involved in making leaf photographs.

The first things necessary will be a few sheets of sensitized photo paper, a sheet of glass five inches wide by six long, and two pieces of glass three wide and five long.

Now, suppose you wish to make a photograph of a maple leaf you will proceed as follows:

Lay your leaf down upon the largest piece of glass, and on this place a piece of sensitized paper (glossy side next to the leaf), upon this a piece of dark smooth cloth, then the two smaller glasses, and clamp the two together at the edges by four spring clothes pins; then place your glass in strong sunshine, leaf side upward. You will soon see the paper darken; and after a few minutes step to one side of the window and examine your print. To do this you remove the clothes pins from one side only, and after taking off the small piece of glass you bend back the paper when the face of the print may be seen, and if not sufficiently printed replace the pins, and place in the light again.

After you have printed as many copies as you wish, they are to be toned and made permanent, or as photographers say "fixed."

To make a toning bath you will want a few grains of chloride of gold, dissolved in water at the rate of one grain gold to one ounce water. In another bottle dissolve 1 oz. of acetate of soda in twenty ounces of water, and label the bottles to avoid mistakes.

When ready for toning, take an earthen dish and pour into it eight ounces of clean water, and then add one ounce each of the gold and acetate. The prints will turn slightly red at first, and then gradually change to a dark brown or black.

When your prints are toned remove them to a tray of clean water while you prepare the "fixing" bath, which is made in the following manner: Dissolve two ounces of hyposulphite of soda in twelve ounces of water and label it "Hypo." Into another tray you will pour sufficient of this solution to cover the prints, and then transfer them from the water to the hypo. Allow them to remain in this about ten minutes, and then thoroughly wash in clean water. The best way to wash your prints is to change them from one tray to another, until you have changed them a dozen times. As soon as they are washed you will lay them back down on blotting paper until dry, when they are to be mounted on cards.

To mount them, take a piece of clean paper, and unto this lay a finished print face down. Coat the back with starch paste and place it on the mount. Rub down flat with a clean sheet of very smooth paper, and you have the picture finished.

If you wish to experiment more largely, take the print as soon as dried and place it in your glass printing frame, face to face with another piece of sensitized paper, and print same as first. You will now have a beautiful photograph with the colors in their proper places. The after manipulation is the same as for finishing the first.

Any person wishing more explicit instructions regarding any part of this work can receive same by enclosing stamp and addressing I. DeWitt Little, Lower Jenneq, N. B.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

Contributed by the I. O. G. T.

I hereby give notice that I have made satisfactory arrangements with the Editor of the QUEENS COUNTY GAZETTE by which this column will be devoted to the interests of the I. O. G. T. I make an appeal to all lodges throughout the county, and all persons interested in Temperance work, to do their part, so that the work may be a success from the beginning. Address all communications to:

ERNEST M. STRAIGHT, Lower Cambridge, N. B.

I have received the following communication from "Cambridge Star":

Ernest M. Straight,

Dear Brother:

I have been directed by this Lodge to make the following report.

During the past quarter we have had six new members. We have had our meetings every Thursday night, which have been fairly attended, until lately we have had the credit system; the leaders of which were, Sisters Lucy Belyea and Ollie Mott. Sister Belyea won with a majority of fifteen. We have now adopted a new plan of entertainment, two leaders are appointed and each in turn entertains. Each night of meeting the leader, who is to entertain the next night, gets all he or she can to promise to take part, for the "good of the order," on the Thursday following. We feel much encouraged by the addition to our members, and hope that others will come in soon.

Submitted in F. H. C.

OLLIE M. MOTT, Sec'y.

Some time ago, I asked the children of the county, to furnish me with composition. I have received a number, and they are so good that I have concluded to have a number of them printed in this issue, and let the public decide as to which is

best. This is the first one that I received written by Florence M. Roberts.

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is a colorless liquid with a stinging taste, burning without soot, giving a great heat, but very little light. It is not nearly so heavy as water and will not freeze exposed to any temperature. It is a very powerful narcotic, that is a deadly poison. Many persons die every year as drunkards. People do not generally drink clear alcohol, but a mixture of that narcotic and water under different flavors. Alcohol is obtained from grains by a process called fermentation; first the starch that is in the grain is turned into sugar; then if exposed to warm air the sugar turns into a gas called carbonic acid gas and alcohol. The former escapes in little bubbles giving the whole the appearance of boiling. Alcohol like all narcotics has the power of creating for itself an appetite. People who are drunkards, did not intend to become so when they first took their social glass. Alcohol is a great curse to our country. It is estimated that in one year about 21,500,000 gallons of intoxicating drinks are consumed in Canada. If people would never touch any kind of intoxicating liquors how much happier they would be, whose lives are now made miserable by its use.

FLORENCE M. ROBERTS.

Alcohol is a colorless liquid with a stinging taste; it burns without soot, giving little light but a great heat. It is lighter than water and cannot be frozen. It is made from grains by a process called fermentation. Rum, whiskey, brandy, gin, wine, beer, cider etc., are composed of water and alcohol in different proportions and with different flavors. Alcohol like all narcotic poisons, has the dangerous power of creating an increasing appetite for itself. It is the bane and curse to our fair land. Where the little finger of war has killed its thousands, alcohol has slain its tens of thousands. It is supposed an Arab named Albusasis, was led to discover it by distilling it from X wine. There are about 21,500,000 gallons of intoxicating drinks consumed in Canada in one year. Many men and women are insane, because they inherit disordered bodies and minds often caused by the drinking habits of their parents; and the descendants of "moderate drinkers" suffer in this way, as well as those of the drunkards themselves. So you see alcohol in any form, should not be taken by any one. Whoever says that we could not get along without alcohol in this country, is a friend of the devil and an enemy to every good thing.

FRANK L. ROBERTS

The following was written by a girl aged ten. I have not the right to use the name here, as the writer did not tell me that I could. This is also true of the one which follows it.

Alcohol is a transparent colorless liquid. It burns with a blue flame, and gives a great deal of heat, but no smoke. Alcohol always comes from sugar. It is a very poisonous liquid. It comes from plants indirectly; by the starch first being turned into sugar, and then into alcohol. The carbonic acid gas, which is produced by the change, escapes in the air, while the narcotic remains in the water. Alcohol is a great injury to the body. It puts the nerves to sleep, and confuses the drinker so that he don't know what he is doing, makes blisters on the tender lining of the stomach, spoils the memory and hurts the one who drinks it. In winter some people take a glass of cider to keep them warm, but in fact, they would freeze to death quicker than one who does not use it. Some people who make wine and cider out of the fruits of their garden think there is no alcohol in the drinks, because they did not put any in; but sugar will turn into alcohol if moistened, and left in a warm place long enough.

Alcohol is made from sugar. Sugar is changed into alcohol by being put in a warm place with some water upon it; then the liquid is distilled until it becomes pure alcohol. It looks like water, but it is not at all like it. Alcohol will take fire and burn if a lighted match is held to it; but you know that water will not burn. When alcohol burns, its flame is blue; it makes no smoke or soot, but does give a great deal of heat. Alcohol will keep dead bodies from decaying. A great deal of this poison is taken in all liquors. Some are nearly one half poison. It is a poison to the nerve and brain.

Alcohol is obtained pure by distilling, repeatedly, such liquors as brandy, rum, etc.

Killed Her Father.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 9.—Sixteen-year-old Sadie Storer is in jail at Huntsville, together with her sweetheart and mother, charged with the murder of her father, A. M. Storer, a farmer. Storer drew some money from the bank at Huntsville and started home. When ten miles from town Storer was shot and killed and robbed of his money. The girl said her father was murdered by a highwayman, but an investigation resulted in evidence showing that the girl had fired the shot and that the mother and sweetheart aided and abetted the crime.

Teacher—what do we see above us when we go out on a clear day? Tommy—We see the blue sky. Correct—And what do we see above us on a rainy day? An umbrella.

Farm and Household.

Poultry Hints.

It is considered a good sign of the up-to-date farmer to have a flock of poultry. The progressive farmer has no use for scrub stock of any kind. Eggs in winter depend on practical conditions. Theory thrives only on paper and in the minds of inexperienced people.

Instead of feeding stimulants as an egg tonic see that the fowls get exercise.

It is being mindful of the small things that prevents sickness and makes poultry profitable. Read and learn, watch and act. One cannot be too watchful and careful.

In bitter cold weather it is a humane thing to do to warm the whole-grain feed in the oven and feed it when it is about blood heat. Hens feed thus go to bed warm and contented. Ice cold grain causes exactly the opposite results.

See that all drinking vessels are emptied at night and replenished every morning. Fowls drink freely of water in cold weather. The man who thinks that snow and ice will quench their thirst will never lose any time counting his poultry profits.

The farmer who has regular customers for his poultry products in winter has a cash income that will show him the real value to be derived from poultry keeping, provided of course he keeps the flock according to the up-to-date methods.

Gather the eggs two or three times a day. Neglecting to do this in cold weather often results in causing hens to become egg eaters.

A regular system of feeding is the only method by which a continuous supply of eggs can be had. On the other hand erratic feeding will upset the egg production of any flock.

Confinement is not injurious to poultry provided the hens are kept at work. If at liberty and well fed the fowls will not roam in search of food. There is no reason why fowls should not be kept in good laying condition enclosed in fences if their wants are satisfied.

If you are at all particular about the profits you should as much as possible attend to all the details of your poultry business in person. Very few persons who are hired for that purpose give the subject the study, care and solicitude necessary for best results of success.

Poultry raising is the part of the farm-work that the wives and daughters can engage in and attend to perfectly, leaving the head of the house to do the heavier work necessary.

The eggs from old hens usually hatch better and produce stronger chicks than do the eggs from pullets due perhaps to the fact that many pullets are not fully matured when they begin to lay. The eggs from pullets will not hatch as well as those from hens, but when the work of raising the chicks begins the ones from the hens will be more hardy and less difficult to raise.

Housework Drudgery.

The thought which is suggested to an observer in riding about a city which is honeyed with apartments and tenements is the enormous waste of force in domestic work. In hundreds of homes within a certain radius such activities, among others, as cooking and laundering are duplicated hundreds of times, involving the services of hundreds of women. The time and effort and fuel required to cook an ample course dinner for one family would be sufficient to prepare a dinner for several families. This individual service is a survival of the time when hoots and butter, weaving and baking were carried on exclusively by individual families. Dwellers in the cities and towns lighten domestic labor by patronizing the baker and the grocer, and the dwellers in even the remotest hamlets now purchase shoes and woven goods made in large manufacturing factories. Domestic work is sure to become more and more co-operative. So slow is the change in this particular that most persons—our critic among them—do not realize the direction change is taking. Family preserving has given way in the mass to canned and bottled fruits and vegetables. Family soap making has also been largely supplanted by canned soaps. The tendency of enterprise is ever to lighten the drudgery of housework.—Vogue.

Breaded Bacon.

Cut bacon or other fat, salt pork in thin slices and freshen by placing in cold water over the fire. When it scalds, remove it, drain and dip each slice separately into well beaten eggs, then roll in very fine bread crumbs. Let lie a moment until crumbs have absorbed the egg then dip again in the beaten egg and roll in fine crumbs. Have ready a little very hot fat in the frying pan and fry quickly, turning until both sides are delicately browned, careful that it does not scorch.

"Mary," said the sick man to his wife, when the doctor had pronounced it a case of smallpox, "if any of my creditors call, tell them I am at last in a position to give them something."

"Oh, Bridget? I told you to notice when the apples boiled over."

"Sure, I did mum. It was a quarter past 11."

Facilitated Transit.—"What a bridge across the Styx?" Charon, the former boatman, winked significantly. "Bicycle," he rejoined, with laconic brevity. "Good roads movement, you know."

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