

BARGAIN

SALE

Coats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Furs, Neckwear, Belts, Hosiery and Underwear.

Everything going at 20 Discount.

Goods all New and the Latest stylee.

MRS. F. L. MOGERS

Main Street

corner

NB

To Ascertain Profits.

London, April 30-- The special parliamentary committee which is investigating the alleged speculation in shares of the Marconi Company recently appointed Chairman Spicer and a former president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, to examine the bank books of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, and David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer for entries in relation to profits in Marconi shares.

A bank manager testified that when the American shares arrived in London, Godfrey Isaacs opened a special account from which he drew \$265,000 between September and November.

COOKING NOTES.

When cutting a cake which is iced put your knife in boiling water for a few seconds. You will then be able to cut without the icing breaking.

When soaking cauliflower prior to cooking it place it in unsalted water. This draws out the insects. If the water is salted the insects are killed, but remain in the vegetable.

When about to roast a joint cover it with a rind saved from a piece of ham or bacon and cook with it on. This will save the trouble of constant basting and will prevent the joint from burning or drying.

EQUIVALENTS.

Sixty drops equals one teaspoonful. Three teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful.

Four tablespoonfuls equal a quarter of a cup or half a gill.

Eight rounded tablespoonfuls of dry material equal one cupful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid equals one cupful.

One cupful of liquid equals two gills or half a pint.

One heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals one ounce.

One rounded tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.

One cup of butter or sugar equals one-half a pound.

Two cups of flour equal one-half pound.

Two rounded tablespoonfuls of flour equals one ounce.

One pint of granulated sugar equals one pound.

One pint of butter equals one pound.

One pint of ordinary liquid equals one pound.

One solid pint of chopped meat equals one pound.

One cupful of rice equals half a pound.

One cupful of bread crumbs equals two ounces.

PROPORTIONS.

One heaping teaspoonful of baking powder to two cups of flour.

One teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a half teaspoonful of soda to two cups of flour.

One level tablespoonful of soda to two cups of molasses.

Four heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch to one quart of milk.

A little over an ounce of gelatine to a quart of liquid.

Distribution Of Pure Bred Male Animals By Department Of Agriculture, Ottawa

Realizing that inability to secure the use of well-bred male animals is at the present time one of the greatest difficulties standing in the way of live stock development in many parts of Canada, particularly in the newly settled districts, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Live Stock Branch, is this year undertaking a wide spread distribution of pure bred stallions, bulls, rams, and boars. The original cost of the animals will be born by the Department and they will be placed in the hands of such local organizations as agree to the conditions governing the distribution. In a word these sires will remain the property of the Department but the local associations will be responsible for their proper maintenance and management under the general supervision of Officers of the Live Stock Branch. In the case of stallions, the members of the associations will also be required to pay a fee covering an annual insurance premium.

All animals distributed will be bought from home breeder and will be Canadian bred. As far as possible, they will be purchased in the province in which they are to be placed. In this way Canadian breeders will receive encouragement and their market will be increased not only directly but also indirectly through the emphasis given throughout the country to the value of pure bred sires. It may be added that it is not the intention to place the animals in districts where a large number of animals of the same class are already owned by private individuals. The aim is rather to aid sections where pure bred sires are lacking and as well to encourage new communities in following a proper and intelligent system in breeding.

All bulls distributed will be purchased subject to the tuberculin test and only stallions which have passed a rigid veterinary inspection for soundness will be selected.

In order to take advantage of this form of assistance, it will be necessary for interested parties, in any section, to undertake the organization of a local association in whose hands such sires as are required may be placed. Complete information regarding the rules and regulations governing the distribution may be made upon application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa. Whenever possible, an Officer of the Branch will render assistance in the perfecting of the necessary local organization.

Valuable Secrets Lost To Commerce

Numerous are the trade secrets handed down generation by generation from father to son, and vast is the capital made out of some of them in the commercial world of to-day.

Particularly, perhaps, is this the case among the numerous manufacturers of piquant sauces and the countless vendors of patent medicines.

But there is also, it must be remembered, another side to the case. Many, alas! are the priceless trade secrets buried far down below the mouldering dust of the misty past, and lost to the world, perchance never again to be recovered.

To cite the first example that occurs to the mind of the writer, for instance what would a Royal Academician of the present day give to be possessed of the secret held by the Old Masters—Raphael, Rubens, Corregio, Van Dyck, and their compeers—for mixing their colors so as to render them imperishable and impenetrable to the ravages of time?

The red colors, especially, of these artists of a by-gone epoch are very bright as bright now as they were three long centuries ago. On the contrary, the colors of pictures painted only a hundred years ago have lost their lustre, and are faded and decayed to a deplorable extent.

Again, in the world of music, the manufactures of violins—Old Masters, as one may justifiably term them, in another branch of art—treasured a recipe for a varnish that sank into the wood of their incomparable instruments, and mellowed it as well as preserved it.

With such extreme, relentless jealousy however, did they guard their great secrets that it, too, is lost, to all appearances, irretrievably.

Rather more than a hundred years ago there lived in a quaint, old world

village in Wales a working blacksmith, who had managed, by some means or other, to bring the welding of steel to such a pitch of perfection that the joint was absolutely invisible, and the temper of the steel as fine as on the day it left the tester's hands. By his process he was able to join the very finest of sword-blades, and after he had finished with them they were absolutely as good and as sound as when they had left the factory.

The blacksmith's fame spread far and wide, and, naturally enough, he attained a great reputation; but he made a point of invariably working in solitude. He was offered large and tempting sums to divulge his secret, but kept it obstinately to himself, and when his span of life had run its course he took it with him to another world.

The ancient Greeks had a substance which we call Greek fire, and which they used in naval warfare.

Their method of employing it was simply this—to throw the substance on the surface of the water, where it flamed up and set fire to the ships of the enemy. What was it? The only known substance of the present day that would do this is the metal potassium, but to set fire to a ship in the manner described would necessitate the use of at least half a ton of the metal. Where did the Greeks obtain the substance they used with such effect? Or how did they make it? If Greek fire was potassium, the secret of the process is another that must be numbered with the lost.

Yet another perennial and evergreen conundrum. What were the Pyramids of Egypt intended for? And how were they erected? With all the scientific and practical knowledge at the command of engineers of the present day, they are not capable of building the Pyramids; in the first place, because we have no machinery of sufficient power to raise enormous blocks of stone such as form them to a height of four hundred and odd feet; and, secondly, we should be at a loss where to obtain the said stone.

Again, there is no granite within fifty miles of the Egyptian Pyramids of the same character as that of which they are constructed.

The man who could disinter the buried recipe for Roman mortar would be bowed down to and worshipped by the builders of the present day. How they made it is a profound secret, and bids fair to remain so.

The mortar is as firm as it was two thousand years ago; it has calmly scoffed at the ravages of time and weather.

The above are but a few—a very few—of the lost and buried secrets of antiquity which modern scientists and mechanics would give much to learn.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, (ss.)

LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO, Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LEAF MULD AS MANURE.

It is a common sight at all seasons to see, in nearly every yard in the suburbs, fallen leaves being burned to ashes. Whether the habit is catching, and neighbor apes neighbor in the matter, or whether mere ignorance of the conservation of soil fertility is the reason, is a much-mooted question. But the practice of burning shade-tree leaves instead of using them as a compost, is a pernicious one, and a wilful waste of natural resources.

There is no common and easily obtainable material more suited to aid in increasing the moisture-holding capacity of soils than dead leaves.

UNPLEASANT RUMORS ABOUT OIL CONTRACTS.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times warns the government that very circumstantial and detailed rumors are being spread with regard to oil contracts for the navy. It adds that allegations are being made of personal connections on the part of the ministers and other prominent persons with would-be contractors.

NO MORE OPIUM THIS YEAR FROM INDIA TO CHINA.

LONDON, May 8.—The government announced that no more opium will be sent from India to China this year. It says it is probable that the traffic in opium between India and China will never be renewed.

It pleases the palate, is a harmless stimulant, and appeals to all lovers of a cup of Tea "in perfection."

"SALADA"

BLACK or NATURAL GREEN. Sealed Packets Only—Beware of Substitutes

THE SUFFRAGISTS OF SANDY CORNERS
Concluded from page 2

The initiative, the referendum, and the recall were becoming as familiar to these women as were their own recipes for gingerbread and hasty pudding. Present-day questions and methods of voting were studied and discussed, and even the laws of the state were being studied and criticized.

But Mrs. Jack had suggested wisely, and knowing the state of mind of the men of Sandy Corners, the women did all their discussion among themselves and talked only about the "sewing" when they mentioned the club at home.

And they really did do some sewing. They sent clothing to the flood sufferers, they dressed dolls for the Hopi Indians, and they sent clothing to settlement houses. All this until the day came when Mrs. Jack felt that the women of Sandy Corners were ready for something definite and nearer to home.

She had known all along that most of the women of Sandy Corners had a special grievance of which they were proud and to which they were loath to speak, but she hardly knew how to approach the subject. After much discussion with her husband, who was a sympathetic though not hopeful partner in her plans, she decided that it could best be done by taking up a course in "Household Management." Then the women might be led to confess that they were not entrusted with funds to manage, and the way be opened for solving the problem.

There was also the fact that the village store ran a gambling machine and sold cigarettes to minors, while the village tavern sold liquor to minors and to drunks. Truly there was work for the women of Sandy Corners, and Mrs. Jack had hesitated as to which ought to be attempted first until a smiling remark of her husband's had helped her to decide.

"Charity begins at home," quoth he, "and if those women can't manage their husbands and get them to hand over money to run the house with, they won't stand much chance against the storeman and the tavern keeper. Let them practice on their own husband's first." Mrs. Jack had appreciated the soundness of her "silent partner's" reasoning, and, consequently, as Ann Amanda and Mary Bascombe entered the cool parlor, the president of Sandy Corners Sewing Club was introducing a white-haired woman with wonderful dark eyes and a beautiful smile who, she said, would talk to them for a little while about "Scientific Management of the Household."

The old lady with the dark eyes and the smile greeted them cordially, and them began to talk very simply and directly. She spoke in general terms of the joy of making and keeping a home; of the all-persuasive power of the woman in home-making; of the importance of conserving energy and so planning the work that waste and weariness might be reduced to a minimum, and power and personality saved for one's family—and then she came right down to practical suggestions for accomplishing those things. "Above all," she said earnestly, "have a definite, regular allowance for household expenses, separate if possible, from your allowances for personal needs, and small, if necessary, but have your definite allowance, however small it may need to be, if you would know the full joy of home-making and attain real efficiency. Manage your home as carefully as you would manage any other business. Housekeeping is an important and exciting business, far more important than any other business and requiring as much ability and care—if it is to be well done. Know the condition of your husband's business as thoroughly as possible and always keep within his income."

The women of Sandy Corners cast furtive glances at each other when "definite allowances," were mentioned, and when the meeting was thrown open for questions and discussion they looked at each other doubtfully. The same question rankled in each mind and each wished that somebody else would give it voice, but not one of them could quite bring herself to speak before

"stranger." It seemed like disloyalty to one's husband, so, after some general discussion, light refreshments were served by Mrs. Jack and the club adjourned.

But between that meeting and the next, discussion and questioning were rife and a vast amount of thinking and planning was done.

Finally Jane Palmerson, who usually said exactly what she thought, came over to borrow some sugar of Mrs. Bates, finding the said Mrs. Bates alone, approached the subject carefully.

"Say, Mandy, how'd you like the meetin' over at the Corners Thursday?" she asked as she sank down on the kitchen step and fanned herself with her sunbonnet.

"Very good; That was a sensible talk that woman give us and I'm thinkin' o' joinin'," responded Ann Amanda Bates warmly.

"Pshaw! You don't say so! Well, I reckon they'll all be glad to hev ye, an' you'll like it more an' more, but how about Ephriam? What'll he think about it?"

Ann Amanda Bates drew herself up and cast a defiant glance through the window toward the upper barn where Ephriam Bates was at work.

"I don't know as it makes a sight o' difference. I reckon I'll do as I please about joinin'."

"Just so!" Surprise, wonder and approval were equally blended in Jane Palmerson's tone, and she gazed at Ann Amanda for a moment before she put the next carefully considered question.

"What d'ye think o' that allowance business, a special allowance for house-keepin' an' one fer personal expenses?"

"What do I think about it?" exploded Ann Amanda. "Why ef I had a reasonable allowance for the housekeepin'—as much as a girl in the kitchen would cost—the other one would take care of itself. It's a clear waste of time an' energy, this sendin' to Ephriam for everything that needs cash—even the fisherman. Besides, 'tain't right, an' I d'know as I'll stand ter it much longer."

Jane Palmerson stared again, and then she drew a sigh of relief and announced the real object of her visit.

Concluded next week.

The Suffragette Reign of Terror

LONDON, May 9.—The Times says that the bomb found in St. Paul's contained dynamite. Some of the cathedral officials, however, are of the opinion that the lever was purposely placed in such a position that the bomb could not explode, and that the real object was to attain notoriety by attracting the attention of the whole nation, without committing actual damage.

LONDON, May 9.—The anxiety of the British authorities over the threatening militant suffragettes to eclipse their destructive acts of the past week was displayed this morning, when Premier Asquith and first Lord of the Admiralty Winston Spencer Churchill, accompanied by their wives, left Waterloo station on the South-western Railway, to proceed to the coast in order to join the admiralty yacht Enchantress, on which they are to make an extended cruise in the Mediterranean.

A large number of naval aides-de-camp, government department secretaries and railway officials, surrounded the party, formed by the cabinet ministers and those who had come to bid them farewell. Beyond these there was an outer circle of detectives to protect the ministers from any undue attention on the part of militant suffragettes or their male supporters. So great was the protecting force in the railway station that any demonstration by the suffragettes would have been impossible.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill intend to inspect the British garrisons and naval stations in the Mediterranean.

A militant "suffragette arson squad" succeeded in destroying by fire a large untenanted mansion near Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire. A quantity of suffragette literature was found scattered on the lawn surrounding the