Board Works
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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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BUSINESS NOTICE

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Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

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A new use for aluminium has recently been reported, and attempts to construct violins and other stringed instruments of this metal have been entirely successful. It is stated that these instruments produce a much richer sound than those which are manufactured of wood, and that this is found to be especially the case with the higher notes.

I believe "winter flavor" is caused by the improper care and feed of the cows. Patrons are not careful enough with the milking and general care of the cow. Often they are fed poor hay to economize. The farmer must be educated more fully in this direction to prevent so called "winter flavor."—Wesley R. Field.

The Bay of Fundy has the highest tide in the world. It rises a foot every five minutes, and sometimes attains the height of seventy feet.

HOUSEHOLD.

BENEFITS OF SUNSHINE.

Are the health and lives of your family less dear to your thrifty heart than the freshness of carpets or curtains? We may be certain that a really intelligent person when driving about any locality whatever, will form a correct idea of the mental status of the housekeepers along the road. Except in midsummer if he sees shades drawn and blinds closed in living and sleeping rooms, he will conclude that, however intelligent housekeepers are in regard to current topics, they are ignorant of the science of life and health, that absolutely proves that the absence of sunshine gives the best conditions for the germs of malaria, diphtheria, typhoid, and consumption. It also lowers the whole tone of the bodily health and induces melancholy. Builders often, too, even anarchists, show their lack of observation. Many a handsome dwelling has the hall and kitchen offices on the south and rooms in constant use on the north side of the house. Animals know enough to seek the sunny side of their shelters. Instinct teaches them, while women, who spend almost all their lives indoors, dwell in sunless, cheerless rooms. As if that were not enough, they must shut out whatever light there is by a superfluity of drapery. Sash curtains, except where needed for the sake of privacy, are worse than useless. Even the wife of the day laborer must spend a portion of the hard-earned money that should go for necessities in tawdry, coarse Nottingham lace that is offensive to the beauty loving eye. Do not shades suffice to keep out the glare of the sun from rooms in constant use? We all know the effect of the lack of sunshine on growing plants, but we ignore its influence upon ourselves.

COMFORT FOR THE INVALID.

Nowhere are heavy draperies more inappropriate than in a sick room. White Swiss, or gold-tinted Madras, are ideal, for they filter the glare and create a sunny effect. Both launder perfectly.

Magazines are the most suitable mental food for the sick. The stories are varied in character, the books light in weight. No gloomy book or pessimistic article should have place in a sick room.

Sameness in dishes is as wearisome as sameness of food. In these days of bargain china and of cut glass every meal may be a poem to the eye. Flowers are the sweetest messengers at meal time.

It is a cruelty to carry woes to the sick room. Unhappily it is too often done. The prostrate one is often the family consoler, as well as a sufferer. No matter. It is wrong to add one trifle to the physically afflicted.

Ventilation is most important, and no sick room should be minus a transom. Four inches up of the window, and four down, with a screen to ward off draughts, is a good rule.

Sun baths are wonder workers. To lift the shades from their grooves is very easy, and the sun streaming in over the bed of a nervous or pain-racked invalid has all the revivifying power of a tub bath, with no danger to any patient.

SHALL WE WEAR TRAILING SKIRTS?

Elizabeth Cady Stanton has started a crusade against the trailing skirts of ladies on the streets. She says:

In the Vienna telephone stations, girls must wear short dresses to prevent their stirring up dust from the floor, which injures the telephone. If it injures the telephone, what about the lungs and air passages of a human being?

If women in business are compelled to adopt a rational costume, why do they not on moral grounds adopt one for the street and the house? If business demands a certain costume on the ground of health why should not morality on similar grounds make its demands in all places:

One never on a dry day sees a woman with a skirt which touches the ground get into a street car or walk over a carpet but they behold, if the sun shines right, a cloud of fine dust rise after her.

If the votaries of fashion remain oblivious to all considerations of convenience, beauty, grace and health, some stringest measures should be adopted to abate this nuisance, which concerns the public as well as themselves. Is a telephone better than human beings?

TREATMENT OF AN OILY SKIN.

A woman whose skin is oily should wash it with a toilet brush dipped in warm suds of olive-oil soap or of pure castile soap, rinse the face with clear warm water, dry it, and apply first cream then toilet powder. An oily skin generally means that its owner is not always fastidiously careful in her attention to it. Soap does not cleanse the face as does an application of cream rubbed off with a fine cloth. Hot water on a cloth gives an impromptu steaming, and a slight one which is often preferable to the more relaxing tub steaming.

FOUR DELICIOUS CAKES.

Walnut Mocha Cake.—Cream scant one-half cup of butter, add gradually one cup of sugar and one-half cup of strong coffee, mix and sift one and three-quarters cups of flour with two and a half level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add this to first mixture, beat thoroughly, then add the whites of three eggs beaten stiff and three-quarters cup of walnut meat broken in pieces. Bake in a shallow cake pan 30 to 35 minutes. Cover with a cream frosting. If milk is substituted for layers a boiled frosting to which is the result.

French Fruit Cake.—Cream one-half cup of butter, add gradually one and one-half cups of sugar and one-half cup milk; add two and one-half cups flour mixed and sifted with three level teaspoonfuls baking powder and one-quarter teaspoonful cream tartar. Beat thoroughly, add the whites of six eggs beaten stiff. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in layer cake pans and put between the layers a boiled frosting to which is added a mixture of French fruit cut in pieces and figs also cut in pieces. Use candied cherries, dates figs, or a little shredded almonds may be sprinkled over the top of the cake before baking or the cake may be frosted. The cream-tartar is used to toughen the white of the egg and helps keep the cake light.

For the frosting, boil one cup of sugar and one-third cup of water until the mixture threads. Do not stir after the sugar melts, but if it appears to granulate around the edges of the sauce pan before the threading stage is reached, dip the fingers into cold water then run around the edges to wash down the syrup. If done quickly there is no danger of burning the fingers. Pour the syrup gradually on to the beaten white of one egg, beating all the time. Flavor with one-third teaspoonful of vanilla. A clear day is better for making boiled frosting than a damp rainy day.

New York Gingerbread.—This is more like a cake than its name implies. It can be made without ginger and covered with a chocolate frosting.

Cream Frosting.—Moisten confectioners' sugar with cream or milk until of the right consistency to spread over the cake. Make the frosting in squares.

Madelaines or Cream Puffs.—To one-quarter cup of butter add one-half cup of boiling water. Place on the range and as soon as the boiling point is reached, add one-half cup of flour all at once. Stir vigorously, remove from the range, add yolks of three eggs and one whole egg slowly. Cool the mixture, then shape, using a pastry bag and tube if you have one, otherwise drop from a spoon on to the baking sheet. Bake in a rather quick oven 20 minutes. Cool, then split open, lay in a teaspoonful of strawberry or preserves or any other kind preferred or on hand then put on a spoonful of whipped cream and press the top on firmly. Now dissolve some confectioners' sugar in hot water and glaze the top.

A variety may be made by filling the puff with a chocolate mixture and serving them with a hot vanilla sauce.

Cream one scant of seven-eighths cup of butter and add gradually one and one-half cups flour mixed and sifted with one and one-half level tablespoons yellow ginger. Beat the yolks of five eggs until thick, add gradually one and one-half cups powdered sugar combine the mixture and then add the whites of five eggs beaten stiff and sift over all one teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a deep cake pan one hour. As very little baking powder is added to this cake it must depend on the ingredients being properly beaten.

VALET'S QUEER DUTIES.

Applying for a situation as valet, a refined young fellow of twenty-five was, to say the least, somewhat astounded after an interview with a companionless English gentleman.

In addition to the orthodox requirements, the latter requested that his servant should rock him to sleep after dinner, a cushioned hammock stretching from wall to wall of his smoking-room being pointed out as his couch.

While gently swinging the net, the valet would perfume the air by smoking scented cigarettes, leaving the room noiselessly with the first snore. For these and other services £150 per year would be given. Did the applicant approve?

Needless to remark, the lover of ease was soon in possession of a dutiful servant.

The Japanese valet of a much travelled gentleman was burdened with many and peculiar duties. Not only did he dress and overlook his master's toilet; from no other hands would the latter accept his daily cup of tea, nobody could make it to such perfection as the jolly Jap, and nobody knew how to serve his bowl of rice with his attendant's delicacy.

An admirable artist, the valet tattooed the body of his employer in all styles of fanciful designs,—fans, umbrellas, scaly monsters in rainbow tints, executed with faithful minuteness. Every patch of skin save the breast and uncovered parts was illuminated, the emblazoned one being proud to be photographed in semi-nude state.

Every few days the Eastern artist painted the bare breast of his employer, choosing some topical or humorous subject, according to fancy. At his death the valet became possessed of £1,000 and much valuable plate in recognition of five years' devoted service.

An advertisement to this effect was inserted in an American paper: 'Wanted, a young gentleman, as valet, educated, refined etc., etc., and able to wear No. 5 shoes and 24-inch corsets." This wearing of the master's tight clothes to ease them of their newness is a great trial to many valets. One who can pinch himself into Cinderella shoes and squeeze his waist within fashion plate limits is indeed a treasure.

Few people care to entrust the writing of their love-letters to others. One valet, however, pens sentiment to the dictation of his employer, the latter observing no embarrassment in revealing his passion to the scribe.

HOW HORSES BEHAVE IN BATTLE.

It is astonishing what a number of people firmly believe that war-horses go well nigh mad with terror when in action, remarked a retired cavalry officer to P.W.

This idea is absolute nonsense for, as a matetr of fact, the trained cavalry horse behaves with the utmost coolness while under fire. For shells he has a perfect contempt. When one drops anywhere near him, he just lowers his head until the thing has exploded. If uninjured, up goes his head with a derisive toss; while even when terribly wounded by a fragment of shell, he remains on his legs until brought down by loss of blood.

War-horses will face a withering rifle fire without showing the slightest sign of fear, nor will they utter a sound when hit. I have even seen riderless animals stop to nibble grass when bullets have been flying about like hail.

But for all his apparent indifference the seasoned war horse takes a most intelligent interest in the progress of a fight. He is familiar with the various trumpet calls, and it is with real reluctance that he turns his back on the enemy when the "Retire" is sounded.

But you should just see him when the notes of the "Charge" ring out! His ears prick up, his eyes dilate, he takes a firmer hold of his bit, and as he gallops among the foe he will frequently utter a piercing scream. A writer has recently stated that the scream is a scream of terror. It is nothing of the sort. A war horse cannot cheer like his rider, neither on he give vent to his excitement by yelling, as a savage does in battle, so he just screams."

Agricultural

A FEEDING EXPERIMENT AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mangels v.s. Sugar Beets for Milk Production.

Chemical analyses show that sugar beets contain a lower percentage of nutritive material than mangels. The main difference in nutritive material, however, is in connection with the fat and heat producing substances, sugar beets containing more of such substances than mangels. In order to test the comparative value of these two kinds of roots for milk production, two experiments, each with different cows, have been completed, and the results of the two experiments correspond so closely that they are of interest.

In each experiment four cows were used. They were selected from the herd in the dairy department, care being taken to select cows as nearly as possible in the same stage of lactation. After a week's preparatory feeding, during which all the cows were fed the same ration, the rations were changed. Two of the cows were fed sixty pounds of sugar beets per cow per day for two weeks, then they were fed sixty pounds of mangels per cow day for two weeks. The other two cows were fed sixty pounds of mangels per cow per day during the first two weeks, and then changed to sixty pounds of sugar beets per cow per day during the next two weeks. Thus each experiment lasted four weeks, and each cow was fed two weeks on sugar beets. In addition to the roots, the cows received a meal ration and what clover hay they would eat, each cow receiving like quantities of hay and meal. In the first experiment, the meal ration consisted of equal parts by weight of peas, barley, and oats, and each cow was fed seven pounds of this mixture per day. During the second experiment, each cow was fed six pounds of bran and two pounds of pea meal per day.

It might have been a better test of the relative nutritive value of these two foods, had no meal been fed; but the object of these experiments was to test the influence of these foods upon the milk flow when fed as they most likely would be in ordinary practice, namely, in conjunction with a meal ration. This seems to be the main practical point at issue, and the question in which practical men are most interested.

Comments.

1. In each experiment there is a slight difference in the total milk yield in favor of the mangels, amounting to 7.50 lbs. in one case and 8.25 lbs. in the other, in the milk produced by four cows in two weeks.

2. In each experiment, cows 1 and 2 started on sugar beets and finished on mangels, while cows 3 and 4 started on mangels and finished on sugar beets. Therefore in the first trial cow No. 1 decreased in milk flow, and cow No. 2 increased in milk flow after being changed from sugar beets to mangels; and both cows 3 and 4 decreased in milk flow after being changed from mangels to sugar beets. In the second trial, however, all the cows gave more milk during the second two weeks than during the first two, but the cows which were changed from sugar beets to mangels made a greater increase, on the whole, than those which were changed from mangels to sugar beets.

3. Everything considered, these experiments indicate that there is very little, if any, difference between mangels and sugar beets as foods for stimulating the flow of milk. It must be remembered, however, that these trials have no bearing upon the relative values of these foods for maintaining life or producing fat.

4. On the College farm mangels have given much larger yields per acre than sugar beets.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

People are generally interested to know which breed lays the most eggs, but comparatively few people know or think of the fact that some breed may yield more food value in weight contained in fewer eggs, than another breed puts into a considerable larger number.

The number of eggs is only a part of what we should know of the egg production, therefore, in order to be able to judge of the relative merit of breeds, the weight as well as the number of eggs, should be known. Then, if the amount of food consumed, is known, the data is at hand to determine which of the breeds have returned the most for food consumed and which one has therefore been the most profitable food producer.

In order to collect some data on this point, the North Carolina experiment station made careful weights of the egs from different yards, for the first six months of last year, and found that the heaviest eggs are from ducks. These weigh nearly two and a quarter pounds to the dozen. The light Brahma lay the largest hen's eggs, and these are one and three-quarters pounds per dozen. The lightest eggs are from Leghorn pullets, a little under one and one-eighth pounds per dozen. On what other article of food will people be content to pay the same price for what may vary over 50 per cent in value? Or what producer or merchantable produce of any other kind will consent to supply all the way up to fifty-five per cent. more than market value and not think to add to the standard price for additional value?

The same bulletin says it is perhaps an open question whether the flavor of articles of food ever reappears in the eggs produced by hens.

The facts will not be denied for milk after a cow has been regaled on a fresh pasture containing wild onions. Neither will it, if the cow is fed turnips or cabbage, within a few hours before milking. The flesh is also probably tainted, and we have heard reports of fried chicken flavored with onion from the recent feeding of the birds.

In March, 1899, an experiment was begun to find if a small proportion of chopped onion salad with the poultry food would flavor the eggs sufficiently to be noticeable, and if so, how long a time would be required to make the flavor noticeable; and, third, how long can the flavor be detected after the onions are left out of food.

The conclusions are that it is probable that no eggs after a week's abstinence are ill-flavored with onions; that flavors can be fed into onions and that to insure fine-flavored eggs it is necessary to restrict runs enough so no considerable amount of the food can be of such a character as to yield ill-flavored eggs.

SEED DEVELOPMENT.

Improvement of seed for all crops is a great demand. When no greater care is given to growing seed than is bestowed upon the general crop, no improvement in seed can be had, and consequently no improvement in the yield and quality of the general crop can be realized.

To conform to the natural demands of the several crops of grains and vegetables produced on the farm in the production of seed, is to insure great improvement in the seed and a necessary improvement to the yield and quality of the general crop grown from such improved seed.

Take corn, and what are the demands made in order to improve the seed? Does not "nature itself teach" that one stalk growing in a place will produce a better growth than if one or two more stalks are grown together with the one stalk? What then are the imperative demands of natural law, in order to the improvement of seed of this great staple?

The rule then to be observed is to grow each stalk by itself, with sufficient distance to insure the most perfect growth and permit perfect fertilization.

Potatoes are capable of like improvement by planting the very best for seed purposes with wide space between hills and when the plants are three or four inches high thin out to one stalk in a hill; this will give the greatest opportunity to grow to perfection, and but one stalk in a place gives a larger and better growth to the tubers and consequently finer and more productive seed will be produced in this line.

YOUNGEST AND SHORTEST.

The Tom Thumbs of the British Army—Boy Hero of the Battle of Elandslaagte.

It may not be generally known that the youngest soldier in the Queen's Army is but nine years of age. Nor is he a make-believe soldier either, for he has been recognized as one of the armed defenders by Queen Victoria herself. His name is James Ewen McNeil, and he is the son of Sergeant-Major J. McNeil, of the Cameron Highlanders. A photograph of our young soldier was sent to Her Majesty by Colonel McDonald, and the Queen sent a gracious letter of acknowledgment.

There are many youthful drummer-boys in the Army, one of the youngest being in the 2nd Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who is but thirteen years of age, and is now at the front. He has been referred to by Drum Major Keene as a "smart, athletic youngster, of whom the battalion is proud."

In the Dublin Fusiliers there is a young bugler boy of fourteen, who was badly wounded at the Battle of Colenso. A war correspondent graphically describes the incident, which speaks volumes for the courage and nerve of this little soldier. He was one of the first to be wounded in the left attack, receiving no fewer than three wounds in the chest and one in his right arm.

One would have thought that the pain caused by such wounds would have fallen. But, like a true soldier, he manfully struggled against his weakness and staggered back to the dressing station in the rear. When the chaplain saw him he asked him his age.

"Fourteen years seven months, sir," replied the wounded soldier.

"Where do you feel the pain?" he kindly asked.

"There is only a stinging in my right arm," came the brave reply.

Mention, too, may be made of Trumpeter John James Shurlock, the boy hero of the Battle of Elandslaagte. This youthful hero of the present South African campaign is but sixteen years of age, but the bravery which he displayed only a few weeks ago is worthy of record here. He belongs to Squadron A of the 5th. Royal Irish, Lancers, and at the engagement referred to shot three Boers with a revolver. "The men of his regiment," wrote a correspondent at the time, "were so delighted with the youngster's pluck and prowess, that when the fighting was over they carried him round the camp in triumph." Young Shurlock joined the Army when he was but fourteen.

It is interesting to note that the shortest soldier in the Army is B. Grace, of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, who is but 4ft. 6in. in height It is strange, too, that this regiment should be able to boast of the record in the other extreme, in the person of Private McCulloch, who stands 6ft. 8 1-2 in. in his socks, the tallest soldier in the Queen's Army.

STILL IN GREAT DEMAND.

The great cities of the world use up an enormous number of horses every year, and these must constantly be resupplied by others from the country or from foreign lands. It is stated that in the suburbs of London alone there are 750,000 horses in use, and that 100,000 horses must every year be sent into these suburbs to take the place of those worn out.

PERFUMED NIGHTCAPS.

Some fastidious women have nightcaps made of white wash lace with a circular pad fastened in the crown. The caps are coquettish and pretty, the lace mesh allows free access of air and the sachet imparts a faint but distinct fragrance to the hair.

Gettysburg, the scene of one of the great fights of the American Civil War, is now the most carefully marked battlefield in the world. Though the number of men engaged on both sides was 160,000, the position of every regiment has been accurately located.

In some countries potato bread is used to feed the horses, especially when they are worked hard in very cold weather. The animals are found to thrive on it, and their health and strength are most excellent.

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