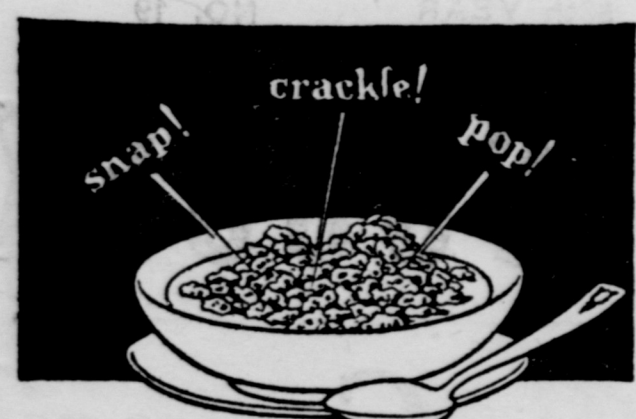


THEY crackle IN CREAM



THERE'S no other cereal like Kellogg's Rice Krispies. Bubbles of rice so crisp they crackle and pop in milk or cream.

Children, especially, like this fascinating cereal. Wholesome, too—let them eat all they want. Fine for breakfast, lunch, or the kiddies' supper. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

Listen!—
get hungry



RAMBLINGS IN LOCAL HISTORY

Shortly after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War efforts were made by the Congress of Massachusetts to secure the aid of the Saint John river Indians. The comment that none knew better than the people of New England the horrors of savage warfare, and that it was far from being to the credit of this state to wish to loose a flood of savagery on the settlements of Nova Scotia.

The most active agent the Americans had at this time in this section of the country was John Allan, who formerly resided in the eastern part of what is now Westmorland county on the road from Fort Cumberland to Baie Verte. Although exceedingly disloyal to the British Crown he had been a representative of Cumberland County in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly. He carried on an extensive trade with the Indians in connection with which he had occasion to visit most of their villages as far west as the Penobscot river.

In consequence of inducements held out by Allan and other American agents, Pierre Tomah and Ambrose St. Aubin, chiefs of the Saint John river, went to the trading post at Penobscot in September 1775, and after some negotiation entered into an agreement on behalf of their tribes. They agreed to support the Americans in consideration of arms and supplies, and also to trade at Penobscot instead of at the British posts.

In reaching this agreement the chiefs were probably somewhat influenced by the fact that many of their people were deeply indebted to the firm of Simonds and White at Saint John, and by dealing at Penobscot they saw a chance to get rid of the old score and start afresh.

About this time the governor of Nova Scotia sent Col. Arthur Gould to the River Saint John to engage the Indians either to remain neutral or to assist in the defence of Nova Scotia. His visit was not without effect and the savages were inclined to withdraw their promised support from the Americans. However, Major Francis Shaw arrived the next spring from Boston and succeeded in persuading them to confirm the agreement made by their chiefs at Penobscot and they entered into a formal treaty with him.

Shortly after this Pierre Tomah, accompanied by a delegation of warriors, proceeded to Washington's headquarters on the Delaware. They were cordially welcomed and entertained with that generous hospitality so dear to the savage heart. To confirm them in their purpose General Washington sent a letter to the St. John River tribes in which he urged them to hold fast to their agreement.

The majority of the inhabitants on the river at Sheffield, Mauderville and the vicinity at this time sympathized

ATTENTION!

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with their Massachusetts kinsmen. This is clearly shown by a resolution passed at a meeting which they held in May 1776, stating that they desired to submit themselves to the government of Massachusetts and that they were ready with their lives and fortunes to share with the Americans in their present struggle however Providence might order it.

The Mauderville settlers in transmitting their resolves to the Massachusetts Congress stated that General Washington's letter to the Indians had set them on fire; they were plundering all the people they suspected of being Tories and it was feared that after that was done others might share the same fate. They deemed it necessary therefore that some person of consequence should be sent among them.

In July 1776 a number of Milicete chiefs held a conference with representatives of the Massachusetts Congress, on which occasion Ambrose St. Aubin displayed as his credentials Washington's letter to his tribe. He then delivered up to the Americans the parchment copy of the treaty made at Halifax in 1760, in which the Indians pledged their allegiance to the King of England in as ample a manner as they had previously done to the King of France.

The following November sixteen Indians from the Saint John river joined an expedition against Fort Cumberland at the head of the Bay of Fundy, the leader of which was Jonathan Eddy. The expedition resulted disastrously to the Americans and the party after some fighting was compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the river Saint John. In an account of the affair written at Mauderville on Jan. 5, 1777, Eddy commends the Indians and says they were exceedingly hearty in the cause and behaved most gallantly. He adds that they were now a little uneasy because no goods had arrived from Boston in accordance with the late treaty.

Of the sixteen Indians who marched against Fort Cumberland at least four were living at Woodstock in 1788. Their names, as written by Eddy were: Att Juennis, Tomo Squatapan, Pierre and Basil Tomer. The two Tomers and Tomo Squatapan (or Thomas Quodpan as Rev. Frederick Dibblee wrote his name) were living at the mouth of the Becaguimac in 1790.

HEALTH

HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

EARACHE

Earaches occur at all ages, but children suffer more frequently than adults. The pain varies from a dull ache to an excruciatingly sharp one. There is no relation between the severity of the pain and the gravity of the cause. A boil in the external canal, which is not as a rule serious, causes a particularly severe pain, while a dangerous mastoid may give rise to nothing worse than a dull ache.

Earache may be due to an irritation or inflammation of the canal which leads from the outside to the ear drum. Any foreign body which lodges in the canal will likely cause irritation. Children are apt to poke things into their ears and some of these articles will swell with heat and moisture, thus blocking the canal and at the same time injuring the lining membrane. Forgotten pledges of cotton wool are not infrequently found in the ears of adults, causing earache. A collection of wax, pressing on the drum, causes pain.

Infections, such as boils in the canal, are particularly painful because the lining membrane adheres closely to the cartilage leaving but little room for swelling. This means pressure and pressure on nerve endings means severe pain. Behind the drum lies the middle ear which is connected with the throat by the eustachian tube. Otitis media, or inflammation of the middle ear is the most common cause of severe earache and it is always preceded by some infection of the nose and throat such as the common cold or influenza. It is especially prevalent in children up to puberty because of diseased tonsils and adenoids, together with an eustachian tube which is comparatively short and wide at that age.

Otitis media should be thought of when the cause is being sought of an unexpected fever, restlessness at night, crying or occasional screaming. Usually the diseased ear is kept next the pillow and the child often pulls at the ear. When the drum ruptures or is opened, (paracentesis) there is immediate relief as the pus escapes and pressure is relieved.

If the infection spreads back, the mastoid becomes involved and this brings the infection close to the meninges or lining membrane of the brain. The pain over the mastoid bone, behind the ear, may be severe or may be only a dull ache.

A well-wrapped hot-water bottle may be applied to relieve the pain. Nothing should be put into the ear, excepting by a doctor's order.

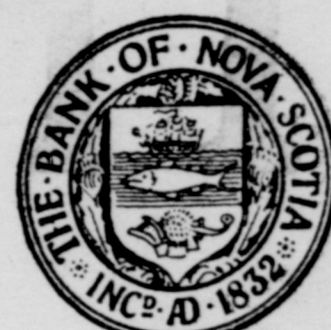
Many earaches and ear troubles in children would be avoided by keeping the nose and throat healthy, by removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids and by the proper treatment of colds. Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 134 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

WILD APPLE TREE MENACE

Wild apple trees are harbours for orchard pests, the codling moth, oystershell scale, apple maggot or "railroad worm," leaf crumpler, various leaf-feeding insects and others. Their trunks, branches, leaves and fruit are breeding places for the pests which spread at will to useful trees. Scattered as they are about the back pastures and along the fence rows of many farmers, these wild apple trees, for the most part, scraggy, un-

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kept, unsightly, and useless for fruit production, are a deadly menace to the cultivated orchards on adjoining fields. But there is one use for them.

Apple wood is good fuel, and this year when snow has prevented many farmers from getting their fuel supply from the forests, consideration might be given to cutting down and utilizing those sources of danger to the home orchards. The Chronological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which writes concerning war on these insects, points out that this winter in New Brunswick the branches of wild apple trees bear large numbers of insect eggs.

presaging a heavy infestation of these insects in June.

DAIRY CATTLE AND GRAIN

With regard to the marketing of grain through dairy cattle, an example is to be found in the largest herd of dairy cattle in British Columbia. This herd is maintained for the purpose of supply at minimum cost 5,700 pounds of milk daily to the provincial mental hospital. Because of transportation costs, grains have higher values there but silage, hay, roots and pasture are each used to advantage in keeping down costs of production. The following concentrate mixture is one

that has been used to advantage:—Oats, 600 pounds; barley, 400; bran, 500; oil meal, 400; screenings, 400; distillers' grains, 400; pichard meal, 300 pounds. This ration, with its 19.77 per cent digestible protein, is only one-third actual grains and is fed in apportionments of from three to fifteen pounds per cow per day, depending on the individual production. The cows produce exceptionally well, the herd having had a yearly average of over 15,000 pounds of milk and 520 pounds of fat.

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Blue and Red Stores



"BAKE A CAKE AT LESS MONEY"
May 11th - 12th - 14th

Schwartz Jaffa DATES 2's (SPECIAL) per pkg 17c	Fry's CHOCOLATE 1-2's (SPECIAL) per cake 19c
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Choice Seeded or Seedless RAISINS 15 OZ. (SPECIAL) per pkg 15c	Nature's Best STRAWBERRY JAM 32 OZ. (SPECIAL) per jar 36c
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Magic BAKING POWDER 1's per tin 36c	Baird's Pure Extracts Lemon or Vanilla 2 oz per bottle 20c
Crown Brand CORN SYRUP 2's per tin 20c	Shelled WALNUTS Yellow Broken 1-2 lb 21c
Maraschino CHERRIES 3 oz per bottle 15c	Primrose Pastry FLOUR 7 lb bag per bag 30c
CREAM of TARTAR 1-4's 1-4 lb 10c	Cow Brand SODA per pkg. 10c

OTHER GOOD VALUES

Fancy Pink SALMON 1's (SPECIAL) per tin 10c	Old Dutch Cleanser (Special) 2 pkgs 19c
Red Rose Coffee 1's per tin 45c	McCormicks Toasted Sodas 10 oz. per pkg 10c
Ivory SOAP 6 oz per cake 8c	Swan Matches 3 boxes 25c
Kellogg's Bran Flakes 2 pkgs 25c	Enos Fruit Salts Large per bottle 89c
	Clubhouse Stuffed Olives 8 1/2 oz per bot 25c

— HONEY SQUARES —

1-2 cup Butter	1 1/2 cups Flour
1-2 cup White Sugar	1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
2 egg yolks	Few grains Salt
1 tsp. of Vanilla	

Combine above ingredients and spread on bottom of greased baking pan.
FILLING—1 cup of Jaffa Dates with enough water to cook. Add 1 cup of Chopped Walnuts to filling and spread on first mixture.
Above all spread on 2 egg whites beaten with 2 (scant) cups brown sugar and 1 teaspoon vanilla.
Cook 1-2 hour in moderate oven.



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Convince YOURSELF

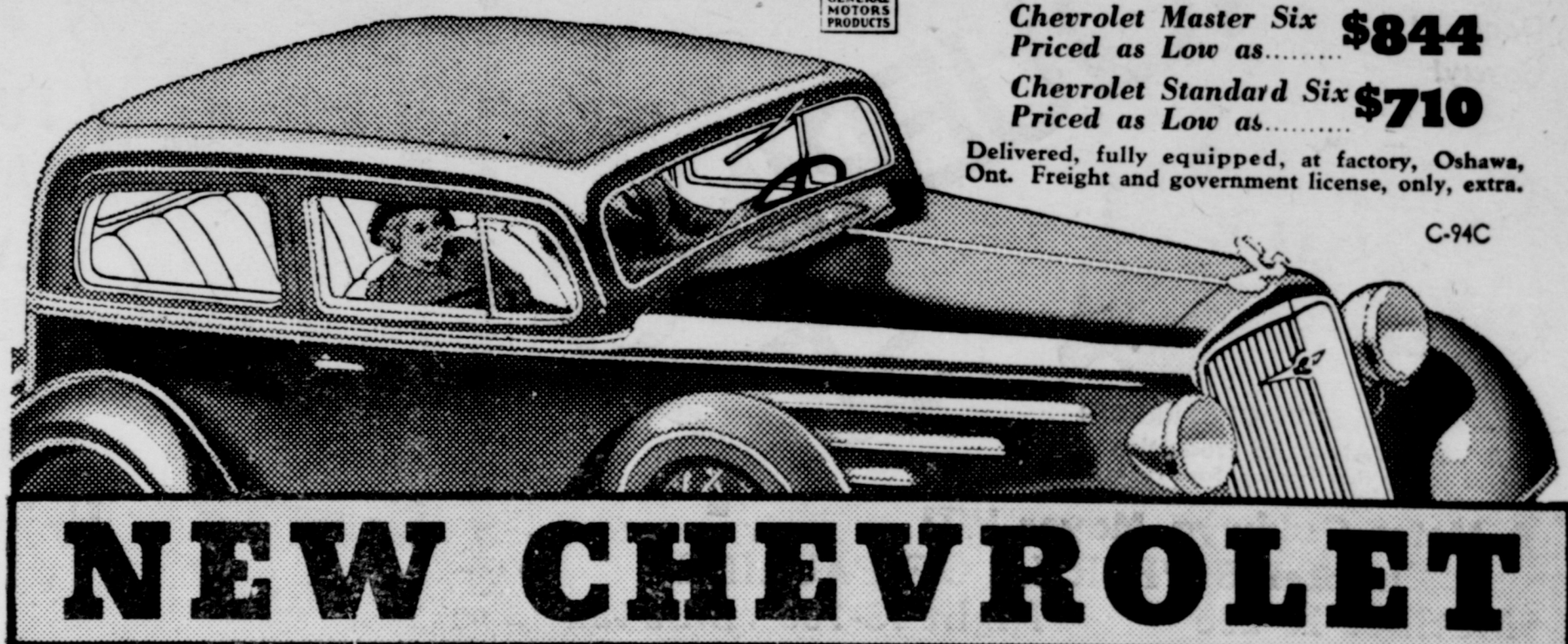
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