

Home made Candy

Treat the folks this Easter-time to candy of your own make! None tastes so delicious, none so perfectly satisfies, none so pure and good for all as the candy you make in your own kitchen. Use Borden's St. Charles when the recipe calls for milk—its creamy richness improves the flavor, adds to the food value of all candy. Here are a few tested recipes made with Borden's St. Charles—try them—they will delight you—

Three Layer Candy

PECAN FUDGE

2 cups granulated sugar
1 tablespoon butter
pinch soda
3/4 cup pecans (broken)
1 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk
1 teaspoonful vanilla
1 tablespoon corn syrup

Place sugar, milk, syrup, butter and soda on stove. Boil until it forms soft ball when tested in cold water. Remove, whip, add flavor and nuts. When creamy pour in buttered pan.

Butter Fondant

4 cups granulated sugar
1 cup corn syrup
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 tall tin Borden's St. Charles Milk
1/4 lb. butter

Mix sugar, milk, syrup and butter. Add salt. Place over slow flame, stir constantly and boil until it forms a soft ball when tested in ice cold water or 238 degrees with candy thermometer. Remove and pour on to a platter which has been slightly sprinkled with cold water. When cool to blood heat, beat with wooden ladle until the whole becomes creamy and firm.

Cream Peppermint Drops

1/2 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk
3 1/2 tablespoonfuls water
2 cups granulated sugar
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
2 drops oil of peppermint

Combine the first three ingredients in a saucepan and boil gently without stirring until a soft ball will form when a little is tried in cold water. Cool till tepid, then flavor, beat till creamy and quickly drop on oiled pans in small rounds from the tip of a teaspoon.

Send for free recipe book to

The Borden Co. Limited
MONTREAL



Borden's
ST. CHARLES
MILK

THIEF WHO ROBBED A POOR BOX IN A NEW YORK CHURCH GOES TO THE PENITENTIARY

New York, August 2—A man who attempted to rob the poorbox of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in the Bronx was convicted and sent to the penitentiary because when he tampered with the poorbox he set in operation a flashlight camera which took his picture. Such precautions to guard contributions to the destitute may seem a bit out of the ordinary, but here in The City of the Six Million they are a necessity. Poorboxes are regarded as legitimate sources of income by a certain class of crooks and unless constant vigilance is maintained, the contributions go to thieves instead of the poor. Just before the flashlight episode, a thief wrenched the poorbox from the wall in St. Francis' Catholic Church in West Thirty-first street. An altar boy saw and pursued him and the police arrested him after a chase of half a mile.

Nor do New York church thieves confine their attention to poorboxes. They steal various other articles, even to hymnals, and rob worshippers at prayer. Recently, the New York Herald-Tribune estimated that the total takings of thieves in this class amounted to approximately \$100,000 a year. The figure, as the Herald-Tribune pointed out, is not exact, as many thieves are not prosecuted, the church officials, particularly when the article taken is of small value, desiring to avoid publicity. That it is not excessive seems probable, as there are 1,200 churches in Greater New York and the thieves are strictly non-sectarian, robbing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches impartially.

Hymnals, prayer books and Bibles often are a part of the loot. Walking sticks, overshoes, coats and hats also disappear. So do pocketbooks. Revivals are looked on as harvest times by the church thieves. Then the congregations are so occupied with the services that they pay no attention to the material things. The thief, seated behind a worshiper,

kneels with the congregation. While apparently praying, he picks up the pocketbook lying on the seat in front, opens it, takes what he wants and disappears.

Many of the thieves that operate in churches are women. The wealthy congregation of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church had an expert woman of good breeding and refinement with a female thief. She was a ment, the wife or widow of a former army officer. Suspicion having been aroused, the police set a watch and caught her in the act of opening pocketbooks. In this instance, however, the purses had contained nothing of value, so no charge could be made against her. Searched she was found to have a half dozen pocketbooks, all of which contained articles of value, and one, a large roll of bills. As the owners could not be found, she was allowed to go. She finally was caught stealing a small sum in another church, served a term on Welfare Island and then disappeared.

Not even contribution plates are safe from the church thief. In a number of instances they have been stripped of their offerings even though unguarded for only a few moments. The contributions, after being received, were placed in a small room adjoining the altar. The police held these jobs to have been especially workman-like since the thief had to operate not only fast, but smoothly. The slightest noise would have betrayed him.

The church thief, when caught, generally only goes to the workhouse instead of the penitentiary, though the men caught by the flashlight invention of a policeman did get a term of ten years. The reason for the lightness of the punishment is not because the courts are in sympathy with the despicable church robber. But the articles taken usually are of such small value that no severe charge can be brought.

TO EXHUME THE BODY OF GAME WARDEN

Houlton, Me., Aug. 1—The Maine Law Court granted the petition of counsel for Harry Wood, of Presque Isle, who was convicted of manslaughter in a trial for shooting a game warden, Lee H. Parker, in Westfield, last September. Wood was sentenced to State Prison for from 10 to 20 years and appealed to the Law Court, bail being furnished pending a decision.

The counsel petitioned that the body of Parker be exhumed and an examination be made to establish the contention of the defence that Parker was not shot by Wood who had left his car looking for deer. Wood claims that his rifle had not been discharged, but that the fatal shots came by accident from a man who was with the game warden and who admits firing two shots from his revolver.

The counsel for Wood argued that the autopsy was superficial and that it was not absolutely established whether Parker came to his death by a rifle shot, or a revolver shot, or from what direction. The county and state prosecuting officers refused permission to exhume the body and the case went to the Law Court, said to be the first case of this kind in this state. The decision practically reopens the case.

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FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 12 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
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- 14 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 15 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 16 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 17 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 21 York and Queen Sts.
- 23 York and George Sts.
- 24 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 27 King and York Sts.
- 28 Saunders and York Sts.
- 31 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 32 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 34 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 35 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 36 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 37 George and Regent Sts.
- 38 King and Regent Sts.
- 43 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 44 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 45 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 46 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 51 King and Church Sts.
- 52 George and Church Sts.
- 53 Union and Church Sts.
- 54 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 55 George Street and University Avenue.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 57 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 112 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.
- 113 Northumberland and Argyle Sts.

A MONTREAL PAPER FAVORS THE BUILDING OF A CANAL ACROSS THE CHIGNECTO ISTHMUS

(Montreal Herald)

The memories of most of us do not go back fifty years to the time when the Baie Verte Canal project was a live political issue. We venture to prophesy, however, that before a tiny portion of the next half century passes, the people of Canada will become aware of where and what, this canal project was and meant. In short, the Baie Verte Canal scheme is now rechristened the Chignecto Canal proposal and the Maritimes, discarding party politics, are showing a determined spirit to demonstrate to the rest of Canada its advantage and to stir the Federal Government to father the project.

H. J. Logan is one of the active promoters and one need know nothing more about Mr. Logan than the success of his efforts to revive our West Indies trade to realize that there is likely to be a stirring of the waters in good earnest.

Our readers will want to know what this Chignecto Canal project means. We cover the subject briefly.

Chignecto Bay and Cumberland Basin give into each other at the head of the bay of Fundy. A fraction over twenty miles from Baie Verte, an arm of Northumberland Strait. The Chignecto Canal will connect Cumberland Basin and Baie Verte.

The country through which the construction would be carried on would present no great difficulties, and we believe the cost would be but a small fraction of any one of our other canal expenditures.

We would not be so greatly interested were the idea one that would be of sole benefit to the Maritimes. Brief study only is needed, however, to convince that this is not a local or provincial concern, but one of national import.

It would shorten the distance by

water from Prince Edward Island ports to Saint John and United States Atlantic ports by six hundred miles, and save the costs of breaking bulk and reshipment by rail.

It would shorten the distance by water from Montreal to Bay of Fundy by five hundred miles and to the West Indies by 400 miles. These distances mean a saving of two days—an important matter.

Apples from the Land of Evangeline; coal from Cumberland and gypsum from Hants; olive freestone from Dorchester; the grind and scythe stones from Cumberland; the albertite, unsurpassed for illuminating purposes, from New Brunswick, could be carried to the markets of central Canada at small cost.

The Saint John, N. B. Chamber of Commerce sums up the advantages as follows:—

"This canal would not only afford the desired facility for transit by rendering it unnecessary to break bulk between the points of shipment and destination, but would remove a great barrier to cheap freights by enabling owners of vessels to secure return cargoes to Ontario and Quebec, and thus build up a mutually desirable reciprocal trade, which may be increased to almost any extent."

Here is something good for the Maritimes and Canada. Every Montreal citizen, no matter what his origin, can give his support unhesitatingly. It is especially a project that the Maritime Provinces Club of Montreal, recently organized, might get behind with all the weight of the great influence of its membership.

The Maritimes may count on the unwavering support of the Montreal Herald, if party politics is left out of their efforts to make this dream come true.

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