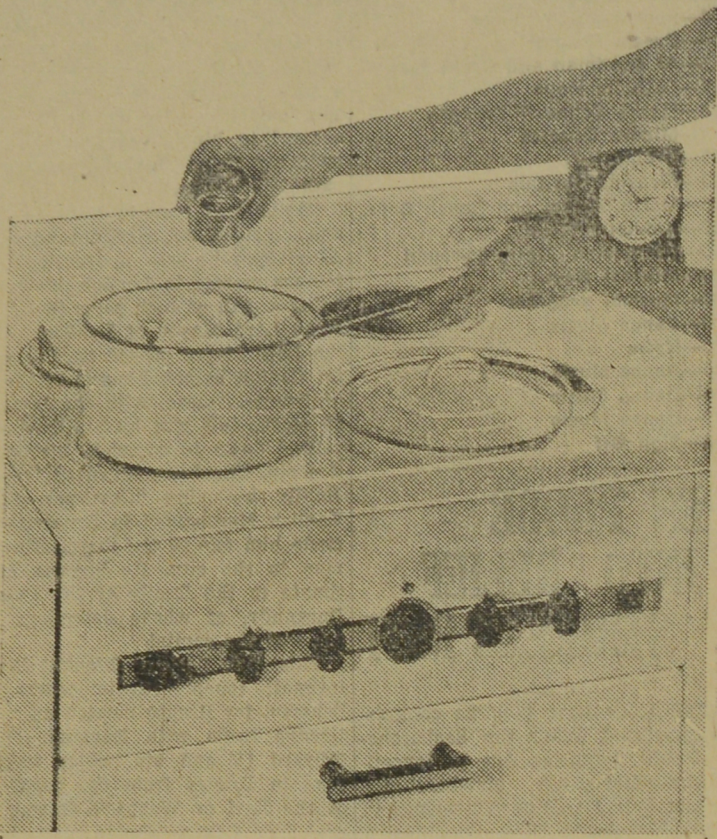


LATEST HOUSEHOLD HINTS ILLUSTRATED

Timely pictures and articles for the thousands of women who are following the popular trend to electric servants

REQUIRES SMALL AMOUNT OF WATER



The modern electric range requires only small amounts of water in cooking vegetables. Vegetables will steam as fast as food will cook with a small amount of water and this method effects a saving of both time and money. Ten pounds of steamed potatoes, for instance, require only two cold water measures, equal to one and one-third cups. Placed in a covered utensil on the large surface unit of the electric range they are cooked on HIGH heat for 15 minutes, LOW heat 15 minutes and OFF 10 to 15 minutes. Heating useless quantities of water is a waste of both time and money.

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MAKE THANKSGIVING FAMILY FEAST

Attractive Cocktails and Garnishes Give Festive Touch

(By Katharine Baker)

Any dinner is improved by a good start with either a fine soup, cocktail or fruit cup. On festive occasions, the first course adds much to the appearance of the dinner table if it has a touch of colour.

Emerald Fruit Cup is one of those clever dishes valued by the small home—it can be made early and put in the refrigerator where it keeps its top form until ready to be served.

EMERALD FRUIT CUP

1 package quick-setting lime jelly powder
2 cups mixed fruit, diced and chilled, (pears, peaches, cherries, pineapple etc.)
1 pint warm water
Dissolve the jelly powder in water, which should be slightly hotter than lukewarm but not boiling. Pour into shallow pan. Chill until firm. Cut into 1-4-inch cubes. Combine with fruit. Pile into sherbet glasses, add-

ing a small amount of fruit juice to each serving. Serves eight.

Cranberries become most decorative and flavorful when made into cranberry molds. They're smartly different, too.

CRANBERRY MOLD

1 package quick-setting lemon jelly powder
1 1/2 cups warm water
1-2 cup canned crushed pineapple
1-2 cup celery, finely cut
1 cup thick cranberry sauce, sweetened
Juice of 1-2 lemons
Dissolve jelly powder in warm water which should be slightly hotter than lukewarm but not boiling. Chill. When slightly thickened, add lemon juice, celery, pineapple, and cranberry sauce. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Serves six. Mold may be also served as salad by unmolding on crisp lettuce and garnishing with mayonnaise.

THE ROLE OF GLASS IN HISTORY

As we pause before a shop window full of imitation jewelry, it is hard to remember that glass beads are not, like so many of our possessions, a modern invention. On the contrary, what a history beads have had! Ever since the days of the Phoenician trader, they have wandered to strange lands; often they were in the white man's kit when first he set eyes on some savage race. For, if his luggage had to be lightened, food or clothing was thrown out first, rather than the beads, which were needed for barter with the savages.

What if, while we are still looking at the jeweler's wares, we see standing near us a group of swarthy, black-bearded foreigners, wrapped in gaily colored cloaks, such as we remember from pictures of the eastern Mediterranean races in bygone days? Perhaps the very Phoenician sailors who five thousand years ago, were the first people to see the sparkle of glass, when they landed to cook a picnic meal, and kindled their fire where its flame chanced to fuse the sandy soil and some alkali substance, till the two melted into a liquid mass. They belong to that race of desert-dwellers turned navigators and explorers, who later in their black, high-sterned ships traded jewelry, alabaster and glass throughout the ancient world; greedy merchant men, with countless gauds, and who brought to the Greeks a more precious possession than any of these—the first alphabet.

What do they make of modern sights; not only the trinkets that caught our attention, but objects that are commonplace to us; the window-pane itself, the windshields of the passing cars, the eyeglasses of pedestrians? For the making of imitation jewelry is but one fascinating branch of the glass industry.

The Egyptians, from all accounts, went seriously into the trade of imitation stones, and made it pay. If we have the good fortune to go to Egypt, the steamer on which we will journey up the Nile will one day tie up at the bank of the river, where donkeys are waiting to take the passengers for a ride of half an hour or so along a raised footpath—a sort of dike—leading across the fields to the ancient tombs, where the walls are painted with scenes of the everyday life of the Egyptians, thousands and thousands of years ago. They are all busily at work, making the fabrics, and jars, and beads, and gold jewelry that are found in quantities whenever their tombs are opened.

It really looks as if the peoples of the East had always found more use for imitation jewelry than we find in the West. There was a triple demand for it; jewelry was, and still is, thought a fitting ornament not only for women but for men, and also for animals. Herodotus, when he visited Egypt in the fifth century, B. C., reports that the crocodiles, animals sacred in the eyes of the Egyptians, were decked out in colored glass earrings. Perhaps beasts of the indolent Orient take more kindly to adornment than would be the case with our sporting pets. Nowadays, over there the people do not treat their donkeys as anything sacred, but they do dress them up with a necklace of bright blue beads.

There is a story that Marco Polo, back from his eastern journeys in 1295, pointed out to his fellow Venetians what a market there was in the Far East, and in Africa for glass beads. If he did, he started an enormous industry; by 1318, the pearl-

makers, or "paternoster-makers," as they were called, of Murano were a recognized branch of the glass industry; by 1764, twenty-two furnaces were working full-blast to supply the demand; in 1814, Burckhardt, traveling in Nubia, reported that each district wanted its own special variety of bead; and got it, too, in packages from Venice, each package marked with a trade name for the bead, and a sample attached outside.

From the days of the Phoenicians to our own times, glass has been turned to every sort of use, and has taken on many beautiful shapes, and colors, and designs at the hands of the workers who blow, mold, cut, engrave, stain or spin it. It has always served many of the purposes that it serves for us and some others into the bargain. Instead of the silver cups that we award horse shows and other competitions, the Romans at their chariot races sometimes presented glass cups as trophies, engraved with a picture of the race, and the winner's name. In Greece cups were often given to the guests after a banquet. At first they probably were wreathed with real ivy till the notion occurred to someone to engrave a wreath round the rim instead. These ancient peoples were lavish with their glass. The Koran mentions a glass pavement in Solomon's palace through which could be seen fish swimming in running water. The Romans, too, delighted in glass tiles on their walk, which leaves only a step before rooms were lined with mirrors, like the Galerie des Glaces at Versailles, where the treaty of peace was signed in 1919.

In the fourteenth century a certain glassmaker agreed in return for the use of lands belonging to the Dauphin of Viennois—a region lying between Lyons and Grenoble in France—to supply him yearly with 2,435 pieces of glassware; dishes, goblets, chandeliers, and a great many other things besides. The accounts of various fashions raise pictures in our mind's eye that look strange to us; dresses worn with threads of silk and glass; aigrets of spun glass in the court ladies' headdresses; black glass curls worn by an up-to-date prince. French missionaries in China report an ancient glass vessel big enough to put a mule in. (They do not say whether anyone ever tried). However, in spite of all this display of glass in the old days, modern inventions have made increased demands on the glassworker. We have only to glance around, as our strange neighbors, the Phoenicians, are doing, or remember the activities of any one of our days, to agree that, if formerly glass was more generally prized as an object of beauty, it is far more necessary today than it was to our ancestors. Imagine the plight of the astronomer, the photographer, the electrician, the radio man without it.

To work in glass has always been an honorable calling, one which descended from father to son, and which in Venice carried with it the right to marry into the nobility and to share their coveted privileges. In France it was different for the "gentlemen glassworkers" were probably merely the landowners, like the Dauphin of Viennois, who rented their woodlands to the real workers. But to be a glassmaker in Venice in the heyday of the industry, in the sixteenth century, was not quite so pleasant as it sounds. The factories had been banished long before that, in 1291, from the Rialto in Venice itself to the Island of Murano near by, supposedly because of

the risk to the city from fire, but perhaps just as much to guard the secrets of making Venetian mirrors, or "mille fiori" glass. For Venetian glass was the envy of Europe. The Venetian Government imposed horrible penalties on any worker who left Italy, or who passed his knowledge on to a foreigner. Nevertheless, when Colbert, minister to Louis XIV, determined that mirrors should be manufactured in Paris, and wrote to the French Ambassador in Venice to send him workmen, the poor Ambassador, who at first answered that if he did he would be "thrown into the sea," finally produced the workmen, as the safer alternative.

Venice did not keep her lead beyond the seventeenth century. The scene shifts from the mile-long street of factories on a small island in the Venice Lagoon to the mountainous valleys of Bohemia, where for hundreds of years there had been unpretentious glass works scattered through the woods. Here, in the eighteenth century, the richly gilded and painted glass was made which so delighted the taste of that day. But what brings Bohemian glass home to us in America is not only the famous glass flowers in the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which the Phoenician sailors should certainly visit, but the fact that in our shop windows are displayed the descendants of this oldest glass from the same wooded valleys, tagged with the now familiar label, "Made in Czechoslovakia."

ONE ON T. R.

Possibly the only instance on record of "Teddy" Roosevelt letting a matter get out of hand was on the 4th of March, 1901. After his inauguration as Vice-President of the United States to the Senate Chamber, Roosevelt took the gavel, and, when the routine business was finished, directed the sergeant-at-arms, as usual, to proceed with the ceremony of inaugurating Mr. McKinley as President.

It was then in order for some Senator to move adjournment. But no Senator did. In the excitement of the hour the formality was forgotten. Everybody in the chamber, including the Senators, with one accord made a bee-line for the east portico, where the oath of office was to be administered and the address delivered.

There sat the new Vice-President, gavel in hand, alone in the Senate Chamber, with a fair prospect of remaining there until the day's performance was over!

But it chanced that Senator Heitfield had forgotten his hat, and came back for it, Taking in Roosevelt's sit-

nation, with the utmost gravity he addressed the chair, and moved "that the Senate do now adjourn."

With equal gravity, Roosevelt put the motion, declared it carried, and the Senate adjourned. Then, he and Mr. Heitfield proceeded to the east portico, where a place in the presidential stand had been reserved for Mr. Roosevelt.—Christian Science Monitor.

Teached: "My goodness, Willie! How did you get such dirty hands?" Willie: "Washin' my face."

Don't Guess But Know

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