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DYNAMITE DIET CURES CART-HORSE'S ASTHMA

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 18 — Asthma or no, Joe St. Jacques's horse must go without its dynamite diet.

Joe was old by Recorder Leonce Plante yesterday to rid himself of any more dynamite he might have around his house or stable. He also must return to court within two weeks in custody of his wife, who complained Joe had used the explosive for more than the horse's asthma treatment.

"He threatened to throw some at me," she said. "And he choked and beat me."

"What happened the horse?" asked the Recorder.

"It's much better," interjected St. Jacques, explaining with a professional pride how he had squashed the stick into powder form before feeding it with oats to unsuspecting dobbie. "It relieved his asthma and made him go faster."

"Where did he keep the dynamite?" the Court interrupted.

"Right in the house," stormed the woman. "Here, I have some of it in my purse."

Court attendants and spectators began to move, when the Recorder told her: "Never mind that now. Just sit quietly and the case will be heard in chambers later."

The evidence became too conflicting for even the patient Recorder, and he ordered St. Jacques bound over on his own bond to keep the peace and return in two weeks.

Womens include smart bold plaids, and some colorful one-shade tweed types.

Many fabrics are mixed, silk with wool or rayon, or linen.

Prints are numerous, mostly on crepe grounds besides the novelties like the stamp motifs.

Does Your Stomach Rebel After Every Meal You Eat?

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CLEAN UP - PAINT UP and Make Your Garden Beautiful

Of Interest to Women

TOAST IS NOT SUCH A DRY SUBJECT

In Most Households It's Synonymous With Breakfast, But Welcome at Any Time

Toast is officially associated with breakfast in American households. It is welcome, however, at any meal of the day including tea. At breakfast time, you will serve thick or thin toast or possibly both, according to the preferences of the members of your family. Crusts will be removed or not, according to taste. Perhaps it will be made at the table on an electric toaster which guarantees that it will be hot, as all good toast should be.

The English toast racks, which are apparently designed for the service of cold toast, are not popular in this country. If toast is made under the gas broiler it should be brought into the dining room as soon as it is ready.

With lunch and dinner, with the soup or throughout the meal, oven toast, or what we call "Melba" after the famous opera singer, who demanded it on her travels, is popular. The bread is cut thin, the crusts are usually removed and it is then dried until it is a golden brown in a slow oven. While we do not scorn it when it is cold, in my opinion it is better when it is hot. For tea the bread may be buttered before it is baked in a moderate oven.

Fried bread, which is known as German, French or Spanish toast, or "pain perdu," lost bread, may be served with sirup, honey, marmalade or cinnamon and sugar as a dessert. It belongs on the dessert list of the business woman housekeeper because it is so quickly prepared.

Bread may be cut in slices, moderately thick, or in thick fingerlike pieces, dipped in an egg and milk

mixture and sauteed or fried in deep fat. Another form of dessert toast is made by spreading sliced bread with marmalade and baking it in the oven. This is served hot with or without cream or a sauce.

Fried Bread, or French Toast
12 slices bread ½ inch thick.
2 eggs.
2 cups milk.
½ teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon sugar.
Beat the eggs, and the milk, salt and sugar. Dip slices of bread into this mixture and sautee on both sides in a little hot fat until a delicate brown.

Marmalade Toast
Butter the loaf before slicing the bread one-half inch thick. Do not trim crust. On each slice put a tablespoon of strawberry or peach marmalade. Place on a baking sheet, and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) about five minutes until the edges are brown. Serve as a dessert. Whipped cream may be served with this.

Quick Meal
Tomato juice cocktail.
Celery. Carrot strips.
Veal drumsticks, cream gravy.
Boiled rice. Spinach.
French toast with honey or maple sirup.
Coffee.

Method of Preparation
Prepare rice.
Cook drumsticks.
Prepare spinach and cook.
Prepare celery and carrot strips.
Prepare French toast.
Open can of chilled tomato juice.
Make gravy.
Make coffee.

UP COMES THE MERINGUE QUESTION

Every Now and Then Some One Wants a Recipe—It All Depends on the Type You Want

Meringues! The question keeps cropping up every so often. The recipe depends upon the type of meringue which you prefer. If you wish it to tower to the skies and to be dry, one tablespoon of sugar should be used to each well-beaten egg white. If you prefer a sweeter and more flavorful topping, you may use from two to four tablespoons of sugar for each egg white.

With the small amount, you have a fluffy meringue, although it will not rise so high as when one tablespoon of sugar is used. With the larger amount, you will have a frosting type of meringue which will keep soft and shiny and which in my opinion is more delicious, though not so spectacular as the others.

There is one other point besides the amount of sugar, however, which must be considered in making the perfect meringue of any type. The oven temperature must be low; otherwise you will have a tough product. Besides this, if you use a hot oven and a short cooking, your beautiful meringue may shrink almost to nothingness. Like all other rules, this one has one exception. When you are making a baked Alaska, that combination of cake, ice cream and meringue, you must use a hot oven as the ice cream will not hold up during the longer time necessary for the browning.

Just one more note: When you are making the type of a meringue known as a "kiss," use a dry pan, rather than the usual greased bak-

ing sheet. If, however, you wish to keep the bottom of the shells soft so that you may fill them with ice cream, they should be baked on a wet bread board.

Meringue Glace or Kisses
Whites of four eggs.
1½ cups powdered sugar or 1 cup granulated sugar.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Beat egg whites stiff, add gradually sugar, beat until mixture will hold its shape. Add flavoring and drop by spoonfuls from top of spoon on ungreased pan. Bake thirty minutes in a very slow oven (250 degrees F.)

Baked Alaska
1 sponge cake.
1 pint ice cream.
3 egg whites.
3 tablespoons sugar.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
Remove center from top of cake.

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CORPORATIONS TAX ACT WILL PROVIDE MORE PROV. FUNDS

(Continued from Page Four)

Must File Returns

"(3) Every company, corporation, partnership, firm, association or person in this section mentioned shall on or before the tenth day of each month file with the provincial secretary a true statement, in writing under oath in the form and in such detail as required by the provincial secretary, showing the total amount of such sales or receipts during the preceding month and such other facts as may be required, accompanied by the amount of the tax thereon, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for every day of such default.

"(4) No company, corporation, partnership, firm, association or person in this section mentioned shall charge to or collect from any purchaser, consumer, customer, or other person the tax by this section imposed or any part thereof under a penalty of \$100 for each violation of this sub-section.

"(5) Every company or corporation, the majority of whose stock issued and outstanding, is held or owned, either directly or indirectly, by companies, corporations or persons incorporated or resident without the province and every partnership, firm, association or person domiciled or resident within the province in the construction of highways, roads, bridges, buildings, wharves, dams and other public or private works other than works being constructed for the government of Canada or any department or branch thereof or for the Canadian National Railway Company, shall pay a tax on the amount of its or his gross income or receipts.

"(6) Every government branch or department, provincial or municipal and every company, corporation, or person from whom money may become due to any company, corporation, partnership, firm, association or person mentioned in Sub-Section 5 shall deduct from such money the amount of the said tax and remit it forthwith to the provincial treasurer under a penalty of \$100 for each day of default.

"(7) The governor-in-council shall from time to time determine the rate of taxes payable under this section and may impose different rates for different classes or kinds of business.

Finance Corporations

The proposed new section with respect to finance corporations follows:

"(1) Each finance corporation doing business in the province shall, during the month of January in each year, file with the provincial secretary a true statement, in writing, under oath showing for the preceding calendar year, in such detail as may be required by the provincial secretary, the average monthly amount of active loans and advances in the province outstanding on the books of the corporation, and the amount received by the corporation as interest, carrying and other charges as such loans and advances or in respect thereof.

"(2) The average monthly amount of active loans and advances mentioned in Sub-Section 1 of this section shall be ascertained in the manner following, that is to say: The amount of such active loans and advances standing on the books of the said finance corporation on the last day of each month for the next preceding year shall be set at in such statement and shall be added together and the result divided by twelve.

"(3) On the amount of the excess as shown by the statement filed by each company under sub-section (1) of this section of such interest, carrying and other charges over an amount equal to seven percent of the average monthly amount of such loans and advances each company shall be liable to pay as a tax, over and above any other tax under this chapter, a certain percentage, to be determined by the governor-in-council.

How Defined

"(4) 'Finance corporations' as used in this section, included (a) every company designated as such by its corporate name; (b) every company, not being a bank which finances sales of goods and chattels sold upon deferred payments or whose business or one of whose businesses is to deal

leaving a shell at least ¾ inch in thickness. Fill with ice cream and cover with meringue made by beating egg whites and adding sugar and vanilla. Bake in a hot oven, (450 degrees F.) until light brown and serve at once.

in, or purchase, or lend money on the security of:

"(1) Accounts receivable; or
"(2) Agreements for the sale of goods or chattels upon deferred payments; or

"(3) Securities of any kind whatsoever taken or given for the purpose of securing the performance of agreements for the sale and purchase of goods and chattels upon deferred payments."

Insurance Companies

Proposed new sub-section of Section 4 of the present act, referring to Insurance Companies, are as follows:

"(1) On or before the first day of May in each year each insurance company doing business in the province shall file with the provincial secretary a true statement, in writing, under oath, showing for the preceding calendar year, in addition or as an appendix to the statement required under Section 13, in such detail as may be required by the provincial secretary, the amount of its net premiums as defined by Sub-Section (4) of this section, the amount paid to policy-holders and beneficiaries under contracts of insurance held in the province and the amount that the average total loans and investments in the province for such preceding year exceeded the average total loans and investments for the year immediately previous to such preceding year.

"(7) On the amount of the excess (as shown by the statement filed by each company under the preceding Sub-Section of such net premiums over the amount paid to such policy-holders and beneficiaries and the amount of the excess of the average loans and investments for the said preceding year over those for the immediately previous year, each company shall be liable to pay as a tax, over and above any other tax under this chapter a certain percentage, to be determined by the governor-in-council.

Regarding Banks

A new sub-section to the section on banks it is proposed to enact as follows:

"(3a) On the amount of the excess (as shown by the statement filed by each bank under Sub-Section 1 of this section) of the average monthly amount of deposit over the average monthly amount of loans, including treasury bills for advances to the province, but excluding investments in bonds, debentures and like securities for the preceding calendar year, each bank shall be liable to pay as a tax, over and above any other tax under this chapter, a certain percentage, to be determined by the governor-in-council but not to exceed one-half one per cent of the amount of such excess."

Loan, Trust Companies

A new section relating to loan or trust companies will be:

"(6a) Each loan or trust company

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SKY CHEMISTRY

KANSAS CITY, April 20—First clues to a vast natural chemical factory in the stratosphere containing a different kind of oxygen, and even possibilities of use as a flying sanitarium for some ailments, were reported to the American Chemical Society here last week.

Up where the temperatures are 50 degrees below zero centigrade—58 below zero Fahrenheit—it appears from studies reported by Dr. Malcolm Dole of Northwestern University that the oxygen carried aloft in the evaporation of sea water leaves the tiny droplets and transfers to the air, while at the same time oxygen in the air water oxygen.

The oxygen of water and that of the air are not the same, a fact Dr. Dole announced a few months ago, which has since been confirmed by other scientists.

The difference in the two oxygens is in weight. Both water and air contain oxygen atoms weighing respectively 16 and 18 atomic units. But for some reason the lighter air contains more of the heavy than does the water.

The net difference is that air oxygen has the atomic weight of 16.0001, at the Chemical glankolli, whilst water is 16.0000.

How the stratosphere chemical factory seems to operate was explained at the Chemical Society's heavy water symposium. When the heavy particles of oxygen leave the water vapor in the stratosphere the water is not turned partly into hydrogen gas as it would be in other regions.

The reason is that chemical "equilibrium" exists between the air and the vapor in the intense cold and reduced pressure miles aloft. For each heavy oxygen particle that leaves the water

carrying on business in the province and receiving deposits, or doing business of a savings bank, shall, during the month of January in each year, file with the provincial secretary a like detailed statement, under oath, as is required from a bank under Sub-Section 1 of Section 5, and on the amount of the excess as shown by such statement, of the average monthly amount of deposits over the average monthly amount of loans, including treasury bills for advances to the province, but excluding investments in bonds, debentures, and like securities for the preceding calendar year, each loan or trust company shall be liable to pay as a tax, over and above any other tax under this chapter a percentage to be determined by the governor-in-council."

droplet, a light one enters, having left its previous residence, a molecule of air. The process is called "exchange". But it seems unnatural that heavy particles should prefer to float in the light air instead of the heavier water vapor. The reason, Dr. Dole explained, is probably the effect of the intense ultraviolet rays of the sun in the stratosphere. He said that this explanation was suggested by Dr. Harold Urey, Nobel medalist of Columbia University.

After the water vapor has exchanged its heavy oxygen for the light-weight variety, it ultimately falls to the earth as rain. Meanwhile the heavily weighted air particles descend slowly and give man the kind of air in which he is accustomed to live.

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