

THE ART OF PRESERVING BUTTER IN SUMMER

Must Be Well Washed and Then Tightly Packed Away in an Air Tight Receptacle And Stored in a Cool Dry Place.

William H. Underwood in Courtry Gentleman discusses this important subject:

Butter cannot be preserved by an covering. Its inherent quality alone can do this. Butter is not permeable by the air. If it is solidly packed in an air-proof receptacle, necessarily only the top of it can be affected by contact with the air. But there is always some impurity retained in butter after it is made, in spite of the most skilful treatment. By skilful management, this may be reduced to a minimum, but there will still be some of the buttermilk left in it. The best made butter exists in the form of small globules after churning and it is possible to wash these in pure cold water so thoroughly that all traces of buttermilk may be got rid of completely; yet each of these globules is made up of smaller particles adhering to each other, and these have the form of still smaller globules; so there are yet some minute particles of buttermilk unavoidably left in the butter which cannot be removed unless it is actually melted into oil, and then solidified again. This process is not admissible. Under the best conditions, the best made butter may be kept six months in a dry, cool cellar, well ventilated, when it is packed in a perfectly pure, airtight jar or tub, and this without addition to it of more than the due proportion of pure salt. But it may improve in flavor—to some tastes—during this time of storage.

Some antiseptic entirely devoid of flavor, as saltpeter, may assist in keeping butter, but there is no necessity for its use. If, however, the maker has not the experience which gives confidence, the use of one-quarter ounce of it to the pound of butter will be a help in keeping it. This and the salt, one ounce to the pound together should be reduced to a fine powder and intimately mixed with the butter.

Of course the receptacle in which the butter is packed must be perfectly free from taint. It is the common practice in fine dairies where the surplus is packed in this way, to use white-oak pails of 50 pounds capacity, in the best manner, and varnished with copal, dissolved in alcohol inside and out. The butter is packed solidly, and if not all at once, what is packed is covered with brine made with boiling water and strained, then cooled, and as each layer is packed it is sprinkled with salt or this mixture. When the pail is filled to within a quarter of an inch of the edge, this space is covered with a piece of muslin well washed in boiling water, and then dipped in cold brine and spread over the butter, which has been lightly sprinkled with salt or the salt-peter mixture made very fine. The cloth should extend a full inch over the edge of the pail, which is then filled up with the finest dairy salt (this, of course is used all through the work) and the edges of the cloth are turned down over this salt.

The salt is pressed firmly down into the edge of the pail, the cover is put on, and this is pressed down as tightly as possible by a lever, until it meets the edge of the pail. Then the clips by which it is held down are fastened. Some buttermakers are so particular as to use a gasket of thin cork or cotton-lannel doubled, and soaked in brine, around the edge of the pail, to secure the butter still further from contact with air. The pail so packed is kept in a cool, well-aired place, free from odors; a place especially provided for it is best, and a label should be attached, with the number and date of the package. One may then guarantee the condition of the butter to be equal to fresh-made at the end of six months and to all but those consumers who prefer flavorless and odorless butter, the well-ripened, aromatic article will be perfectly satisfactory.

AUTO ACCIDENT

Lake Geneva, Wis., Aug. 12.—Marley Katlan, of Woodstock, Ill., was killed and three male companions were severely injured last night in a peculiar automobile accident.

William Ewing's lungs were pierced by three broken ribs and he may die. The four men were returning to Woodstock from Milwaukee, at thirty miles an hour and attempted to make a turn without slowing up. The machine skidded for nearly a hundred feet and finally plunged into a telephone pole. The automobile did not upset but broke the pole off about three feet from the ground. The upper part of the pole fell with great force into the automobile, striking Katlan on the head and crushing the other occupants of the car against the doors and steering gear.

To 4 quarts raspberries add 1 quart vinegar. Let stand 2 days and 2 nights. Strain juice through jelly bag. And 1 pound sugar to 1 pint juice. Boil 3 minutes. Bottle cold.

ONE OF CANADA'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS

MOTOR-BOATING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE,



ON THE LOOK-OUT AT LAKE PLACID. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS NATALIE JANICKE, MR. ALDEN MACCLASKIE, NEW YORK; MISS ROSA SARDINIA, HAVANA, CUBA; AND MRS. M. J. JANICKE, NEW YORK.

One of Canada's most popular summer resorts. Tourists from all parts of the Canada and United States visit this resort during the summer. The scenery, fishing and bathing are all that can be desired.



MURRAY BAY, CANADA.

American's Regard the Exodus to Canada as a Real Peril

Safeguards Proposed Authorities Urged to Carry War Across Frontier--Remarkable Article Shows that United States is Beginning to Look with Alarm Upon Steady Flow of Immigrants into the Dominion--Interesting Statistics Showing Can-Immigrants into the Dominion.

Is there a safeguard against the depletion of our farming population by Canada?

Yes! What is it? Advertising, advertising and then more advertising! Carry the war across the frontier! Do what Canada is doing! Spend some of the Government's money in setting forth to the farmer and business man of Canada the superior advantages of life in the United States.

Then keep on advertising!—The New York Times.

In a remarkable article in The New York Times the question is asked: Is there a Canadian peril? The article proceeds:

Some of our statesmen with a weakness for oratory and a fondness for figures vote "aye." Long tables nicely arranged with cross indexes and equipped with percentage columns furnished by our Government experts, approach the subject in a more academic fashion and insist that there is much to be said on both sides of the question—and of the frontier.

To begin, the statistics now being arranged and classified by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization prove that Canada has much the better of us in the matter of import and export of population, so far as the results of the movement in both directions last year are concerned. Whether this is proof of a larger flow northward for succeeding years is problematical. The experts will not say; probably they do not know.

CANADA'S ADVANTAGE

However, the figures show that 103,789 persons went from the United States in the fiscal year ended last March. On the other hand, about 74,912 persons came into the United States from Canada. The balance is nearly 29,000 in favor of Canada. In comparison with the statistics of former years, these figures are not regarded as encouraging to the citizen of the United States who is looking to the Dominion as a fruitful source of population for this country.

MOVING INTO CANADA.

Yes, Americans are moving into Canada. It has been known for a long time. But Americans are coming back too—another comfort for the patriotic American in the perusal of some of the Government tables. Of the nearly 75,000 men, women and children who came southward across the border last year, nearly 17,000 were catalogued as American citizens who had gone to Canada to make new homes, and it was the stories of the wealth of the wheat lands in British Columbia that had lured them.

from the farms of the Dakotas, Minnesota and other northwestern States. For reasons which the dry reports of the Government statisticians do not give, they had decided that Canada did not offer the opportunities that the brilliantly-worked prospectuses promised, and they were willing to come back home.

AMERICANS RETURNING

In the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1909 about 15,000 American citizens this term includes wives and children as well as the holders of the suffrage—returned to the United States, after trying out the advantages offered by Canada. In that year Canada gave up to us 58,448 immigrants. During the same period the United States sent over the line 59,926 persons. In the fiscal year ended in March 1908, we received from Canada 48,805 and yielded up 58,445 peripatetic homeseekers. An application of arithmetic shows that the balance was in favor of our northern neighbor in both years. In 1908 it amounted to 14,640 and in 1909 to 5,478.

Some of the experts in charge of the compilation of statistics profess to see a condition which eventually will result to the advantage of the United States. Thus, according to the figures compiled by John H. Clark, United States Commissioner of Immigration in Canada, the southward movement of the last two or three years indicates a substantial increase in the permanent population of this country.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIANS

Commenting on the increase of Canadian immigrants in 1909, Commissioner Clark said:

"These figures show a remarkable movement in the number of Canadian citizens coming to the United States for permanent settlement. The increase approximates 92 per cent. in 1909 over 1908."

The commissioner then makes a calculation concerning the number of American citizens who, after a residence in Canada returned home during the fiscal years of 1908 and 1909: "I feel perfectly safe to say that not less than 15,000 American citizens returned from Canada within the year to resume residence in the United States."

During the last three years we have given to Canada eight farmers—either owners or laborers—for each one she has sent us. On the other hand Canada has lost a greater proportion of skilled laborers to the United States than she has gained.

We have received three for every one that has gone northward across the frontier.

WHAT THE STATES ARE LOSING

It is a good thing to take bitter medicine as soon as possible. One of the most pessimistic discussions of the emigration of Americans to Canada was made recently by the Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, Representative in Congress from Louisiana. He says: "The reports of our Consular officers show that emigration from the United States into Canada during the last five years ranging from 57,919 in 1906 to 103,789 in 1910 the fiscal years reached a total in that time of 312,614, or an average of 62,000 yearly. The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg estimates that the material wealth brought in by each of these immigrants was \$1,000. Hence, we have been contributing to Canada about \$62,000,000 a year for five years at least. But that is not the worst of it. These people are nearly all sturdy American farmers—the best brawn and blood of our land—who are leaving the farms of our northern and western States in order to secure cheaper lands."

EXTENT OF EXODUS.

Mr. Ransdell employed the following table showing the number which various States of the Union had contributed to the exodus, to prove this point:

From	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
North Dakota.....	12,609	10,575	16,199
Minnesota	9,763	7,349	11,674
Washington	4,028	7,917	11,627
Illinois	3,914	2,566	
Iowa	3,666	2,594	
Wisconsin	2,458	1,880	
Michigan	2,257	2,069	6,744
Montana	1,981	1,754	
New York	1,476	3,247	6,206
South Dakota	1,413	1,133	
Nebraska	1,247	831	
Massachusetts	1,012	1,775	6,433
Pennsylvania	822	1,097	

"This is a very serious loss to us," Mr. Ransdell continued. "It is not in any fair degree compensated by emigration from Canada to our country, nor by a like number of immigrants from any other country, for the people we are losing are full-fledged American citizens, with all that implies who carry away with them an average of \$1,000 in money or property while most of the foreigners who come to us are strangers to our institutions and languages and bring with them in money an average of only about \$25 per capita. It certainly behooves the nation to check and prevent this exodus, if possible, for it is rapidly impoverishing us and enriching our Canadian rivals."

QUITE THE THING FOR WOMEN TO SMOKE

Washington, August 11.—In this city where society is tinged with the foreign habits of the diplomatic set and where cigarette smoking is so common among society women that it is no longer a matter of much comment there is a strong feeling that the anti cigarette crusades have been unfair in directing their criticism at one or two individual women smokers. Among the clergy none could be found today to defend or condone the practice, but there was a general opinion that recent criticism has been unjust in a personal way.

The practice it was pointed out was not confined to any especial few, but was quite general among fashionable women. As a regular feature of practically every ultra-fashionable dinner party here cigarettes are usually provided for the women. The old-fashioned idea of the women leaving the men at the table to smoke their cigars has almost entirely disappeared, as now the men have their cigarettes and liquor in one room and the women have theirs in another. When the occasion is informal and the company is intimate it is not unusual for the women so smoke at the table with the men.

THEY CARRY CASES

A cigarette case as a feature of the fashionable woman's chatelaine is not a sufficient rarity here to attract attention. At a recent amateur theatrical performance a purse was stolen from a prominent feminine member of the "younger set." The loss was advertised in the papers and among the contents of the purse was a jeweled cigarette case. The name of the owner was given without any apparent thought of embarrassment. All the fashionable jewellers here carry a large stock of women's cigarette cases. As presents from men they are quite common.

It is not a rare sight to see the wife of a foreign diplomat smoking complacently as she sits on the lawn of her home on a pleasant evening. Some foreign women, prominent here, have been known to smoke cigars.

SIX MONTHS FOR UNCOUPLING ENGINE

Montreal, Aug. 11.—Albert Rochon, who uncoupled the engine from the International Limited trains as the cars were being made up in Bonaventure Station during the recent strike of the Grand Trunk employees, was this morning sentenced to serve six months in jail. In sending him to jail Judge Choquet referred to the seriousness of the offence. The act endangered life and valuable property, and might have been punished by a term of fourteen years in the penitentiary. His Honor said that owing to the representations that had been made regarding the past good conduct of the young man and because of the pleading of his aged mother the light sentence would be imposed. Rochon was not a striker.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU FALL OVERBOARD

The popular belief that a person falling into the water fully dressed will sink like a stone unless unusually expert in watermanship has so little foundation that one fails to understand how it ever became deeply rooted. Still, it is so widely held, and so many, even among the fairly good swimmers seemed to share it, that one feels the necessity of pointing out its utter absurdity. Lives are lost every year because of it, and many who, under ordinary circumstances, would prove well able to take care of themselves in the water, are influenced by it to such an extent if they happen to fall in with their clothes on, that they give way to sudden panic. And panic is more to be feared than the water by anyone, whether or not he can swim.

The only explanation that can be found of the prevalent idea that clothes bear one down immediately and irresistibly, lies in the fact that one usually discards all binding garments before entering the water, says a writer in Recreation. In consequence one naturally feels bound up and hardly able to move when wet clothes cling around one. Paradoxical as it may sound, it remains a fact that clothes, far from bearing one down, have a tendency to keep one afloat, at least for a short while. There is a certain amount of air caught between the body and the clothes, which cannot but buoy one up so long as it remains there, and it takes some time for it to be forced out, particularly if one remains quiet. This can be proved by throwing some article of clothing into the water. It will float like a cork and only after it has been soaked through will it become submerged; even then it will not sink. The shoes, which give the swimmer the least inconvenience are really the article most likely to bear one down for they are the heaviest.

Don't let panic seize you. Let the fact be always uppermost in your mind that clothes have no tendency to drag you under the water, that they are a help rather than a hindrance if you only know how to take advantage of the assistance they offer. Never forget that clothes or no clothes, your body floats naturally that you can stay above water almost indefinitely if you will only keep your wits about you, and the cases are rare indeed in which assistance does not come within a comparatively short space of time. Be an optimist, nothing can be gained by loss of confidence and courage.

AUSTRIAN FORESTRY EXPERT VISITING UNITED STATES

Washington, Aug. 12.—Dr. Carl Petraschek, a forest expert of Austria is here conferring with officials of the forest service preliminary to a trip which he will make through the forests of Canada and the United States for the purpose of studying wood land conditions and the manner in which they are met.

He has been for 22 years chief forester of Bosnia, Threnogovin, Austria. He will visit both national and state forests as well as lumber, pulp and paper mills.

VALUE AS A BASIS FOR FIXING RENTS

Many Extraneous Causes May Combine to Prompt The Exaction of a Rental which is not Justified to the Value of the Property.

(Toronto Globe)

A correspondent in the New York Sun makes a unique complaint about his landlord. The so-called oppressor complained of lives next door to his tenant, and has planted for himself a beautiful flower garden. When the garden was in its richest array of blended colors he told the tenant he would have to pay four dollars per month more for the privilege of looking at it and breathing its exquisite perfumes. A philosopher has warned against the giving of reasons on the ground that what we do is generally right, while our reasons are generally wrong. At this landlord had simply raised the rent without explanations, the tenant, more or less consciously sensible of the charms of the flower garden, might have accepted the situation without complaint. But as the collector of rents disregarded the advice against explanations, the tenant feels he has a grievance and has resorted to the mouth-piece of the discontented. It is told of a southern gentleman, prosperous in a small way, who asked a rather high rent for a cabin on the ground that the deacon's hen coop was on the one side, while on the other there was a big pile of wood belonging to the school house. These examples serve in their peculiar ways to illustrate a principle that is fundamental in determining rent.

So far as rent is a payment for a site or location it is affected by all attendant privileges, advantages and benefits, and also by every objectionable feature near enough to have an influence. An unsightly building, a laundry or other objectionable line of business or a restricted outlook tends to lessen the value of a site, and consequently the rental on which the site value is always based. The value of a house can be determined by the cost of construction, and on that the rental is based. The value on land, on the contrary, must be determined from the rental, present and prospective as a basis. The site rental is increased by an adjacent flower garden, by "good neighbors," and, with some tenants, by an unguarded wood pile. The site owner sets the benefit of a beautiful distant landscape. Property affording a clear view of a lake or a mountain will often command much higher prices than adjacent property not thus favored. The owner of the site can charge for the landscape as for the flower garden. In a London parish the proceeds of an old bequest are distributed every year in charity. The result is inordinately high rentals, almost the entire amount going in that way to the site-owners. Tenants unwilling to accept the dotes are obliged to move elsewhere. The bounty goes to the owner, and if a shower of good things are regularly sent by Providence on any favored district, the site-owners would be the chief beneficiaries. The landlord who charged for the beauty and perfume of his adjacent garden understood the principles or laws of rent, but was rather injudicious in making explanations.

LORD GREY'S SAFETY WILL BE WELL LOOKED AFTER

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The steamer which brings the governor-general back from Hudson's Bay after his wilderness trip will be under the direction of an experienced navigator of northern waters.

It is learned at 10 o'clock tonight that Deputy Minister of Marine John Stone has received a telegram stating that the steamer Stanley is at Port Burwell at the entrance to Hudson's Straits.

The Stanley went up early in the spring under the command of Captain Sam Bartlett with supplies for the mounted police posts, and a party to search for George Caldwell, the Canadian explorer who has been missing for three years.

Captain Bartlett and the pilot who was with him left the Stanley which then proceeded south and boarded the steamer Earl Grey which they proceeded on the route to the mouth of the Hayes River, where the governor-general and his party are to be picked up after their long trip overland from Winnipeg through the Canadian wilderness.

Captain Bartlett is an uncle of the man who took Peary to the North Pole and is himself an Arctic ice man of great reputation.

DREXEL'S SENSATIONAL FLIGHT

Drexel's barograph will be submitted to the experts of the new observatory at London who will determine the accuracy of the instrument.

Drexel's was the sensation of the aviation meet. Ascending at 7 o'clock in the evening he shot up into a bank of clouds and disappeared from the crowd. He landed some two hours later near a farmhouse twelve miles from Lanark.