

A. T. McMURRAY, D. M. D.

Office Hours 9 to 5.

Dentistry in all its modern branches. Special attention given to the care of children's teeth.

Patients living outside the city can make appointments by mail, and thus do away with an unnecessary delay.

By the use of our improved Electric Light, appointments can be made for any evening.

Lady in attendance. Phone 91.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, May 22nd, 1908, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE FREDERICTON.

No. 803 Mixed for Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.....	5.45
No. 801 Express for Montreal, Chatham, Loggieville.....	18.30
No. 323 Suburban for Marysville.....	16.20
No. 323 Suburban for Marysville.....	16.20
No. 317 Suburban for Marysville.....	6.15
No. 321 Suburban for Marysville.....	11.15
No. 327 Suburban for Marysville.....	18.40
No. 329 Suburban for Marysville.....	21.30

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON.

No. 818 Suburban from Marysville.....	8.15
No. 802 Express from Montreal, Quebec, Chatham and Loggieville.....	13.05
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville.....	13.45
No. 322 Suburban from Marysville.....	13.45
No. 326 Suburban from Marysville.....	18.20
No. 804 Mixed from Chatham, Moncton, Chatham and Loggieville.....	16.30
No. 328 Suburban from Marysville.....	19.15

All trains are run by Atlantic Standard time. Twenty-four hour notation. 24.00 o'clock is midnight. Moncton, N. B., May 23, 1908.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Passenger Train Service From Fredericton, Atlantic Time—Effective Oct. 13th, 1907.

DEPARTURES.

6.20 a. m. EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points north; Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Plaster Rock and Edmundston, Bangor, Portland and Boston.	
6.30 a. m. MIXED, via Gibson branch, for Woodstock and north; Presque Isle, Plaster Rock, Edmundston and leave St. Mary's at 6.30 a. m.	
6.50 a. m. EXPRESS for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Atlantic express for St. John and points east.	
6.50 p. m. MIXED for Fredericton Junction, connecting with short line express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and with Imperial Limited and Pacific expresses from Montreal for the west, north west, and Pacific coast; also connects for Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc., St. Stephen and Woodstock.	
6.00 p. m. EXPRESS for St. John and points east.	

ARRIVALS.

6.20 a. m. From St. John and east.	
6.45 a. m. From Montreal and west, Boston, St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton.	
9.10 p. m. From St. John and east.	
9.05 p. m. From Woodstock and points north, via Gibson branch, arrives St. Mary's 8.35 p. m.	
9.40 p. m. From Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock and Houlton.	

W. B. HOWARD, District Passenger Agent, C. P. Railway, St. John, N. B.

W. J. IRVINE, D.D.S.

Special Practitioner's Certificate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery.

Artificial Teeth

Inserted in Gold, Aluminum and Ordinary Rubber Plates

Crown & Bridge Work

Executed in Gold and Porcelain after latest and best methods

Anesthetics

Local and General applied and administered for Painless Dentistry

OFFICE:

CHESTNUT'S BUILDING

With Marjory in the Laundry

"O H YES! I know you would rather sit, like your charming old Boston gentleman, in the back yard and hear the fountain and smell mignonette and look at the nasturtiums that are putting the ugly brick wall out of business than to come indoors to see anything I have to show."

"But—I ask it in fear and trembling—how would a Talk upon the laundering of summer clothes—of colored gowns that are to be so popular this season—appeal to you? I am sure it would be very helpful, for many a charming tub frock is spoiled by careless and ignorant washing. Then, too, there is the searching of dark and black laces."

"I wonder if you see the possibilities in these that appear to me?"

"MARGARET J. (Philadelphia)."

If I must be entirely honest in my speech, the subject laid so prettily and persuasively before me when I had meant to talk at my ease of something totally different does not "appeal" to my taste. I have always turned mine eyes away from beholding laundry work, as from scrubbing and window washing. They represent to the imagination dirt and the necessity of getting rid of it by heroic measures. There is no such thing as glossing over the processes of the washtub and scrubbing pan. Coarse, malodorous dirt is there. Muscle must go to the removal of it. Having growled thus much (and more that is not expedient to repeat here) to myself, I took up Margaret J.'s letter again. It is the letter of a lady, and she puts the case as a born lady would. She speaks of what she might have to

even partially, would play a creditable part at seaside and in mountain hotels; at picnics and on moonlight verandas next summer—the "next" so soon to be "this" and "now."

In beginning the unlovely task, be sure that the gown must be washed before condemning it to the tub. Lay it at length on the table and examine the soiled portions. They are, of course, mainly in front, especially on the fronts of waists and shirtwaists. It is not good form to "wear" one's napkin, although as the cowboy put another matter, "Some does." One girl who dearly loves dainty ties and jabots laments that she "never pays \$3.50 for a

A Pile of Once Charming Tub Frocks



Dry in the Wind and Shade.

show me if I could be coaxed out of hearing of the fountain and the sight of the flowers in my imaginary "parterre."

Having been a girl myself a century or so ago, I can picture the child standing upon a pile of once "charming tub frocks," now a tumbled, unlovely puzzle. Organdies, lawns, sprigged and striped and dotted muslins—all too good to throw away, and which, if renovated



She Spills Tomato Soup Upon It the First Time It Is Worn

With a Block of Magnesia Go Faithfully Over the Fabric

cravat or other stylish neckgear that she does not spill tomato soup upon it the first time it is worn." If the waist or skirt have a white ground, or be all white, you will be amazed to find how much grime and grease may be removed by a dry cleanser. Provide yourself with a block of magnesia of the best quality and go faithfully over the fabric, not missing a stitch, using the block itself as a rubber. Lay this aside and rub still gently with a clean complexion brush, working the alkaline powder into the muslin. Without blowing it off, put the garment away in a close box for two days. Then shake, brush, and hang in the wind. If you have spilled ice cream or ice-cream soda on the waist or skirt, the base of the spot is grease. Apply the magnesia. It has loving affinity for oils of all kinds.

If you must wash colored organdies and lawns, set the colors after you have removed grease and grime as far as the magnesia will do it. One word here: It is a good plan to rub oily blemishes on table linen and wearing apparel with chalk or magnesia before they go into the wash. I carried home once when a child what I thought was a funny tale of an old lady not remarkable for neat housewifery, who called out: "Sally! quick! the chalk!" as the cloth was laid for dinner and she espied a great grease spot left from a former meal.

"And a very wise thing it was!" commented my mother, who hated gossip. "The chalk loosens the grease and dirt

sure of this, large garments or draperies may be rolled lightly in a dry sheet and pressed very gently to absorb the wet. While still damp, rinse quickly in cold water to dislodge any clinging crystals.

The rest of the process should also be gone through with rapidly. Wash in mild suds. Do not rub with soap. Rinse as soon as the gown comes out of the suds, and do not let it lie for a second in the rinsing water. Dry in the wind and shade. To hang it in the sun would be ruin to the sensitive color.

Cover the ironing board with several thicknesses of flannel and these with very thin muslin. Iron while damp. If you allow the muslin to get dry, and then sprinkle it, you will have a "patchy" surface.

Iron colored material on the wrong side. The heat of the iron will fade it if it be laid directly upon the figures on the right side. For doing up black lawns and organdies, try this way:

Roll two quarts of the cleanest wheat bran you can buy in six quarts of water for half an hour. Cool and strain it through cheesecloth. If too thick, thin to the consistency of "real" cream, with cold water. Be careful to have it of even consistency and free from particles of husks or dust.

You will not require soap or starch. Wash the fabric in the bran mixture quickly, dry in the shade and iron while it is very damp.

Marion Harland

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

ALTHOUGH we have had quite lately other communications upon the same subject, and, in effect, to the same purpose, I cannot resist the inclination to lay before our readers a letter so well written and so full of interest as to command attention from a bee connoisseur who has his facts well in hand.

I notice that you have written of honey and its uses. I want to thank you personally for your interest in honey, and for the generous space you have given for the various recipes, all including it. However, there are one or two slight corrections that I feel ought to be made in the interest of truth. One is where you say "instead of the artificial combs of paraffine now manufactured," etc. Paraffine is not used in manufacturing honeycombs. There was an attempt made to use paraffine, but it melted at too low a temperature. It was perfectly useless when given to the bees, so that it is not used at all. The honeycombs that are usually referred to as being manufactured are made of pure beeswax, but they are not combs at all—simple impressions of the bases of the honey cells made on the sheets of beeswax. They are run through specially prepared rollers, which give the

indentations on each side of the sheet. These sheets are then cut in various sizes and used in the frames and small boxes, which are given to the bees and drawn out into honeycombs. So, really there is nothing "artificial" about them.

Doctors who are bee-keepers, and are also pretty well up on dietetics, agree that the very small percentage of wax that is found in comb honey is not at all serious to any one's digestion. In fact, it may be an aid. I am inclined to think that whenever there are any serious consequences in eating honey it comes from overeating. Then, in such cases it has been found that if one who has been so indiscreet will drink milk with the honey it obviates any discomfort.

When the subtle come to understand the very great value of honey as an article of daily food, they will see it to a much greater extent than they do now.

GEORGE W. T. (Chicago).

day, honey holds its own as a favorite and regular diet. Even in the Bedouin tent, the traveler is set down to a breakfast of "leben"—a substance very like our lopped milk—and honey. Into a dish of the latter he dips a fragment torn from the cake of leathery black (unleavened) bread that is at once plate, knife and fork, lays on it a portion of leben and eats all three at a mouthful. Yet we account as an elegant luxury cream cheese or Devonshire cream and har-le-duc! How few of us date back the "fad" to the days when it was said, "Butter and honey shalt thou eat." Is there anything new under the unchanging sun and stars? Unless, indeed, we except the ingenious help lent to the modern bees in laying machine-made foundations for their cells!

Avoiding the Lancet

I will tell you how I treated an abscess that afflicted my little boy. It was as large as an egg and very painful. The doctor said he would have to lance it in a day or two. The intelligence completely unnerved the little fellow, and, seeing this,

I resolved to bring it to a head by the following means: I incorporated thoroughly these ingredients. One teaspoonful of castor oil, twelve drops of turpentine and three drops of carbolic acid. I beat all these into an emulsion and applied freely with a feather. Before anointing the affected spot with the mixture I bathed it well with warm water and carbolic acid. In two days I opened it with a needle. It healed beautifully.

I hope this may spare some little tot the agony of the lancet.

Mrs. A. E. A. (Columbus, Ga.).

Sensible mother! Avoid the lancet when you can. The only advantage the heroic measure has over home treatment is that it generally clears out the "core." That is a hard secretion in the center, which is the seed of the blood poison that causes the abscess. If left to be absorbed by the system, it is likely to break out in other places. Domestic surgery may get rid of it by a gentle pressure, and by twisting two strands of stout silk in different directions, holding the middle of the strand down firmly upon the opened spot in such a way as to tangle the silk in the

tough "core" and pull it out as one would a loose tooth. I have done it times without number.

A Perplexing Problem

One of the illustrations of the Exchange published some time ago showed us a woman putting lettuce, wrapped in a towel, into a refrigerator. This reminded me of a perplexing problem with which I, together with many other housewives, am confronted, namely, how to prevent odors and gases generated by various products kept in the refrigerator from contaminating all the contents of the same, thus imparting alien and disagreeable flavor to milk, butter and other absorbent edibles.

Moreover, there any possible way of hindering the accumulation of slime in the drain pipe and pan? L. S. (Detroit).

Separate milk, butter and other articles of food that readily absorb taints from the rest of the contents of the refrigerator. Put them into a different compartment. Make room for them in the ice chest. If the lower compartment has open shelves, these should not be kept in the refrigerator. Wrap