A New Order

An event that is destined to go down in history, and which is of especial interest to the Lithuanian people of the United States, took place on August 29, in the chapel of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Scranton, Pa., when Right Rev. J. W. Shanahan, D.D., Bishop of Harrisburg, laid the foundation of the new Order of St. Casimir by receiving the vows of the young ladies who are the first members. Bishop Shanahan having laid the needs of the Lithuanian people in regard to the religious education of their children before the College of the Propaganda in Rome, after careful deliberation the necessary permission was accorded to him to go on with the work, and the result was the founding of the Order of St. Casimir.

A New Use for Peat

There have been so many proposals to utilise peat, as a fuel, a motor power, and in various other ways, that any new idea in connection with its economic or commercial use is rather discounted by the failures in the past. Most of the proposals never got beyond the experimental stage. Some of them never reached that far, and except as a fuel in those places where coal is dear and difficult to get, and peat close at hand and cheap, the vast deposits of peat have lain practically useless. Lately it has been turned into paper, a coarse brown but rather brittle paper, useful for packing purposes, and when treated with antiseptic fluids as a capital under-carpet to preserve a better article on top. But in all these uses, the quantity used up,, except in the case of fuel, have been almost infinitesimal in comparison with the enormous areas under peat-bog in Ireparison with the enormous areas under peat-bog in fre-land. A new use for the enormous peat bogs is now, however, on the tapis, (says the 'Freeman's Journal') and one that promises not only to be easily carried out, but to be profitable, more especially if it can be carried on as the promoters of the new industry believe it can; one that will mean profit to the owners of peat, and give much employment in the production of bogs, an article, which, now that, motors have come to stay, is daily increasing in consumption.

The new products to be obtained from peat are alco-hol—a coarse spirit fit for motoring purposes—sulphate of ammonia, one of the best of fertilizers; and wood naphtha or methyl spirit, which is the very article at of ammonia, one of the best of fertilizers; and wood naphtha or methyl spirit, which is the very article at present most required to denaturalize the pure alcohol when used duty free, and which at present is much more costly than the cheap alcohol itself. The present attempt to use up peat for making motor-spirit has got beyond the experimental stage, as companies, are being formed in Ireland, England, and Scotland to work the patents, which, if they carry out the promises made, will mean a very profitable industry for the promoters. Experiments have been made by the great chemist, Sir William Ramsey, with Irish peat, and has been proved that a good motor alcohol spirit of a high strength can be produced and sold at a huge profit for threepence per gallon. A dry ton of peat will produce thirty-six gallons of alcohol, besides a goodly proportion of the other by-products mentioned above the process being extremely simple. No very claborate machinery will be required. Only sulphuric acid and carbonate of lime will require to be brought to the bogside, in addition to the machinery for distilling, and the peat itself will be fuel to the still to be used. It is calculated the by-products, ammonia, gypsum, tar, and paraffin will much more than pay expenses of producing the alcohol which motorists, now that petrol is becoming dearer and scarcer, are certain to use in increasing quantities in the future, as, after all, motoring, now in its infancy, will, no doubt, develop largely as the cars are reduced in price, which is only a matter of time.

MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER

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A powder which gives immediate relief in violent attacks of asthma, bronchitis, etc. Is largely used and recommended by as h-matical people throughout the whole of the colonies. 2s. 6d. per tin.

DR. ENSOR'S TAMER JUICE

A concentrated extract of highly medicinal vegetable juices, for all ailments of the liver, kidneys, bladder, bowels, etc. Has a healing, cleansing, and strengthening effect on all the digestive, assimilative, and excretory organs. 2s. 6d, per bottle.

WITCH'S OIL

A compound of soothing, massaging oils for rheumatic, solatic and other like pains. For cold weather aches, rheumatism, solatica, and lumbago, it stands preeminent. Witch's Oil kills pain, and is the very best liniment in the world, for all things a liniment ought to be good for. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Domestic

· Maureen'

As to Prunes.

If prunes are picked, washed, and soaked overnight in cold water with sugar to taste, then simmered for ten minutes next morning, they will be found richer and more tender than if stewed in the usual way. Prunes of the first quality need no cooking, only soaking, with the amount of sugar desired.

Lime in the Eyes.

If quicklime gets in the eyes bathe them at once in a saturated solution of sugar, stirring the sugar into cold water until it will dissolve no more.

Don't Use Kerosene.

Some housekeepers, and good ones, too, use kerosene for furniture polish. This is not a good plan. It will pay at first, but its continued use will injure the grain. It will pay to get a good furniture polish, but if this is not possible, linseed oil may be used. It is a good preservative. Apply with a soft woollen cloth and polish until no stain is left.

Germs and Dust.

It is believed that the germs of tuberculosis are carried very frequently in dust, so a French physician advocates careful washing of hands, lips, moustache, and face before sitting down to meals. Cleanliness is always a good hygienic measure.

Lime-Water.

Lime-water is strengthening, and will remove acidities. For indigestion, where there is much sourness of the stomach, it is highly beneficial. Mixed with an equal quantity of milk, it is an admirable remedy for the bowel complaints of children. Milk disguises the taste of lime-water without injuring its virtues. The dose is from half an ounce to half a pint, once or twice a dav.

To Keep Buttermilk Fresh.

While visiting at a farmhouse not long ago (writes a correspondent of an exchange) I observed that my friend always had nice fresh buttermilk to use, and I was consumed with curiosity until I found out how she did it. Having but little milk at this time, the churnings came several days apart, therefore every drop of the buttermilk was conscientiously poured into a large earthen pitcher and to it was added a pint or more of cold water. Whenever she wanted any of the milks he simply poured off the water which always remains at the top, and afterwards she again covered the remainder with cold water. And the biscuits that she made! And the shortcakes! They were delicious even without the honey which made them still more delectable. lectable.

Drinking Helps Nature. The human system requires a large quantity of fluids, and if you dislike to drink water, make it a habit to eat plenty of ripe, juicy fruits. Exercise out of doors will make you thirsty, and then you will crave good cold water, for there is nothing that quite takes its cold water, for there is nothing that quite takes its place. Children and animals live more normal lives than do men and women, and they drink a great deal of water. Many a girl suttering from an ugly, blotched, unhealthy complexion could cure the trouble completely by eating fruit, drinking water, and taking a quick beauty bath every morning. The idea is to stimulate the body in its natural work of sending away poisonous substances. Bathe the face every night with warm water, using a complexion brush, and pure soap, rinsing, drying, and applying a good cream.

After Eating Fruit.

After eating very acidulated fruits like lemons, oranges, and grapes, the teeth should be carefully cleansed. Grapes, especially, leave upon the teeth a deposit of tartar which is very injurious. Apples, the cheapest and commonest of native fruit, are not particularly harmful to the teeth and are excellent for the digestion. A firm tooth brush is always to be preferred to a soft one.

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The Archbishop of Madras, (Dr. Colgan) has been laboring there for the past fifty years. He was born in County Westmeath 83 years ago.