

What's in a name?

Ask the cooks who use

PURITY FLOUR



"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

School Report For February

FISHER MEMORIAL.

GRADE I.

Pupils enrolled 36, percentage 88.14. Perfect attendance 11.—Gertrude Pickell, George Troy, Franklin Creighton, Edwin Wilson, Charlie Webb, Frank Johnston, John Pickell, John McLaughlin, Reginald Medler, Jeffrey Medler, Billy Martell.

GRADE II.

Pupils enrolled 37, percentage 89.05. Perfect attendance 9.—Thelma Taylor, Hattie Pringle, Greta Armour, Florence Noble, Allison Creighton, Douglas Nelson, Roy Nelson, Sprague Saunders, Burpee Dow.

GRADE III.

Pupils enrolled 37, percentage 94.58. Perfect attendance 18.—Helen Nelson, Greta Burden, Pauline Clark, Helen MacLean, Madeline Wilcox, Gertrude Hayden, Elsie Wheary, Ruth Dow, Allan Wort, Donald Seely, Winston Clark, Donald Smith, Douglas Stevens, Russell Watson, Basil Marsten, Manfred Colpitts, Clayton Crawford, George Dunbar.

GRADE IV.

Pupils enrolled 44, percentage 87.44. Perfect attendance 11.—Edwin Clark, Gordon Sharp, Annie Stevens, Edward Brewer, Isabel Strait, Audrey Jones, Winnifred MacLean, Carleton Risteen, Isabel Mair, Marguerite Hughes, Lucy Webb.

GRADE V.

Pupils enrolled 44, percentage 89.75. Perfect attendance 10.—Donald Baird, Thelma Smith, John Manzer, Cleo Arnold, Elva Gillespie, Barbara Foster, Ena Hall, Harold Manzer, Frank Balmain, Jack Sandersen.

GRADE VI.

Pupils enrolled 14, average 39.85, percentage 90.58. Perfect attendance 12.—Charles Comben, Dorothy Pringle, Winifred Morris, Hamilton Baird, Turney Whitehead, Walter Jones, Douglas Hayden, Margaret Mavor, Louise Manzer, Walter VanWart, John Hall, Hillie Hanon.

GRADE VII.

Pupils enrolled 45, average 38.63, percentage 85.95. Perfect attendance 15.—Jack Whitehead, Eva Maxon, George Jones, Helen Troy, Creighton Balmain, Donald York, Harold DeLong, Walter Hayden, Hollie Young, Randolph Jones, Wendall Watson, Hope Jarvis, Doris Alantwaite, Dorothy Jones, Charles Hayden.

GRADE IX.

Pupils enrolled 34, average 28.75, percentage 89.84. Perfect attendance 8.—Hildreth Whitehead, Mary Pringle, Marian Marsten, Bessie Gunter, Albert Sutherland, Harold Hopper, James Gilliland, Harris Stairs.

GRADE X.

Pupils enrolled 31, percentage 86.93. Perfect attendance 3.—Annie Gibson, Deborah Shipp, Eva Tompkins.

GRADE XI.

Pupils enrolled 22, percentage 89.09. Perfect attendance 3.—Muriel Smith, Blanche Robinson, Wilmot Seely.

BROADWAY.

GRADE I.

Pupils enrolled 37, percentage 85.8. Perfect attendance 10.—Ralph Driscoll, James King, Edwin McKinley, Alma Foreman, Wilfred Nevers, Allison King, Ella Smullen, Russell Barnett, James Knox, Edwin Saunders.

GRADE II.

Pupils enrolled 40, percentage 90.62. Perfect attendance 11.—Fred Rudge, Arthur McNabb, Arden Rogers, Anna Britton, Mary Hayes, Nellie Buck, Catherine M'Quarrie, Charlotte Hynes, Bernard Lavoie, Robert Delong, Lloyd Brewer.

MARY SLIPP, Teacher.

GRADES III and IV.

Pupils enrolled 49, percentage 89.16. Perfect attendance 17.—Dorothea Saunders, Doris King, Emma Niles, Mary Jackson, Jean Currie, Andrew Mowatt, Goldie Hynes, Louis Bagley, Marguerite Knox, Malcolm Smith, Percy Potter, Dorothy King, Fenton Mooers, Winnifred Connell, Stella Knox, Gertrude McCaffrey.

ALICE F. POLLEY, Teacher.

GRADES IV and V.

Pupils enrolled 44, percentage 88.86. Perfect attendance 10.—Bessie Folster, Theo Kennedy, Doris Corey, Clarence Stewart, Dorothy Driscoll, Katherine King, Georgie Estabrook, Lily McKinley, Thekla Fewer, Eleanor Weeks.

MARY MILMORE, Teacher.

GRADES V and VI.

Pupils enrolled 38, average 34.45, percentage 90.6. Perfect attendance 7.—Mary Currie, Hazel Forman, Frank McKinley, Byron Carr, Gordon Craig, Catharine Mitchell, Douglas Hall.

HELENA MULHERRIN, Teacher.

GRADES VII and VIII.

Pupils enrolled 41, percentage 91.3. Perfect attendance 18.—Mark McCallion, Lottie Mooers, Chester McDonald, Kathleen Bowlin, Annie Brown, Rena MacMillan, Helen Craig, Rita McKinley, Douglas Mitchell, Cecil Smullin, Harold Merithew, Robert Lindsay, Helen McKinley, Donald Hall, Horace Kennedy, Fred McKinley, Clifton Glew, George Johnson.

W. S. DALEY, Principal.

House For Sale

Large House 16 rooms with woodshed and barn situated on Broadway near Valley Railway Station. Land freehold one and one half extra lots adjacent suitable for gardening.

ROBERT L. SIMMS SOLICITOR

Sentinel Building King Street Woodstock, N. B.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—6 octave piano case organ, suitable for house or church.

Apply to Miss E. Henderson Orange Street

HEART LIFE AMBER

cures Heart Disease, Purifies the Blood, Heals the Lungs and Gives Good Appetite.

By Mail \$1.00.

DR. WYMAN

BEECHWOOD, N. B.

Mar. 21—4i

LOOK OUT FOR DUST FOR IT MAY EXPLODE

Smokeless Powder Inventor Says All Kinds of Carbon Dust is Explosive

"Any kind of carbon dust may be as explosive as gunpowder," says Prof. Charles Edward Munroe, inventor of smokeless powder and dust explosion expert. "And starch dust is one of the most explosive. Explosions in grain elevators have become quite familiar. At the Pullman works there was once an explosion of dust raised in putting fine polishes on woodwork. At Pawtucket, Rhode Island, soap was being ground for cleaning powder, and the soap dust exploded. There have been explosions of malt dust in breweries; and in Buffalo, where they make breakfast food, the oat dust exploded. There is no doubt that the explosion at Waukegan was caused by starch dust suspended in the air. It might have been sugar dust, or the dust of wood, as in a planing mill, or almost any other kind of dust, coming from materials which are combustible; that is, which are made up in large part of carbon. The theory of a dust explosion is just like that of a gunpowder explosion. If you know how gunpowder is made, you know how it is simply a bringing together of pure, fine particles of charcoal or carbon with a chemical which has free oxygen all ready to combine with the carbon. Burning is merely combining carbon with oxygen in the air. The reason things burn slowly is because the air contains only a small per cent of oxygen. Increase the oxygen supply and make it free chemically to enter quickly in combination with the carbon and the burning happens faster. When we make gunpowder, we make saltpeter, which has a lot of almost free oxygen, and mix it with charcoal and add a little sulphur in order to make it burn more freely. This mixture will burn without the presence of air, because the oxygen is furnished by the saltpeter. Just apply a spark to start it and the mixture burns so fast that there happens what is known as an explosion. The explosion is really nothing but the expanding of the gas created by the combination of the oxygen with the carbon. In the same way the little particles of starch suspended in the air perform the function of the charcoal in the gunpowder mixture. The air itself furnishes the oxygen. Apply a spark from a friction belt or a lighted pipe or other source and the mixture is right, that happens in the mill which happens in a gun barrel—the carbon and the oxygen unite—bang! The mill goes up in smoke and gas. The answer to dust explosions is, keep the spark away. In some cases the danger may be reduced by proper ventilation, which reduces the quantity of dust suspended in the air.

In the Afterwards

We draw much of the joy of life, as well as much of its sorrow, from the present, and every deed has no only its present, but its afterwards. Even when we wish to have done with it, we are not always successful. We may bury it deep and do our best to hide it with stone and seal, but we cannot assure ourselves against a resurrection. If, when temptation comes some alluring prospect of pleasure or success, or the wave of fear and discouragement that urges to a desperate step—we would pause to think how the deed will look to-morrow, we should be saved many a bitter regret. The artist who paints a picture moves here and there to get the best viewpoint, and the picture we are painting into our lives calls for equal care. How will they look in the light of the afterwards?

Personal Facts

No two persons have a person's hands grow at the same rate. The nail on the middle finger grows faster than any other, while the thumb-nail is the slowest growing nail. As a rule, the nails on the right hand grow faster than those on the left. The state of one's health, too, affects the rate of growth. The nails on invalid's hands grow considerably faster than on the hands of a healthy person. Taken on the average the rate of growth is 1/8 in. a month, or from 1 in. to 1 1/2 in. a year.

Fire Cost To Loggers

The ordinary fire on a logging job does not destroy a chute—it about half destroys it. Repairs can be figured at \$750 per mile of chute burned over. The most serious single equipment loss is the burning of a main line railroad trestle. It means that the main artery of the wood work is cut and the product of all work must stand still until the damage is repaired. At a cost of \$3.50 per running foot of trestle burned.

TO BEE-KEEPERS.

There is considerable difference in time from the laying of the egg in the various cells by the queen to the fully developed bee in the imago stage. The egg deposited in the queen cell passes through its several stages to the matured queen in 15 days. The egg in the worker cell becomes a full-grown worker bee in 21 days. The egg in the drone cell takes 24 days to become a fully developed drone. The queen bee leaves her cell on the 16th day. The worker leaves its cell on the 21st day. The drone leisurely comes forth into the world of life on the 24th day. The queen flies on the 1st day after the worker and drone on the 3rd day. There may be a little difference in time when the several actions take place within the hive, but the student may rely on the above mentioned facts.

DONT PASTURE TOO SOON

Feed Cow Well During Two Months of Rest

The average cow that freshens in the spring begins her year's work with a serious handicap. She does it if she is poor in flesh, and the cow that is dry during the winter, or a stripper is apt to be, for a low production does not prompt good feeding. Good clover, hay and corn stlage or clover hay and fodder corn will bring a dry cow up to her period of freshening in pretty fair condition, but wild or timothy hay and corn stlage will not. It is now generally recognized among farmers who make a study of their cows that good feeding during a dairy cow's six weeks or two months of rest is as profitable or even more so than at any other time. To freshen a good dairy cow lays on at this time will be converted into milk later. Her milk flow will be larger and her test will be higher when she freshens, if she is in first class condition. Shortage of feed, the rush of spring work and the temptation to turn the cows on pasture before there is feed there for them are all to the disadvantage of the cow that freshens in the spring. Whatever may be the portion of the rest of the cows and stock, it will pay to feed the cow well that is soon to freshen. Not only a low milk production and a weak calf follow poor feeding at this time, but after birth retention which may lead to serious illness.

Horses Indispensable

The haze of uncertainty which has obscured horse breeding is steadily clearing away. Breeders are in a better position to-day to judge fairly of the future than they have been at any time in the last decade. Factors whose precise influence was problematical—automobiles, motor trucks, and tractors—have found their places, and their limitations are now fairly well understood. The greatest war in the history of the world has taught us, anew, the indispensability of horses and mules in warfare. Nations concerned with adequate defence measures must not neglect possessing plenty of horses for emergencies. Horse breeding is a world problem and must be considered as such, for horses are produced and used all over the world.

How To Carry Fowls

The old way of carrying fowls by their legs, or by the wings, is not practised by the present-day poultrymen. It is a cruel practice. Holding the fowl firmly by the legs and allowing the body to rest on the arm is a much better method.

Fortune in Seaweed

Mr. William Macgregor said they had on the seaboard of Newfoundland and Labrador a submarine forest of unrivalled value—seaweed. They could not develop agriculture in Newfoundland unless they had a plentiful supply of potash, and it was certain that Germany after the war would place a heavy export duty on her potash. But a supply was to be found in the seaweed. At one time potash making from kelp on the west coast of Scotland thrived until it was killed by Free Trade. If the matter were taken up in the proper way Newfoundland would be able to start a new industry of the greatest value and supply all the potash she required, and more besides.

Green Bones Better

Green bones contain the natural juices as well as the adhering substances, making it superior to the bones that have lain on the ground for a while and lost all the natural juices or animal matter. Green bones are also more soluble and capable of having the mineral matter digested.

Logs on the ground burn on the end, or, where they lie across others, pockets burn out of the sides. A fire seldom burns them, but it reduces their value between 10 and 15 per cent.

A day spent in running water furrows or opening outside of drains is better spent than the same day given up to plowing in water.

DON'T NEGLECT FRESH AIR

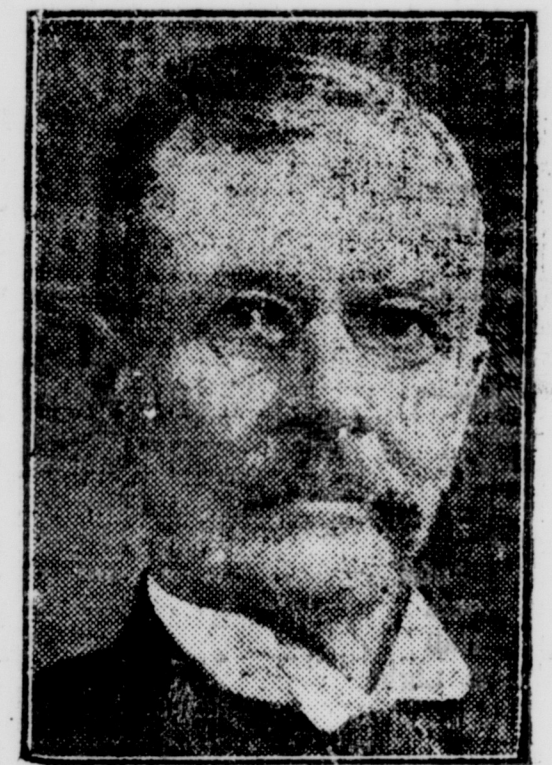
Little Things Not Overlooked From Care of Vest Organization

It has been demonstrated that the value of good railway material that is used from scrap amounts to about two dollars per ton, while proper sorting and classifying increases the net selling value of the scrap by another two dollars per ton, the number thus made amounting to a large sum of money. The Grand Trunk Railway System pays careful attention to the work of salvaging the many tons of discarded material produced on a railway operating many thousands of miles of line. Central scrap yards have been established, where the sorting of this material is carried out. Forty thousand tons of scrap are examined each year and this work is done under expert supervision, so that full value is obtained for the metal and other commodities sold, while a large amount of material is reclaimed and returned for use. The Grand Trunk buys each year approximately one million dollars worth of brass. This great mass of metal shrinks in value by usage, but every pound that can be possibly salvaged is returned to the foundry and has a high cash value. Rails with battered ends are re-curved, used bolts are re-threaded and the couplings of air-brake, signal and steam-hose are repaired. The Grand Trunk has in actual use each day about 250,000 pieces of air and steam hose, representing, with the necessary fittings, an investment of \$200,000. The perishable part of the hose must be replaced at frequent intervals, but under the system of reclamation the various couplings are used over and over again.

DEPLORES RURAL DECAY

Fifty-four Deserted Homes in One Ontario Country Point

Rev. J. R. Bell of Laurel, Ont., provoked a keen controversy by his address on farm and village conditions in Ontario at a conference on Rural Life and Work, at the Ontario Agricultural College. He asserted that within the boundaries of his own parish there were 54 vacant homes which five years previously were occupied by large families. He declared that the villages were being deserted. Village craft was decaying, blacksmiths and other village tradesmen



REV. J. R. BELL

were passing away, and the deserted blacksmith shop is a too common feature in village life. The population of Dufferin County had decreased 3,947 in recent years owing to the exodus from the rural communities.

Mr. Bell thought the problem largely an economic one, due to small returns, bad roads, the lure of the city, and the lure of the West. There was a lack of business methods and of credit. He thought if time farmers had a banking system of their own, Mr. Bell painted a glowing picture of the future of rural life under reformed conditions. He urged the consolidated school, with the teacher's residence, gymnasium, manual training, household science, and a school garden, as the educational system which would transform rural life. He also advocated intensive farming.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR

Saskatchewan Province Had a Real Father in Office

The Hon. George W. Brown, Governor of Saskatchewan, was the nearest thing to a father of his people that any Governor has been in any Province within living memory. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, for example, has become almost as foreign an institution to the great mass of the people as the Lama of Tibet—that is, from the point of view of the great mass of the people seeing it at close range. The difference between it and the Saskatchewan office, as the wealthy Mr. Brown operated it, is that Government House at Regina was open every Saturday afternoon to the school-boys of the city and Province—and especially the youngsters. The Governor used to travel the Province talking to farmers' meetings in a fashion which showed them that he was the greatest farmer of them all.