

Every day is PURITY-FLOUR-DAY with cooks who are satisfied with nothing less than the flakiest pastry and finest bread.



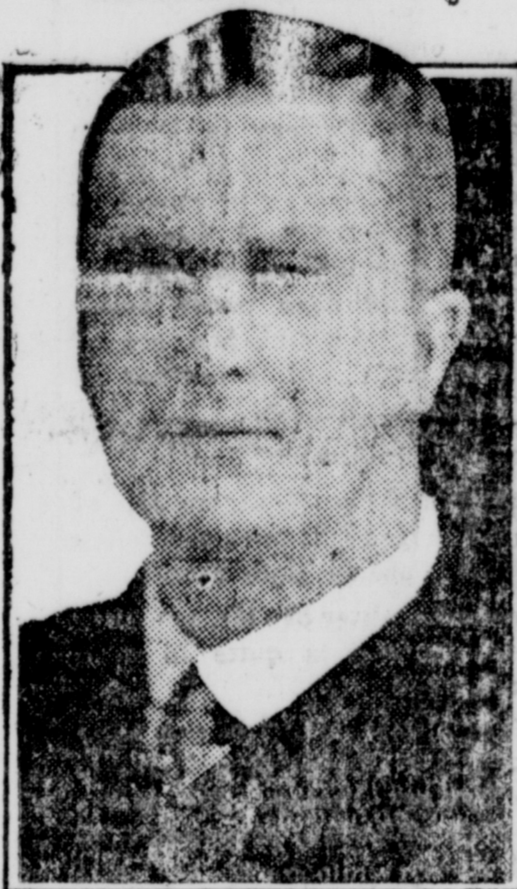
PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

CABBAGE BURSTING

Many persons growing their own vegetables have experienced considerable annoyance in having a large number of fine heads of cabbage to burst before the vegetable can be used or marketed.

Knows the Paper Business



MR. A. G. MCINTYRE

who was appointed special representative of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

MAKING TREES BEAR

The Question of Cultivation Around Trees is Important

Hard, impervious soil is the tree's greatest obstacle to maximum thriftiness.

To date the only practical remedy that has been found for hard soil is blasting with dynamite.

The blasting, usually an inch and a half soil auger being employed to put down holes to a depth of about three to four feet.

The effect of blasting is to break up the hard soil, enabling the roots to advance easily into new feeding beds; also to increase the water-storage capacity of the subsoil so that the tree may not suffer from lack of moisture during periods of drought.

Canada's Coins

In a report James Bonar, deputy manager of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, says that worn coin has receded from the finance department in one year for re-coining to the value of \$196,424.97 silver, and \$34.82 bronze.

Canada's National Anthem

Calixa Lavalle, famous as being the composer of "O Canada," one of Canada's national anthems, was a brilliant but erratic musician, and left a few works for the piano, the most important being his well known etude, "Capillon," this being a showy piece of somewhat glittering character, but which quite effective.

ART OF MAKING FRIENDS

Often you come across people who complain that they have but few friends. The matter is easy enough to explain, for, as some one has well said: "The only way to have a friend is to be one."

What really does happen is this: Two people meet, and gradually they find points of congeniality, gradually each does little favors for the other, gradually a feeling of affection takes root in each heart.

Every Day a Sabbath Every day in the week is a Sabbath for some one. The Greeks observe Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Hebrews and several Christian sects, Saturday, and the remainder of the Christians, Sunday.

Flowers Most Fragrant Flowers are more fragrant when the sun is not shining on them, according to a French scientist, because the oils that produce the perfume are forced out by the water pressure in the plant cells, and this is diminished by sunlight.

"Utility" in fowls does not mean "mongrelism" any more than "thoroughbred" means "standard-bred." Sweet corn requires from 54 to 115 days from planting to reach the edible stage, depending on variety.

Protect the Horse To allow the horse to suffer from the cold for lack of a blanket is either heartless cruelty or senseless neglect. If you are observant and humane you will take notice of the horses upon the streets during the winter and see to it that the blanket is used properly.

Don't permit rubbish, paper or greasy rags to accumulate. Six per cent. of the line of a railroad built in Switzerland is bridges and 1.5 per cent. through tunnels. All lands at the work of cutting potato seed, if well supervised, gives better results than most machines for the purpose.

HISTORY OF MATCHES

Three Million Matches Used Every Minute

The first twister or friction match dates back to 1829. They were made and dipped by hand, and sold for a little over two dollars per hundred.

To-day the same quantity may be bought for a couple of cents, or even less. This cheapness is due to the fact that all matches are made, and most of them are dipped by machinery.

The blocks are then fastened by means of clamps, to the bed of the machine, and cutters groove out a set of splints from the surface. The cutters do not turn the entire surface into splints at one impact, but cut them out one-fourth of an inch apart.

The ridges left between the places from which the first set of splints was cut, are then worked up, and so on until the whole block is consumed.

As soon as the splints are separated from the block they are seized in iron clamp plates, which form an endless chain. The endless chain carries the splints across a steam-heated drum, which warms them nearly to the temperature of the paraffin, into which they are next dipped.

The matches move on until, just before they reach the starting point again, an automatic punch thrusts the matches out and places them side by side in a box, put in the right, at the right time, by another endless belt. It is estimated that the nations of the civilized world use, in round numbers, three million matches a minute. Fifteen hundred billion is the enormous number for the entire year.



The best sugar for the sugar bowl is...

Lantic Sugar

Its purity and "fine" granulation give it the highly sweetening power. It dissolves instantly in your teacup or on your breakfast cereal.

2 and 5-lb Cartons 10 and 20-lb Bags



"The All-Purpose Sugar"

HABITS OF SEAGULLS

Not to be Easily "Guiled" Though Name Implies Same

The name Gull is a misnomer for no bird is less gullible, and few combine such interest, grace and sagacity. Gulls possess marvellous powers of flight and are indeed the living model of the modern monoplane.

Scientists can only partly explain their flight where in the strongest gale, they glide against the wind with never a perceptible movement of their outstretched wings. As the kite is kept up by wind pressure, so it must be with the gull, a slight upward movement of the wings causes it to rise.

The Skuas are exclusively seabirds, never leaving the ocean as other gulls do in search of food. The ordinary gull is, however, very tame and becomes fearless of man when not molested. In London, the largest city in the world, the gull is quite at home. At any of the bridges over the Thames or in the parks near the river a flock of gulls can be collected in a few minutes by throwing bread into the water.

CARE OF HARNESS

Neat's Foot Oil Best Leather Protector

Leather goods of any kind are expensive. You can greatly prolong their usefulness of such goods by proper care in keeping them free of mud and by frequent oiling. Mud is more destructive to leather than moderate wear; water is even more destructive. Therefore, one of the main things to be observed in the care of harness is to keep it clean and the pores filled with the proper ingredients to increase the pliability, and at the same time render the leather impervious to water.

The Crushing of Oats For Work Horses is Un-profitable

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The practise of crushing or grinding oats for horses is increasing. The best authorities have for years contended that grinding oats for draft horses does not pay and if the meal is made too dusty or fine it may often be injurious.

1. Increasing the percentage of digestibility of oats for horses on hard work and having little time for feed ing.

2. Greedy feeders are made to eat more slowly.

3. Horses with bad teeth are assisted to digest the grain properly.

4. That twenty five percent of grain fed whole is not digested and is lost in the manure unless crushing is adopted.

5. Proper crushing leaves the grain free from dust and fine meal.

6. Crushing exposes the grain more fully to the digestive juices, thus aiding digestion.

7. That crushing even at a considerable cost is profitable in that grain is saved and that horses are healthier.

These and other arguments are used by advocates of crushing oats for horses. Considering the high cost of grain and also of crushing, it has been considered advisable to conduct an experiment along this line.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENT.

Five teams of horses were selected for this experiment and these were fed experimentally, for eight months starting in October, 1915. The object of this trial was a comparison of the same quantity, by weight of whole and crushed oats.

As all experiments and practical trials have proven the value of some bran in a ration the following mixture; oats 4 parts, bran 1 part, was adopted for both the whole and crushed oats.

The first week of each month, the transition period, was disregarded in compiling results. The following observations were made:

1. The gains and losses in the weight of the horses were closely related to general health and vigour.

2. No horses became fat but all remained in good condition in spite of extra heavy work in fall, spring and early summer and regular work in winter.

3. During the whole trial the gains or losses in weight were approximately the same for both whole and crushed grain.

4. The slight difference in weights was in favour of crushed grain out amounted to only 125 lb. gain for 1. horses fed half the time on crushed grain during the eight months.

This is .15 lb. per horse per day. At the average charge of \$2.00 per ton for crushing, such slight gains would cost 13 1/3 cents per pound. However no difference was apparent in health or general condition.

5. When bran was mixed with the whole oats the horses could not eat too rapidly owing to the dry, flakey character of the bran.

6. When horses were properly watered and not fed too much hay, whole grain was found in but very small quantities when at all, in the manure.

7. Both from the weights and appearance of the horses and the condition of the manure, crushing did not appreciably increase the digestibility of oats.

8. Whether fed crushed or whole grain, horses must have sufficient rest after meals to start digestion at least. If time is short, feed less rather than allow too rapid eating of the regular feed.

In conclusion, it seemed to be definitely shown that, to horses fed in the proper manner, the crushing of oats had little if any advantage and was unprofitable. In other words, the cost of crushing is wasted.

Notice to Water Takers

Notice is hereby given that all persons owing Water Rates must settle the same on or before 18th day of November next or the Water will be turned off.

Per Order Chairman Water Committee, H. W. Bourne, A. G. Fields, Collector. Supt. Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 28, 1916.

Alleged Attempt on King Alfonso's Life

Madrid, Jan 29, Via Paris—A man arrested for the alleged attempt to wreck King Alfonso's train has been identified at Rafal Dura Floriot, a deserter from a regiment stationed at Malaga.

According to some reports the bars of lead found on the tracks had fallen or were stolen from a freight train returning from the mines at Linares, and their presence in the path of the royal train was purely accidental. (This attempt was made on Sunday. The royal train was preceded by a freight train, the engineer of which saw an obstacle on the track and removed it. Neither the royal train nor the freight suffered any damage. The spot chosen for the derailment of the royal train, near Granada Andalusia, was a particularly favorable one, as the road here began to run down grade. The police arrested two men, one of whom was found with code letters from Barcelona.

Dutch Deputies on Peace Question

The Hague, Jan 26, via London.—In the Chamber to-day in the course of a debate on President Wilson's address to the Senate several Socialists declared against an enforcement of peace. The aged Calvinist leader, Jonker Alexander Frederick de Savornin Lohman, however, said it was wrong to dismiss President Wilson's aims as Utopian and appealed to Holland to support the President to the fullest extent of its power.

The Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Londen, said that he believed it would be unwise for the Netherlands to bind herself to exercise economic or military compulsion with a view to the enforcement of peace. He said his remaining from supporting President Wilson's peace note must not be considered as an action against the President's proposals or as proof of excessive circumspection.