A KITCHEN **ENCYCLOPÆDIA** PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK

containing 180 pages of tried and tested information on food preparation reviewed and approved by the DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT of the McDONALD INSTITUTE

Mailed post paid for 20 cents Western Canada Flour Mills Co Limited TORONTO.

Hliat Corn For Grain

(Experimental Farms Note)

Flint corn as a grain crop in eastern Canada, has not received the attention that it ments. At the present crisis of find supply it is the crop that can be increas d without disturbing the system of rotation or curting down the acreage of env other cereal. We do not increase production if we cut down the acreage of one kind of grain to grow another. present price of shelled corn he can af By growing flint corn we can increase the total output of cereals without alteration or detriment to our system of grinding. farring.

Utilization.

Its value lies in its feeding adaptabil

As meal in a fattening ration it is without au equal, for cattle, bogs or

to the unground or cracked state it is valuable in a ration for laying hens.

On the cob if used judiciously it can !

be profitably given to working horses. The immature and small ears can be fed shout waste in the autumn to

fatce ing bogs. It can be "hozged" down in the field with profit. An acre or two of corn will fatten the hogs on an average farm. This method can be adopted with profit by the Eastern farmer in

I'l e dry stalks make excellent roughage for dry cows or young cattle.

these days of labour scarcity.

Last, but not least, corn can become in Canada an important factor in the bumen diet. Many bushels of wheat could be released for shipment if we would use the various appetizing foods into which corn meal can be convert-

Range of Profitable Productiou.

The crop should only be grown where it wi'l mature in an average season. Using the proper variety, corn can be grown in practically all the older parts of Ontario, the Eastern Townships and many counties north of the St. Lawrence in Quebec, also many districts in the Maritime Provinces. The District Representatives of Untario, with the ex ception of those in the northerly coun ties, state that maturity is not the factor that prohibits the growing of corn. the Secretary of Agriculture for Q :ebec ! making a similar report for that pro vince.

Varieties.

that will succeed best over the greate. wart of the area indicated. It is a short grained variety giving a high yield of rais, and maturing in the average seaon on well aremed soils in a honored , ad fitteen days. Where the season is sufficiently long. Longfellow and Salzet's North Dakots will give an equally large yield of grain with a larger ton-1. g of stalks. These varieties should 1 - grown principally in southern Ontarin although they mature perfectly in certain portions of Eastern Ontario Lad Quebec. Earlier varieties than Quebec Yellow No. 28 do sot return a commen surute yield for labour expended.

Labour.

The work involved in growing corn for grain is but little greater than that acreage of sho corn.

f gw ming for minge, busking is the additional item but this task can be done at the most convenient time in the

Who Should Grew It.

antumn and made an evening of neigh-

horhood festi ity.

The dairyman who disposes of his milk to the local creamery is the marwho can most profitably grow and use grain corp. If he is using silege, at the ford to decrease his acreage of silo corn in order that he may grow flint for

The farmer who wishes to increase the output of grain yet does not wish to break his system of rotation. By grow. ing flint corn he is producing grain from his hoed crop.

The man who is without a sile, and wishes to increase his hoed crop. He can grow corn for grain purposes with profit likewise improving the tilth and cleanliness of his fields.

Seed.

Owing to the disastrous failure of the seed corn crop in the United States and Canada, seed is extremely scarce.

THE WINTER TERM

of the

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county representative as to a possible 2, me at \$11; Sir William M. Rennia. source of supply.

there can generally be found a few men 4a'a who have developed early productive Quebec Yellow No. 28, is the rariety strains out of old varieties. Not have ling made a practice of disposing of it for seed, these men are occasionally a valuable source of tocal supply to often everlooked.

Conclusion.

Any person who is desirous of grow ing this crop and failing to obtain seed this season should plan to secure it ear. ly in the autumn for another year. Alon; as the price of cora, mill feeds and live stock remain as they now are. corn for grain will be one of the mosprofitable creps that can be grown on : iarm. Any farmer so situated that b can mature flirt corp will find it profiable to plant a few acres even though

FYERY ROYAL HONOR CARRIES A NUMBER

Thus Precedence in Appearing Before Royal Personages is Always. etermined

In the tinked Kingdom all matters of precedence before Royalty are carebully seidled and nothing to leit to shance. In fact, each person who bears a title, or occupies a position entitling him to any precedence at ail, has a number showing his exact pos. cion in the scale of relative precedence According to that work, Lord Decies number is 15.126, while Mr. Borden's number is 10.37-a good way lower WH. As a matter of fact, however, t : numbers prefixed to the various I mes, though indicating the relative sition of those entitled to preced 1 ce, do not show the actual numerical pskion or each. Thus Lord Decics number of 13,126 does not mean that there are 13,125 persons of higher ank than his. Not does Mr. Borden's 1 mber of 18,336 persons of higher rank than his. What is signified is but they belong respectively to classes thisteen and eighteen-Lord Decies. as a Baron, to class thirteen, and Mr. Borden, as a Privy Councillor, to class wighteen-in the scale of precedence, called, for convenience, 13,000 and 18,000 respectively, and that the tono ... from which they derive pre cedence are respectively, 126th and \$37th in order of seniority in their own degrees. The numbers prefixed to each name, in fact, combine two

dir Wilfrid Laurier's number is \$8.113-224 higher up than but of the Prin dinister. For though both are & the eighteenth class, as Privy Count iors-this class comprises Enights of the Garter, Knights of St. Patrick and Privy Councillors-Sir Wilfrid Laurier's number is above Mr. Bor a's for the reason that the former is elegal a Pricy Connellior in 1)7, and the latter not, antil 1912 ; to long distances. e d the Prime Minister of Canada \$ 4 act, as such. figure la this scale precedence at all. in fact, it is members of "The Most Honorable .vy Council of Great Britain" that to and the leader of the Opposi io and their places in the scale. 31 Wilfrid Laurier, it server to t a.C.M.G., or Enight Grand Cross of st M chael and St George, is entine? on ace in the scale of preced not but co one very much lower down that

that which his Privy Counciliorsh . oforce alm-one, in last, with the mber 27,000 instead of is.113. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the only Can Man G.C.M.G. But there are guita a few K.C.M.C.'s, or Knight Com & uders of St. Michael and St. George wase order of knighthood entitles 1 m to a place in the thirtiein class I be the saile of precedence. Thus I Wrederick Borden is namber 30.204, -(illiam Mulock is aumber 30,295 A'lea Aylesworth is number 30.416. 1. Joseph Pope is number 20,444 Sir M. Gibson is number 30,443. Si "odmond Roblin is number 30,450, Sihard Mc tride is animber 20,451, and a Canadian knights bachelors almost like the souds of the sea re for multitude. And we hav I te our fair share of them in Tores But the knights bachelors are no Very high up in the scale of prece trace, theirs forming the 38rd class. 1 id. in fact, they are as unmerous

at they overflow into the 34th Among other numbers are the fol-I ving: Sir Thomas Manghaessy, 13,572; Sir Heury Pellat, 13.859; Si William Mortimer Clark, 34004; Sir I wand Osler, 34.414; Sir Glenholme Each farmer should consult with hi ; Walker, 34,226; Sir Linux in 84.268, and Sir The d Mann two puts Wherever flint com has been grown bers below his brother callway was

> Housing Poultry Machine There is no doubt that poultry use would of concrete would us exis at winter quarters, but we should eres aving the inside of the house ether athed and plastered or double illed. Houses built entirely of lumand double walled, with beavy ag paper between the walls, can nade just as comfortable, and are er liked by the majority of poulneu, than houses built of any other

Actor Leves Criminology

it is curious what hobbies some acors have. That of Mr. H. B. Irving. by instance, is criminolog,, and one I d him at every notable criminal resecution. He was regular he at-Indence at Bow Street when the case 1 2 George Jot ph Smith was be-

The King gave 2,000 pheasants to with lady?" billiary during three mouths.

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

Water rolls off cabbage leaves because they are covered with a vory

Dark clothes are the warmest because they attract more heat from the

Dusty shoes are always the hottest because polished shoes throw off the

A negro has black eyes because that color defends them from the strong The bubbles in a teacup follow the

as a magnet attracts steel. It is in the lungs that our blood becomes red. Before it gets there it is si a dark purple color.

spoon because it attracts them just

Plants grow quicker on bright moonlight nights because such nights produce dew, which is very good for

A settle "sings" because the air lu the water escapes by fits and starts, and so makes the "singing" noise.

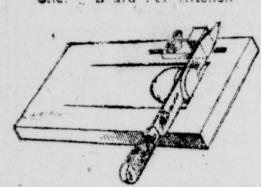
Animals are covered with fur, hair, and feathers because those substances prevent the heat of the body from

Hawks can see rich a long way because they have a special eye muscle by which they can alter their sight

A black man's skin does not scorch or blisier with the hot sun because black absorbs the heat and takes it beneath the skin.

Trees and dowers make the country healthy because they foed on the bad tarbonic gas in the air and return he good oxygen to it.

Sincia B and For Kitchen



The board illustrated was surgested by a device used by a "sandwich man," and proved practical for use in the home and especially in the camp. Potatoes, or other articles of food to be sliced, are placed in the hollow portion of the board and moved against edge at the right, under the knife. The guide, which may be adjusted by means of the wing nut, permits slices of everying thickness to be suc-Po miar Mechanics.

WATERING HORSES

When Care is Neaded-Food Huy and Grain Together

Many horses are killed and many more are injured by carcions feeding wid watering. Never water a horse im; ediately after feeding grain. This washes the grain through the stomach. before it is properly mixed with the s omuch juices and is liable to cause colic. If the horse is vary werra, let him drink a few swallows and t en hold his head up for a minute er two, and thus cool his stomach wowly. Try it yourself in hot weather. I on can drink a quart of cold water without injury if you will but take several minutes for the first few swal-

When horses are brought to hot from their work they should first be given water cautiously, and then fed hay and grain together, allowing them to ext cine their own judgment in the selection of their feed.

Burning Rubbish

Do not allow combustible rubbish accumulate in or about the house, at do not burn quantities of paper. a other rubbi h in a fireplace or in Te rebox of a stove or furnace. The thes clog the flue passages, and the a g flames are liable to overheat Les or start soot fires. Burn such material in the ash box below the rebox, where it can do no harm.

Rather Inconvenient

A little stum child was expering his first gilmpse of country life. He sate; the farmer's wife just as the sun was setting, watching her luck a chieran.

time, then asked: "Do you take of their clethes or

he gravely silent for a long

MATURE IN PICTURE: TAMERA SHOOTS-WELL

Wild Life May Furnish Many Interests Ang Snaps When Gun Cannot be Used Legally

A sportsman writes: While going firewall an old album some time ago, was extonished to see so many dif-Revent aubjects represented. There were pictures taken during fishing in duck and partridge shooting outtrips, and even long walks, and as I turned over page after page of photographs many pleasant and som comes humorous reminiscences floodsá my mind. The writer has not arrived at the stage where he would be willing to entirely put aside the gun for the camera but he considers the camera almost as important as the gun.

Squirrels and Birds Much pleasure can be derived turang closed sessons with a camera. you are fortunate enough to onsess one that could be used to photograph bird ion the wing, you can enfoy your self immensely by visiting the breeding grounds of shore birds and ducks. Even a picture of our friend and Red Squirrel chattering from a branch of a tree is a great addition to the al-

I have found that the vest pocket camera is ideal when you wish in go "light" as on account of its small size and its small bulk it is readily slipped into a pocket and forgettem antil needed.

What He Missed

Once when paddling up a swampy reck in a cance, I came suddenly noon a great blue heron standing be be middle of the stream not over ewenty feet away. What a beautiful picture it would have made the great blue-rgey bird standing there doubtless half naleep! Of cohrse, as hick would have it, my camera was at the other end of the canoe, and it would be useless to attempt to reach it without disturbing the heron & owever I had a try and as a recond ! magnificent bird rose and majestical, winged his way across the marso. Once while on a tramp through the

bush I heard a sound of rushing water. Upo: • avestigation it proved to be a piece of "white water," a part of some river, of which I have forgotten the name, so swift that a cr ice cou'd not run its rapids. It we stut file work of a moment, but I re arme! tome with a picture of those repi. ! that was really beautiful,

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Rats, Dogs, Birds-nests, oto Form "Dainty" Edibles

From China comes a long list of daluties that would, he repugnant to the Western fancy and palate. Birds' nest soup is well known, and so is trepang, the sea slug, in whose capture many Chindse fishermen carn their living. In the atreets of Canton thors may be seen, exposed for sale to such as care to huy, rata, dogs, brows, piles of the larves of been and moths, and many other edibles of whose origin the Western traveller shuders to think,

Many curious dishes are beloved of the hatives of the various republics ' South America. The Indians of the mazon bake and eat snake. Bear and is enjoyed by those inhabiting re Andes uplands, and has been pro-. unced excellent by hunters. In the unitan markets there may be seen really of small, immature octopi, fated to be made into soup, and also bundles of seaweed, which is stewed and served as a vegetable, and highly entoem ed for its valuable tonic and blood-

cleansing properties. Like the French, the Chilians eat the legs of large frogs, which may be caught or reared. Prickly sea urchins, miled by the natives "erizos," are aten raw, as are also large mussels, "led "choros." There are no rab-Its indigenous to Chiti; but the place a' that useful little animal is taken me the common pussy cat, who is frosuchtly made into "caznela," a native dish, which is something between a soup and a stew. Many a traveller, sunching at some wayside inn of the ting of the appetizing dish he has it consamed, has been told, to bis horror; "Gues piquante, senor" (savory cal) !