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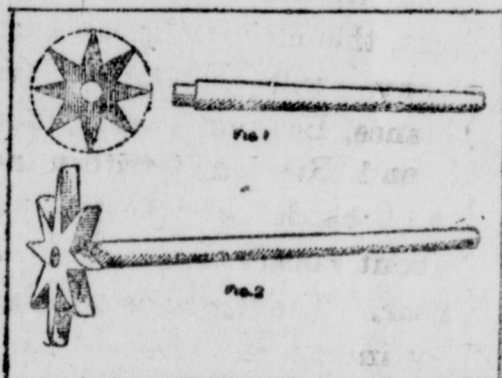
## CANADA MUST ECONOMIZE

Depression Will Come With Peace—Economy Imperative

Economy is not being practised extensively in Canada. We are sharing the prosperity which war has brought to the American continent. Prosperity is infectious. It does not always conduce to thrift. Men frequently save more when money is tight and the outlook is uncertain than they do when money is plentiful and the future assured. To-day the position here is the existence of temporary good times, dependent largely upon war orders. Peace will bring a jolt. How serious it will be, none can tell. Nor can we say what favorable factors will relieve the depression which must come with the strain of economic re-adjustment. These facts make economy imperative. Yet even although their patriotism be undoubted, nevertheless many Canadians are aiding the enemy by thoughtlessly frittering away the profits and earnings due to a prosperity which may be suddenly arrested by the advent of peace. The trade returns continue to furnish evidence of the importation of many unnecessary articles and, to the extent that this is the case, our financial ability to resist the enemy is lessened. The words of Sir Charles Addis, in his address on "The Means of War Finance," apply to Canada as much as to the United Kingdom, when he says that people "do not understand that by the manner of their personal expenditure they may be determining whether the horrors of the conflict are to be prolonged or the blessings of peace anticipated. There does not appear to be as yet any general or adequate recognition of the special responsibility for the right use of war earnings attaching to those whose prosperity depends upon the continued sacrifice of life and limb by their fellow-countrymen in the field. It is surely a small thing to ask of those who are restrained from joining the fighting line by the disabilities of age, or infirmity, or sex to make some sacrifice for those who are fighting their battles for them. Sacrifice! Let us call it what it is—a privilege, perhaps the only privilege left to us."

### Mix With a "Querl"

This little thing is called a "querl" and is a egg beater, a potato masher, a lemon squeezer, a batter mixer and holder for other useful things. It consists simply of a hardwood handle with a star-shaped piece of wood on



at the end. The star is attached very firmly and rigidly to the handle so that it cannot revolve. It is easily cleaned and is used by twirling it between the palms of the hands, the star being buried in the liquid or material to be mixed. The star is left entirely to the use of the housekeeper. It should not be made of material more than one and a half inch thick, however, and two to three inches in a good diameter for it.

### Utilizing Glass Dust

One of the characteristics of modern industry is the utilization of wastes that were formerly thrown away. One of the newer and more surprising illustrations of this is the utilization of the glass dust which accumulates in the factories. This is now melted and molded into blocks, which form an extremely efficient and useful material for paving streets.

### Substitute For Towels

The infinite variety of electrical devices received a recent addition in a drying machine that is intended to do away with the towel. A current of hot perfumed air is thrown from an adjustable funnel on either hand of the user. The current is regulated by a dial. The sanitary advantage of this substitute for the towel is apparent.

### Quite a Cavalier!

Every seat in the street car was occupied, when a group of women got on. Going through the car to collect fares, the conductor noticed a man asleep. Seizing him by the shoulder, he proceeded to shake him back into a state of consciousness.

"Wake up!" shouted the conductor. "That is where you may have another guess, my boy," wakefully responded the passenger. "I was not asleep."

"Not asleep, eh?" returned the conductor, with a dubious expression. "Then, what were you doing with your eyes shut?"

"It was because of the crowded condition of the car," explained the passenger. "I just hate to see women standing up."

## Fond of Good Coffee.

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CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL



## Care of Roots in Storage

A great many tons of margels, turnips and carrots are lost annually by neglect after being placed in storage. Everything may be done to insure a full crop and to harvest it at the proper time in good condition, yet, if not properly looked after during the winter months, a high percentage of this crop may become a total loss. Such loss can be prevented only by prompt attention to the details of storage requirements.

If a cellar is to be used for storage it should be thoroughly cleaned, the ventilators put into good working order, and thorough drainage and protection from frost assured some time before it is filled. Usually in filling cellars it is customary to dump the roots down through a trap door in the floor above or roll them in over a shoot from windows at the ground level. No matter how much care is exercised in the performance of either of these operations, there is bound to be accumulations of broken and bruised roots, and earth at the ends of the shoots, or beneath the trap doors. Unless frozen, the broken and badly bruised roots of such a mixture, will invariably rot and by so doing generate heat that will help to spread the infection to the surrounding sound roots. It is therefore obvious that accumulations of this nature should be thoroughly cleaned out as soon as possible after the harvest has been completed, and the damaged roots fed before they have had a chance to decay.

Frequently, during the winter months, rotting will start among apparently sound roots, usually as the result of an unsound root becoming buried among the others. Infection spreads rapidly among roots in storage and all such infected areas should be thoroughly cleaned out whenever detected.

All classes of roots lose a certain amount of moisture soon after harvest, by evaporation or, as it is commonly called, sweating. If an adequate circulation of air among the roots has not been provided for, this moisture will condense and wet places will be formed which will favour the growth of moulds, and other plant life, which may directly, or indirectly, cause rotting. It is, therefore, imperative that during the first few weeks of storage, and in fact whenever the outside weather permits, thorough ventilation be maintained.

The temperature in the cellar should be such that the roots will neither grow to any appreciable extent, nor yet freeze. From freezing to 40 degrees it may be considered as the extreme range. It is an excellent plan to hang a thermometer in a convenient place in the cellar and consult it daily. If the temperature is above say 38 degrees F the ventilators should be opened and, when it drops sufficiently, closed. When the warmer weather of spring and early summer has set in it is advisable to keep the ventilators closed during the day and open during the night, so as to admit only cool air, thus keeping the cellar cool as long as possible.

If roots are to be pitted outside it is essential that thorough drainage is assured, either by choosing a location on sloping or sandy land, or by providing artificial drainage.

After the roots have been piled and the ventilators inserted the pile should be covered only with straw to a depth of about four inches. Later in the season, when cooler weather has set in, about 4 inches of earth should be placed over the straw. Still later, when this earth has become frozen to a depth of about two inches, another covering of straw and earth should be made. When

cold weather has finally set in the ventilators should be plugged with straw.

If the pit has been properly constructed and covered correctly there is little danger of the roots rotting. As a precaution, however, it is advisable to hang a thermometer in every second ventilator and to consult it occasionally. If the temperature in the pit gets higher than 45 degrees F it is evident that heating is taking place, and the pit should be opened up and the infected area thoroughly cleaned out.

In the spring the layers of covering should be gradually removed, the ventilators opened and, generally speaking, the protection modified to suit the rising temperature.

## Smallpox in New Brunswick

Fredericton, Dec. 24.—The cases of smallpox reported in the Province now are more numerous than at any time since the outbreak of the disease occurred. Fifty-four cases are reported by the Provincial Board of Health, the majority being secondary. The North Shore, which had very few cases early in the outbreak, is now badly infected particularly in Northumberland and Kent counties.

The State of Maine, which was the source of the first cases which came into New Brunswick some months ago, is now in a serious condition. It is reported that at Caribou three cases resulted fatally, but the report is not confirmed. Thirteen cases at Presque Isle and ten at Fort Fairfield occurred since the health authorities made what was thought to be a successful effort to get control of the outbreak. Sixty-seven cases exist in the town of Eastport, Me., where the disease was reported a short time ago. The New Brunswick authorities are keeping a close watch and so far no cases have been reported from the islands of Charlotte County.

Victoria County is now reported to be practically clear of the disease. One case exists in York County at Burr's Corner.

The drafting, which will go into effect January 3, under the Military Service Act, will be interfered with by the prevalence of the disease in certain districts, as the military authorities will take no chances of taking men who have been exposed.

## Guatemala City Was Destroyed

Guatemala City, capital of Guatemala, has been laid in ruins by a series of earthquakes beginning Christmas day and culminating in violent shocks which completed the work of destruction on Saturday. About 125,000 people are in the streets without shelter and a number were killed by falling walls. Part of the country are very cold and windy.

## Air Service on The Western Front

London, Dec. 31.—A despatch to Reuters Limited, from British headquarters says the Germans are experiencing difficulty in maintaining efficiency in their air service on the western front. The correspondent says prisoners are unanimous in saying that the output of new machines is very limited, and that this fact is compelling the employment of old types of aircraft.

## Alleged Weapon In Britain's Hands

England Could Score by Publishing Supposed Bismarck Memoirs.

(Rochester, N. Y., Union and Advertiser.)

Can it be possible that Great Britain has in her hands a weapon more powerful than sword, rifle, grenade, or cannon, which she refuses to use against the enemy who would chain all mankind as slaves to the Kaiser's military machine? There is reason to believe that this question can be truthfully answered in the affirmative, and the fact reopens certain very interesting pages of history bearing on the present war.

The weapon in question consists of the manuscripts of the third volume of the memoirs of Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, to whom, more than to any other man who ever lived, is due the unification of Germany and the growth of her power until she thought it strong enough to master the whole world. Every one knows that after Bismarck had for life devoted his great talents to the services of Germany and the Kaiser's family, the latter turned him out of office in his old age, with every circumstance of ignominy, and even made threats of shameful punishment in case the ex-Chancellor should publish facts in his possession that would set his case in the true light before the world.

Bismarck was a master of the pen, had a store of wit and humor, was familiar with several languages, possessed a marvellous memory, and had an unsurpassed knowledge of public affairs in the world during that important era in which he was the most masterful statesman in Europe. His published memoirs, the record of his sayings and actions during the Franco-German war by Busch, to say nothing of what general histories tell of his achievements, suggest what an act of unguity it was for the Kaiser to provoke the enmity of such a man. His dismissal by the Kaiser exasperated the veteran statesman to the utmost, and he determined to take vengeance by completing his autobiography, in which his relations with Kaiser Wilhelm II. are fully set forth. The book was written, but never published, yet enough is known of its contents to awaken the keenest desire all over the world to read its every page.

It is said to detail the treatment of his parents by the Kaiser with a frankness that shows the son in a most odious light. But more important than this is the conduct toward both his parents the revelation of his intrigues against Austria and the house of Hapsburg, which are said to be of such a character that if they were made public, the Kaiser would never dare to visit Vienna again. It was Bismarck's intention to publish the volume in his lifetime. But knowledge of its contents reached the Kaiser, and he threatened the author with such dire penalties in case of its publication during his life that Bismarck, fearing its seizure by the Emperor, secretly sent the manuscript to London, and it is now in the Bank of England.

When Bismarck died the Kaiser warned his sons, Herbert and William, not to publish the book, and they were proud enough to obey the order. He tried to get possession of the manuscript, but failed in the attempt, and there is little doubt that the work will some day come to light, a consummation, it may be said, devoutly to be wished by every one interested in the affairs of this moving world.

The bearing of the case on the present war consists in the fact that, as the Kaiser is the head and front of the German offensive against the rest of mankind and as the Bismarck book would beyond doubt do him irreparable damage

over the world, including his own country and Austria, there are many who urge that the English Government should seize the manuscript as enemy property and publish it as a war measure. The only reason why it has not been seized and published is said to be that such action would injure the reputation for security now enjoyed by the Bank of England. When one reflects on how little concern an agreement on a "scrup of paper," given under the most solemn circumstances, has for the Kaiser and his hordes, it tries one's patience to have our British ally balancing the reputation of a bank against the cause of the world's democracy. The Kaiser would sacrifice an army corps if he could thereby get the Bismarck manuscript. Perhaps the persistent attack on London by Zeppelins and airplanes are aimed at the Bank of England, in hope of destroying the hated copy of the Iron Chancellor. Why take any risk with an enemy in whom no faith can be placed? The world has a right to know all that can be known about the greatest enemy the human race has produced in recent years.

Publish Bismarck's book and disclose the propriety of the act at the The Hague.

## British Advance In Palestine

London, Dec. 24.—General Allenby's troops in Palestine continue their advance on the Plain of Sharon, north of Jaffa, and have occupied four more towns. The official statement on the operations issued last night reads:

"On Saturday morning, with naval co-operation, our left continued the advance north of the Nahr Al Auja, reaching the line Smeik Al Ballutabel Jehil, about four miles north of the river. Pushing eastward and south of the river we occupied Fejja and Mulebbiz. This was followed by the capture of Saftich, on the Turkish railway to the north, and Khelbeida Khelbirch, four miles southeast of Bantich. Effective aerial work was carried out on enemy transports and infantry."

London, Dec. 23.—Since the Turks were driven out of Jerusalem they have been conducting guerrilla warfare to the north and east of the city, splitting up into numerous small bodies to attack British outposts, to snipe patrols, and generally to make themselves unpleasant. Says Reuter's correspondent at Jerusalem, telegraphing under date of December 15th:

"Such tactics," the correspondent continues, "are greatly facilitated by the fact that the country is so hilly and intersected by so many rivines and small rivers. To improve the British position the taking of certain ridges has been ordered so that there may be a wider range of defense. All these moves have been successfully carried out."

"A remarkable opportunity to view the fighting is afforded by the Mount of Olives, which makes what is probably the most wonderful observation post in the world. In the clear atmosphere of Palestine objects 5,000 to 6,000 yards away look as if they were within pistol shot. The winding course of the Jordan is clearly visible and motor boats may be seen skimming the surface of the Dead Sea.

"One of the most brilliant pieces of work during the recent operations was the capture of Bethlehem. The Turks had strong fortifications here with numerous field guns on the outskirts of the smlet. The troops which had been ordered to take the town deployed right far to the left, threatening the Turkish line of retreat and compelling the Turks to withdraw.

"Welsh troops then entered Bethlehem at daybreak."