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TIRELESS SERBIANS

Crown Prince and Officers Win Golden Opinion in London

An English correspondent writes in the Weekly Dispatch: The Crown Prince Regent of Serbia, received a most enthusiastic welcome in London. He went to tea with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties have conceived a real affection for this gallant young man who at an early age had to take on arduous duties which in the natural order of things he ought never have been obliged to perform. It is seven years since Prince George of Serbia gave up his rights to his brother, who in 1914 found himself appointed Regent, owing to the state of King Peter's health. In addition the Prince has the supreme command of the Serbian army. He looked in London "every inch" a soldier and commander. And what splendid specimens of soldiers are the Serbian officers and men who have been here! They worked hard at sight-seeing from the moment of their arrival. The very hardest "workers" have been a trio who sailed forth from Queen's Gate very early each morning and who were ubiquitous. They seemed to be at every entertainment and social function, every public gallery and show place, Westminster and the House of Commons; they saw the guard mounted at Buckingham Palace, and they were the admired of everyone at a church parade in Hyde Park. When I saw them depart from London they did not look the least exhausted.

YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE

New British Aviator Did Some Very Quick Acting

A young officer of the British Flying Corps, now a prisoner in Germany, has written home giving details of the happenings which account for his present position. The machine, in which he was acting as observer, had a fight with two German airplanes. Suddenly a shell burst close to them, and in an instant the machine began to fall head first. "We must have dropped about 5,000 feet," he writes, "when I looked round and saw poor B— with a terrible wound in his head, quite dead. I then realized that the only chance of saving my life was to step over to his seat and sit on his lap, where I reached the controls. I managed to get the machine out of that terrible death plunge, switched off the engine, and made a good landing on terra firma.

"I shall never forget it as long as I live. The shock was so great that I could hardly remember a single thing in my former life for two days. Now I am getting better, and my mind is practically normal again. We were 3,000 feet up when B— was killed, and, luckily, it was this tremendous height that gave me time to think and act. I met one of the pilots of the German machines which attacked me. He could speak English quite well, and we shook hands after a most thrilling fight. I brought down his airplane with my machine gun, and he had to land quite close to where I landed. He had a bullet through his radiator and petrol tank, but neither he nor his observer were touched."

London Change seats

It costs considerably more to be some member of the Stock Exchange nowadays than in the days when its members were at "Old Jonathan's", in Cornhill. Serving for four years as a stockbroker's clerk received the cost, but an outsider has to pay an entrance fee of 500 guineas, and to find three members who for four years will be responsible for \$2,500 apiece, this being forfeitable on the event of the new member being "hammered" during the period. In addition, the candidate must buy three Stock Exchange shares, the price of which is about \$950 per share, and he must purchase from some existing member a nomination. This can now be bought for about \$140.

KING AS HERB GROWER

New Industry to Replace German Supply

"Will the Government protect belladonna growers by a tariff?" was one of the inquiries at a conference of medicinal herb growers in the Carlton Hotel, London. They had met to discuss the organization of various societies for producing home-grown herbs to replace supplies formerly received from Germany and Austria. The inquirer explained that 6 pounds of fresh belladonna leaves produce only 1 pound of dried leaves, and for this 50c is offered. "It is impossible to produce them profitably at that price," he said.

"I have got 7 pounds of foxglove leaves and 3 pounds of sandellion roots." What good was that to a man who had orders by the ton, asked Mr. Latimer, whose point was that it was a huge industry. Sir Sydney Olivier, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, intimated that if any reliable organization was founded with prospects of supplying medicinal herbs in remarkable quantities the Development Commission would doubtless give favorable consideration to the question of a grant.

"Both the King and Queen have taken the greatest personal interest in the movement," stated Mr. H. C. Cust, the chairman of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, who presided. At their Majesties' request there had been a consultation with the head gardener as to what could be done in growing the herbs in the royal gardens, and he (Mr. Cust) had since received a letter from the Queen's secretary stating that the matter was being proceeded with. Many owners of large gardens had started to grow medicinal herbs, some putting down 15 to 20 acres.

TO CURE A HARD MILKER

Some cows are naturally hard to milk; others are made hard by weak handed milkers. A woman or child with hands not strong enough for milking causes a cow to become hard for anyone to milk. To cure such a cow, oil the teat freely before starting to milk, so that the oil will work into and soften the skin. Then milk the cow with as much force as possible, squeezing hard. This treatment will usually cure an ordinary hard milker. Once in a great while it is necessary to cut the muscle surrounding the inside of the teat with a lance-like knife. This, however, is very likely to ruin the cow if not done with great care to avoid cutting too much and causing permanent damage. It also makes a sore which is painful to the cow at the time of milking, and if done when the cow is giving milk, the wound grows together and the muscle becomes tighter than before.

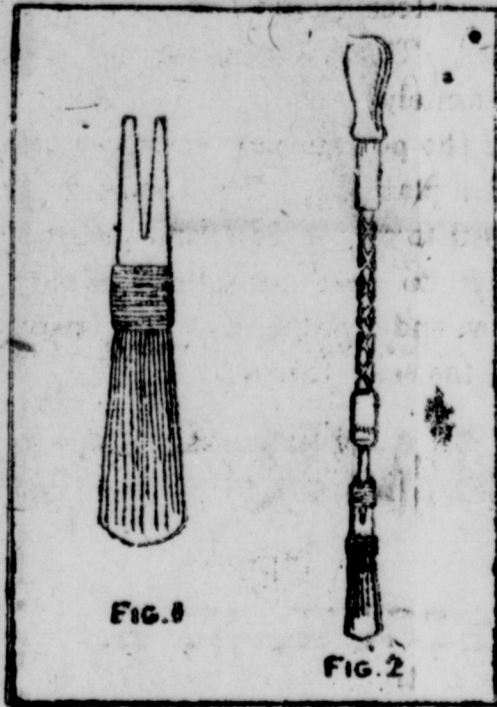
Horses Indispensable

The base of uncertainty which has surrounded horse breeding is steadily sliding 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 emergency. Horse breeding is a world problem and must be considered as such, for horses are produced and used all over the world.

TO REMOVE THE DUST USE A SCREW DRIVER

Put a Paint Brush in the Ratchet Driver And Try It

Cleaning tufted upholstery work is one of the most difficult jobs imaginable. The dust collects in the hollows and it is almost impossible to get it out by ordinary methods. This is especially true of leather furniture.



The ordinary dust brush must be cast aside and if absolute cleanliness is wanted a ratchet screw driver and a paint brush must be used.

The handle of the paint brush is cut, about 1 1/2 inches being left on the brush. This is cut V-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1. This permits the brush to be attached to the blade of the screw driver with stout cord shown in Fig. 2 and the tufted places are cleaned out by simply pushing the brush into them and whirling it with the ratchet as the screw driver would be turned.

Cat Swallows Eight-inch Pin

After having swallowed a single inch pin, a three-months-old kitten belonging to Elsie Kinney, of Watertown, N.S., has been relieved of her trouble.

The pin was swallowed head foremost, the head entering the stomach. The sharp end could be felt under the jaw. A veterinarian cut a small hole in the cat's throat, worked the pin out as far as the head, swung it around by bending it slightly, pushed it out head first from the cat's mouth.

Insurance Bill in Australia

The Commonwealth Ministry of New South Wales is preparing a national insurance bill on the lines of Lloyd George's measure. Provision will be made for benefits for funerals, maternity sickness, accidents and unemployment.

Beer or a Pension

"If a man was to save the price of a pint of beer a day from the time when he is 18 years old, he would have an old-age pension of \$2,400 a week at 70," said Dr. Fraser, of the local government board, at the National Society, London.

HUNNISH TURK DEEDS

The following description given by an Armenian woman of the upper class, is typical of the fate suffered by hundreds of other bands. After describing the murder of every male over fifteen in a surprise attack by Kurds, and how their horses, valuables and food were taken, she continues: "Very many women and girls were carried off to the mountains, along with my sister, whose one-year-old boy they threw away. My brother died until she could go no farther, and I was by the roadside on a mountain top. We found on the road many who had been in the previous batches: some women were brought to start off on foot—and with what they could carry on their backs. Such persons naturally became so weak that they fell behind, and were bayoneted and thrown into the river. At the Euphrates, the brigands and gendarmes throw into the river all the remaining children under fifteen years."

Of the districts assigned to the Armenians a Professor Hagopian writes: "These unhappy deported people have been chiefly deposited in two places—one section of them in a swampy region which has hitherto remained uninhabited on account of the deadly malaria; while the remainder have been sent to a still more unhealthy place in the direction of the Persian Gulf, that is, Der-el-Zor, so bad that they have to be sent to the swamps, but their condition has not been granted."

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COST OF LOG FIRES

Expenses to Lumberman From Carelessness Are Listed

The elements of damage done by fires in the logging woods are, first and foremost, lost time; then, the cash loss by destruction or reduction in the value or efficiency of equipment such as donkeys, loaders, logging line, cables, railroads, trestles, or camps; last, the value of the product in lowered when logs are damaged.

Take the element of lost time. A fire is usually handled by the railroad section crew. It is not unusual for a five-man crew to work a day on an ordinary fire, leaving one man to watch it for 48 hours afterward. This means \$21 in lost time. A larger fire may require a donkey, a camp crew, or the whole camp crew. It is not at all unusual for a part of all of the mill crew to turn out in an emergency. A fire which requires the whole logging crew of an ordinary double band mill will cost the operator, in lost time, about \$400 per 10-hour shift. These figures refer to direct labor charges only and do not take into account lost operating time of expensive equipment or the supervisory and overhead charges which are going on while the plant is turning out no product.

If it is expensive to fight fires, why not let them burn? This would be good business if it were not for the fact that it would very probably be still more expensive in damage to equipment. A fire practically never ruins a donkey engine beyond repair, but \$500 or \$600 damage is a frequent occurrence. Burning the sled out from under a machine, for instance, would mean a loss of about \$400, and it will yard no logs for several days. Log yard cable is easily damaged, and the loss of the lines on one machine may, 1,000 feet of yarding line and 10,000 feet of back line—costs \$375. Repairing a line burned in two may be put down at \$5 per spool.

CLEVER MINE-LAYING

Submarines Used by Germans in Sowing the Seas

Mines have always been laid in the sea by vessels especially equipped for that purpose. The warring powers, however, have built submarines to lay and destructive engines of warfare they have proved to be. The Germans have utilized submarines for mine-laying. The mines themselves are carried on the submarine. A hollow, airtight compartment, is vertical and the mines are placed one above the other in the enclosure. The submarine then sallies forth with its death-dealing load. When the area designated for the mines is reached and a mine is to be laid, the mine-layers let water into the chamber. The door which seals the bottom of the chamber is in the form of a shield of the submarine's hull. The door is opened, and one after another the mines are liberated from their submarine prison. They are not simply dropped into the ocean as one might drop a stone; placing them properly takes care and skill and special appliances.

Each mine has its anchor, which is attached to the bottom. The so-called "anchorage cable" is manipulated in such a way that it allows the mine to float from its anchor at a certain specified depth below the top of the water. The complete secrecy insured by mine-laying in this method would apply particularly to any well-guarded secret, because the more secret mine-laying can be kept, the more perilous it is to the foe.

Tombstones For Monkeys

Scattered away in one corner of Montevideo, Uruguay, is a small-carefully kept cemetery for receiving the deceased pets of wealthy families. The often pay somewhat lavish fees for a small plot of ground. While in some cases the graves are supplied merely with headstones, there are many of them which have substantial monuments. It is not infrequently the case that these plots are locked after almost as carefully as if they held the bodies of human beings. There are dogs and monkeys, parrots, cats, and various other animals, lying beneath tombstones, their names inscribed in granite or marble, and their graves adorned with flowers.

CARE OF YOUNG POULTRY

Crushed oyster shell is the best material for shell making. Duck eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs, especially during hot weather.

A promising bunch of growing chicks can be spoiled by one night's sweating. Allowing 100 or more to crowd together in a small coop is sure to be the ruination of some of them. If you would raise the finest birds, do not allow more than 50 youngsters together at night.

The feeding of milk to young chicks has a most favorable influence on the growth and on lessening the mortality from all causes, and if fed soon enough and for a sufficiently long period greatly reduces the death rate caused by bacillary white diarrhoea.

When the young turkeys are large and strong enough to jump over the sides of the pen, let them roam with the hen, gathering them in when a rainstorm threatens. As they are very susceptible to dampness, it is best not to let them out in the morning until the dew is off the grass.

SELECTING SEED CORN

To Secure Good Crop, Get Good Seed

If a good crop of corn is expected good seed must be planted. The crop depends so largely upon the seed that no farmer can afford to plant anything but the best. Those who save their own seed are urged to carefully select it from the field crop and to give it the best of care. Those who have to buy should purchase only carefully selected seed. The Virginia Department of Agriculture conducted tests in connection with field selection and crib selection and found that ears selected from good yielding stalks in the field (field selection), produced 16 bushels more per acre, or 20 per cent more than good ears of the same variety selected from the crib. Selection in the field enables one to see under what conditions the ear was produced and to note the character of the stalk and leaves of the parent plant, caviness of maturity, size, weight and strength. Where husking is done while the crop is standing a box can be attached to the back of the wagon and the best ears from the most suitable stalks can be plucked and placed in this box. If, however, the corn is to be cut and shocked before husking, enough for seed can be quickly gathered just previous to cutting by going into the best portion of the field and pulling the best ears from the desirable stalks. This should be carefully handled and thoroughly dried before the sowing time. More than enough should be selected as outlined above and the poorest of the ears should be discarded. -A.G.H. in Conservation.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing Rapidly in British Columbia

Although honey production is a recognized British Columbia industry in its infancy, splendid advances are being made, and the intelligent observer, looking forward, can see the Province in the not-far-distant future one of the greatest honey-producing on the American continent.

The development in production in the last few years has been remarkable. In 1910 the yield was so small as to be considered negligible—the product of perhaps a dozen or so small apiaries. By 1913 it had grown to fifty tons. Government inspectors and other students of bee-keeping production the possibilities of the industry to the magnificent, the grounds for prosperity, being the success of present-day apiaries; the magnitude of honey sources, notably the fireweed, so widespread and prolific in the area, and the wide fields of white clover and alfalfa; and the fact that British Columbia honey enjoys on account of its fine quality and distinct flavor. It is conservatively estimated that there are now twelve hundred beekeepers in British Columbia. In 1914, 200 in the Fraser Valley, 100 in the interior and 180 in Vancouver and its vicinity.