

LOWEST IN COST

A SUBSTITUTE THAT IS CHEAPER THAN THE WHEAT FLOUR OUR ALLIES MUST HAVE TO WIN THE WAR

PURITY OATS

HIGHEST IN FOOD VALUE

OUR WHEAT SAVING RECIPES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

Western Canada Flour Mills, Co. Limited
Head Office - - - Toronto

Canada Food Board License Nos. Cereal 2-000 Flour 15, 16, 17 and 18.

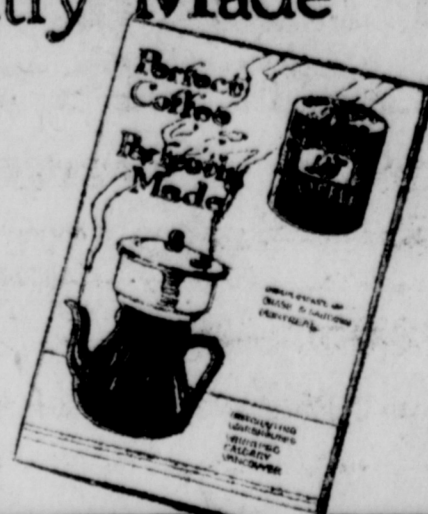
"Perfect Coffee— Perfectly Made"

is the Title of a Booklet which we have issued to enable those who enjoy delicious, fragrant coffee, to always have it.

There are two essentials to the perfect cup of coffee—the right coffee and the right way to make it.

This booklet tells how to have both. Mailed free if you write.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL
Blenders and Roasters of "Soul Brand" Coffee



Preparing Bees For Winter

Experiments From Nov. 1917. In all parts of Canada there was a heavy loss of bees in the winter of 1917-18. Most of the loss was preventable. The increased value of honey urges us to make a special effort to prevent it this coming winter.

One of the principal causes of the loss was inefficient protection of the bees wintered outside. In no part of Canada should colonies be wintered outside without an outer case covering the hive and everywhere, except, perhaps, on Vancouver Island, this case should be large enough to allow for 3 to 6 inches of packing around the sides and beneath the hive, and 10 inches or more on top. It is advisable to have the case large enough to take 2 to 4 hives on the floor, and the entrance in it should be reduced to 3/8 of an inch wide by 1 1/2 inches high with no projecting ledge beneath to lodge snow or ice. It is important that the apiary should be sheltered on all sides from wind, say by an 8 foot board fence or equivalent.

In very cold districts or during an extra hard or long winter, the bees will winter better in a well insulated and dry cellar than outside.

Another important cause of loss was unwholesome or insufficient stores. Honey dew, fruit juice, molasses and syrup made from low grade sugar, will kill the bees before spring. The most reliable stores for winter are well ripened clover honey, buckwheat honey, and syrup made from refined sugar. Some honey gathered in the fall

is unwholesome. Be sure that they are well ripened and kept in a cool place before winter weather sets in. Each colony has about 30 pounds.

The remaining causes of loss are weak colonies, queenlessness, too high a proportion of old bees to young bees, due to old or drone-feeding queens, and the depreciation of bees.

Weak colonies should be united and the hives packed in the wintering cases about the middle of September, and any feeding that is found to be necessary should be completed before the end of September except in Southern Ontario when a week longer is allowable.

Owing to the shortage of sugar, some capped combs of the purest clover honey should, if possible, be reserved for wintering. Be sure that this has been gathered by bees free from foul brood. These combs should be left in the care of the bees until required.

CLEAN MILK METHODS

Brush the cow's udder and teats with a dry cloth; use clean water and dry with a clean towel.

Milkers should wash their hands with soap and water and dry with clean towels.

Whitewash the cow stable at least once yearly.

Feed no dusty feed until after milking.

Remove all manure from cow stable twice daily.

Keep barnyard clean and have manure pile at least 100 feet from the stable.

Have abundant windows in cow stable to permit sunlight to reach the floor.

Arrange a proper system of ventilation for the cow stable. King system is suggested.

Do not use milk from any cows suspected of being or any udder in contamination. Such milk contains enormous numbers of bacteria.

Use abundance of ice in water tank for cooling milk.

THE FALL TERM OF THE FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

WILL OPEN ON **MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1918**

There is a greater demand for our graduates than ever. Get particulars regarding our Courses of Study, Tuition Rates, etc., and prepare to enter on our opening date.

Descriptive pamphlet on request. Address:—

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Every Day a Sabbath

Every day in the week is a Sabbath to some one. The Greeks observe Sunday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Egyptians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Hindus 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.

"O.K." in towns 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.

HAPPY NOBLEWOMAN

A London woman writes: "I am very busy, but very happy," Lady Sydenham told me the other day, when I congratulated her on her work with the Women's League of Service. Lady Sydenham, who is baby-lover-in-chief of the League, is never so happy as when doing good work. During 1915 she and her fellow workers have served 45,737 dinners to 827 mothers at the League's headquarters in one of the poorer districts of London, and inaugurated most attractive playrooms for their babies. Her ladyship has organized concerts, and begged, borrowed, and moved furniture from her friends to aid her in her splendid work. Lady Sydenham's aim is to teach the young mothers how to care for their babies. Medical women and trained nurses are constantly in attendance to give advice on how to care for the babies and practical lessons on how to clothe them.

Chancellor Economizes

Having asked people to give up their motor cars as far as possible, in order that petrol may be saved, Mr. McKenna set the example by giving up the use of his own car so far as he personally is concerned. This is not, of course, to say that he is resolved never again to use a motor during the war. Circumstances are conceivable in which that might be very bad economy for the nation. But it means that in and about Westminster, from his house in Great Smith Street to his office in the House, he will in his ordinary life walk instead of ride.

United Services

AUGUST

During August the Methodist Minister will be responsible for all services and necessary pastoral work, the Sunday services being as follows:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4th, 11 A. M.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
7 P. M.—METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11th, 11 A. M.—METHODIST CHURCH
7 P. M.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th, 11 A. M.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
7 P. M.—METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25th, 11 A. M.—METHODIST CHURCH
7 P. M.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Sunday Schools will be held as usual. Prayer services as announced from the Pulpit each Sabbath.

Signed: **FRANK BAIRD** MINISTERS
S. HOWARD
J. R. BROWN, SESSION CLERK
ALEX. S. BENN, RECORDING STEWARD

Woodstock, N. B., June 22nd, 1918.

A GOOD CLOTHES-TREE FROM OLD MATERIAL

Something That a Clever Boy Can Make With the Aid of Very Few Tools

Here's an ornamental article for boys to try a hand at. It isn't as easy as it looks though it's simple enough for a beginner in the use of tools to make successfully.

It will be found useful in the hallway or in sleeping apartments. You probably can find an old wooden bedstead in the attic which will provide enough material when torn apart to do nicely for this clothes-tree. If you order from the mill you can have the upright post cut tapering to just suit your needs.

You will notice that it is three inches square at the base and only 2 inches at the top. Fig. 2 is the base of the post. It fits snugly down on the cross. Use the pieces that form this cross or base proper to get the right size for your mortises.

Mark the lines carefully and saw slowly, turning the piece over and sawing from the other side after every tenth stroke. When you have cut deeply enough bore two holes with a three-quarter bit in the pieces which are to come out and saw from the holes to the other saw cuts with a coping saw. A coping saw is a small wire frame with detachable blades, and may be purchased for 15 cents.

Finish trimming your mortises with a wood chisel and finally rub with sandpaper wrapped around a square stick. The top of the post is shown in Fig. 4. It is shaped with wood chisel and sandpaper.

The cross, which acts as a base, is formed of two pieces fitted together.

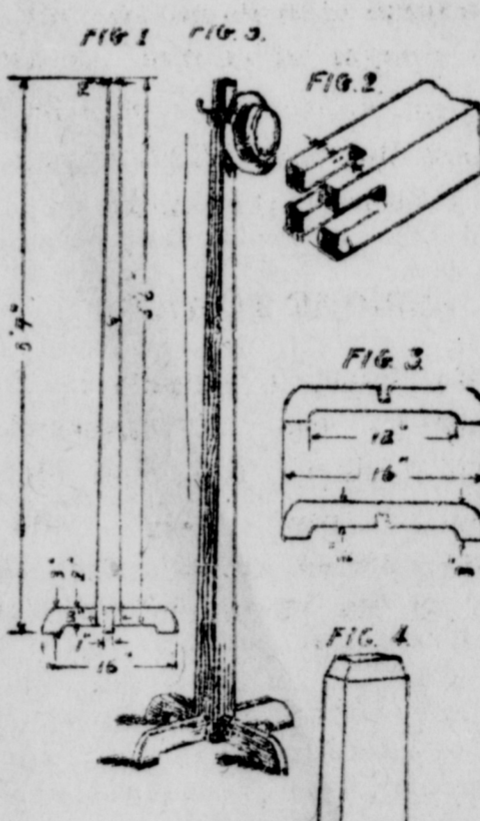


Diagram showing completed clothes-tree and how the different parts are made.

Study the diagram marked Fig. 3. The notch or mortise is in the top of one end and in the bottom of the other.

The cutting is done with saw and chisel, the final part of the fitting being accomplished with the old reliable sandpaper rub. The curves are easily made with the coping saw. Whenever the pieces come in contact with each other in the assembling use a thin coating of liquid glue.

In finishing the surface, first stain any desired shade and then fill with paste color of the same shade if hard wood is used, lastly polishing with wax.

Cleaning the Radiator

When the auto radiator gets splashed with mud do not attempt to clean it by washing it with a sharp instrument. Take a hose with a good strong stream, open the hood and squirt water through it from the rear of the radiator, taking care not to wet the electrical insulation, until the mud and dirt soften and are driven out.

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 hen's eggs, especially during hot weather.

A promising bunch of growing chicks can be spoiled by one night's greating. 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 poults, 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. It tends to prevent mortality from all causes, and if fed soon enough and for a sufficiently long period, greatly reduces the death rate caused by bacillary white diarrhea.

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

SELECTING SEED CORN

To Secure Good Crop, Select Good Seed

If a good crop of corn is expected good corn 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, earliness 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 severe frosts. More than enough should be selected as outlined above and the poorest of the ears should be discarded.—V.C.N., in Conservation.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing Rapidly in British Columbia

Although honey production as a recognized British Columbia industry is 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-bee districts of 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. In 1914 the production was no less than one hundred and fifty tons.

Government inspectors and other students of bee-keeping pronounce the possibilities of the industry to be magnificent, the grounds for prophecy being the success of presently established apiaries; the magnitude of honey sources, notably the fireweed, so widespread and prolific in bloom, and the wide fields of white clover and alfalfa; and the favor British Columbia honey enjoys on account of its fine quality and distinctive flavor.

It is conservatively estimated that there are now twelve hundred beekeepers in British Columbia—approximately 300 in the Fraser Valley, 350 in the interior and 120 on Vancouver Island.