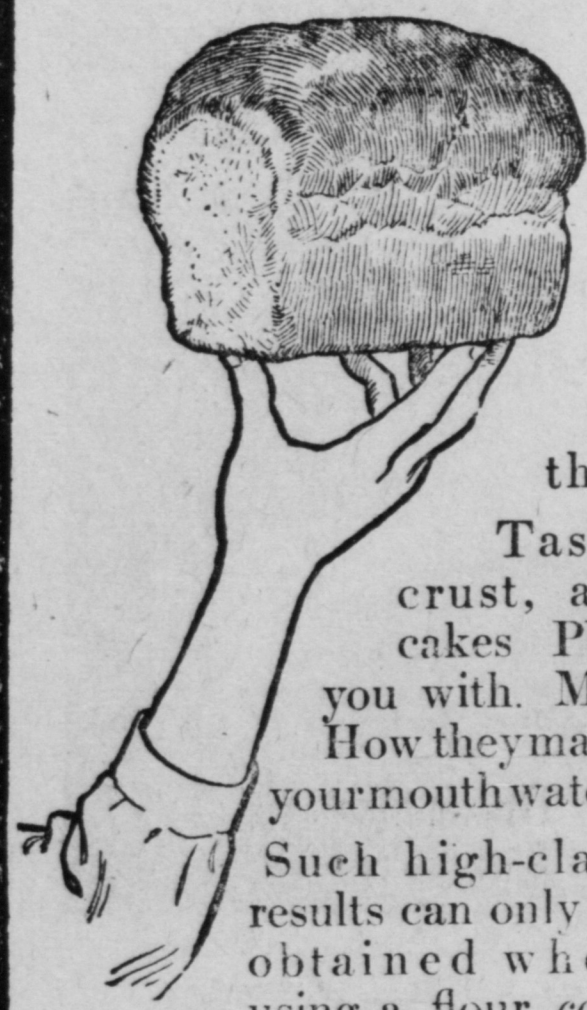


Be Fair. Buy a sack or barrel before judging PURITY FLOUR

SOME people have attempted to judge PURITY FLOUR before knowing the facts about it—before using it. So we ask you to be fair and to buy a sack or barrel of PURITY FLOUR and give it a thorough try-out before attempting to arrive at a judgment.



Look at the beauty and loftiness of the golden-crust, and the deliciously light cakes PURITY FLOUR rewards you with. My! How they make your mouthwater!

Such high-class results can only be obtained when using a flour consisting exclusively of the high-grade portions of the best Western hard wheat berries.

And remember, that, on account of its extra strength and extra quality, PURITY FLOUR requires more water when making bread and more shortening when making pastry, than you are accustomed to use with ordinary flour.



PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

Buy a bag or barrel of PURITY FLOUR. Test it for a week. Then pass judgment. Add PURITY FLOUR to the grocery list right now.

105

REWARD.

WHEREAS five years ago the word Zam-Buk was unknown in Canada, and Zam-Buk is to-day admitted to be the finest cure for skin injuries and diseases;

AND WHEREAS it has been represented to us that there are still some good Canadians, and even some mothers and heads of families who have not yet tried this great balm, we hereby offer a REWARD of one free trial box of Zam-Buk to every person who has not yet tried this wonderful balm;

PROVIDED they send by mail to us this proclamation together with one-cent stamp to pay return postage of such box;

AND FURTHER PROVIDED that they address such application to our offices at Toronto.

Given under our hand this day.

ZAM-BUK.

NOTICE

Dr. Manzer's

Practice will be Continued as usual, and by himself.

CANADIAN LAMBS IN BUFFALO

(Toronto Globe)

It is a strange commercial news item that does not begin these days with the words, "With the elections out of the way." This applies especially to the live stock business, because some curious things happened in the trade while the campaign was on. There were photographs of flocks of American lambs published, so that people could see the advance guard of a vast host of live stock coming into Canada to swamp the Canadian product. As an effective campaign against the pictures of Canadian lambs during the middle of September were probably worth much more than they cost, but now trade has resumed its accustomed channels, and Canadian lambs are over-coming a duty of 75 cents and \$1.50 per head and selling in the Buffalo market. The firm which imported American lambs before the election and photographed them in the pens here have circulated their Canadian customers advising them to send their lambs to Buffalo. Under date of October 10th, they write from their Buffalo office:

"Good, handy Canadian lambs, if here (Buffalo) yesterday, would have sold at top prices, as we sold one deck of Canadian, average 98 pounds, at \$5.75. In case you have any lambs ready to come to market wire or write us and we will try and get you in on a good market."

The same day the same firm at its Toronto place of business dealt in lambs of approximately the same weight at \$1 less. According to the report of the stock market lambs weighing 90 pounds sold at \$5.55, and those weighing 95 pounds sold at \$5.75. Swift's on Friday last at the market bought almost 100 lambs of practically the same weight as those which sold in Buffalo at \$5.75, but the Canadian seller received only \$5.60, or \$1.15 less. The freight rates from western Ontario points are the same to Buffalo as to Toronto. The duty is 75 cents for lambs under one year and \$1.50 for lambs over one year. It would be difficult to fix the exact sum lost to the farmers because of the obstacles in the way of reaching the other market.

BON VOYAGE

(Montreal Witness)

Every one is inclined, when a new cabinet is formed, to wash off the slate of the past and bid the new ministers God speed. Until they have done some positive wrong in their joint capacity they are held to be as white paper unwritten on—new-born babes with all their record to make. Only the good things they have promised will be remembered against them. These indeed they will be vigorously held to. They will have abundant sympathy, too, in the inevitable contentions they will have to face and in the strange companionships they are forced into. There is Mr. Nantel, a very decent man himself, who sat smiling by while Mr. Jean Provost declared, on his behalf, that Great Britain, in desperation for her position among the nations, had sought alliance with the United States, and, for that, had to pay Canada as a consideration which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was now handing over. How is a Nationalist so elected to be seated side by side with the redoubtable Imperialist, the gallant Colonel Sam Hughes, the leading feature of the Boer war, if that is the person we are now to recognize under the title of the Honorable Samuel Hughes. The Honorable Samuel, who is henceforth to be our Horse Guards and to manage our War Office, surely represents empire, if any one does. He also represents the church militant, which defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ontario on the plea that he was the Pope's agent to force the Ne Temere decree on a free people. Is Ne Temere to sleep now?

Then there is Mr. White, who represents the Liberals; he will have his own times. The Liberals will abhor him as the leader of a gang of traitors and the Conservatives as having supplanted in the chief seat at the banquet some score or two of good Tory aspirants to office, who have served the party all their lives, and who deserve far better at his hands than he does. The veteran and beloved Mr. Foster, for instance, has not been booked as Minister of Finance during sixteen years

in which he has been the official financial critic of the Opposition? When Mr. Foster smarts, those who make him smart have an ill time. Then there are the out. They have always to be considered as a factor in the make-up of a ministry. Did ever a man do better service than Mr. Broder has done? Was he not Mr. Borden's armor bearer among the farmers of the prairies—nay, a warrior more effective in that field than Mr. Borden himself? He is not a man, however, to give trouble. Then there are the varied interests and localities that, under our usages, claim to be represented. A premier in Great Britain has only to consider the men and to some extent the classes. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman got most of his ministers from Scotland. But here every section of the country and of the people claims its proportionate share. The Protestants of Quebec, for instance, are in very high dudgeon at having only Mr. Perley, a very acceptable man, and he with only a corner at the edge of the mat, as representing them, as against three when the Roman Catholic Mr. Laurier made up his first cabinet. While seeing that it is not all plain sailing before the new ministry we note many fine features about it. To take another example from near home, the Irish Catholics of the province could not be better represented than by Mr. Doherty. We must accord the government our best wishes and hope that it will fulfil all its splendid promises of reform.

NERVES

Young and old have them. Some abuse them. They get tired, starved. SYMPTOMS:—Loss of sleep and appetite, indigestion, irritability, eventually wrecked constitution.

Alcoholic remedies stimulate only.

Scott's Emulsion

soothes and nourishes, feeds the nerves. A natural nerve-food, containing the salts of Hypophosphites, Iodine and Glycerine.

NO ALCOHOL.

ALL DRUGGISTS 11-12

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Passenger Train Service From Woodstock.

Effective Oct. 8th, 1911—Atlantic Time. Trains Daily, Except Sunday.

DEPARTURES—

7.15 a.m. For Houlton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and East, Portland, Boston, etc.

7.25 a.m. For Fredericton via Gibson Branch.

12.10 p.m. For all points North—Plaster Rock, Grand Falls, Edmundston, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, etc.

5.00 p.m. For Fredericton via Gibson Branch.

5.33 p.m. For Houlton, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John and East, Portland, Boston, Sherbrooke, Montreal and West.

10.35 p.m. For Aroostook Junction.

ARRIVALS—

7.15 a.m. From Aroostook Junction.

12.00 n.n. From Fredericton via Gibson Branch.

12.10 p.m. St. John and East—St. Stephen, Boston, Montreal and West, and from Houlton, St. Andrews, Portland, etc.

5.33 p.m. From Edmundston, Grand Falls, Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield, Plaster Rock, etc.

8.40 p.m. From Fredericton via Gibson Branch.

10.35 p.m. From Houlton, Fredericton, St. John and East, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Portland, Boston.

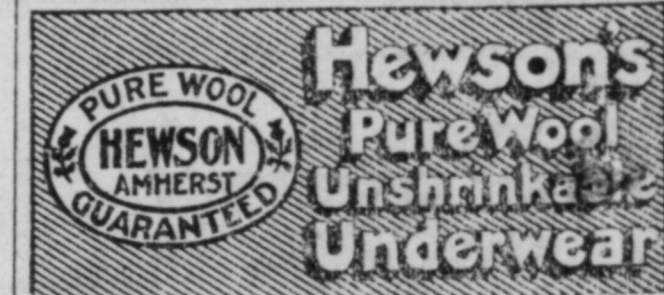
W. B. HOWARD, D.P.A., St. John, N. B.



Just one delightful sip of this—and even what you thought your favorite tea must take second place forever! For here in King Cole tea is a rare flavor that will double your love for your tea-cup. Such fullness of flavor—such richness—yet withal such smoothness.

Your first cup will be a flavor revelation. You'll want to tell all your friends about it. And—Perhaps you had better tear this out as a reminder to get some King Cole Tea quickly.

YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOR.



Insurance!

Fire, Life and Accident

in the Best Companies

G. H. PAYSON

Office: C. P. R. Telegraph Phone 50-11

Concrete Work in Freezing Weather

UNTIL a few years ago, although concrete had already been generally adopted throughout the country by contractors and farmers for almost all structural work, it was the practice to stop all work on this form of construction as soon as the cold weather set in.

It has been found, however, that concrete work may be carried on in cold weather successfully, and with but very little more trouble than under ordinary circumstances.

This fact is of great benefit to the farmer, as it is in the colder period of the year that he is able to find time for building and making the many articles around the farm to which concrete so readily adapts itself.

With a few simple precautions it has been found that concrete can be used, not only in freezing weather, but when the thermometer has been actually below zero.

If the concrete freezes before it starts to "set," it will not be injured, but if the freezing takes place after the "setting" action has started up, the concrete is likely to be damaged when it thaws, owing to the expansion of the melting water forcing the particles apart and making the concrete crumbly. On the other hand, if the concrete has a chance to become thoroughly "set" before freezing, no harm will be done. To give it this chance you must first of all prepare the materials as described below, and secondly, you must protect the concrete after it has been placed in the "forms."

PREPARATION OF MATERIALS. Concrete will, on its own account, develop a certain amount of heat in

HEATING WATER.

A simple and easily-made vessel for heating water is shown in the accompanying drawing. (See Fig. 1.) A coil is made of one-inch pipe with the ends fastened in the barrel and made water-tight. A small fire built under the coil will heat the water rapidly and will keep it in circulation, thus keeping all the water heated.

For this purpose it is wise to use a length of malleable iron gas-pipe, because it is easily bent into the required coil. This is done by taking a log or fence-post about the size of the coil and bending the pipe around it. This method prevents the pipe

pipes, and will soon thaw out and become heated.

In very cold weather, the cement may be heated by laying the bags on top of the sand, but this is not absolutely necessary, as the cement itself must be kept dry until used, whether the weather be hot or cold.

TEMPERATURE REQUIRED.

Materials should not be heated to too high a temperature. A good way to judge the proper amount of heat is to make them just hot enough to be comfortable to touch. Care should be taken not to use any frozen lumps of sand.

PROTECTING CONCRETE IN POSITION.

After the concrete has been placed in "forms" it should be protected so as to keep the heat in as long as possible. This is more essential in thin structures than in massive walls and foundations; for the latter will hold their own heat longer on account of their thickness.

Wooden "forms" are non-conductors, and will retain the heat in the concrete up to a certain point, but the concrete should be protected on top by a covering of canvas or heavy paper, with a layer of ten or twelve inches of manure on top of this. Straw will also answer the purpose. If manure is used, care should be taken to prevent it from coming in contact with the concrete, as it will discolor it, and possibly even seep through sufficiently to weaken the structure.

PROTECTING THIN STRUCTURES.

In the case of thin walls where extra cold weather calls for addition-

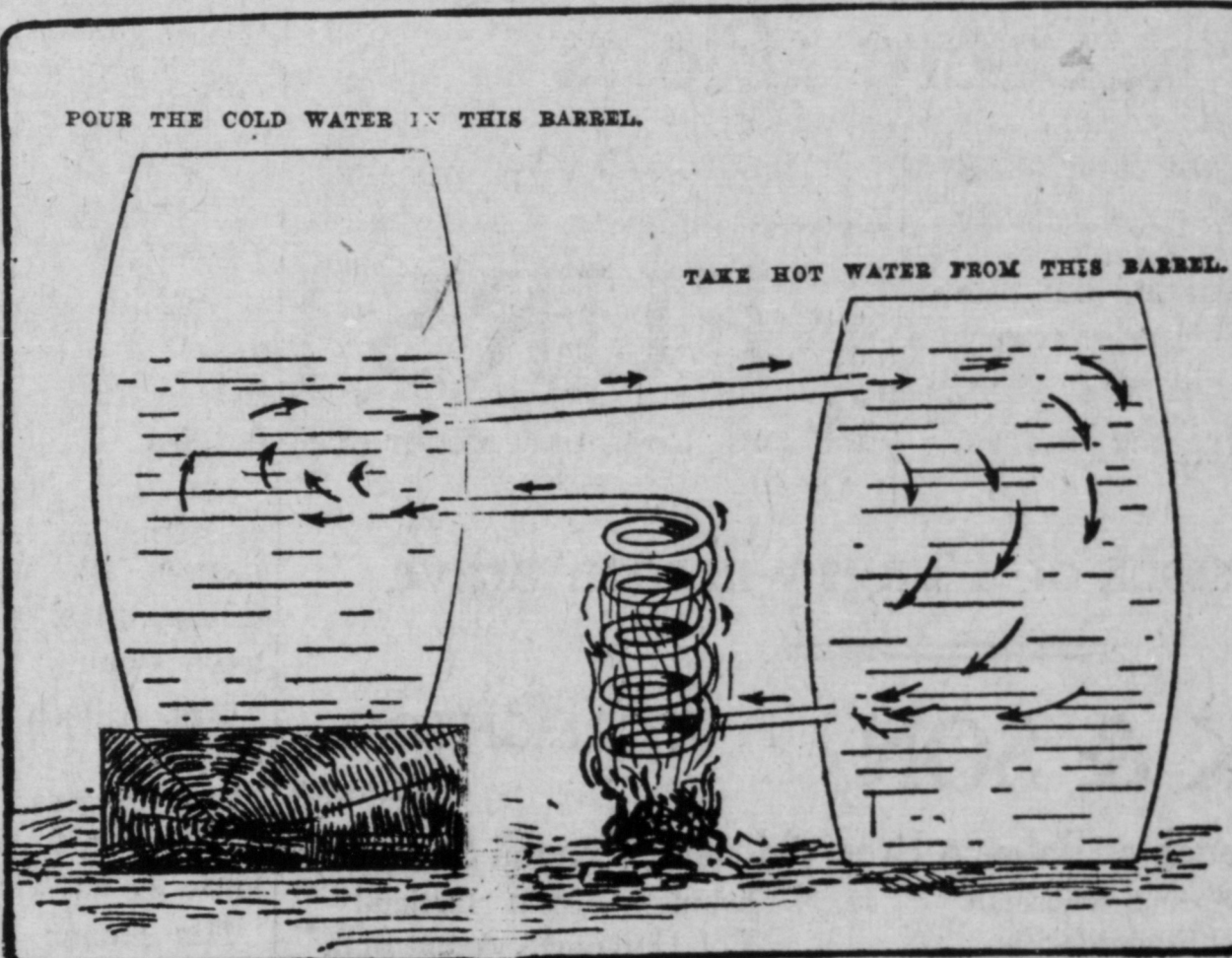


FIG. 2. SHOWING TWO-BARREL METHOD OF HEATING WATER.

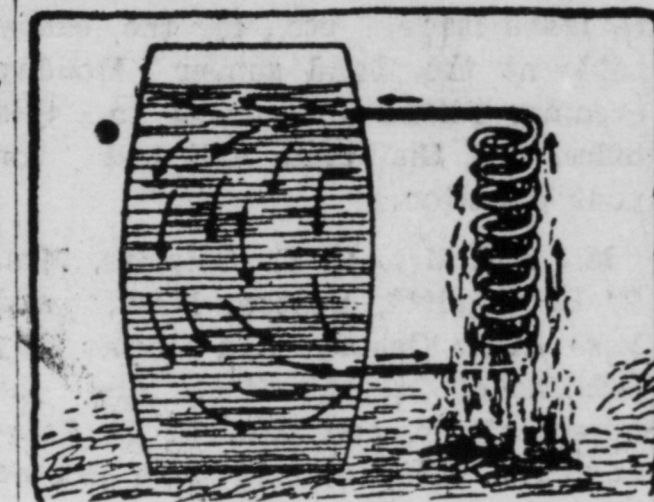


FIG. 1. SHOWING SIMPLE METHOD OF HEATING WATER.



FIG. 3. SHOWING HOW MATERIALS MAY BE HEATED BY MEANS OF A FIRE IN AN OLD STOVE-PIPE.

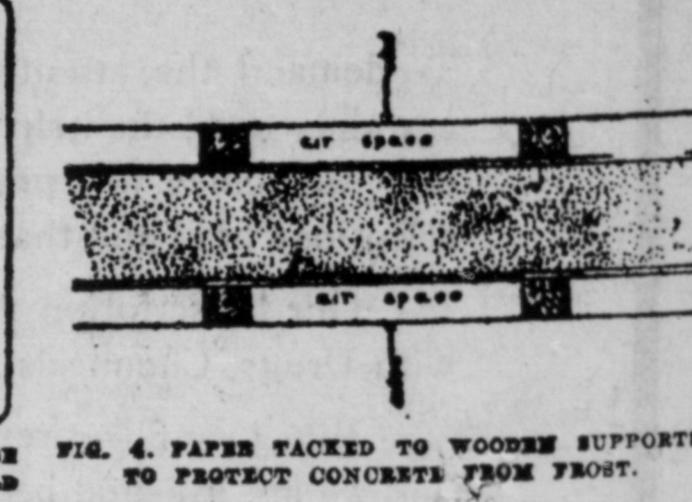


FIG. 4. PAPER TACKED TO WOODEN SUPPORTS TO PROTECT CONCRETE FROM FROST.

HEATING SAND AND STONE.

Sand and stone may be very easily heated by making use of two pieces of stove pipe, one piece for the sand and the other for the stone. The pipes are laid on the ground in such a position as to allow the wind to make a good draft. The fire is then built in one end. The flames pass through, heating the whole pipe, and as fresh fuel is added, the cinders are pushed along the pipe and gradually work out at the other end. The sand and stone should be piled on top of the stove

al protection, heavy paper should be nailed to the vertical posts of the forms, (see Figure 4.) thus leaving an enclosed air space between each pair of posts. These air spaces will have about fifteen degrees higher temperature than the outside air. The "forms" should always be left on longer in cold weather, as it takes longer for the concrete to harden.

There is no reason why concrete cannot be used with complete success in cold weather if these simple precautions be followed.

SMOKE SHAMROCK PLUG

Finest Quality.