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the sun with

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beyond the trackless seas—
From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands
beneath the Southern Cross—
From towns tucked in the mountains, to
the busy river's mouth—
WRIGLEYS is there!

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AMHERST, N. S.

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore,
tender corn so it lifts
out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and drug
stores here are kept busy dispensing
the other discovery of a Clin-
cians' man, which is said to loosen
sore corn so it lifts out with the fingers.
Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter
ounce of freestone, which will cost very
little, but is said to be sufficient to rid
one's feet of every hard or soft corn or
callus.

You apply just a few drops on the
tender, sore corn and instantly the
soreness is relieved, and soon the corn
is so softened that it lifts out with
the fingers. It is a sticky substance
which dries when applied and never
dissolves or even irritates the adjoin-
ing tissue.

This discovery will prevent thou-
sands of deaths annually from lockjaw
and infection, heretofore resulting from
the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

ROADS MUCH BETTER TODAY THAN AT ANY OTHER TIME DURING LAST TEN YEARS

Hon. Mr. Veniot Replies to Criticism of Mr. Smith—Ex-
cellent Work Done Not Only on the Main Trunk
Roads, But Also on a Large Number of
the Most Important By-Roads.

Bathurst, N. B. July 5.—The St. John Telegraph correspondent showed to Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, the interview with Hon. B. F. Smith, ex-Minister of Public Works, published in opposition organs June 27, and when asked if he had anything to say in reference to it, he said that "he did not usually bother himself with such matters, but in this case he would call the attention of the public to a few of the statements made by the ex-minister."

"For instance," said Mr. Veniot, "speaking of the condition of the roads, Mr. Smith is quoted as saying: 'We have been living on the promises the last two years, and our people are sick of the diet.' The present government came into power on April 5, 1917. Parliament opened on May 7th and prorogation took place on June 23, so that proper organization for road work could only begin the latter part of June, 1917. I am at a loss to see where the ex-minister can find his two years of promise unfulfilled. It may be he refers to the broken promises of his own party."

"So far as the lack of attention given to the counties of York and Carleton is concerned," said the Minister, "should be fair enough to tell the public that at the present moment there are no less than four or five different crews of men engaged in important roads in York. I also have important work under way in York. Road from Fredericton to Woodstock has had considerable work put on it and he knows it is in splendid condition as a consequence of such work. Besides the ordinary grant for roads I am spending quite an amount on other important roads in York."

"It could not be reasonably expected that in one year it would be possible to make up all over the province for the neglect that seemed to be prevalent under the old regime."

What about the statement made by Mr. Smith that "Gloucester county received more for its roads than all the counties along the St. John River combined?" was asked the Minister.

"Well," he replied, "those who have studied the public accounts will readily see how careless Mr. Smith is when criticising expenses on our roads. Why, the county of Kings received more money than Gloucester, and the ex-minister."

CANADIAN VS. GERMAN LOSSES, A TOOL OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Germany Saving Her Forest Wealth For Post-Bellum Trade War.

During the past four years, according to official German estimates, the fire losses in the public forests have been exceedingly small. Prior to 1914, the total fire destruction on over a million acres of German forests was below one thousand dollars a year. Other German forest areas suffered even less harm.

In Canada, however, the country's commercial strength has been steadily weakened by devastating forest fires that devour each year several million dollars worth of property and many human lives. Most of these forest fires were started by carelessness that borders on criminality. One of the least condemnable causes is the unextinguished camp fires, left by camping parties. In 1917 and 1918 a full dozen of the worst forest fires in the Dominion have been due to camp fires and lighted cigarettes and matches. No camp fire ought to be built anywhere except on rocks or gravel, and should be entirely extinguished.

The careless camper in Canada is doing this year what the Kaiser would gladly pay his bombers and progandists to accomplish.

INCREASED ACREAGE IN THE WEST.

Mr. J. D. McGregor in a report to the Minister of Agriculture cites the following figures as his estimate of the increased acreage under grain crop in the three Prairie Provinces.

Wheat, 2,010,567 acres.
Oats 554,625 acres.
Barley, 93,320 acres.
The total acreage for the three Provinces in grain crops as compared with 1917 shows an increase of 11% according to Mr. McGregor's figures. These are:
1917 24,028,900 acres.
1918 26,684,412 acres.
Increase 2,655,512 acres.

Tourist Travel.

What have you to say about his statement that "tourists have now practically abandoned their visits to towns and cities along the river, because of the dreadful condition of the highways?"

"The only thing I can say on that point," said Mr. Veniot, "is that the ex-minister could not have travelled from St. Stephen to St. John, nor from Houlton to Woodstock, nor from Woodstock to Fredericton, nor from St. John to Rothesay. If he had he must know that his statement is not in conformity with the facts. I can say without fear of contradiction that the routes mentioned are seventy-five per cent. better than they have been at any time during the last ten years. I travelled these routes last year before they were improved, and I know whereof I speak, I am also confident that the travelling public will bear me out in this statement. Mr. Smith gives credit to the dry season for any good roads that may be found at present, but if he had kept a record of the weather since May first he would not have made such a statement. The record so far shows that we had fourteen rainy days in May, up to June 22nd and 23rd we had a regular downpour of rain, while June 24th was also a wet day; so that in two months we have had no less than twenty-three rainy days. You can readily see that the facts are against the contention of the ex-minister."

"The statement that tourist travel is being diverted from this province, owing to condition of our roads, is decidedly opposed to the statement recently made in the daily press about the expected large increase in tourist travel this summer from the United States to this province."

Great Amount of Work Done.

In conclusion, the Minister of Public Works said: "Notwithstanding Mr. Smith's criticism I am perfectly satisfied that the roads are very much better today than at any time during the last ten years, because of the excellent work that has been done not only on the main trunk roads, but on a large number of the most important by-roads."

SUBSTITUTES NOW MUST BE USED

Public Bakers as Well as Private Householders Must Use Flour Substitutes.

Canada's new wheat crop will not reach the consuming public as flour for three months at least and in the meantime this country will be very short of wheat flour. We have, as has also the United States shipped as much wheat as possible to the Allies, giving them a considerable share of our own normal supply to help carry them over until the new harvest has come onto the market and the corner has been turned. The use of substitutes, therefore, becomes an imperative necessity in this country and our people should familiarize themselves with methods successfully used in making these substitute flours.

On the 1st of July the Canada Food Board Order became effective requiring all public bakeries, and private households also, to use 10% substitute flour. On the 15th of July this percentage is to be increased to 20%, in all of Canada east of Port Arthur. The question then will arise in each housekeeper's mind, what are substitutes for wheat flour, where can they be had, and how are they to be used. Substitutes as defined by the new law, include bran, shorts, corn flour, corn meal, edible cornstarch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oat meal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat, potato flour, tapioca flour, rye meal. Potatoes are also classed as a substitute for wheat flour, in proportion of four pounds of potatoes to one of the other substitutes mentioned, on account of the higher percentage of water in potatoes. A large number of millers are ready with these different flours and as soon as the public demand calls for them they will be distributed throughout the trade, and are now procurable by dealers.

There has been some talk about the price of substitutes being high in proportion to flour but it is expected that this condition will remedy itself as the new flours get into general circulation throughout the trade. In the case of corn meal, the price has advanced for corn in Chicago on Account of market conditions. Canadian millers were depending on American corn and advanced the price of corn meal accordingly on all new contracts. It is not expected that this market condition will continue, however, as there has been plenty of corn in the United States since last harvest, although difficulty of distribution arose through lack of sufficient transportation facilities and similar causes. With the 1918 crop in prospect, it is expected that there will be a still more plentiful supply for the coming season.

It may be necessary to experiment with these substitute flours a few times before succeeding in producing a satisfactory loaf and opportunity should be taken to study the effect of these substitutes and the different methods of mixing, handling, fermenting and "proofing" of the doughs. As most of the wheat flour substitutes accelerate the fermentation, it will be better not to work the dough as long as usual. About four hours for fermentation will be sufficient in a room of moderate temperature, divided as follows:—

2 hours — 45 minutes for the first punch, 45 minutes for the second punch, 30 minutes is allowed before the dough is finally taken out, kneaded and cut into loaves. After being set in the pan, 45 minutes is enough for "proofing," when it is ready for the oven.

When corn meal, oat meal or other meal is used the moisture retaining qualities of the loaf may be improved by scaling these ingredients at a temperature of 150 degrees. Fervent heat and allowing two hours for cooling. Most of the wheat flour substitutes retain the moisture in the loaf longer than will the wheat flour and yield an increased amount of bread on account of their higher absorption of water, thus reducing the

AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

Reports from the United States wheat belt are encouraging. This year's crop is estimated to be 50% larger than last year. The greatest acreage ever sown to wheat is officially reported and by the June estimates the crop will reach 950,000,000 bushels as compared with the record crop of 1,025,000,000 bushels in 1915. The total wheat area to be harvested this year is 58,881,000 acres, an increase of 12,000,000 over the preceding year, compared to the average for the five-year period preceding the war of 48,953,000. The other grains also show a big increase. Despite the big harvest, the Food Administration of the United States is urging conservation to the greatest possible degree as every bushel will be needed to give allied Europe from famine.

VOLUNTEER FARM WORKERS.

Hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers will be needed to save the crop of the United States and they are coming forward from every walk of life. At a recent convention of bankers, a question was asked, "How many of you grew up on a farm?" The count showed 90%. Everyone present agreed to leave his bank and work on the farm for periods from ten days to two weeks.

amount of yeast and shortening necessary. The following are a few of the recipes recommended to bakers. They will be useful also in private households when substitutes are to be mixed with wheat flour for bread.

Corn Flour Bread.

2½ pounds standard flour,
¼ pound corn flour
1 tablespoon brown sugar
2 tablespoons salt
½ oz. yeast
1 tablespoon fat
3 cups of water
This should produce 4½ pounds of bread.

Barley Flour Bread.

5 2-3 cups wheat flour
1 1-3 cups barley flour
2 cups milk and water
1 cake of compressed yeast
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons fat
2 teaspoons salt
This should make two loaves.

Rice Yeast Bread.

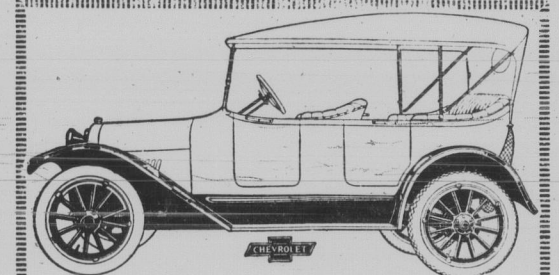
8 cups standard flour
7 cups boiled rice
½ cup milk and water
½ cup warm water (for yeast)
½ cake compressed yeast
4 teaspoons sugar
4 teaspoons fat
1½ teaspoons salt
When ready for the pans will look like a stiff drop batter. The quantities mentioned make two loaves.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did. Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day with this giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years' experience is at your service.



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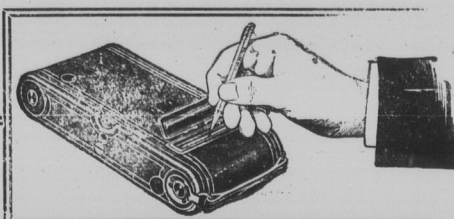
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