

Depressed, Nervous, Weak.

In these three words, taken from her letter, Mrs. BARNATT vividly describes her own sufferings, but she also describes the daily sufferings of thousands and thousands of others. If the misery of permanent depression, the acute torture of disordered nerves, or the many penalties of sheer physical weakness make your life a burden, take advantage of Mrs. BARNATT'S experience, and put to the test the wonderful virtues of the greatest of all tonics

WINGARNIS

Mrs. C. BARNATT, of 53, Nightingale Road, Dover, writes:—"For months I have been Depressed and Nervous, and so Weak I could hardly walk. But your 'Wingarnis' has put New Life into me. I can now go about my work with a new vigour that makes my household duties a pleasure. It is splendid to feel so strong and well."

Test "Wingarnis" Free.

If you send 6 cent Stamps (for carriage) to Coleman & Co., Wingarnis Works, Norwich, England, they will send you a liberal sample bottle free.

Now Strong and Well.

The Test of Time
Has Shown That

Whyte & Mackay's

for quality, occupies the foremost place among the various brands of whiskies on the market.

Sold by all
St. John
Dealers

King George's Navy PLUG

10¢

KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

Brown's Four Crown Scotch

Supplied through the wholesale agents
Foster & Company, St. John

AGRICULTURE

SOME DIFFICULTIES OF THE BUTTER-MAKING DURING THE SPRING MONTHS

Several difficulties are usually encountered in the spring by the butter-maker, mainly on account of too much stale milk and the effects of feeding on the flavor of the butter.

1. **STALE MILK.**—Conditions are sometimes such that there is too much stale milk and not enough fresh milk to mix with it. Cream from stale milk is difficult to churn and cools to sleep, taking hours before forming grains. The aim should be to have enough fresh milk to mix with the stale. No fresh milk should be used for butter or cheese-making till after the ninth milking.

2. **Feeding.**—The tendency in spring is to give roots and silage in excess and brewers' grains to stimulate the flow of milk. Where butter is made, brewers' grains should not be fed as they give a tainted flavor to butter, and if butter is kept several days it becomes quite rancid. The only instances where brewers' grains are good for dairy products are when Stilton or Wensleydale cheese are made, as they aid in the production of that green mould so necessary to a good Stilton or Wensleydale.

3. **COLORING OF BUTTER.**—The colour is usually pale and talloxy, owing to the artificial feeding and the stale milk. Colouring should be added at the rate of 4 to 5 drops per gallon of cream, and added after the cream is strained through the muslin into the churn. Hansen's butter colouring I have found very satisfactory. Still has considerable influence on the production of good butter. Milk from a good loam or limey soil and where the herd is drinking limey water will produce butter of the best flavour and keeping quality.

HENRY REID,
Home Dairy Dept.
Macdonald College.

EGGS TO BE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON QUALITY BASIS AFTER JUNE 1ST

After June 1st next, eggs will be bought and sold in Canada, on their merits of freshness, cleanliness and quality. Such was the resolution adopted by the Canadian Farm Produce Association, at their recent meeting in Toronto.

For a long period the wholesale egg dealers in this country have been dissatisfied with the ease count basis, upon which eggs are bought and sold. The chief fault is that it puts a premium on bad eggs, whether one hour one month or one year old. This is manifestly unfair to shipper of even reasonably fresh eggs, he getting no benefit where placed on the same price level as the careless, indifferent producer. The aim is to put the egg trade on a better basis. All who handle eggs, the producer, merchant and consumer have to pay their share for the bad that are marketed. The purpose is to remedy this.

Eggs will be handled by receivers and paid for according to grade. Rots will not be paid for, but a higher price will be given for good eggs.

Legislation has been proposed to penalize for the sale of impure (stale and rotten) eggs. Education does not seem to remedy this evil and legislation must be had to give more force to the teaching.

The Poultry Superintendent will be pleased to render any assistance to dealers in the way of instruction in testing eggs. With the present facilities of egg testing it is an easy matter to detect every impure egg, and thus prevent the loss of receiving bad eggs and have them turned down by the dealers, after expressing them long distances.

(Sgd) SETH JONES
Poultry Super't.

THE POTATO CANKER—A WARNING

(Journal of Agriculture.)

Last year we called the attention of our readers to the dangerous nature of the Potato Canker disease of potatoes, and to the need of vigilance in preventing its appearance in Canada. We pointed out that for some years it has been very destructive in England, in certain countries of Europe, in Newfoundland, and it was hoped that by taking precautions its importation into Canada might be prevented. Unfortunately, however, this hope has not been realized, for potato canker was found last summer in two or three districts in Ontario and Quebec, and there is every likelihood that the disease will be found in other sections this coming summer.

Potato growers have enough trouble to contend with in the potato-bug, the blights, rots and scabs, without the introduction of a new disease and that perhaps the worst of them all. Consequently they should be extremely careful to ascertain the source of their seed potatoes this spring, and under no consideration should they obtain the supply from districts where the canker is known to exist. The seed potatoes should be most carefully examined for traces of the disease, and a little practice will enable anyone to detect it, not in its early stages but in its later stages. In a mild attack the "eyes" turn gray and then black, but in more severe cases the wrinkled, wart-like nodules appear on the surface. These are green or white at first, becoming brown or black, and may convert the tuber to a brownish-black soft mass with a putrefactive odor.

One of the bad features of this disease is the difficulty of controlling it, as no satisfactory means of control is known. Moreover, land that has borne potatoes with the canker remains infested for seven or eight years. Under no circumstances should the soil be used for growing other crops, or other animals as food, nor should they be thrown on the manure pile. They should be burned or buried with unslaked lime.

Whenever potatoes suspected of this disease are found, samples should at once be sent to the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for examination.

CANADIAN APPLES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Direct shipments of Canadian apples from Montreal to Lancashire are some 16,000 barrels less during the season of 1912 than 1911. The big decrease is at the port of Manchester, there being some 34,000 barrels less shipped from Montreal to that port than in the shipping season of 1911. It was pointed out in Weekly Report No. 448, page 850, that owing to certain conditions, the Manchester fruit brokers, who depend almost entirely on consignments. However, it is gratifying to note that in Liverpool increased its imports from Montreal by about 17,000 barrels. The figures for total shipments from Nova Scotia have not come to hand as yet, but there is sure to be a large increase to Lancashire in the Nova Scotia apple.

With very rare exceptions, which have been reported to the Department, the trade here commands very highly the Canadian fruit and packing this year. Particular reference is made throughout the trade to the packing of Nova Scotia apples. There have been much larger shipments this season from Nova Scotia of No. 3 grade than in any previous season, and some company shipping from there has adopted a new system, adding to the grade No. 3 such words as "ordinary" or "plain" "A". The brokers and wholesale dealers in connection with the salerooms here do not approve of this system, as it has the effect of inducing certain people in the fruit trade to sell such fruit designated as No. 3 'extra large' as No. 1. This creates great dissatisfaction. On the other hand Nova Scotia has been very successful to firms who have no connection with the salerooms, and these people of course approve of the system, as they say that for No. 3 of different grades they secure prices in proportion. As to results financially, the shipping trade of Nova Scotia will know best. It has been of advantage to make what is practically several grades in Canada's No. 3 apple. There is no doubt that generally speaking the system, which has been in existence here for some time, of three grades only, viz: No. 1, 2 and 3, and to which the fruit trade here has been educated, would seem the best system.

GOOD ROADS AND COST OF LIVING

In a recent address at Macdonald College, Dr. C. C. James, best known on account of his valuable work as Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, laid emphasis on the importance of good roads as a factor in the lowering of the high cost of living. This factor has to a large extent been overlooked by economists, but the Provincial Government has been grappling with it for some years. As we pointed out in a previous issue, the Government has devised a plan of helping the municipalities to finance the construction of good roads under the supervision of competent government engineers. In a few years it is hoped the province will be covered with a network of well-built highways which will permit the producer to market his produce at a lower cost than formerly.

As Dr. James pointed out, the transportation charges are the chief item in the cost of food to the consumer, so that anything that will lessen these charges will cheapen the price of farm products to the consumer. Moreover, it is just probable that a galvanized iron bottom, is very satisfactory for the farmer, for he has to buy as well as sell.

Good roads means also a smaller amount of wear and tear on vehicles, horses, and harness,—a considerable item of expense; a saving of time in travelling and much bodily discomfort; and greater pleasure in country life.

LIME-SULPHUR

(By F. M. Clement, Dept. of Horticulture.)

Lime-sulphur is today generally recognized as the best spray for fruit trees. The material is made from just what the name implies—lime and sulphur. For those who have but a small number of trees it is recommended that a few gallons be purchased from the hardware merchant, or if a barrel or two only are required purchase through the Co-operative Association if there is one in the district. Many of the best growers, however, manufacture their own lime-sulphur solution. This may be done by boiling together for one hour one hundred pounds of fresh lime in forty gallons of water. Almost any receptacle that will hold this quantity may be used for the boiling, but one made of two inch plank, fifteen or sixteen inches deep, 6 feet long and 3 feet wide, with a galvanized iron bottom, is very satisfactory. This is placed on the fire and used much the same as the similar vessel that is used for boiling sap. Forty gallons of water is first added and brought almost to a boil. The sulphur is then mixed with water in pails, or in a barrel to form a paste, and as soon as all the lumps are broken, is added to the water in the boiling vat. Mix the sulphur and water well together and then add the lime. Fresh lime will bring the water to a boil immediately, and this must be kept up at a moderate rate by the fire beneath for one hour. The boiling causes the evaporation of some of the water, and more must be added at the end of the hour to bring the whole up to forty gallons. Remove the solution and sediment to a barrel and allow to settle. The reddish colored liquid is the valuable part, and this diluted one-to-seven is the solution that is recommended for the first spray. That is, add enough water to the one barrel or forty gallons of the concentrated solution, bring the whole up to seven barrels. The clear solution may be siphoned or drained off and kept for a number of weeks without waste, until the spraying season opens, if placed in a strong barrel and a thin film of oil put on the top to check evaporation.

PRACTICAL RECORDS.

(Agricultural Department Bulletin.)

Almost every dairy farmer who commences to weigh and sample his cows' milk individually says at the end of a few months "I find some of my herd were kept at loss." Some men find only one or two cows, others state that they have lost too many in the herd, play a losing game.

What does this mean? Just this: that despite all the experience gained from years of practical dairying the farmer finds that in order to become thoroughly practical, he must requisition the aid of dairy records. Neither the cow's appearance, nor the owner's knowledge of some short-period yield of milk, (extraordinary as that yield may have been for a day or one week, or a month), will testify with certainty as each individual cow's ability to pay her way for the whole year. Cow testing provides a simple and eminently practical way of discovering, not only if each cow pays, but which cow pays the most profit on the twelve months' transaction of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced. Those large-profit cows are revealed only by practical cow testing.

Cows are apt to cheat the unsuspecting farmer, unless he keeps tab on the performance of each one; many dairymen have found this out to their utter astonishment and regret. Don't take chances with your herd, be certain that each cow pays; it pays you to find out. Individual cow records help the practical farmer to build up a profitable herd.

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," said the man who complains. "Well," replied Farmer Courtisell, "that's one way o' sayin' it. You might also mention that it's easier for a man to sell a gold brick in a town where they don't know him."

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINERS.

Fredericton, May 28.—The Provincial Government today named the examiners for the present year for the

PILES Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, protruding Piles. No operation required. Dr. Charles Clement will send you a box of ointment, or Edmonstone, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

No room inside

What would it cost to lose them?

The man who keeps too small a safe—for economy's sake—may some day find that it has cost him far more than one big enough to hold all his records.

The difference in cost is not great either. We will exchange your safe.

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TIN OF PERFECTION COCOA

This competition is absolutely FREE to enter, and is open to all School Children resident in New Brunswick. The Name, Age, Address and School attended must be plainly written on each Drawing.

The Competition will close on the 8th day of September, 1913, and all Drawings must be sent in not later than that date, and addressed to

THE COWAN CO., Limited
care Fredericton Exhibition Office,
Fredericton, N. B.

The Prizes will be awarded at the Cowan Company's Booth in the Main Building of

FREDERICTON EXHIBITION

on Wednesday, 17th September, and the Prize Drawings will also be displayed in the Art Gallery of Exhibition.

1st Prize ----- \$10.00
2nd Prize ----- 5.00
3rd Prize ----- 5 lbs. Maple Buds
3 Prizes ----- each 1 lb. Assorted Chocolates
4 Prizes ----- each 1 lb. Tin Perfection Cocoa

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New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, Aubrey D. Johnson, of St. Stephen, was reappointed, and Thomas E. Powers, of St. John, was appointed in the place of the late Dr. G. U. Hay.

SUFFRAGETTES TRY ARSON.

Nottingham, England, May 28.—Millitant suffragettes today set fire to some timber sheds at the Great Central Railway depot here. The flames were quenched before serious damage had been done.

MINERS STRIKERS WIN.

Morristown, N. J., May 28.—The strike at the Mount Hope mine of the Empire Steel and Iron Co., was settled today and some of the miners went back to work. It was said that the men gained an increase in wages and shorter hours.

Time spent
Call
100h
is time spent

For the cl
are kept,
longer the
the better

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The, 15c., 25c., and 45c.
Satisfactory guarantee.
For a TRIAL SAMPLE
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Use Royalite oil. It is
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Used 102 years for internal and external ills. It alleviates coughs, colds, sore throat, colic, cuts, burns and bruises.

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Persons' Pills For Constipation