

RASH ON ARMS ALMOST UNBEARABLE

Looked Like Raw Meat, Itched and
Burned So Badly Could Not Rest
Night or Day, Arms Sore From
Wrist to Elbow, Cuticura Soap
and Ointment Completely Cured.

Lower Blanford, Nova Scotia.—"Three
years ago I became troubled with sore arms.
It came as a rash. My arms looked like
raw meat and itched and burned so badly
I could not rest night or day. When I
scratched they became awfully sore. As
long as the weather was warm it didn't
bother me so much, but in winter it was
almost unbearable. My arms were sore
from the wrist to the elbow.

"I used several cures which were recom-
mended to me but without any avail. I
saw how I could get a sample of Cuticura
Soap and Ointment which I did. I used
the medicine and found an improvement.
Whenever I applied the Cuticura Ointment
the itching and burning ceased. I got a
full-sized box of Cuticura Soap and a
box of Cuticura Ointment and used about
half when it disappeared and since then I
have not been troubled. This was six
months ago. Cuticura Soap and Ointment
completely cured me." (Signed) Miss Eliza
B. Zwick, Mar. 7, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much
for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin,
itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and
falling hair, chapped hands and chaps
on the feet. Sold everywhere. Liberal
sample of each mailed free, with 25-c. skin
book. Address post card to: Cuticura Soap &
Ointment Co., Dept. 485, Boston, U. S. A.

BIG, HEARTY BABY BOY

Mrs. Beck's Fondest Hopes
Realized—Health, Hap-
piness and Baby.

Upper Lohave, N. S., Can.—"I wish
to thank you for the benefit I received
by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound. I had female troubles
from which I was a
great sufferer, so
that I was com-
pletely run down in
health. Other medi-
cine did not help
me, but Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound made
me well and strong. I now have a big,
heartly baby boy, and praise your
medicine for the wonderful lot of good it has
done me."—Mrs. ISABEL BECK, JR.,
Upper Lohave, Lunenburg Co., N. S.,
Canada.

The darkest days of husband and wife
are when they come to look forward to
a childless and lonely old age.

Many a wife has found herself in-
capable of motherhood owing to some de-
ficiency in the arrangement of the feminine system,
often curable by the proper remedies.

In many homes once childless there
are now children because of the fact
that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound makes women normal.

If you have the slightest doubt,
that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound will help you, write
to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co.
(confidential) Lynn, Mass., for ad-
vice. Your letter will be opened,
read and answered by a woman,
and held in strict confidence.

Merits
of
Minard's
Liniment.

THE
ORIGINAL
AND
ONLY
GENUINE

Beware
of
Imitations
Sold
on the



CATARRH
and
DISCHARGES
Relieved in
24 Hours

SANTAL MIDY

Each Box
contains 12
cups of medicine

Beware of
imitations

Then Friendship Snapped.
Edna—What sort of a game shall we
play on those college fellows? Roman-
tic love or just plain flirtation?
Doris—Let's divide up. I'll be ro-
mantic and you be the plain flirt.

To A Militant Suffragette.
Oh, lovely woman, do not fret.
Your way is surely right.
Vote, if you will, but please put down
That can of dynamite.

—Washington Star.

AGRICULTURE

The Encouragement Of Good Roads

Although encouraging the establish-
ment of macadamized roads, the
Quebec Government does not neglect
the earthen roads, as will be seen by the
following circular addressed to the
Minister of Agriculture and Roads to
the rural municipalities:

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS,
Province of Quebec,
Quebec, April 14th, 1913.

Sir,
The Government of Quebec, as you
know neglects nothing that might tend
to supply the Province with good
roads. A proof of this fact is furnished
in the laws and subject which
were adopted at its instance by the
Legislature. These laws adapt them-
selves to the needs of the municipali-
ties, requirements which vary accord-
ing to the volume and importance of
traffic, to the nature of the ground
and to the resources of the locality.

Some lands, because of the little re-
sistance they offer to traffic or to bad
weather conditions, cannot well be im-
proved without recourse to macadam-
izing. Sometimes graveling may be
substituted for macadam, if the price
of the former proves more advantage-
ous. In other cases, and it is to this
point that I specially invite your at-
tention,—an earthen road is sufficient.
Whether an earthen road is really suf-
ficient, or whether a municipality con-
siders itself with it on the score of
economy, and to avoid the cost of a
macadamized or gravelled road, there
is one thing that must not be lost
sight of, namely that an earthen road
is only satisfactory when it is kept in
good repair. In fact an earthen road
badly maintained is never sufficient,
for it does not meet the demands of
the least traffic nor those of the most
legal law or of sound business-like
administration.

I will not enter into more detailed
explanations. I will only add that the
immediate duty of your municipal
council is to do everything in its power
to meet the demands which I have
enumerated. For this purpose it has
at its disposal the municipal law and
the laws regarding roads; it has in
particular at its disposal the good
roads act of 1911 (articles 1012, 1013,
1015, 1016 and 1019), which guarantees
to rural or village municipalities cer-
tain grants, varying from \$100 to
\$500, of what it costs them to keep
the maintenance of their roads. When
we think of the little work, and the
small expenditure, and the small outlay
which is accomplished on country roads up
to within the last few years, it is im-
possible not to be struck with the im-
practical advantages that this law of-
fers for their improvement. As a mat-

ter of fact it infers but one manage-
ment with a constant surveillance and
a serious study of the roads of a munici-
pality, and it makes provision for
an expenditure of money by those pri-
marily interested in the roads, as well
as by the Government, which cannot
be without good results. Just how far
this is, or will be, understood by
municipal councils it is difficult to
say for these councils have not yet
received any formal instruction regard-
ing the application of the law.

The freedom of action which has been left
them is a mark of confidence, on the part
of the Government, in the spirit of im-
itiative of the rural population of
the province. This spirit has mani-
fested itself in no more certain manner,
and it has so well met the expecta-
tions of the Government, that the lat-
ter believes the time has arrived to
give a definite impulse to the main-
tenance of the roads, and to the im-
provement and the making of roads, a munici-
pality, except in a case where it is
clearly and incontestably proved to be
impossible, must adhere to the fol-
lowing conditions:

1. To apply a part of the amount
which it proposes to expend, in vir-
tue of a by-law conformable to article
1015 of the Municipal Code, or in vir-
tue of article 1080, to the maintenance
of all the roads affected by this law
by article 1080, and this in accordance
with the enclosed circular entitled,
Ordinary Maintenance.

2. To apply a certain sum to make
permanent repairs in accordance with
the enclosed circular entitled, Perman-
ent Repairs.

3. To keep duplicate accounts of
the works which it undertakes, on pay-
roll forms, similar to the specimen
copies enclosed herewith, which will be
furnished by the Department of Roads,
and of which one copy must be sent
to it at the end of the season, at the
same time as the reports mentioned
in the following paragraph:
4. To forward to the Department
of Roads at the end of the season each
of the reports of which a blank form
is enclosed, and for each of the roads
improved or maintained, namely, those
entitled Reports of the ordinary main-
tenance of earthen roads and Report of
repairs and permanent improvements
of earthen roads, together with a state-

ment of expenses incurred, to be made
on a form furnished by the Govern-
ment.

5. To inform the Minister of Roads
not later than the 1st of September,
that the municipality has conformed
with the law and with the present in-
structions, and that it has improved
or proposed to improve, in a perman-
ent manner, certain roads or parts of
roads which it must designate.

Referring you to the enclosed cir-
culars, which deal with the mainte-
nance and the permanent repairs of
roads, I may remark that the use of
the manual labor except at a very
extreme cost. As to the split log drag,
it costs scarcely anything, for almost
any one can use it, and it is very con-
venient for reaping and crowing a road, etc.,
after storms. The ordinary harrow
may be to certain extent replace the
road machine. This latter should be
used at the very opening of the sea-
son, when the soil is still fairly soft.
If this is delayed too late the soil be-
comes too hard, and it is necessary to
plough up the road, in order to use
day labor or by contract. It neces-
sarily increases the outlay of both time
and money.

If there are large stones which can-
not be removed by the road machine,
they must be disposed of by two men
armed with picks and crowbars who
work in advance of the machine, and
they must, if necessary, be hauled
out.

If certain roads, routes, or parts of
roads are given over to the use of
contract, the Council should fix the
time at which the different roads,
routes or parts of roads or routes
are to be worked with the machine,
and should insist upon the work being
done during the period indicated, as a
condition of the contract. Generally
speaking, the Council should exercise
a direct control over the work which
it executes, whether the same is done
by day labor or by contract.

I ask you, sir, to acknowledge re-
ceipt of this letter and to be good
enough to communicate it to your mu-
nicipal council.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOS. ED. CARON,
Minister of Agriculture and Roads.

The Standing Crop Competitions And Their Lessons

A thoughtful perusal of the report
of the Standing Crop Competitions
of 1912, which can now be obtained
from the Department of Agriculture,
Quebec, will repay every effort in-
terested in improving the yields of his
fields. The object of these competi-
tions, as is well known, is to encour-
age the production and use of good
seed—seed true to variety name, free
from admixtures of foreign grains and
of weed seeds and seed of hardy and
high-yielding strains. The observation
of the judges engaged in the competi-
tion is that such seed is rare in this
province. Even the farmers who are
alive to the importance of good seed
find difficulty in obtaining it through
the ordinary channels. The only safe
way is to grow it oneself on a
special plot set aside for the purpose.

To start such a plot a supply of pure
seed can be obtained through the De-
partment of Agriculture, or through the
Canadian Seed Growers' Association.
Very little labor is involved in grow-
ing seed grain in a plot of this kind,
and if the work is well done the seed
may be disposed of at a price that
will well repay the effort. Some
knowledge of varieties and some skill
in detecting impurities in the stand-

ing crop are the necessary qualifica-
tions, and these qualifications any man
of average intelligence ought to be
able to attain.

Reading the report, particularly the
comments of the judge, one is impress-
ed with the prevalence of weeds, weeds
everywhere! Sow-thistle and plant-
ain and Canada thistle, couch-grass
and chicory, burdock and wild oats—
on the roadsides, in the pastures
and among the grain. Of course the
scarcity of labor has much to do
with it, but then—some farmers keep
their fields clean and why cannot the
others? The growth of hard crops such
as corn, potatoes and roots, would do
much to solve the problem, and the
accepting of sheep would also help.
What is most wanted is more of the
spirit of the old Chateaugay farmer
who declared:—"I could not soon
allow a wolf to grow upon my farm as
a noxious weed."

The treatment of seed oats for smut
appears to be generally neglected ev-
en in the best farming districts of the
province. The judge in one such dis-
trict writes:—"Not a single farm-
er treats his seed for smut, although

it is causing great damage in many
places. I saw some fields of grain
where 20 p. c. of the crop was attack-
ed by that parasitic disease. Several
farmers do not know the disease, al-
though very prevalent on their farms."

This last sentence leads us to observe
that the farmers who enter competi-
tions of this sort stand a good chance
of learning some useful things from
the judges—all of whom have had
great experience in training for their work.
Thus the man who did not know there
was smut in his oats might have learn-
ed from the judge that by simply push-
ing over a mass of the standing oats
with a cane, he would find most of the
smutted heads six or eight inches be-
low the surface of the ground. Similarly,
the simple device of working towards
the sun, when looking for impurities
such as bearded heads in a field of
barn, or wild oats in a field of
oats, might never occur to the man
who had never seen a competent judge
at work.

That our farmers appreciate such
opportunities of useful information is
evident from the comments of the
judges upon the interest manifested in these competitions.

Maple Syrup And The British Market

In an interview with Mr. Beckles
Willson, he discusses the prospect of
introducing maple syrup and sugar to
the British market, and we endorse
most heartily the view that Dr. McGill's
recommendation that adulterators of
maple products should be heavily fin-
ed, and that a portion of the proceeds
should be awarded to the person or
persons furnishing evidence leading
to conviction, is the most effective
way of dealing with the problem of
putting an end to the frauds which
flourish in the trade, and which, ac-
cording to Mr. Willson, are the great
obstacle in the way of establishing a
market in the Old World. At the same
time we cannot agree with Mr. Will-
son that it is not at present practi-
cable for a British dealer to obtain a
supply of pure syrup in the Province
of Quebec.

In the first place, there are dealers,
well established in business, who have
a clear record for the sale of pure
goods. A study of the Bulletin of the
Laboratory of the Inland Revenue De-
partment to discriminate between such
honest dealers in pure goods and the
adulterators. In the second place,
there is no difficulty in obtaining pure
goods direct from the producers, es-
pecially now that they have a co-opera-
tive society. Adulteration by the pro-
ducer is, we have every reason to be-
lieve, a rare practice. The only ob-
stacle to drawing direct from the pro-

ducer is that the products of the dif-
ferent makers would vary in color,
flavor and density. To convert such
miscellaneous goods into a uniform
product for the market would require
the establishment of such a mixing
plant as the dealers throughout the
Province of Quebec operate. No British
concern which can establish a
trade in maple products in the old
country need hesitate to set up in
business for fear of not being able to
obtain pure goods. The real difficulty
would be that as soon as a market
was established the adulterator would
invade it and his competition would be
even more formidable in Great Brit-
ain where the properties of pure map-
le syrup are not generally known, than
in Canada, where the genuine
syrup is familiar to all who have liv-
ed in the eastern provinces, although
some of them may be suspicious of
the best quality of goods on account
of its light color.

Mr. Willson's reference to the ad-
ulteration of the adulterator with his
"molasses, glucose, West Indian sugar
and bark" calls for a word of com-
ment. The simple truth is that under
present conditions no such chemical
adulteration on the part of the adulter-
ator is called for. All that is neces-
sary is to avoid giving the retailer a
guarantee of purity with the adulter-
ated goods. Under the Adulteration
Act (Sections 33 and 34) the person ac-

cused of selling adulterated goods may
be discharged from prosecution pro-
vided he can prove that he has obtained
the goods as pure and obtained a
warranty to that effect, according to
the form in the third schedule to this
Act, and produce the same warranty
in court, but shall be liable to pay the
costs of the prosecution unless he has
given notice to the prosecutor of his
intention to call into the case the
party from whom he purchased the
article. This implies that the origi-
nal adulterator is the one who is
usually the large dealer in the
producing province—gets off scot-free
unless he has been foolish enough to
intentionally to call more destructive
under this protecting clause, the ad-
ulterator requires no special chemical
knowledge or skill and commonly uses
as adulterant simply granulated sugar.
And although it is possible that there
may be upon the market mixtures
which baffle the skill of the analyst,
it is certainly true that adulterations
which are easily detected should upon
the Canadian market. The trouble
at present is not so much with the an-
alytical detection of adulteration as
with the lenience of the law and of
the prosecutors and courts whose duty
it is to enforce the law. Why do not
the prosecutors go after the large dealers,
instead of the little retailers? And
why are not steps taken to make the
penalties heavier?

Cutworms Doing Much Damage

Life History.
At the beginning of the growing
season, the cutworm often finds in
the morning, young plants cut off near
the surface of the ground, that the
evening before he had seen strong and
healthy. On stirring up the soil near by,
he may find hidden in the ground a
greasy-looking caterpillar, the caterpillar
in the case. Cutworms, so called from
their dull-colored night-flying moths of a great
variety of species and varying some-
times in their habits. As a general
rule they are partly grown at the ap-

proach of winter and hide away in a
torpid state during the cold weather;
when restored to activity by the
warmth of spring, they cause the
buds to open and the growth of plants
to begin, these worms come out in
early summer and attack any kind of
tender vegetation they meet with.
They are nocturnal in their habits and
hide away during the hours of day-
light under any shelter they can obtain,
or just below the surface of the loose
soil or newly made beds. Owing to
their destructive practice of cutting
off a whole plant in order to devour
a portion of its foliage, they do a great

deal of apparently needless damage.
After they have become fully grown,
they change to the chrysalis stage in
the ground and in early summer the
moths appear, many of them making
their presence known in our houses
by their attraction to light. Before
very long another brood of caterpillars
comes upon the scene, often more
destructive than the first. Some of them
climb up into fruit trees and destroy the
foliage others attack farm crops, vegeta-
bles, grape vines, the plants in flower gar-
dens, etc., while occasionally a single
species appears suddenly in enormous

BIG CARTAGE COMPANY RECOMMENDS

MOLASSINE MEAL

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY: THE SHELDON FORWARDING CO. LIMITED
Cartage Agents for
The Grand Trunk Ry. System, The Intercolonial Ry. System, Etc.
Montreal, June 9th, 1913
Messrs. The Molassine Co. of Canada, Limited
400 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
Dear Sirs—I have much pleasure in recommending your "MOLASSINE MEAL"
which has been used by this Company for several years with good results.
Yours truly, (Signed) G. E. BELLEFLORE, General Manager

ROYAL WARRANT This Company owns and uses such a
large number of Horses that the feeding
becomes a very important feature with
them. "MOLASSINE MEAL" will
do as much for your horses—try it.
Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Get
it at your Dealers or write us directly.

MOLASSINE MEAL
MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA,
LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N.B.
MONTREAL
TORONTO

Time spent using
Calver's
Tooth Powder
is time spent well.

For the cleaner the teeth
are kept, of course the
longer they will last and
the better they will look.



The Town Lots Boom.
(Ottawa Citizen).
Toronto Saturday Night calls atten-
tion to the fact that Canada is "not
the only country where the town
lots boom is having its share of
prosperity. In a similar state of
affairs in California. It is more than
apparent that the inflation of real
estate values has reached its limit,
and that from this on attention will
be paid chiefly to attempts to get the
value paid for. It will be no small
task.

TRADE MARK
Gillette
Never apologize for needing a shave—get
a Gillette and have one every morning. The
Gillette Safety Razor
makes shaving
so easy that you never feel like putting
it off—
so quick that you can always spare the time
(it takes but three minutes)—
so comfortable that you will wonder
how you ever put up with any other razor.

Every Gillette Set includes 12 Blades (24 of the keenest
edges ever made.) Standard Sets \$3.00—Pocket
Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets \$6.50 up.

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"Grandpa Says THESE Are Good for Little Boys!"

"GOOD" is right. Pure chocolate, pure milk
and pure sugar—that's what Maple Buds are. They're
not only good to the taste—they're nourishing and
wholesome. The children may eat all they want.
Maple Buds satisfy their craving for sweets and at
the same time build up their little bodies.

Buy Maple Buds at your grocery. Teach the children
to spend their pennies for these wholesome sweets.

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MAPLE BUDS**

Name and design registered.

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They're not Maple Buds
unless they're Cowan's

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THE COWAN CO.
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