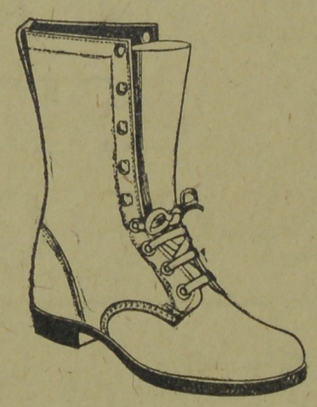
PALMER-McLELLAN FOOT WEAR

Has Gone to



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ALLIES BUYING FOOTWEAR IN FREDERICTON

Palmer McLellan Concern Have Sent One Shipment and Booked More.

Fredericton, April 11.—(Special)—Fredericton is now supplying footwear for the allied armies in Europe. A large consignment of oil-tanned footwear manufactured by the Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Company at its factory in this city, was shipped last week from St. John by steamer Metagama. Other shipments are to follow. The Canadian militia department has repeatedly been urged to adopt footwear of this type but so far has not consented.—Daily Telegraph.

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The Most Enduring Working Boot

THAT SKILL CAN MAKE OR MONEY BUY

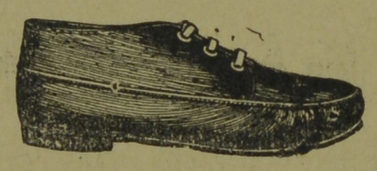
WE NOW MANUFACTURE A BOOT FOR EVERY PURPOSE AT A PRICE FOR EVERY PURSE

PALMER-McLELLAN FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOHN PALMER, Manager.

PALMER'S MOOSE HEAD BRAND

Summer Packs or Plow and Harvest Shoes



NO more tired, aching or burning feet. Get a pair of these light weight easy fitting Summer Shoes, made on comfortable right and left lasts, from our **Famous Skowhegan Waterproof Leather**, with waterproofed sole leather outsoles and solid insoles, fit well, wear well and don't get hard or crack. Though only introduced three years ago they are now in great demand from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

THE GREATEST SUMMER WORKING SHOE YET PRODUCED. Specially adapted for; Farmers, Section Men, Millmen, Laborers, Brick Yardmen, Men on the Booms, in fact all men who work, and want to work in Comfort.

Sold by the leading dealers everywhere. If you are unable to procure them from yours write us and we will see that they are placed within your reach. Made 4-6 and 9 inches high.

Manufactured Only By

John Palmer Company, Ltd.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Canada's Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Oil Tanned Footwear.

FIGHTING THE CUTWORMS

Clean Cultivation and Protection of Birds Keep the Pest Down

Cutworms and army worms are more or less abundant every year, and as a class, rank in importance with our worst insect pest. These caterpillars are smooth and in shape cylindrical, and have sixteen feet; in color most of them resemble the soil in which they ride during the day.

The life histories of even our more common cutworms are by no means complete. Some hibernate in the pupal state, or as half-grown caterpillars, and others in the egg or adult state. A single female moth lays several hundreds of eggs. They are deposited in clusters on the leaves of weeds, grasses, shrubs, etc. When full grown, the cutworms are about an inch and a half in length, and enter the ground to the depth of an inch or two to transform to the pupal condition, the adult moth emerging as a rule in June, July and August.

Under normal conditions, cutworms and army worms feed at night. As the name "cutworm" indicates, these caterpillars cut off plants near the surface of the ground or a little below it. Some kinds climb fruit and other trees and destroy the buds or young fruit, etc. Others feed entirely below the surface of the ground, attacking the roots of grasses and other plants. Cutworms when they become excessively abundant, march ahead in true army worm habit.

The destruction wrought every year throughout Canada by these insects amounts to a large sum of money. In some seasons when they occur in extraordinary abundance, this loss totals hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Clean cultivation is an important factor in the control of cutworms. This includes the collecting and burning of all refuse remaining after the removal of crops, and the destruction of weeds. Infested land should be ploughed deeply in the fall. These methods destroy many hibernating caterpillars and pupæ in the soil.

For the protecting of plants that are set out annually, cylinders made of tin or paper may be placed around the stems of the plants. As the surface feeding cutworms cannot climb such bands, their attacks in this way will be prevented.

Birds, beneficial insects and parasitic diseases, help materially to control cutworms. Farmers, horticulturists and others should aid in the work of protecting our insectivorous birds. They are among the best friends the farmer has, and this fact should be more carefully realized.

Poisoned bran, that is, bran poisoned with Paris green, is the best remedy for the destruction of cutworms and should be applied immediately their presence is detected. Fresh bundles of clover, etc., which have been sprayed with a strong solution of Paris green or arsenate of lead mixture, are also very useful and should be placed at short intervals apart, throughout an infested field.

POLLUTING THE LAKES

Increase of Navigation Means More Disease Germs in Water

In his annual report, Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health Service called attention to the growing peril to public health arising out of the pollution of the Great Lakes and tributory rivers. Dr. Blue pointed out that about 16,000,000 passengers are carried each year over the Great Lakes, and that more than 1,600 vessels use these waters. "It becomes apparent, therefore," Dr. Blue says, "that these inland vessels play an important role in the maintenance of the high typhoid fever rate in the United States. The degree of pollution of the Great Lakes and rivers contributory thereto is becoming a serious question. These large bodies of water are constantly becoming more polluted, thus lessening their value as a source of water supply. Practically all of these vessels secure the water used aboard for all purposes by pumping from the lake." The peril for Canadian cities on the shores of these lakes and for Canadian travellers over their surface is as great as for the people in the neighboring republic. There are ways, however, of purifying water for drinking purposes, and cities exposed to contamination are gradually adopting such methods of guarding against danger from the water supply. Dr. Blue recommends that vessels taking water from the lakes should see that it is purified before being used for drinking purposes.

Pail Acts as Scale

A Minnesota inventor has patented a self-adjusting pail with which grain can be automatically weighed and measured.

VICTORIA A HEALTHY CITY

Pure Milk Helps to Keep Infant Death Rate Low

Fortunate indeed is the city with such a record of good health as that of Victoria, B.C., as is shown by the report of Mr. G. A. B. Hall in the medical officer's report.

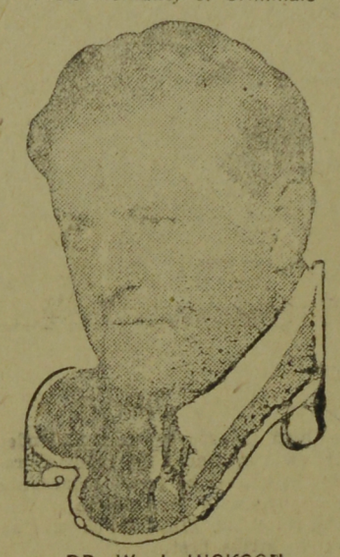
The mortality rate for the year is only 7.23 per thousand, while the infant mortality rate reached the almost incredible figure of .6 per thousand. Of 18 cases of typhoid, only five were local, the remainder coming from logging camps.

One of the reasons for this situation is undoubtedly the care taken to ensure a pure milk supply. The examinations taken during the year showed the butter fat percentage to average 3.9 per cent., the water supply is also above reproach.

The population of Victoria is 55,000, and of the 367 deaths recorded last year 90 were over 70 years of age.

Victoria, B.C., is evidently a place where there is some competition for the position of "oldest inhabitant."

Toots Mentality of Criminals



DR. W. J. HICKSON

Dr. W. J. Hickson is Chicago's "mental examiner of delinquents." It is his duty to test the mental ability of wrongdoers. When he finds that the evil-doer has but a child's brain in a grown up body the "criminal" is given a suspended sentence or sent to a reform school.

Water or Humus

A farmer noticed that on land which had been continually cropped for several years under water leadings there is a noticeable falling-off in the yield.

Now it has been proved that land rich in plant food will stand a drought better than land which receives a heavy rainfall and has been leached. The farmer, therefore, who builds in the plant food is building against drought. On this point Professor King on "Soil Management" writes: "Where large yields are expected it is very important to understand that less water is required for a crop, in proportion to the yield, when the soil is abundantly rich. We found that when in rich soils corn, oats and potatoes used an average of 355 pounds of water for each pound of dry product; on the same soils when they had become impoverished by repeated cropping without fertilization, the same crops used an average of 625 pounds of water for each pound of dry produce."

Testing Vitality of Seeds

A simple test of the vitality of any farm or garden seeds can be made as follows: Place 100 seeds, taken at random from a sample, on a dish of sand, cover lightly with sand, moisten and keep in a warm place, as behind a kitchen stove, until the sprouts appear. The number of sprouts which appear will give an idea of the percentage which may be expected to grow. It is advisable to make more than one test and be guided by the average results. A test of this kind is considered more trustworthy than one in which the seeds are placed in blotting paper.

Why Our Eyes Sparkle

Merriment causes a frequent movement of the eyelids up and down, and as it is the function of the eyelids to release a tear each time it comes down, the repetition has the effect of covering the eye with considerable moisture.

The light shining on this moisture gives the sparkling effect.

Inasmuch as the merry appearance of the eye is caused by tears, we are apt to shed them from laughing as well as from crying. Tears are intimately associated with our merry and our sad moods.

Pure Food in Venezuela

Venezuela has put into force drastic regulations concerning the preparation and sale of medicines and of food products.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES

Hon. Mr. Clarke, in reply to Mr. Dugal's inquiry in the House said:

Q. 1. Has the government any information as to what accounts are due the three principal contractors on the Valley Railway—Messrs. Jas. H. Corbett & Son, The Hibbard Company and Messrs. Kennedy & McDonald, for the construction of the railway?

A. No.

Q. 2. If so, what amount is due each of these concerns?

A. Answered by the answer to Question 1.

Q. 3. What portion of this is due on account of the ten per cent draw back?

A. Answered by the answer to Question 1.

Q. 4. Are the contractors and others who have received second mortgage bonds for their accounts, permitted to negotiate or sell them at any time?

A. The contractors and others who have received second mortgage bonds for their accounts on the Valley Railway are expected to hold the bonds for a period of twelve months from the receipt of the same, subject to repurchase by the St. John & Quebec Railway Company or by the government at ninety-five cash, or to exchange for similar bonds at par.

Hon. Mr. Clarke, in reply to Mr. Dugal's inquiry, said:

Q. 1. Is David F. Maxwell still in the employ of the Provincial Government? If so, what are his duties and salary?

A. Yes. He is employed as Provincial Railway Engineer, and his salary is $2,100 per year and expenses.

Q. 2. Is the J. Brown Maxwell who was employed eleven months and thirteen days on Crown Land classification at $100 per month, the same J. Brown Maxwell, who, on page 154 of the Auditor General's report is shown to have been paid $2,955 for work done on the McAdam-Harvey road in the County of York?

A. Yes.

Hon. Mr. Clarke, in reply to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry, said.

Q. 1. When was Samuel A. Gaunce appointed vendor of Game Licenses in the County of Kings?

A. September 10th, 1908.

J. 2. What returns for the sale of Game Licenses has he made in each year since he was appointed?

Answer.

1908	$25.20
1909	25.20
1910	28.80
1911	39.60
1912	43.20
1913	40.50
1915 (balance)	10.80

Hon. Mr. Murray, in answer to Mr. Dugal's inquiry, said:

Q. 1. What was the nature of the financial arrangement made by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Daggett, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in connection with the purchase of the potatoes for the Patriotic Gift and the Belgian Relief?

A. Owing to the illness of Mr. Daggett, Secretary for Agriculture, the details of any arrangement made by him with the Bank of Nova Scotia, in connection with the purchase of the potatoes for the Patriotic Gift and the Belgian Relief, are not at present available but will be ascertained on his recovered and return to the Department.

Q. 2. If the arrangement was in writing, what correspondence passed between the parties?

A. Answered by answer to question No. 1.

Hon. Dr. Landry, in reply to Mr. Pelletier's inquiry in the House said:

Q. 1. Is there any fee or charge required from towns and municipalities for the certificate of the Auditor General before their bonds or debentures are issued?

A. Answer.

Q. 2. If so, what is the fee and how is it regulated, and is the same paid into the revenues of the province?

A. By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council the Auditor General is authorized to collect from each municipality for his services in connection with the certification of the Bond Issues as required by Act 1 George V. Chapter 6 at the rate of ten cents per bond, with a minimum charge of $5.00 and a maximum charge of $25 for each issue of bonds. The fee is not considered Provincial Revenue and therefore was not paid into the revenues of the province.

Q. 3. What total amount has been collected each year since the passage of the act for this certification and how have the sums been disposed of?

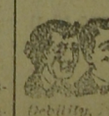
Answer:

1911	$55.00
1912	94.00
1913	74.00
1914	78.00
1915	10.00

The above amounts were paid to the Auditor General.

Q. 4. Are there any towns of municipalities that do not comply with the provisions of the Act referred to and if so and if so for what reason.

A. The City of St. John. They claim the Act of Assembly 1 Geo. V. Chapter 6 applies to them as far as the 8th section.



Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, or two for $2; one will often six weeks. Sold by all druggists.