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No Sign Of Dropsy And Kidney Trouble Since Taking "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



HATTIE WARREN Port Robinson, July 8th, 1915.

"We have used 'Fruit-a-tives' in our house for over three years and have always found them a good medicine. Our little girl, Hattie, was troubled with Kidney Disease. The doctor said she was threatened with Dropsy. Her limbs and body were all swollen and we began to think she could not live. Finally, we decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. She began to show improvement after we had given her a few tablets. In a short time, the swelling had all gone down and her flesh began to look more natural. Now she is the healthiest one in the family and has no signs of the old ailment. We can not say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives' and would never be without them."

WILLIAM WARREN. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

STOP THE ARMY WORM.

Spray, Poisoned Bait, and Ditch Traps Will Control This Pest.

Watchfulness is the first weapon to use against the army worms. Upon the discovery of the pest in its younger stages depends very largely the possibility of stamping out infestations before serious injury to crops has occurred, declare entomologists of the United States department of agriculture.

Army worms are the young of certain moths or millers that fly only at night. The eggs from which the army worms hatch are commonly laid on grasses or grasslike plants and the tiny caterpillars, upon hatching, feed for several days near the ground, hidden by overhanging grasses or grains. They may escape notice until nearly full grown, by which time they have become widely distributed over the infested fields.

Meadows should be examined frequently during the spring and early summer months, particularly those planted to timothy, blue grass, wheat, and especially millet. One should not be satisfied with looking merely at the surface of the stand; the thicker and longer the growth, the greater the danger from the army worms. The grain or grass should be parted with the hands in various parts of the field and the lower portions of the growth examined closely in order that the presence of the small, greenish caterpillars may be discovered. If these are found in any number the area covered by the infestation should be determined and rigorous action taken at once to destroy the worms before they become large enough to begin their journey to other portions of the farm. If the infested spot be small, the grass or grain can be mowed off and straw scattered over the spot and burned, thus destroying the worms.

If the caterpillars have become distributed over a considerable area this can be marked off by stakes and the crop sprayed heavily with a mixture of Paris green at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water. If tender plants, such as corn, are to be sprayed, two pounds of freshly slaked lime should be added to 50 gallons of the mixture, to prevent burning of the foliage.

In case the worms are crawling in a body around them with a furrow or ditch and crush them with a log drag as they fall into it. If shallow post-holes are sunk in the bottom of the ditch at intervals of about 20 feet the worms will crawl along the ditch bottom and fall into the holes, where they may be destroyed.

Poisoned baits of varying composition have long been used as a means of destroying the many different species of cutworms and also the army worm. An effective bait of this kind may be prepared and used as follows: To 50 pounds of wheat bran and one pound of Paris green or two pounds of arsenate of lead add the juice of one-half dozen oranges or lemons. Then bring the mass to a stiff dough by adding low-grade molasses or syrup, preferably molasses, and scatter the mixture broadcast in small pieces throughout the infested field. This poisoned bait may be used safely in alfalfa and corn fields where it is desired, if possible, to save the crop for forage purposes.

In case this poison is used, care should be exercised in preventing stock from gaining access to the poisoned grass or grain and being injured or killed by eating it. It is far better to sacrifice a portion of the crop, if the destruction of the pest can be accomplished, because if army worms are not destroyed, they will take the crop anyway and probably devastate other portions of the farm.

Additional information regarding the army worm may be obtained from farmers' bulletin 731, which will be sent free on application to the department of agriculture.

POST TOASTIES ALWAYS TOUCH THE SPOT—EVEN WHEN YOU'RE NOT HUNGRY—Bobby

WILSON SEEKS REPUBLICAN AID

Asks Opponents for Support of Food Control Plans

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE THE BILL

Leaders Charge President with "Outkaiser" the Kaiser

Washington, June 16.—On the question of food regulation as well as all other war measures, President Wilson must appeal for support to the Republicans in Congress.

The Democrats are unreliable, administration circles among them are hostile to the president. They have begun the work of undermining the plan built up by the administration for the handling of the food crisis and they are not hesitating to charge the president with seeking dictatorial authority.

"Out-kaiser" the kaiser; out-Caesar" Caesar, is a phrase coined by Senator Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, in an attack delivered in the Senate Thursday on the food bill, and the phrase has tickled the fancy of other Democratic orators.

There is every indication that Democratic members from those states that have profited mostly from the scarcity of foods elsewhere and the high prices prevailing are going to ground their attacks on the charge that the administration is seeking autocratic powers.

There will be Republicans lined up in the attack also, but the president, mindful of how members from that party have rallied to his support in the past, is hopeful of being able to overcome the opposition in his own party.

The real fight on the bill is expected to start in the House next Monday, when that body takes up consideration of the measure. It has been made the special order of business for that day, and it will be kept before the House until it is disposed of.

Alleged unfairness in the bill as it was reported to the House—providing only control of all necessities of life—was charged in a minority report yesterday by Representative Haugen, Iowa, member of the House agricultural committee.

Mr. Haugen's report is the first of what is expected to be a series of minority protests. Representative Young, Texas, who opposes the bill in any form, may file a minority report to-day. Representative Ward of New York and Wilson of Illinois, also may file minority reports. All will oppose the bill as it stands on the floor Monday.

Farmers, Mr. Haugen's report charged, must bear all the burdens of food control if the bill is passed in its present form. "As prepared by the agricultural department, and introduced in the House," he said, "the bill provided not only for food, feed and fuel control, but included shoes, clothing, and other necessities of life."

As introduced and reported by the committee, the bill limits control to food, feeds, fuel and articles required for their production which seems unjust, not only to food producers but to consumers as well.

"I am opposed to singling out for the slaughter of the farmer, who receives, according to agricultural department experts, on an average, only \$402 in food, rent, fuel and cash annually for his work, which includes the services of 4.6 persons."

Food control by the people instead of by Congress may be necessary—at least for the edibles derived from the first harvest.

Public opinion may be the only power Herbert Hoover, food administrator, will have behind him to direct the conservation and distribution of life's necessities this year. It is said to be increasingly apparent that it is almost certain that Congress will not pass the administration bill by July 1.

The American Federation of Labor sent out yesterday circular letters to every local union in the country urging concerted action by Congress.

ROYAL ARCANUM WINS IN UNITED STATES COURT

Receivership Proceedings Lost and Neither Party Recovers Costs.

Boston, June 16.—Judges Dodge, Bingham and Brown of the United States circuit court of appeals yesterday afternoon handed down an opinion, written by Judge Dodge, dismissing the receivership proceedings in the case of the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum. Thomas J. Boynton was appointed receiver on April 13 by Judge Aldrich. By the decision of the circuit court of appeals the bill is dismissed and neither party recovers costs.

NORTHCLIFFE SEES LANSING.

Head of British War Mission Will Call on President Soon.

Washington, June 16.—Lord Northcliffe, co-ordinating head of all the British war missions in this country, paid an official call yesterday on Secretary Lansing. Lord Northcliffe explained that he had been designated by the British war council as head of all the special British missions with full power to direct their activities, negotiate with American officials and report to the various ministries at home.

Lord Northcliffe is not a successor to Mr. Balfour, as he has no purely diplomatic powers and is confining himself entirely to the questions of trade, munitions and shipping. His work will not conflict with the work of the British embassy, but will rather co-ordinate the work that has grown up outside the embassies.

POISON GRASSHOPPERS.

Used While Insects are Young, Poisoned Bait Proves Effective Method of Control

Farmers need no longer be helpless against the ravages of grasshoppers in their fields. It discovered in the early days of their attack, by means of poisoned baits, the most effective of which is described below. This method has been used with remarkable success in many parts of the United States, its complete effectiveness depending only upon the discovery of the young insects before they have attained any considerable size, when the injury done by them is still very slight and when they are wingless and easily killed by poisons or mechanical means. Entomologists in the United States department of agriculture tell how to make and apply this bait, as follows:

The constituents are wheat bran, 25 pounds; Paris green, one pound or white arsenic, one pound; lemons or oranges, six finely chopped; low-grade molasses such as refuse from sugar factories, or cattle molasses known as "black strap," two quarts; water, two to four gallons. The bran and Paris green or other arsenical are thoroughly mixed while dry, the fruits finely chopped and added, and lastly the molasses and water are poured over the bait and the whole thoroughly kneaded. A coarse-flaked bran is most desirable, although where this can not be obtained easily ordinary middlings or alfalfa meal may be substituted; a low-grade strong-smelling syrup or molasses, however, is essential to the entire success of the poison. Crushed ripe tomatoes, watermelons, or limes may be substituted for the lemons or oranges, if necessary. Ordinary powdered white arsenic (arsenious acid) contains nearly twice as much arsenic as Paris green and is comparatively low in price. The powdered form of arsenate of lead may be used, but in this case twice as much of it must be used as of the Paris green.

In California and other semiarid regions water should be added to the bait at the rate of at least four gallons to 25 pounds of bran, as in these climates the bait dries out very rapidly and the extra moisture is necessary in order to attract the grasshoppers.

The poisoned-bran bait is distributed over the infested fields by sowing broadcast, either on foot or from a light wagon or buggy. In applying the bait in orchards, care must be taken to avoid distributing it close to the trees, because severe injury to fruit trees occasionally results from heavy applications of arsenical poisons.

The time of day chosen for distributing the poisoned baits has an important bearing upon the results obtainable. In California and other semiarid regions the bait should be distributed in late afternoon or early evening, just before the grasshoppers ascend the plants on which they usually pass the night. They are apparently hungry and thirsty at this time and greedily take the bait if it is available. In the moister portions of the country, such as New England and Florida, the bait is best applied in the early morning, before sunrise if possible. Farmers should not be discouraged if the grasshoppers do not drop dead immediately upon eating the poison, as it usually takes 24 hours or more for the full effect of the bait to become apparent.

Further information in regard to grasshoppers and their control may be secured from farmers' bulletin 747, which will be furnished free to those applying to the department of agriculture.

The Irish Convention.

The determination to call a convention of Irishmen for the purpose of formulating a plan for home rule was a long step towards the solution of this hitherto baffling problem. Now another has been taken in the fixing of the size of the convention at 101 members.

At first it was the idea that the convention should be a large one, containing some 500 or 600 members, perhaps. The mere thought of it was distracting, but so many are the parties and interests to be represented and so serious is the intent that everything representative in Ireland shall have a voice in this epochal meeting, that it appeared necessary to sacrifice workable dimensions to fair play, and to call together a good many more men than could be expected to make anything like speed in a deliberative body. Happily, a scheme has been worked out by which the convention can be made truly representative, and at the same time be kept within reasonable numerical limits.

Moreover, by restricting the convention membership to 101, there is every reason to expect a higher average ability. After taking full account of the personalities of local politics and all the cross currents through which incapacity for anything but self-promotion finds a way to prominence, it is still fair to assume that the 101 will be made up largely of Ireland's best.

From such a gathering, representing sections, religions, parties, county, borough and urban councils, everything from the peerage to the Sinn Fein, must come the central Irish idea concerning Ireland, determined by the processes of representative government. That this result can be reached in an hour is impossible. The convention will open with men prepared to argue for the status quo, and other demanding no less than entire independence of the British empire. But somewhere between these extremes is the mean. Weeks and even months may be passed in the process of approximation, but who can doubt that in the end, a small body of 101 men, sitting in a time that calls loudly for all lovers of human freedom to combine their interests and compose their differences, can reach a common standing ground, and lay the foundation of a national structure in justice and equity?

One awaits with keen interest the naming of the 101. Upon them depends the responsibility of putting home rule into immediate effect by demonstrating Ireland's capacity for organized self-control.—Manchester Union.

Prematurely Released.

Farmer Skinner all set up)—Jumpin' Jehoshaphat! Marthy, you sold the wrong batch of fresh eggs to that there grocery man.

Mrs. Skinner—Sakes alive! How's that?

Farmer Skinner—Why, he 'ot the lot stamped March 25, and to-day's only March 22!—Exchange.

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Gouraud's Oriental Cream

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FIGHT THE WAR IN AIR

General Squier Discusses the Aviation Program

PUT YANKEE PUNCH INTO IT

Regiments and Brigades of Winged Cavalry Can Put Out Germany

Washington, June 16.—"Put the Yankee punch into the war," is the way Brigadier General Squier, who directs the aviation service, expressed it yesterday in discussing the great airplane program which, if passed by Congress, will involve appropriation of something like \$600,000,000 in the beginning.

"Yankee punch" General Squier means "a characteristically American way of working to get big results."

"Airplanes," said General Squier, "are the logical fighting machines for Americans because we are an imaginative people, and when our imagination strikes fire nothing can stop us. The game is already won. The American temperament, and every young American worthy of the name should be keen to join our flying army."

"An army in the air, regiments and brigades of winged cavalry, mounted on gas-driven flying horses, could blind the eyes of Germany until her gunners, absolutely deprived of range-finders, would be put out of business by the allied artillery. The magnificently obvious thing is to knock out Germany's eyes by a thrust through the air, but my idea would be something vastly larger than a thrust—an inundation of airplanes would better express the idea in its magnitude."

"Sweep the Germans from the sky, blind the Prussian cannon, and the time would be ripe to release an enormous flock of flying fighters to raid and destroy military camps, ammunition depots and military establishments of all kinds. The firing upon troops by machine guns from airplanes is becoming commoner and more accurate. Once given an upper hand the flying machine becomes a frightful engine of destruction."

While General Squier admits that \$600,000,000 is a great sum, he regards it as a "positive bargain considered in terms of winning the war." The air program, he said, should have two effects—it should shock the nerve of Germany and at the same time inspire Americans at home with renewed enthusiasm for the war.

FREE IRISH REBEL-LION PRISONERS

Announcement of the British Government Made in House of Commons.

London, June 16.—It was announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that the government had decided to release all the prisoners taken in the Irish rebellion of Easter Sunday a year ago.

In making the announcement Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House of Commons, said that all the Irish prisoners would be released without reservation.

The Irish prisoners who apparently are to get their freedom under the amnesty announced yesterday are mainly those arrested and convicted last year for their part in the Easter week rebellion. The most notable of these are John MacNeill, professor of Irish history in Dublin university, and the Countess Markiewicz, both of whom are serving life sentences in English jails.

MacNeill, who was president of the Irish Volunteers, was convicted in spite of the fact that he countermanded the order for the mobilization of the volunteers on the day of the rising and thus prevented the movement from assuming larger proportions than it did.

The Coast Guard.

When the coast guard service came into being in 1915 as a result of the consolidation of the revenue cutter service and the life-saving service, it was put under the control of the treasury department for the somewhat remote and hardly convincing reason that when the revenue cutter service was organized in 1790 the navy had not attained the dignity of a cabinet department. But in partial compensation for that, the very sensible arrangement was made that, in time of war the coast guard should come automatically under the control of the navy department. So it has come about, without any flourish of trumpets, that half a hundred cutters and nearly 300 stations along our coast have become a part of our naval system of national defense, with 4000 trained men on the job day and night.

The keepers of the various stations have become warrant officers of the navy, and the men, re-enforced now in many cases by the young men who have volunteered in the coast patrol service, are doing a service as effective as it has been free from publicity. This means that every revenue cutter is on the watch for submarines or other hostile craft, and that every lighthouse and life-saving station from Quoddy Head to Galveston and from San Diego to Point Roberts is an outpost that never relaxes its vigilance. The present plans of wireless equipment and of cable connections where they are now lacking will make this system far more effective.

The stations at Cape Cod and on the islands far off-shore, as Matineus, Monhegan, Isles of Shoals, for example, on our own part of the coast, are as strategic in times of war as they are in the times of peace, when the coast guard saves thousands of lives and millions of dollars of shipping property every year.—Boston Herald.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Clean the keys of a piano with a cloth moistened with alcohol.

To keep milk from scorching rinse the pan in cold water before pouring in the milk.

Keep the bottle of spirits of turpentine handy to the washroom. A few drops in wash water help to take the dirt out and give clothes a nice clean smell.

Close your eyes while using the telephone and you will not only a sense of relaxation, but also a clearer understanding of the message. This suggestion was given by an oculist to a woman who insisted that it was impossible for her to avoid eyestrain. It is not only good for the eyes, but also a help to tired nerves.

The perfume of certain fine imported soaps is far nearer the true flower scent either of violet or heliotrope than that of expensive sachet powders, even when manufactured by the same firm. Realizing this fact gave inspiration for using the dainty round cakes of soap referred to in place of sachets among linen or lingerie, enclosing them in tiny bags of finely embroidered linen or in ones of silk of the flower color, lined with white silk lanelier. The result is both delicate and satisfactory.

Care of Hot Water Bags.

If a bag is to be hung away unused for any length of time blow a little air into it to keep it from sticking together after it has dried. Then fasten in the stopper. Of course it must be allowed to dry thoroughly before blowing in the air.

Press out the steam before putting in the stopper. If the sides of the bag have stuck together pour in a little hot water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. This will loosen them.

Beans, Instead of Beefsteak.

Beans and other plants of the legume family are of especial importance because they furnish the body with all the material needful for the development and repair of tissue, says the Irish World. They help to keep the body in good running order and are considerably cheaper than many kinds of animal food. In fact, properly cooked, they will nourish you as well as beefsteak.

In addition to the energy-giving substances which they contain in large proportions, legumes are a valuable source of potassium, phosphorus, iron and calcium. Like milk, fruits and vegetables in general, legumes, with the exception of peanuts and lentils, belong to the group of foods needed in the diet for the purpose of preventing an excess of acid in the system; a condition that might arise from a too exclusive use of meat, eggs and cereals.

George W. Perkins' food supply committee in New York especially recommends the use of Brazilian beans, which cost eight cents a pound, in place of white beans costing much more. Some of this committee's recipes are included below:

Baked Beans (Fireless Cooker)—One pound of Brazilian brown beans, one-fourth pound salt pork, one teaspoon baking soda, two tablespoons molasses, one teaspoon mustard. Wash the beans and soak them in cold water overnight. In the morning pour off the water and put the beans into cooking pail. Cover with cold water, add the soda and cook gently on the stove until beans are slightly softened. Pour off water, mix molasses and mustard with a pint of water and pour this over the beans, adding more water if the beans are not covered. Place the pork upon the beans and cover the pail. Then put in fireless cooker and leave for 10 or 12 hours. Baked beans require six to eight hours if baked in a gas or coal oven. By using a fireless cooker the coal or gas is only used for 30 minutes, making a wonderful saving.

Bean Sandwiches—One cupful cold baked bean pulp, one tablespoonful melted butter or cream, one teaspoonful finely minced onion, salad dressing enough to moisten.

Baked Bean Croquettes—One cupful baked bean pulp, one teaspoonful onion juice, one-half cupful white sauce, salt and pepper. Combine the ingredients and allow them to stand for two or three hours. Shape this mixture into croquettes. Roll them in breadcrumbs, beaten egg and crumbs again; fry them in deep fat. By using the baked bean pulp a really delicious bean sandwich can be made by spreading the mixture on thin slices of buttered bread.

To Warm Over Baked Beans—Put in a hot frying pan some of the pork that was cooked with the beans. When the fat is melted and is hot pour in the beans; cover and set pan over a low flame so that beans will cook slowly and

brown underneath. Fold over and serve with tomato sauce or tomato catsup. Stewed Beans—Soak one pound of Brazilian brown beans in cold water one hour; then put on stove in cold water and boil until very tender; pour off water; then add one tablespoon of butter, butter substitute, or melted beef dripping well seasoned, two tablespoons of molasses and one tablespoon of vinegar. Serve hot. Save the water in which the beans were stewed; fry a few slices of onion; add this and some thick slices of bread to the water; season with salt and pepper and serve as a soup.

Beans, Spanish Style—Put to soak over night a quart of pink beans. The next day pick over and wash them. Put in stew kettle with a medium-sized onion sliced, and a piece of salt pork—about a quarter of a pound. Add hot water and cook slowly two hours. Then add a heaping tablespoon of chili powder, after mixing with a little cold water. Boil one hour longer. Add salt if needed. This can be reheated while it lasts; it is better each time.

Bean and Tomato Soup—Three cups cold baked beans (left over), one and one-half stewed tomatoes, three pints water, two tablespoons flour, salt, pepper. Put beans and water in saucepan; bring to the boiling point and simmer for 30 minutes. Press through a strainer and then add tomatoes. Season to taste with salt and pepper; then thicken with the flour mixed to a smooth paste with four tablespoonfuls of water. Cook one minute longer.

Bean Soup with Milk—Follow directions given in above recipe, but use one and one-half cups of milk, instead of stewed tomatoes.

Scalloped Lima Beans—Put a layer of boiled lima beans into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle them with salt, pepper and breadcrumbs. Over several such layers pour sufficient white sauce to cover. Sprinkle buttered crumbs over the top. Bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

Dorothy Dexter.

Necessary to Finish the Job.

The doctor was worried about the condition of his patient. "I think I shall have to call in some other physicians for consultation."

"That's right; go ahead," said the patient, quite cheerfully. "Get as many accomplices as you can."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Estimates and Registration.

Just how the federal census bureau estimated the approximate number of men between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive in each state has not been explained. That there was possible a considerable margin of error for particular states is apparent from the shifting of population constantly going on, notably since the war began. The south, for example, has lost some of its negroes to the north and a munition state like Connecticut has gained heavily in population in the past three years.

The virtual stoppage of immigration since the European war began and the exodus of Europeans from these shores to their native countries around the Mediterranean early in the war are other important factors that would need to be considered in basing estimates on the last federal census of 1910. Furthermore, the war in Europe attracted into foreign service from 50,000 to 75,000 young Americans before the United States abandoned neutrality. All these possible sources of leakage may have been allowed for by the census bureau's experts, but it seems that their figures did not allow for the men now in the United States army and the National Guard who were not obliged to register last week.

Still, none of the factors mentioned as contributing to a possible margin of error could account for some of the oddities of the registration returns. Why should North Carolina, for instance, show a registration larger by 600 men than the estimates? North Carolina, receive very little immigration from Europe before the war, and its growth has never been rapid. In the past year, it has probably lost some of its negro laborers to the northern states. And why should North Carolina have exceeded its estimated quota, while the state of Washington fell below its quota, as estimated by about 50 per cent?—Springfield Republican.

How She Spelled "Alice."

When Alice Jones was 18 she became Miss E. Alysse Jones. When she went to enter a normal school she was asked her name by the dean.

She replied: "Miss E. Alysse Jones—A-l-y-s-s-e."

"Yes," said the dean, "and how are you spelling 'Jones' now?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Stop Hair Loss and Rid Your Scalp of Dandruff, Use NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Do you have dandruff? Does your hair fall out? Is it getting thinner and the parting more pronounced every day? If so, we advise you to get busy right away and before it is too late.

The scalp is clean and free from dandruff. The hair looks strong and healthy and does not fall out. There is vigor and snap where before the hair was dead, dull and brittle. The itching which is so annoying stops and you enjoy a feeling of coolness and cleanliness hitherto unknown.

We are not trying to scare you. We are simply telling you the truth. If you would ward off impending baldness you must check that hair loss and rid your scalp of dandruff. Start right and start now with the right remedy and stick to it—Newbro's Herpicide.

Any dealer will sell you Newbro's Herpicide either in 50 cent or \$1.00 size. It is guaranteed by The Herpicide Co. The first application will convince you that Newbro's Herpicide is the very thing for the hair. Its odor is delightful. Applications may be obtained at the better barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

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Itching Blisters On Baby's Head

And Face. Scalp Sore and Red. Itched so Had to Tie Hands. Hair Fell Out. Head Disfigured. Cuticura Healed in 13 Days.

"My baby had blisters break out on his head and face. His scalp was sore and red and he was very cross and fretful. The breaking out itched and kept him from sleeping, and I had to tie his hands to keep him from scratching. His hair fell out and his head was disfigured. His face was terrible.

My niece was telling me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I bought them. He was healed in thirteen days." (Signed) Mrs. Felix Smart, 21 Seventh St., Old Town, Me., Aug. 7, 1916.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only most valuable for the treatment of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, dandruff and irritated scalps, but their great mission is to prevent such conditions. For Free Sample Each by Return Mail, address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.