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KENDRICK'S (White) Liniment

In your family you know its value. If not, get a bottle TO-DAY. There is a Best in Liniments---the best is KENDRICK'S. Useful in a hundred ways, in the Household and Stable.

KENDRICK'S IS KING.

YOUR DEALER KEEPS IT AND ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited, = = Proprietors.

A GOOD WIFE AND HAPPY HOME

is assured to the young man who buys a Marriage License and Wedding Ring from us.

Hundreds of testimonials from happy homes whose founder entered his blissful state with misgiving. How important to start right.

There seems to be a benediction accompanying our Matrimonial Goods.

NEXT!

W. B. JEWETT,
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER.

JEWETT'S CORNER,

Issuer of Lucky Marriage Licenses.

The Name

Is everything. The name DICKINSON is a name to conjure with when you are buying leather goods. Our manager knows leather from A to Z. He has worked it from the time it left the calf until ready for the foot. His experience is yours for the asking.

We keep all kinds of Shoes at all kinds of prices, but no poor stock, because we know the difference. Look for the name of the store before you buy.

J. D. DICKINSON & SON,

Main St., Woodstock.

Next Door to Bank of Nova Scotia.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS, Especially in HOUSE and CHURCH FINISH.

We give our customers the benefit of our experience.

We furnish plans FREE.

We lead all competitors in style of finish.

We employ the best workmen in the province.

We use the best material.

We fill our orders promptly and our prices are Rock Bottom.

See our goods and get our prices before you buy.

The WOODSTOCK WOOD-WORKING COMPY

Cor. Green and Elm Streets.

Near Small & Fisher's Foundry.

Close Pressed.

"You know I swore off lying last New Year's," said Newlied.

"Yes," said Brown.

"Well, I nearly broke over to-day."

"How so?"

"A chorus girl spoke to me while I was with my wife, and of course, my wife wanted to know who she was."

"When! And didn't you have to lie to get out of it?"

"No, sir! I simply said that she was an old acquaintance of mine—an old friend that I had known ever since she wore short dresses."

"You," sighed the rejected lover, "would find your name written in imperishable characters in my heart could you but look." "So?" murmured the fair young thing, who was aware of the fact that the swain had been playing Romeo at the seaside for something like twenty years. "So? Then you must have a heart like a hotel directory by this time."—Baltimore "American."

Neatly Turned.

A certain famous statesman, when a young man, was for some time an official reporter for one of the courts of justice. In those days his temper sometimes got the better of him, but on one occasion, at least, his wit saved him from disgrace. This was when, questioning a witness, the latter made an impudent report, whereupon the reporter exclaimed, angrily:—

"If you are not more respectful I shall kick you out of the room."

"Young man," said the judge, interrupting the proceeding, "I would have you understand that this is a dignified court of justice, and that if there is any kicking to be done the Court will do it."

"Ah, you see," said the future statesman to the witness, "if you are not more respectful to me the Court will kick you out of the room. So be very careful, sir."

Some Roycroft Humor.

There is a story, writes Elbert Hubbard, that bears upon its features the mellow tinge of time, to the effect that Ralph Waldo Emerson once got up in the middle of the night and, in the course of his gropings, fell over a chair or two and knocked down the family what-not. Mrs. Emerson felt softly for her mate, and finding that he was not there guessed the source of the confusion, and called in alarm, "Waldo, Waldo! are you ill?" And the placid answer was, "No, my dear: only an idea."

So that is the story, but the new version runs this way: Mr. Emerson got up in the middle of the night, and, after falling over the family rocking chair and knocking a plaster of paris cast off the mantel, was accosted by his good wife thus: "Are you ill, Waldo?" And there was no answer—save the scratching of matches on wall, floor, bureau and chairs. This was in the day when matches came in sticks, and you broke them off.

The lady heard the matches split off, and then she heard the scrape and scratch. "Are you ill, Waldo?" again she called in alarm. "Ill! Ill nothing—why don't you say sick?—there is no one listening. No, I am not ill. I have an idea, and wanted to write it down, but these confounded cheap matches you bought of that Connecticut peddler will not light—plague take everything that comes from Connecticut, say I!" Then there was a final scratch on the wall, and philosophy came to Mr. Compensation's rescue, as he said, "Well, well, it wasn't much of an idea, anyway; besides that, I've really forgotten what it was." And he crawled back into bed. In the morning Mrs. Emerson discovered that every tooth had been broken out of her high-back comb.

Crime in South Carolina.

It is a hard matter to have crime punished in South Carolina. Even when the juries do their duty there are often other difficulties in the way—the leniency of judges, and the mercy of Governors. In Oconee last week convictions were secured in two homicide cases that appear to have been particularly atrocious, but the sentences imposed were ridiculously light. Three men tried for the killing of a woman were convicted of manslaughter only, which would seem to be leniency itself, but the presiding judge let the prisoners off with a sentence of six years in the penitentiary for each. In another case the defendant was convicted of manslaughter, having killed his father-in-law with an axe, and he, too got off with a term of six years in the penitentiary. Attention would not have been directed to these instances were it not for the fact that there have been previous cases in which very light sentences have been imposed by Judge Ernest Gary, who in many other respects is an excellent judge.—[Columbia (S. C.) Stath.

Good Service.

Some few days ago a policeman was sent to serve a summons on a notorious poacher. This person, who lived alone and had evaded service successfully for some time, was the owner of a male goat. My friend, whom I will call Mac, went to the defendant's house; but the wily poacher, observing his approach, had fled, leaving the door unfastened. Mac saw the goat tied up in a corner, entered, and solemnly read the summons to him, after which he stuck the copy on his horns. He then went home and endorsed the paper thus:—

"Served by leaving a copy of this summons in defendant's residence at —, with an inmate," etc.

When proving service Mac was asked by the magistrate:—

"Was the inmate of age?"

"Your worship," said my friend, laying his hand on the middle button of his tunic, "he had a beard down to that."

Profit in Mule Raising.

Mules are the most profitable animal a farmer can raise, because they can be raised on one-half or less feed than a horse, and will go into market earlier. There is always a demand and a market for mules from four months old on. The demand for mules exceeds the production by about 100 per cent., while we are producing about five times as many horses as there is a market for. Hence, the per cent. of increase in favor of the mule will be greater in the next twenty years than in the past.—Contributor Rural New Yorker.

One of Tom Reed's Retorts.

"No matter what you say," declared Representative Babcock of Wisconsin to Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee when discussing the Babcock proposition to put all steel products on the free list, "I am right, and I know it, and when a man is right he is in the majority." "Just so," replied Payne, "but you remember that Tom Reed used to say, 'God and one make a majority, but many a martyr has been burned at the stake while the votes were being counted.'"

"Sanity," says the New York Examiner (Bapt.), "is the product of many factors. Health of body and of mind is the resultant of many forces. If the lungs are sound and the heart is weak, the health is poor. If the imagination is vivid and the reasoning processes slow, the man is an unsafe leader. If the conscience (or what is regarded as such) is strong and the judgment defective and partisan, the man is a fanatic and a persecutor—more like a wild beast than a rational being. We have great need in our day of what the apostles call sound men, full-grown men, mature men, who can feed on meat, solid food, and have an appetite for it and a digestion for it, and who are not confined to a milk diet. Milk is good, but it is intended chiefly for infants. Christ said that when the Holy Spirit should come he would lead us into all the truth, and not simply into some narrow portion of it. We are in need of Christian teachers who can see the whole New Testament, and not some select part of it which is emphasized and over-emphasized until it becomes positive error and the source of serious danger. A half-truth is often a whole lie. We need to know how to divide rightly the word of truth and reject none of it. In malice be infants, but in understanding be men—whole men, sane men, wholesome men."

ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

It has been only within the last ten years or so that spraying has been regarded as an important part of successful fruit culture. Recognizing the value of anything that would prevent injury to trees and fruit, spraying has received considerable attention at the Central Experimental Farm, and many fungicides and insecticides have been tested to prove their relative merits. While experimenting with a lime mixture sprayed on fruit trees to prevent the swelling of the buds in early spring, Mr. W. T. Macoun discovered that the trees thus treated were practically rid of the oyster shell bark louse, an insect which does a great deal of injury to apple trees in the colder parts of Ontario and the Province of Quebec. The lime destroys the gelatinous matter which binds the scales to the tree, and the scales are then removed by the action of rain, frost, or wind.

In order to be most effective the spraying should be done in the autumn, and there should be two applications so that all the scales may be covered. Lime used in the proportion of two pounds to one gallon of water has been found to be the best formula so far, but it is possible that one pound of lime to a gallon will be sufficient if the lime be good. This new remedy for the oyster shell bark louse is simple, cheap, and very effective, and should prove a popular one. There is, in fact, no known remedy so good, economical, and unailing as this for the oyster shell bark louse.

Kerosene emulsion has been usually

used for this purpose, and with good success when the insects are running, but as they only run four or five days in the first week in June it is difficult to kill them all off in this way. By covering the trees with lime you are able to get at the scale, and the lime makes the trees white, so that you can see whether all the scales have been covered or not.

The advantage of clover growing in an orchard in the fall is that much of the plant food in the soil, which has been liberated and made more easily available by the constant cultivation during the early part of the summer, is prevented from leaching by being used by the growing plants, the clover thus becoming a "catch crop" as well as a clover crop. Where soils suffer from lack of moisture in a dry time, the clover should be ploughed under as early in the spring as the land can be worked, and cultivation should be begun at once. This will conserve much of the moisture which would otherwise be transpired through the leaves of the growing plants until they are ploughed under towards the end of May, which is the usual time. If the soil, however, always contains plenty of moisture, it would be better to let the clover grow until about the third week in May, as there would be additional humus and nitrogen obtained by this method.

Many orchards have been neglected so long and have reached such an age that it would not be profitable to attempt to renovate them. The best plan in such cases is to plant young trees. On the other hand, there are many orchards where the trees, if cared for, would be in the prime of life, and neglect is the only cause which prevents profitable crops from being grown. It is of orchards such as these that a few suggestions are here offered as to how to bring them back into good condition. But the results desired cannot be got in one year.

The trees, to begin with, should be pruned, not too heavily at first, but enough limbs should be taken out to open up the top and permit a free circulation of air and the admission of sunlight to it. The trees will, probably, be much moss grown, and both they and the fruit may be affected with various diseases. Injurious insects, too, are almost certain to abound.

Spraying should be begun early in the season, and the trees should be kept covered from top to bottom with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green until the fruit is almost fully grown. Scraping the trunks and large branches of the trees may be done if there is much moss, but as soon as the tree becomes more vigorous, and air and sunlight are admitted, much of the moss will disappear. If the oyster shell bark louse, or other scale insects infest the trees, they should be sprayed with the lime mixture, or other materials already mentioned.

As the orchard, if neglected, is almost certain to be in sod, the soil should be ploughed shallow in the spring, turning under a good dressing of manure if it can be procured. If the sod is not too thick, it might be worked up with the disc or spade harrow. The ground should then be kept thoroughly harrowed until July, working in other fertilizers if the land be poor and manure is not to be had; and then red clover seed sown at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, and the ground rolled. A good cover crop should then be formed by autumn. This would conclude the first season's work. The results would, probably, be a greatly increased vigor in the trees, and the fruit, though, perhaps, not plentiful, would be cleaner.

The second season, additional, but less, pruning should be done, the trees kept thoroughly sprayed as before, the clover ploughed under in the spring, and the land kept harrowed or cultivated until July, and then seeded down to clover. The fruit should be better than the year before; but not until the third year should the trees be expected to bear heavily and the orchard be in good condition.