



CRAMPS,

Pain in the Stomach, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera

Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, and all kinds of Summer Complaint are quickly cured by taking

Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry.

It has been used by thousands for nearly sixty years—and we have yet to hear a complaint about its action. A few doses have often cured when all other remedies have failed. Its action is Pleasant, Rapid, Reliable and Effectual.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the original Bowel Complaint Cure.

Refuse Substitutes. They're Dangerous.

Breeding Dairy Cows for Production.

FUNCTION OF THE DAIRY COW.—It is scarcely necessary to say that the production of milk is the greatest function of the dairy cow. The economical production of large quantities of milk, butter or cheese, determines the value of the cow, and the best efforts of breeders of dairy stock should always be directed towards this goal. If the dairy cow does not yield a profitable flow of milk, she ceases to have any reason for existence. Beefing qualities are of comparatively little importance, except in cases when a good cow loses the use of a portion of her udder, or in some way becomes undesirable as a milker.

FANCY POINTS.—It naturally follows that to secure the best practical results, little attention should be paid to what are commonly spoken of as fancy points. It is only in very exceptional cases that color of the hair, size and contour of the horns, graceful carriage, and conical teats, can make any possible difference in the actual value of a cow, yet these and many other equally useless fancy points are held in high esteem by many breeders and judges. Beauty of form and breed type are always desirable, and breeders may well endeavor to combine these in as great a degree as possible with capacity at the pail, but the latter must ever remain the first consideration.

POINTS INDICATING PRODUCTION.—The first great essential point to be sought in the dairy cow is constitution, without which she cannot stand the strain of many years' heavy feeding and milking. The wide chest, good heart-girth, and general appearance of vigor are the chief indications of constitution. Other points largely indicative of production are, a wide strong muzzle, a comparatively open back-bone or chine, indicating a tendency to make milk rather than fat, a capacious barrel capable of making use of large quantities of feed, a roomy, well-shaped udder with large mammary veins and milk-wells. A well known Canadian breeder has tersely summarized these qualifications in the words—a big mouth, a big belly, and a big bag.

TESTED ANCESTORS—Experienced men are able to select good cows with a reasonable amount of certainty, but the most expert



To the Weary Dyspeptic, We Ask This Question:

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating?

The first step is to regulate the bowels. For this purpose

Burdock Blood Bitters

Has No Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion.

dairy judge is largely at sea when he attempts to select a good bull by appearances alone. When we come to the question of raising good cows, we find that the only road to success is in breeding from cows of known capacity and from bulls whose female ancestors have also been tested for merit at the pail and churn. It is almost imperative that a good bull should be backed by a considerable number of good producing dams and granddams, if satisfactory results are to be expected from his daughters.

ADVANCED REGISTRY—About twenty years ago some of the prominent American breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, impressed with the importance of the above question, started what is known as an "advanced registry," in which cows could be recorded only after making a milk or butter record greater than a certain high standard. This system of registry was greatly improved some eight years ago by the adoption of what is known as "official testing." Under this plan all tests made are directly supervised by a capable dairyman sent as a representative of an experiment station or agricultural college, who sees the cows milked, weighs the milk, and tests same in duplicate with the Babcock tester. The correctness of these tests must be sworn to by all concerned in conducting them. The system has now been adopted by the Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Jersey Associations of the United States, but in Canada only the Holstein-Friesian breeders have recognized the importance of the movement. They have recently established a "record of merit," in which a cow may be entered only after making an official test for production of butter fat. The standard requires that a two-year-old heifer shall produce in seven days at least eight pounds of butter fat, a three-year-old heifer ten pounds, a four-year-old cow eleven and a half pounds, and a mature cow thirteen pounds. This is the highest standard adopted by any association and it will doubtless have a very beneficial effect on the butter-producing qualities of the breed in Canada. Other breeders of dairy cattle might well take up this matter also.

Some of the tests made by Canadian Holsteins, nearly all under the supervision of Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, are given herewith. These are all for a period of seven days. The amount of butter may be computed approximately by adding one-sixth to the amount of butter fat, since good butter averages about 85 per cent. fat. Breeders of other sorts of dairy cattle are invited to send authenticated records of their cows.

AGED COWS.

	Milk Lbs.	Lbs. Butter Fat.
1 Jessie Veeman A,	584.8	20.99
2 Calamity Jane,	572.5	20.04
3 Kaatje DeBoer 2d,	445.1	19.32
4 Aaltje Posch 4th,	494.3	19.69
5 Carmen Sylvia,	529.1	15.46
6 Daisy B. DeKol,	426.1	15.32
7 Rideau Delah's Lena,	367.5	15.32
8 Gilly Flower,	345.0	15.26
9 Ruby Gretou,	453.5	13.85
10 Fanny F.,	481.1	13.62
11 Jemima Wayne,	413.5	13.56
12 Lady Pietertje,	397.3	13.39
13 Lorena Diamond Netherland,	361.7	13.35
14 Winnie Win,	400.3	13.05
15 Violet of Lulu,	430.2	13.00

FOUR YEARS OLD.

1 Toitilla Echo DeKol,	511.9	16.17
2 Clothilde Belle,	505.0	14.60
3 Woodland Molly DeKol,	368.7	14.42
4 Axie DeKol,	421.0	14.22
5 Kaatje DeBoer 3d,	347.2	13.18
6 Edgely Erena,	341.3	12.38
7 Lady Grace of Avondale,	370.4	11.73

THREE YEARS OLD.

1 Inka Sylvia,	568.2	17.55
2 Calamity Jane 2d,	444.3	15.46
3 Josephine DeKol Coranutha,	462.7	14.92
4 Aggie Iras,	479.0	14.49
5 Daisy Texal 2d,	437.0	14.44
6 Inka Mercedes DeKol,	398.7	14.06
7 Flora Wayne of Riverside,	466.1	13.32
8 Daisy Mechthilde,	451.2	12.20
9 Daisy Soldene Clothilde,	323.5	11.61
10 Lady Acme 3d,	367.7	11.29
11 Tidy Abbekerk DeKol,	381.0	10.99
12 Tensen's Beauty,	372.7	10.65
13 Ione J. 2d,	291.6	10.36

TWO YEARS OLD.

1 Alta Posch,	586.1	21.65
2 Nancy Wayne of Riverside,	411.3	12.04
3 Belle DeKol,	376.1	11.51
4 Verbelde 4th,	363.7	10.96
5 Daisy Mechthilde, 2d,	357.5	10.71
6 Cornelia Schuling,	270.3	10.18
7 Emma Abbekerk,	316.4	9.73
8 Dewdrop's Clothilde,	287.0	9.52
9 Netherland Crony,	320.5	9.50
10 Inka Mercedes DeKol 2d,	357.5	9.19
11 Princess Posch,	258.7	9.11
12 Janet of Lulu,	285.0	9.11
13 Lady Margaret of Lulu,	236.9	8.71
14 Polly Wayne 2d,	322.1	8.69
15 Lottie of Lulu,	335.3	8.63
16 Hulda Wayne of Riverside,	282.1	8.58
17 Lenora Diamond Netherland,	214.6	8.41
18 Queen DeKol 2d,	304.0	8.38
19 Pauline Fairmont,	241.5	8.31
20 Rideau May,	257.4	8.21
21 Daisy Texal 3d,	250.7	8.04
22 Midge Inka,	260.0	8.02

Guarding the Gold of the British Mint.

It is, of course, obvious that the employees of the royal mint, although they possess the highest reputation for honesty, must be governed by certain stringent rules and regulations, in order to guard against any attempt at theft. At the same time, however, the workmen do not have to undergo the ordeal of being searched every time they leave the mint, as might very naturally be supposed. Neither are they subjected to any tests in order to prove their honesty.

As a matter of fact, the work of making money from bullion is carried out on such an admirable plan and check system that it is practically impossible for a workman, even if he wished to do so, to purloin the smallest piece of metal, be it bronze, silver or gold.

When a workman, for instance, engaged in the actual making of money, once enters the mint, he is not allowed to leave the building again until the day's work is done, and all metal which has been given out to be worked upon has been weighed up and found correct.

Should it happen that a piece of metal of any value is missing from a certain workshop, it is the rule that all employees in that particular department shall stay in the mint until it is found, and thus no opportunity whatever is given to carry it out of the building.

It is very seldom, however, that the officials have cause to enforce this rule because of any dishonest motives on the part of any of the workmen. As a matter of fact, the regulation was made principally with a view to preventing ingots from going astray during the different processes of turning them into money. For before an ingot can be turned into coins of the realm it has to go through innumerable hands and various departments of the mint before it is finished with, and consequently might easily go astray.

As may well be imagined, the mint authorities are particularly careful in their choice of workmen. No one is accepted for employment after sixteen years of age. Each workman thus enters the service of his department as a youth, and he may remain there through his working life if he cares to do so, and, of course, proves trustworthy. On an average, each workman in the operative departments receives about £2 10s. per week.

Each room in the mint is under the superintendence of a separate official, part of whose duty it is to see that the door is locked when all the workmen have entered, and that no one leaves the room without his permission. It is also an official's duty to keep a check on the metal, which is handed out to the workmen in his room.

The gold or silver as the case may be, is carefully weighed and entered when given out to the workmen each morning, so that the official is able to tell at the end of a day's work the exact amount which should be handed back to him. It will thus be seen that any attempt at theft would immediately be detected.

Furthermore, all metal is weighed as it passes thru each department, and if it has been made into rough coins each one is also counted. A check is even kept on the waste metal, such as the clippings off the blanks or discs, while care is always taken at the end of a day's work to carefully collect the dust from the floor of each room and separate from it all particles of gold and silver. This is done by emptying the dust into a pan of water, when the metal separates itself by falling to the bottom. Over £2200 a year is realized from the sweepings of the mint.

All the gold in the royal mint, of course belongs to the Bank of England. It is generally delivered to the latter place as soon as finished, the weight of the coin being equivalent to that of the bullion imported.

Silver coin, however, is made up in bags of £10 nominal value, and stored in the mint until required by the Bank of England, Scotland or Ireland or by the government of a British colony in which the imperial coin circulates. In the same manner, bronze coin is made up in bags of £5 nominal value and kept in store.

An Obstinate Case of Eczema

Mr. W. D. Johnson, Tilsonburg, Ont., writes that his father was entirely cured of a long standing and obstinate case of Eczema by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. His leg and foot were a mass of sores that refused to heal and he suffered terribly from the itching and stinging. Though he used a great many remedies and was treated by first-class doctors no permanent relief was obtained until he used Dr. Chase's Ointment.

A YOUNG KNIGHT.

The following shows that the days of chivalry are not past:

At a village shop the other day, a plain old country woman drove up and stopped. Her horse, though not young, was restless, and she had trouble in making it stand. Men and women passed by without a glance or thought.

Finally a schoolboy came along who took in the situation. Stepping to the horse, he held it by the bridle and encouraged the driver to alight. Not satisfied with that, he helped the grateful woman unload some bundles from the vehicle and carry them into the shop. That done, the lad lifted his cap with a courtly air, smiled in reply to her thanks, and sprang away to rejoin his companions. To one onlooker he seemed not less chivalrous than did Sir Walter Raleigh on a famous occasion. To the knight, the presence of his august sovereign was an inspiration. The lad had none other than the innate kindness and gentle breeding of his own royal nature.

"Ah," said one who witnessed the act, "I must know his mother. She cannot fail to be a lovely woman."—Exchange.

The Skin on Fire

So dreadful are the sensations of burning, itching eczema, that victims frequently describe their sufferings by saying that the skin is all on fire. The stinging, biting fires of eczema are quenched by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first few applications may cause a little uneasiness but cure is sure to result and the skin is healed without scar or blemish.



Uniform Heat

Reading comfortably on the ground floor, Bathing baby comfortably on the second floor, Writing comfortably on the third floor, This, in short, is the story of every house heated with a

"Sunshine" Furnace.

The Regulators that divide the warm air are so constructed, and the pipes which carry it to the different registers so arranged, that any quantity of heat desired can be forced to the different rooms or flats of a house.

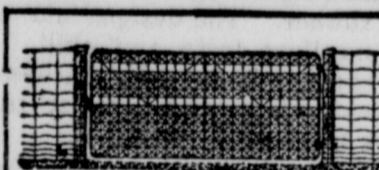
The "Sunshine" is the only furnace made in which hot-air pipes to first floor do not rob second and third floor pipes.

Burns coal, coke and wood equally well. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's

Makers of the "Famous Active" Range and "Cornwall" Steel Range, London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

P. E. BURTT, AGENT.



PAGE METAL GATES

are so low in price no one can afford to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support a heavy man on the end while he swings around the circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety. They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened either way and are self acting. The only good metal gate that is low enough in price for general farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

All the School Books prescribed by the Board of Education.

Scribblers, Slates, Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils.

Our stock of School Books and School Requisites is complete.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO.

THE BEST PLUMBING

At most reasonable prices is what I am offering the public.

Estimates cheerfully furnished on any kind of work in my line.

A full line of materials of all kinds. Aqueduct Pipe at specially low rates. All work guaranteed first class.

I. C. CHURCHILL,

CConnell Street, Woodstock.

One Dollar

Is all we ask for our five gallon DAIRY PAIL, Extra Heavy Tin used in the making. Bottoms XXXX.

All kinds of TIN and GRANITE WARE always on hand.

We handle a nice line of COOK STOVES and HEATERS.

Bicycles Repaired and Bicycle Sundries always on hand.

We have a Lady's and Gent's Second Hand Bicycle which we will sell cheap.

Semple's Cash Store, East Florenceville.

It's a strong State

but a straight fact, when we say the greatest help to the live general storekeeper in Canada is

"The Canadian Grocer."

You cannot read it without getting some valuable information. Spend a cent for a post card and send for a sample copy and be convinced.

The MacLean Pub. Co., Limited TORONTO MONTREAL

Intercolonial Railway.

Tender for Cribwork Protection Walls between McKinnon's Harbor and Sydney, C. B., and Bedford and Rockingham, N. S.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Cribwork Protection Walls," will be received until

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1902,

for the construction of Cribwork Protection Walls at points named in specification, between McKinnon's Harbor and Sydney, Cape Breton, and between Bedford and Rockingham, N. S.

Specification and plans may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., and at the Station Master's Office, Grand Narrows and Sydney, and Bedford, where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specification must be complied with.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Sept. 19th, 1902.

D. POTTINGER,

General Manager.

Probate Court, County of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick.

To the sheriff of the County of Carleton or any Constable of the said County.—GREETING:

WHEREAS Richard Gray of the Parish of Wicklow in the County of Carleton a creditor of George Kilpatrick hath by his petition prayed that Letters of Administration of the estate and the effects of the said George Kilpatrick who died on or about the third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two at the Parish of Wicklow in the said County of Carleton, may be granted to him.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs, creditors, and next of kin of the said George Kilpatrick deceased, and all others whom it may concern, to appear before the Judge of Probate for the County of Carleton, at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the County of Carleton at the office of the said Judge of Probate in the Town of Woodstock, in said County, on FRIDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause (if any) why Letters of Administration of the said estate should not be granted to the said Richard Gray as prayed for by him.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the County of Carleton, this fifth day of

September, A. D. 1902.

(Signed) LEWIS P. FISHER,

Judge of Probate for County of Carleton.

(Signed) DENIS B. GALLAGHER,

Registrar of Probates for County of Carleton.

LOUIS E. YOUNG, Proctor for Petitioner. Sept. 10, 02.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FALL EXCURSIONS TO MONTREAL!

Going Sept. 23rd, 24th, 25th, return October 9th, 1902.

Going October 8th, 9th, 10th, return to October 24th, 1902.

Round Trip from Woodstock, \$11.65.

Ask for tickets via Canadian Pacific Short Line.

See nearest ticket agent for particulars or write C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

Apply at the office of J. C. HARTLEY, Queen Street, Woodstock.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH