

AIR RIFLE

BOYS! FREE! We are giving away free hundreds of elegant Watches, Rings, Cameras, Musical Instruments, Rifles, Fountain Pens, Suits of Clothes and a hundred other valuable presents for selling our large 10c packages of Fragrant Sweet Pea Seeds. (These are the Sweet Pea Seeds known as the Favorites celebrated for their quick growing, beautiful coloring and fine flowering qualities, the best seeds to sell.) Each customer who buys a package from you receives a Prize Ticket which entitles them to a fine piece of silverware. Everybody will be eager to buy. You can quickly earn any of our handsome presents.

We give you an elegant up-to-date All Steel Air Rifle for selling 15 packages; two magnificent Solid Gold Shell Rings, stone setting or engraved, for selling 15 packages; a handsome 4-Bladed Pearl-handled Knife, 6 packages; choice Silver or Gold-plated Bracelet, 7 packages; elegant Silver Nickel Watch and Chain for Boys, 15 packages; Ladies' Handsome Watch, 24 packages; Fine Concert Accordion, 24 packages; Ladies' Choice Toilet Case, with celluloid Comb, Brush and Boveiled Glass, 25 packages; Souvenir Writing Set, with aluminum Pen, Pencil and Paper Cutter, 6 packages; Boys' Fine Suit of Clothes, 25 packages; Splendid Camera, 25 packages; Fine Alarm Clock, 20 packages; Lace Curtains 3 1/2 yds long 20 packages. We trust you. Send no money in advance.

We want every honest boy and girl to send us their name and address and we will send \$1.00 Package money paid, when sold returns us the money and we will forward Premiums without delay. Our Premiums are all first-class and will give you every satisfaction. Our agents write us delightful letters thanking us for their presents. Address please: **THE BARGAINER CO.**

Dept. 83, Toronto, Ont.

Inspector Meagher's Report.

The annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Education comes to hand. It contains an interesting report from F. B. Meagher, M. A., on his district, No. 6, which includes Carleton and part of York and of Victoria Counties. Among other things Mr. Meagher says—

One noteworthy feature in connection with the year's work in this inspectorate are: extensive improvements in the externals of education, detailed elsewhere in this report; an increased interest in nature study and its more effective treatment in the schools generally; and the proposed establishment of manual training schools to be provided for by Sir William McDonald. This last named feature deserves further mention. In order to encourage the training of the hand and eye as well as of the mind, and to facilitate the consolidation of rural schools, Sir William McDonald has made provision for the establishment of manual training schools at Florenceville and Andover, and such other places as may be subsequently determined upon. The lumber and tools used in connection with the manual work will be provided free, and an acre or more of land will be purchased in the vicinity of each school where the work is being carried on, so that the pupils may be enabled, under competent supervision, to cultivate their own plots of ground, and to observe in a practical and intelligent way the conditions of plant life and the requisites of the soil for plant growth. As soon as the advantages that will thus be extended to children in the places selected, become apparent to the people in the surrounding districts, it is expected that they will desire to have their children enjoy the same advantages, and will avail themselves of the provisions of section 57 (2) of the School Manual. This section provides for the combination of contiguous districts into one district, and the conveyance of the children to and from a central school, one half of the cost of conveyance to be borne by the entire district, and the other half by the Provincial Government. As the central school will require to have several graded departments in consequence of the number of pupils thus brought in, not only will special advantages be afforded in the way of manual training and nature study, but the other subjects embraced in the course of instruction can be treated far more effectively than in the ungraded schools of the country district.

Provision is also made by Sir William McDonald for the appointment and support of a travelling instructor, whose duty, as nearly as I can learn, will be to place the scheme on a practical working basis; to proceed from school to school and supervise the manual and field work; to give lessons in natural science; to encourage and aid the consolidation of districts; and in general to see that the intentions of Sir Wm. McDonald in establishing these schools are properly fulfilled. This will be strenuous work for some years to come and on the ability and energy displayed in its prosecution the success of the scheme will mainly depend. All will be pleased to learn that Mr. John Brittain has been appointed to the position of Travelling Instructor, and all will unite in saying that the right man has been chosen for the right place.

I have dwelt upon this subject at some length, but not longer, perhaps than its importance demands, for I regard the establishment of these schools as a very decided gain in the way of educational progress and a promise of better things for the country district which will thus obtain benefits and privileges not now within its reach, and which might otherwise be indefinitely postponed.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.—The schools of the town of Woodstock contain in all fourteen departments under the principalship of Mr. G. H. Harrison, M. A. There is evidence of an increasing interest being taken in the

school work both by trustees and parents, which cannot but serve as an encouragement to the teachers. The present large enrolment in Grades IX, X, and XI of the Grammar School departments—the greatest within the past ten years or more—is an indication that the schools in general are prospering under their present management. Miss Ella Smith, the teacher of one of the primary departments of the College Schools, has retired after a number of years of faithful and efficient service. Miss Smith's resignation will be greatly regretted by all concerned. Her successor is Miss Maud McAdam. I understand that the School Board has had under consideration the advisability of establishing a department for manual training. It is the general opinion amongst those qualified to judge that manual training in connection with our schools has come to stay, not only on account of its direct practical value, but also of the increased stimulus that it gives to the school work in general, but it is to be hoped that the Board will consider the matter favourably, particularly when it is borne in mind that one half of the cost of the equipment for the manual work will be paid by the Provincial Government and the sum of fifty dollars awarded yearly to each teacher in charge from the same source.

The Horses We Do Not Raise.

One might think that importing horses into a fine agricultural county like Carleton, where we are rather proud of our horse flesh, would be just a case of carrying coals to Newcastle. But it is not. While in Carleton County one can find plenty of fairly speedy horses bred from trotting stock, when it comes to draft horses we are not in it. It is said on good authority that there are not enough heavy horses to do the farm work in the County and a very large number of farmers will have to buy horses to put their crops in. The price for that class of horses needed by the farmers is away up. One man called on every man in the County who was known to have a draft horse for sale and could not find anything under \$200. With Clydes and Shires bringing such prices it is remarkable that more of such stock is not raised here.

William F. Glidden who buys and sells a large number of horses every year, was in Montreal last week where he bought twelve horses and brought them to Woodstock. Among the lot were a pair of pure bred Clyde mares, matched bays, five years old old, weighing 3200 lbs.; a pair of pure bred Clyde geldings, matched bays, five years old, weighing 3000 lbs.; a pair of pure bred Shire mares, five years old, matched blacks, weighing 2900; a pure bred Clyde gelding, five years old, bright bay, weighing 1300; a standard bred road horse dark brown standing 16 hands high, 1250 lbs., that can road twelve miles an hour; a brown cob pure bred Hackney, five years old 1050 lbs, docked tail; a pair of driving horses with docked tails and a pacer.

Sowing Grain Thick or Thin.

A few years since I started a man to sowing a fertile, well prepared field with wheat about September 10, using a broadcast sower set to sow one and a half bushels per acre. Unknown to us, the regulator of the seeding works had got out of order and did not sow as much as the index showed. When the field was gone over, the man came up, having nearly half the seed left, leaving in the ground less than a bushel per acre. I sent him back to cross-sow it and get in the remainder of the seed. When night came he had got over about half of the field the second time. During the night and next day a heavy rainstorm came on, and before the ground was dry enough to go on, the grain was up, and no more was done to it, leaving half the field with twice as much seed as the other half.

Of course the thickest seeding covered the

ground soonest, and looked the better in the fall and in the spring, but at harvest I made a thorough examination with the following results: The thicker seeding was much the thicker, the straw slender and the heads shorter than on the thin seeding. The straw on the thinner seeding was stronger, and the heads were not only longer, but the kernels were larger and plumper than on the thicker seeding. There was not much difference in the yield per acre on the two parts of the field, and it appears in this case that less than a bushel of seed per acre was as good as nearly two bushels.

There is not much doubt that one bushel of wheat per acre under favorable conditions will produce as great a yield as a bushel and a half or two bushels. The first requirement is fertile soil adapted to wheat, to give the young plants a vigorous growth. The second is early sowing, so that the plants will have time to spread and cover the ground before winter as protection to the roots against winter-killing. Some farmers contend that it is better to sow two bushels of wheat per acre in order that the plants need not be obliged to stool out so much and weaken themselves in order to cover the ground. It seems to be well established that a good soil and early sowing require less seed.

That corn can be planted too closely is proved by the case of corn sown for forage, where even on a rich soil the stocks will be slender and most of them barren or only producing nubbins.

In seeding land for meadows, I think the danger generally is in not sowing enough grass seed. Enough should be sown to occupy the whole ground at once and leave no room for weeds.—Pennsylvania Correspondence Country Gentleman.

English and American Railways.
(Saturday Review.)

The Times of Monday contained an interesting comparison between the place of passenger traffic in the two systems. In America it plays quite a secondary part. On most of the lines it yields not much more than ten per cent. of the receipts, and in most instances it will represent no actual profit at all. The desire to increase this percentage is at the bottom of the excessive luxuriousness of railway travelling in America—the bathrooms the barbers' shops, the libraries and all the arrangements by which greater privacy can be secured by higher payment. To some extent this tendency is observable even in Britain, but among us it takes what we cannot but regard as a mistaken and short-sighted form. What sensible people require in a train are punctuality, a reasonable degree of speed and rather more room. A few inches of this last are far more valuable than an additional acre of Utrecht velvet. The traveller wants to get to his journey's end at an hour that he can ascertain and make arrangements for, and he greatly dislikes being cramped or overcrowded during the period of transit. Luxury he can dispense with. The money spent on the decoration of railway carriages is for the most part money wasted.

Dewey's Folly.

It takes prominent soldiers and sailors in the United States a long time to learn that it is neither safe nor becoming for them to publish their views on international questions. Admiral Dewey recently expressed the opinion that the real object of the manoeuvres of the United States fleet a few weeks ago in the Caribbean Sea was to give an object lesson to Germany at a time when part of her fleet was blockading Venezuela, and he at the same time made some contemptuous remarks about the magnitude and capacity of the German navy. His utterances were promptly published, as a matter of course, and when angry protests came from the German press both at home and abroad he naively explained that in expressing his views he did not intend them to be made public. Probably he will be more reticent hereafter, as becomes the occupant of so high a position.

A good illustration of the harm which reckless talk in high places may do is afforded by the resolution of censure adopted by the German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, which takes the ground that so composite a people is bound by congenial and cultured ties to Germany no less than to Great Britain, and that Americans should endeavor to understand and appreciate the various factors that have contributed to their civilization. There is good sense as well as truth in this contention. It is not creditable to the three great Teutonic nations—Great Britain, Germany, and the United States—to find them perpetually suspicious of, if not positively hostile to, each other. There is a great opportunity open to the United States to act as a mediating influence between the other two, if American publicists and officials can only discern their true role. If all three powers would act cordially together they could do much, both positively and negatively, for the advancement of civilization, which is threatened by the silent growth of Russian influence.—Toronto Globe.

A Frenchman's Dilemma.

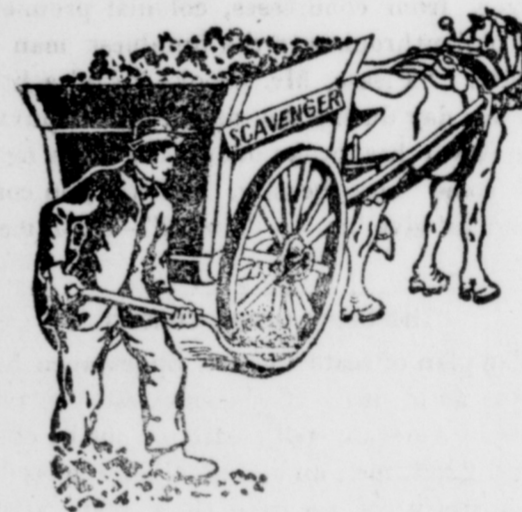
A Frenchman recently propounded through the columns of the Liverpool 'Daily Post' a problem which may not be without interest to Canadians: 'I am in Liverpool since a month,' writes the French gentleman, 'and I saw many things the which I stupefy, but of these this most amazes me. On your tramcars one writes "Passengers are requested not to board or leave the car while in motion." "Board," I comprehend not. My friend say it is "aborder" to go on ship, therefore, one me demanded not go on car and not go off while in motion. How can that be? I see thousand passengers since four weeks go on and off a car, but they all go while in motion. Shall one explicate how passengers while not in motion have a power to go on and off the cars?'

The Quebec Budget.

In bringing down his budget last week, Mr. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, said: 'I am obliged to tell of increasing needs without a corresponding increase in our means of meeting them, but this is nothing new. The financial history of this province is little else than a record of an expenditure exceeding our ordinary revenue annually by enormous sums. The difference has been supplied partly by new taxes, but mainly by loans that have resulted in the debt which today encumbers this province.' One wonders just where the end of all this sort of thing will land a province.

Gossiping.

Gossiping takes all the sugar out of a woman's face and makes her look in the end like one of the witches in "Macbeth," like a dried salt codfish or like a disheveled turkey. Gossip has for its motive power a spirit of meanness, and this makes the face of the creature look like its thoughts. There is no more villainous business—next to murder in the night—than this same foul enterprise of common slander.—Schoolmaster.



LOADED UP WITH IMPURITIES.

IN THE SPRING THE SYSTEM IS LOADED UP WITH IMPURITIES.

After the hard work of the winter, the eating of rich and heavy foods, the system becomes clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, and the blood becomes thick and sluggish.

This causes Loss of Appetite, Biliousness, Lack of Energy and that tired, weary, listless feeling so prevalent in the spring.

The cleansing, blood-purifying action of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

eliminates all the pent-up poison from the system, starts the sluggish liver working, acts on the Kidneys and Bowels, and renders it, without exception,

The Best Spring Medicine.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate.

APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE

Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

Latest Designs

WALL PAPER

The patterns this season are particularly pleasing.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

W. H. Everett, Woodstock.

No. 6 Main Street.

Near Bridge.



Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy, to cure disease of the breathing organs, than to take the remedy into the stomach?

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Cures While You Sleep

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Is a boon to asthmatics.

—FOR—

Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh, Colds, Grippe and Hay Fever

The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, together with a bottle of Cresolene, \$1.50. Extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Write for descriptive booklet containing highest testimony as to its value.

VAPOR-CRESOLENE IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Vapo-Cresolene Co.

150 Fulton Street New York 1651 Notre Dame Street Montreal

Rare Perfumes, Perfect Pipes,

CHOICE SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds

CHAS. A. McKEEN, DRUGGIST,

Main Street, Woodstock.

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,

Connell Street, Woodstock

CARRIAGE AND SIGN PAINTING.

I have taken the paint shop in the Marcy building on Connell street where I will do all kinds of carriage and sign painting in the best manner and promptly.

F. L. MOOERS,

Marcy Building, Connell street, Woodstock. March 1st, 3 mos.

To Those

wishing to secure a Commercial or Shorthand and Typewriting Training,

The Fredericton Business College

offers advantages unsurpassed by any other institution in Canada. Attendance larger than ever.

Write for free catalogue.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Fredericton, N. B.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in attendance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.

A First-Class Horse in connection.

Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Crip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

on every

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, E. W. Grove

box. 25c.