

For Torpid Liver, Flatulence,
Constipation, Biliousness and
Sick Headache, TAKE

BRISTOL'S Pills

Safe, Mild, Quick-acting,
Painless, do not weaken,
and always give satisfaction.

A most reliable Household Medicine, can be taken at any season, by Adults or Children.

All druggists sell "BRISTOL'S."



BOYS! GIRLS! 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 tin packages of Fragrant Sweet Tea Seeds. These are the Sweet Tea 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 18 packages; two magnificent Solid Gold Shell Rings, stone setting or engraved, for selling 18 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, 18 packages; Ladies' Handsome Watch, 24 packages; Fine Concert Accordion, 24 packages; Ladies' Choice Toilet Case, with celluloid Comb, Brush and Boveled Glass, 25 packages; Souvenir Writing Set, with aluminum Pen, Pencil and Paper Cutter, 6 packages; Boys' Fine Suit of Clothes, 35 packages; Splendid Camera, 25 packages; Fine Alarm Clock, 25 packages; Lace Curtains 5 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 Good Prizes gratis; paid when sold returns 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 delighted letters thanking us for their presents. Address plainly **THE BARGAINER CO.**

Dept. 83, Toronto, Ont.

The Small Advertiser.

By J. TROY.
IN THE CANADIAN GROCER

There seems to be an idea prevalent that advertising is for large dealers only. This belief has kept many a small merchant from improving his opportunities in this direction. Nearly, if not all, the large retail merchants of the present day have become so by extensive advertising.

The advertising which they have done may not be the sole cause of their success, but it has been the greatest contributing cause. Nearly all large enterprises, which are now meeting with well-deserved success, have begun on a small scale. Their advertising was done in a small way, but it has been kept up day after day and year after year.

Good business methods, untiring industry and good advertising are the factors which bring success in business.

Do not be afraid of being overshadowed by the big advertiser. The big advertiser of the present perhaps may have been a small advertiser only a few years ago. Many times the well worded advertisement of the small advertiser will reach the eyes of more readers than the pretentious display of the larger city store. It tells the people you have goods to sell and what you will sell them for. That is all the big store can say.

Nine times out of ten it is the price that sells the goods, so don't be afraid to tell your story to the public. If you tell it in the right way and practice no deception it will be only a question of a very little time until you will begin to receive adequate returns on your investment in advertising space. The dealer, be he the corner grocer or the largest dealer in general merchandise in the town, who will sell staple or special articles, quality considered, for the least money, and lets the people know it, will receive the patronage.

If the small dealer buys his goods right he can sell them at right prices. Subscribe for a reliable trade paper, scrutinize the market reports carefully, therein you will find all the necessary information to enable you to buy your goods right.

Every town has plenty of examples showing how small dealers in all kinds of merchandise have made their business a success by wise and judicious advertising. Take what space you can afford, contract by the year, watch it, change the matter very frequently, and you will soon need more room for your store and more space in the papers. This advice is tendered the wholesaler, manufacturer and jobber as well as the small retailer. They can attract attention by a liberal use of advertising space in an honest trade newspaper, just the same as the small retailer can by taking space in the daily or weekly newspaper.

Judicious advertising will develop any mercantile business that has a right to exist.

Sowing Grain Thick or Thin.

In reply to an inquiry in regard to the thick or thin sowing of grain, I think that in some countries a great deal of seed is wasted by sowing too thick. In Aroostook County Me., I know of plenty of farmers sowing three, four, and even six bushels of oats per acre, having got the idea into their heads that they cannot get a crop of oats unless they seed at this rate.

I farmed there for four years before com-

ing here, and succeeded in convincing a few of my neighbors that two bushels of good seed oats per acre was better than more, if properly drilled in; but most of the old farmers would not give in. One day last summer in driving down the road in company with one of these old farmers (who has wasted good seed oats all his life) we passed a fine field of oats of about twenty acres on another neighbor's farm who had become convinced that two bushels was the best. The old gentleman called my attention to the field of oats saying that it would yield sixty or seventy bushels per acre. They were indeed a fine crop, but when I told him that only two bushels per acre had been sown, he replied that it was not enough; so I find that in a great many cases where heavy seeding is done the only reason they have for doing so is simply because they have got into the habit of seeding heavily and it is hard for them to give in.

I found that I could raise more oats from two bushels of seed drilled in than I could from four. Last May I had twenty acres of oats to sow in new land among the stumps, and found that I had too much, so made a trade with one of these old farmers to put in five acres on halves. I furnishing the seed and sowing it, he doing the rest. He wanted four bushels sown, so to please him I sowed four bushels on his five acres, and measured off five acres for myself next his and sowed three bushels. I used three bushels because, sowing broadcast, and the ground being rough and uneven, I knew there would be considerable waste. When we threshed in the fall I had thirty-five bushels more oats from my three bushels of seed than he had from his four, but this would not convince him; he still thinks four or five bushels the best.

I find that it is just so with other grains. If too much seed is used, the straw is short and fine, and the heads and kernels the same, where if less seed was used the grain would stool out more, the straw would be taller, the heads and kernels larger, and a larger yield all round.—[Vermont Corresponding Country Gentleman.]

The Burden of Empire.

In a recent speech at Cape Town Mr. Chamberlain clearly intimated that the burdens of Empire were becoming heavier than the mother country could bear. In this regard many of the best friends of the Empire believe that when it begins to grow burdensome it is time to regard the structure as quite large enough. Those who think it should be extended to include the whole world will not agree with this view, but they cannot deny that every extension of authority over people alien in race and language increases the burden without proportionately increasing the support. The Dutch of South Africa need not be expected to manifest much enthusiasm in contributing toward schemes of Empire building, and the same will be found true of other conquered races. The world does not contain another India to be conquered. The United States will not permit the extension of dominions in South America, which may be fortunate for us as well as for the weak Latin republics. Although China has shown no power of military resistance, there is something in her swarming population that makes the extension of

such authority as is maintained in India impossible there. And it is questionable if a Chinese colony would be of any material advantage to Britain. It would certainly add nothing to the military strength of the Empire. It begins to look as if the United Kingdom and the colonies were bearing their full share of the white man's burden, and that we should see that it is in good shape and securely adjusted before making any more additions to it.

When an ardent Imperialist like Mr. Chamberlain realizes that the Empire has become a burden it is certainly time for cooler heads to turn their attention to the quality rather than the quantity of our dominions. The gaunt spectre of the hungry had an ominous look in London. The struggle for the land between a conquered and a conquering race in Ireland has come down to the present day without losing any of its uncompromising bitterness. These are the matters that should engage the attention of Imperial statesmen. Canada has sustained and strengthened the Empire, not so much by sending men to fight against the South African Republic as by building a transcontinental railway, opening a great rich territory for settlement and development, building up centres of commerce and wealth, and firmly establishing an extensive colony, prosperous and contented under the British flag. Let the Empire-builders now turn their attention to internal improvements. Let them avoid the vast expenditures which make prosperity and contentment impossible. Let them bend their energies for the present to the perfecting of the structure rather than the building of unsteady additions.—Toronto Globe.

A Plea For The Chinaman.

Canada is in a curious position as a self-governing community, on one hand, and a member of the Empire, shirking its responsibilities, on the other. The justification for the Imperial attack on China and all the bombarding, devastation, and butchery, has been in effect the inhospitality of the Chinese to foreigners, whose intrusion it must be owned they had reason to regard with suspicion. At the same time Canada, a member of the Empire, not only shows herself inhospitable to the Chinese, but excludes them as noxious intruders from her territory.

It would be difficult to point to an instance of more rampant injustice than the treatment of China by great powers. The iniquity reaches its height when the Chinese are forbidden to import arms and ammunition lest they should cease to be at the mercy of the spoiler. Can there be greater mockery than sending missionaries to preach the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man to people who are receiving such proofs of your fraternity and of your regard for the laws of God?

A fatal blow has too probably been dealt to the order and cohesion of that immeasurable Empire, the binding principle of which is filial loyalty to the government of an Emperor regarded as the father of a nation. There is too much reason to fear that a cataclysm of anarchy, bloodshed, and ruin now impends over three hundred millions of people; and all this to satiate the ravenous greed of a few traders who do not even understand their own interests, since if they did they would refrain from wrecking the market for which their rapacity craves.

In excluding the Chinese, Canada ought at all events to know what she is doing. She is shutting out manual labor, a commodity not to be carelessly rejected. The general tendency of our Public school system unquestionably is to produce a dislike of manual labor, at least of the coarser kind, and aspiration to something above it. The manual labor of a coarser kind in the United States is almost invariably declined by the school-bred American, and left to foreigners, Irish, Hungarian,

or Italian, imported for the purpose. The same may be said with respect to domestic service. But coarse manual labor and domestic service are both of them welcome to the Chinaman. The policy of shutting him out, therefore, requires consideration. Whatever his religious or social peculiarities and incompatibilities may be, after all, he can hardly be less congenial to us than the Calabrian or the Doukhobor.—Prof. Goldwin Smith.

He Saw too Much.

As a rule an employer requires the persons he employs to be bright and acute at all times, and when an employee is discharged it is generally for not keeping his eyes open. It occasionally happens, however, that an employee sees too much for his own good, as in the case of the Virginian planter who hired a field hand.

One day the planter came along and accosted the new hand:

"Did you see a coach go down the road a while ago?"

"Indeed I did, sir. One of the horses was a gray horse, and the other was a roan and lame in the off leg."

"I thought that I heard some hunters there on the edge of the woods."

"Yes, sir. One of them was Colonel Jones. He was the tall one. The second one was Major Peters, and the third one was Tom McKee. Colonel Jones had one of them new-fangled, breech-loading guns that break in two."

"Did you see those wild pigeons fly over just now?"

"See 'em! Guess I did! There was nine, teen of 'em. They lit in that corn field down yonder."

"Well, you see too much for a man that is hired by the day. Here's your wages. When I want a man to keep watch of what is going on, I'll send for you."



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. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate.
APPLY TO D. McLEOD VINCE
Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock, N. B.

Latest Designs
—IN—
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 1877.
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.

—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
165 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

Canadian Pacific Railway
In effect Oct. 12th, 1902.

DEPARTURES—Atlantic Standard Time.
(QUEEN STREET STATION).
6.45 A MIXED—Week days—for McAdam Jct. M. St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John, Bangor, Portland and Boston. Pullman Parlor car McAdam Jct. to Boston. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Halifax.
8.50 A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook Jct. and intermediate points.
11.35 A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque M. Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
1.35 P MIXED—Week days—for Perth Jct. M. and intermediate points.
1.45 P MIXED—Monday, Wednesday, and M. Friday—for Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
4.45 P MIXED—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—for Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
5.38 P EXPRESS—Week days—for Houlton, M. St. Stephen, Saint-Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John and East; Vanceboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, Northwest and on Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Boston.
ARRIVALS.
11.35 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John and East; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton, Boston, Montreal, etc.
12.10 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Perth Jct.
12.25 P. M.—MIXED—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
12.30 P. M.—MIXED—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
5.38 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Carleton Place, Edmundston, etc.
7.40 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroostook Jct.
11.10 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton, Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.
C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., St. John.

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 Hearse in connection.
Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip 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.