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We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price Within the Reach of the Poorest Sufferer.

Our Regular No. 7 High Grade **\$40 BELT** for only **\$5**

Our No. 7 Electric Belt (with suspensory for men or ladies attachment) is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current, better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Karn Belt is a sure cure for Nervous, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the Belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Beware of those who ask you to pay from \$10 to \$40 for an Electric Belt, not half so good as the Prof. Karn's which we sell for only \$5.00. We have only one price. We do not ask you 40 dollars first, and if you do not buy, try and sell you the same belt at any old price.

Our Honest Offer.—If you do not care to send us five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D. \$5.00, with privilege of exchange. If satisfactory, pay the express agent \$5.00 and express charges and take the Belt. If not as repaid, you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are manufacturers of all kinds of electric appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and addresses. Do not buy until you see our No. 7 High Grade Belt. Write at once. Address **THE F. E. KARN CO.** 132 Victoria St. Toronto, Can.

**Birds-Eye and Plain Maple.**

Bird's-eye maple is found growing with other kinds of maple. The best bird's-eye or that in which the eyes are closest together and most distinctly marked, is generally found growing where the ordinary or common maple is of poor quality, that is, containing a large number of knots.

It is now the practice in lumbering maple for the bird's-eye maple to be first selected and shipped to veneer cutting mills. This sorting out or selecting of bird's-eye is done by men skilled in the business, who go through the standing timber and mark the bird's-eye maple trees. It is claimed by some good judges that they can tell a bird's-eye maple tree at a distance of 100 yards, some even claim to do it at a greater distance, but the writer thinks a number of trees would be missed at so great a distance.

A bird's-eye maple tree is told by a difference in the habit of the tree. It tapers more rapidly and the trunk is not relatively as long as that of the ordinary kind. It is also told sometimes by the looks of the bark; the bird's-eye maple pits or marks being distinctly seen on the outside of the bark. If there is still doubt as to whether the tree is bird's-eye maple, a blow with an axe will remove some of the bark and after that is done there can be no question, as the surface of the tree after the bark is removed, clearly shows the bird's-eye marks.

It will be noticed that the eye of the bird's-eye maple cannot be any kind of a knot, for the reason that the knot always bends the grain of the timber towards the surface, while bird's-eye always depresses the grain towards the center of the tree.

After the bird's-eye maple trees are selected they are cut down and sawed in logs and shipped to the veneer factories where they are to be used. It is also customary, where maple logs are got out, for the buyers of bird's-eye maple logs to look over the rollways or piles of logs and select the bird's-eye maple logs. When the logs are piled in huge piles or rollways only the ends of the logs can be seen, and these clearly show whether they are bird's-eye or not.

Aside from the logs shipped to the veneer mills there are a few for various reasons that reach the saw mills and other factories. It may be that because there are too few bird's-eye maple logs in the timber to pay to separate them or it may be that the eyes are too scattering, or that they are only on one side of the log, that is, they appear in too small a section to pay to cut into veneers. It is strange, and no reason can be given for it, but sometimes the eyes will only appear on one side of the tree, or may be only one-half or one-third the way around it. If such a tree is cut into veneers, only one-third or one-half of the veneer will show bird's-eye marks.

Many maple logs are used for the manufacture of butter dishes, baskets, etc. In making these the log is first cut into veneers. The best and straightest grained is then put through

machines that plane it into round strips the size necessary for toothpicks, and the poorer grades are cut into such forms and sizes as will make the desired dishes or baskets. All logs are not suitable for this work.

In what is known as a cross-grained log or tree, the grain travels in a spiral, diagonally up and around the tree. If such a tree could be seen with the bark off, it would look as though the tree had been grasped by the top and twisted. When such a log is cut into lumber or veneer the grain runs diagonally across the piece and it will easily split, making it unfit for veneer that is to be bent, or for toothpicks. Another type of log or tree is not suitable for toothpicks. This may be a tree containing a good quality of timber, with a straight grain, and in every other way suitable to cut into veneers, but the log is hollow, and there is no way to hold it so as to turn off the sheets of veneer.

Timber in which the grain runs irregularly or in waves, out and in, is poor material for veneer, for if a piece of veneer is cut from such a log, and but slightly bent, breaks will appear all over the surface. Practically all kinds, qualities or shapes of logs can be handled and cut up in the saw mills.

Considerable skill and care is necessary to properly saw the logs that come to a saw mill, and it is strange to see how few mills handle the logs to the best advantage so that the lumber obtained from them will be of the greatest value. All hard maple, whether bird's-eye, curly or with ordinary grain, grows with the centre of the log or tree of a reddish or brownish color, and the outside almost clear white. The reddish or brownish part of the timber is the oldest part where the sap has stopped circulating, and is known as the body timber. The white is where the sap still circulates, and in the trade is always designated as 'the sap.' The proportion of white or dark timber in the log varies greatly.

The difference in the color of the timber plays an important part in the timber sawed therefrom, and therefore in the sawing of all maple logs. A piece of bird's-eye maple, or ordinary maple lumber that is cut from the sap wood, is worth from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. more than if sawed, all or in part, from the heart of the log.

"If we saw up an ordinary maple log the surface of which showed no knots, we will find that the lumber on the outside of the log is free from knots, but as we get into the heart of the log knots will appear and will grow more numerous and larger the nearer we approach the center. The heart is always very defective, and of comparatively small value. In sawing such a log, the sawyer after taking off a light slab, then a 1 inch sap piece, would then estimate to the best of his judgment, how thick a board or plank could be sawed that would be all white and show none of the darker timber. He must exercise great care, because if he saws off too thick a piece or it cuts into the darker timber, so that part of the board or plank is dark, it spoils the piece of white timber, and reduces the value. Again, should he saw a thinner piece than could be easily obtained, he leaves more white maple than is necessary on the log to be cut off with the next piece of lumber which is of a much lower value. After cutting off as much white maple as is prudent, he then estimates how thick a piece can be sawed off without reaching into the knots or defects, and thus lower the grade of the thick piece. Here again judgement is required, if he cuts off too thin a piece and leaves part of the good lumber on the log, it will afterwards become part of a poorer piece of lumber, and if he cuts it too thick it reaches into the defects so as to spoil its quality.

**A Great Convenience.**

"Yes," he said to the friend who was enjoying a cigar with him in the library, "I've had a telephone put in."

"It's a great convenience, isn't it?"

"Oh, a very great convenience."

Just then the telephone bell rang and he went to see what was wanted. Presently his head appeared in the library doorway.

"Excuse me a moment," he said. "I've got to run next door and tell Mrs. Brown that some one wants to speak to her. In her pride over the possession of a telephone my wife foolishly told the Browns to use it whenever they wished, and they've told all their friends."

He came back with Mrs. Brown, who devoted several minutes to telling some one at the other end of the line that she was "so sorry baby had a cough."

"Nevertheless," he said, when Mrs. Brown had departed, "it is a great convenience. Pardon me! There it goes again."

A minute or two later he glanced into the room again to say, "Got to run over and tell Mrs. Jones that her husband can't get home to dinner. Be right back."

He came back, accompanied by a man who wanted to call up somebody at the club to

tell him he couldn't be over that evening. "Say!" said the man when he was through, my friend isn't there yet, but I left a message for him. If he calls up later, will you be good enough to run over and let me know what he says?"

"Sure."

Just then a child appeared at the door with a piece of paper in her hand. "Mamma's dressing to go out, and can't come herself," he explained, "so she wanted to know if you wouldn't please call up Jensen's grocery and tell them to send up the things on this list the first thing in the morning."

When this was done the host made himself comfortable in the library again.

"As I was saying," he remarked, "the telephone is a great convenience—for the neighbors."

**About Cats.**

The following was the reply to a question on Cats at a recent Board School examination: "The house cat is a four-legged quadruped, the legs as usual being at the four corners. It is what is sometimes called a tame animal, though it feeds on mice and birds of prey. Its colours are striped, tortusshell and black, also black and white and others. Cats also mew, which you have all heard. When you stroke this tame quadruped by drawing your hand along its back, it cocks up its tail like a ruler, so as you can get no further. Never stroke the hairs across, as it makes all cats serate like mad. Its tail is about two feet long, and its legs about one each. Don't tease cats, for, firstly, it is wrong so to do, and, 2nd, cats have clauses which is longer than people think. Cats have 9 lives, but which is seldom required in this country cause of Christianity. Men cats are allus called Tom, and girl cats Puss or Siss; but little cats is called kittens, which is a wrong name which oughter be changed. This tame quadruped can see in the dark, so rats stand no chants, much less mice."

**Vatican Papers Open to Student.**

The Vatican archives, which contain the most important historical documents in any library in the world, have just been thrown open by Pius X. to the investigation of students. For centuries this library has been jealously kept from outside inspection, and it was only recently Leo XIII. allowed a few privileged persons to peruse the treasures it contains.

Pius X. has done even more, and hereafter every student will have a chance to wade through the sea of historical information.

The Vatican archives occupy thirty-six rooms in the rear of the palace, and contain all the documents relating to nuncios and papal envoys, many autograph letters from kings and emperors, the drafts of treaties with foreign governments, the original acts of the many councils of the church and many of the most important documents regarding the history of nations. It is because of these important archives that Germany, France and Austria have lately established in Rome schools of learning where students of history may come and be near this remarkable collection.

**Inexcusable Stupidity.**

"I noticed," said the druggist to his assistant, "that a gentleman came in with a prescription, and that you took it and gave him the stuff in about three minutes. What do you mean by that? When a prescription for salt and water or peppermint or cough syrup is handed to you, you must look at it doubtfully, as if it were very hard to make up. Then you must bring it to me, and we will both read it and shake our heads. After that you go back to the customer and ask him if he wants it today. When he says he does, you answer that you'll make a special effort. A patient appreciates a prescription that there has been so much trouble over, and when he takes it he derives some benefit from it. But don't you do any more of that three-minute prescription business, my boy, if you want to become a first-class druggist."

**An Answer She Deserved.**

A popular commercial traveller attended a large social gathering one evening, and after the supper was over was promenading with one of the guests, a young lady, to whom he had just been introduced. In the course of the conversation the subject of business came up and she said:—

"By the way, Mr. Scott, may I ask what your occupation is?"

"Certainly," he answered, "I am a commercial traveller."

"How very interesting! Do you know, Mr. Scott, that in the part of the country where I reside commercial travellers are not received in good society?"

Quick as a flash, he rejoined:—"They are not here, either, madam."

**Woman's Privilege.**

W. T. Stead says that there are only three privileges of the female sex, namely, that in going in or out of a room the woman goes first, that she is served before man at a meal (a statement which is quite wrong, by the way, only one woman at table having that distinction, the one on the host's right; the other guests, whether male or female, in every household above mere middle class being served in regular rotation), and that in a train a man must give up his seat to her. I could give Mr. Stead many more. Our bills are paid for us—when our male belongings have any money to pay them with; we are made love to, which may be despicable but is distinctly enjoyable; we are admired, which is no doubt foolish but none the less gratifying to us.—The Countess in London "Outlook."

**An Old but Needed Warning.**

Although Christmas is seven weeks distant, it is not premature to sound a warning note regarding the special fire hazards of that season. The displays made in store windows are especially dangerous, as the flimsiest materials are exposed, and the lighting arrangements are usually very defective, as they are put in for a short term only. The decorations in houses, churches, school-rooms and concert halls at Christmas and New Year's Day, are very apt to catch fire. In many cases these risks vitiate the policy covering the premises, a fact that policy holders do not sufficiently realize, or they would be more careful in arranging their Christmas decorations.

**Shetland Floss,** at 5 cents a skein.

**Beehive Fingering, Saxony, Andalusian, Double and Single Fold Berlin and Zephyr. Slipper Soles, in all sizes.**

—AT—  
**LOANE'S BOOKSTORE.**

**LISTEN**

to us if you are in doubt about what you want in Furniture. Years of experience has shown us that it is better to make a sale satisfactory to you rather than a large one of goods you don't want. Thus we hold your trade from year to year as well as your confidence. This spells "success" for us and good bargains for you.

**FREE PICTURES**

with each purchase of \$1.00 or more. Your choice of these instead of ten per cent discount for cash.

**HAVE A LOOK**

at our new Rugs and Carpets, Mattresses, Iron Beds and Sideboards. Bargains in Remnants and Rugs.

**UNDERTAKING**

given careful personal attention.

**THE A. HENDERSON FURNITURE CO., LIMITED,**

QUEEN STREET, WOODSTOCK.  
May 6th, 1903.

**IDEAL INCOME BONDS FOR \$10,000,**

Guaranteeing an annual income of \$500 for life, and the same income for your wife should she survive you; the balance, at her death, goes to your children. This would be a fine legacy for your wife and family. This amount or more in the

**London Life Assurance Co.,**

Head office, LONDON, ONT.

Write for information to  
W. S. SAUNDERS, Chief Provincial Agent, or  
J. N. W. WINSLOW, District Agent,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.



**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 104th St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,  
Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I have never used any other medicine for spavins, and I have never had a horse that I have not cured with your Spavin Cure. I have written the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours,  
B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for spavins, splints, curbs, ligamentitis, etc. Removes the tumor and leaves no scar. Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, if address.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENGLEWOOD FALLS, N.Y.

**Cartridges and Shot, Axes, Stovepipe, Tinware, Lanterns, Paints, Bicycle Supplies,** and the Best Line of **Stoves** in the upper county.

at **SEMPLER'S** CASH HARDWARE, East Florenceville.

**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 October 11th, 1903.

DEPARTURES—Atlantic Standard Time. (QUEEN STREET STATION).

**6.45** A MIXED—Week days—for Houlton, McAdams, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John and East Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper car McAdam to Halifax. Dining car McAdam to Truro.

**9.05** A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook M. Jct. and intermediate points.

**11.28** A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Carleton Place, Edmundston, and all points North. River du Loup and Quebec.

**12.30** P MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton M. Jct. and intermediate points.

**2.20** P MIXED—Week days—for Perth Jct. M. Jct. and intermediate points.

**5.59** P EXPRESS—Week days—for Houlton, St. Stephen, Saint Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John and East Vancorbo, 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.  
11.12 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, Fredericton, etc. via Gibson Branch.  
11.28 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John and East; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton, Boston, Montreal, etc.  
1.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Plaster Rock and intermediate points.  
5.59 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Carleton, Edmundston, etc.  
7.20 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.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.**

This signature, *E. W. Grove*

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