

**CRAMPS,**

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

Cholera infantum, Seasickness,  
and all kinds of Summer Com-  
plaint are quickly cured by  
taking

**Dr. Fowler's  
Extract of  
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 Imitates. They're Dangerous.

**Vegetable and Flower Seeds.**

It should be unnecessary to urge upon the  
growers of garden crops the importance of  
using thoroughly reliable seed, or to defend  
the practice of testing seeds before sowing  
them. Many gardeners have suffered heavy  
loss through the purchase of inferior or old  
seed and almost all who have used the seed  
of flowers and vegetables have had occasion,  
at one time or another, to lament the use  
of seed of unknown quality. Genuine seed  
of high germinating capacity is, however, only  
one essential to a successful crop, and to de-  
preciate the importance of good gardeners  
would be entirely wrong. Since a good start  
is always important it would seem that to  
devote a little more attention to securing  
satisfactory seed would amply repay the  
majority of gardeners.

To the horticulturist, to a greater extent  
than to the agriculturist, is genuine reliable  
seed important. With the seeds of many  
farm crops their actual value can be deter-  
mined several months before planting, be-  
cause the question of variety does not enter  
to the same extent as in garden crops. With  
the garden crops trueness to variety is of  
paramount importance and a disappointment  
in that regard may mean, practically, the loss  
of a season's crop, if the difference be a late  
maturing variety for an early one or vice  
versa. It is therefore important that grow-  
ers should be competent and reliable.

For many years all the seeds used in this  
country were European grown, although as  
early as 1785 some attention was given to  
their growth in the United States. In that  
country the trade grew steadily until about  
1860, when, owing to the interruption in  
trade due to the civil war, people began to  
look for a home supply and home production  
was greatly stimulated as a result. The in-  
creased demand encouraged growers to pro-  
duce reliable seeds and kinds suited to all  
conditions of growth. A fair trial of home  
grown seeds convinced people that they were  
as satisfactory as imported stocks, and in  
some cases gave better results. In 1878 there  
was estimated to be 7,000 acres devoted to  
the production of garden seeds, but at that  
time the California seed trade was but begin-  
ning and since then it has grown to enormous  
proportions. The vegetable seeds most grown  
in California are onion, lettuce, carrot, leek,  
kale, parsley and parsnip; the flower seeds,  
sweet peas, geraniums, verbenas and asters.  
Cabbage and cauliflower seed is grown in the  
State of Washington and a good quality is  
grown on Long Island. Many other kinds  
of flower and vegetable seeds are grown in  
various districts, but, as a rule, not in suffi-  
cient quantity to affect the trade. There is  
still, and will continue to be large quantities  
of nearly all kinds of seed imported from  
Europe where labor is not so great an item  
of expense as in America.

Much of the work in connection with the  
growing has to be done by hand so that labor  
is an important consideration. The system  
of "rogging" practised by all reliable grow-  
ers is necessary in order to maintain the type,  
and consists of removing by hand all plants  
that deviate from the required standard.

Cultivating, harvesting, threshing and clean-  
ing are largely hand operations.

The labor involved is a serious objection  
to the home growing of seed which is prac-  
tised by some gardeners. Very frequently,  
too, the quality of seed produced is inferior  
to that grown by professionals, unless proper  
precautions are taken. The greatest dangers  
encountered are the crossing of varieties and  
deterioration of stock. To obviate the first  
difficulty small growers will find it necessary  
to grow only one variety of any one species;  
to overcome the second, constant care in  
selection will be required. Only those plants  
which are vigorous and approach the ideal  
conformation for that variety should be  
allowed to ripen their seed. Vigor of growth  
and productiveness in individual plants are  
qualities that are transmitted from one gen-  
eration of plants to the next, so that it is un-  
wise to allow any but the most desirable  
plants to mature. Turnips or radishes that  
are not suitable for table use are much less  
suitable for seed production. Not all the seed  
of even the best plants should be sown as  
there are invariably present small and shrivel-  
ed seeds, and only the large plump seeds  
should be used. By following this system of  
selection a gardener may not only maintain  
but constantly improve a variety, but if he  
is not willing to exercise such care he would  
do much better to purchase his seed from a  
reliable seedsman.

While it is true that to secure genuine gar-  
den seeds is a more important consideration  
than to have seeds that show a high vitality,  
it is evident that a person sowing seeds should  
know approximately what per cent. were  
likely to grow. In order to obtain some  
definite information in regard to the quality  
of our vegetable and flower seeds, the Seed  
Division of the Department of Agriculture  
collected upwards of five hundred samples  
and tested them for vitality. The samples  
were secured at about twenty different points  
in the dominion and were considered repre-  
sentative of the seeds on sale. About one  
hundred of the packages bought were of seeds  
held over from last year. The most ap-  
proved method was used in making the tests,  
two hundred seeds being used for each single  
test and each being conducted in duplicate.  
Where the number of seeds in the package  
would not permit of this all the seeds were  
used.

The following table gives a summary of  
tests of a few of the common seeds:—

| Kind of Seed. | No. of Tests. | Min. | Max. | Aver. |
|---------------|---------------|------|------|-------|
| Onion         | 27            | 1.3  | 96.5 | 55.7  |
| Lettuce       | 19            | 4.1  | 95.3 | 82.9  |
| Celery        | 11            | 1.5  | 56.5 | 18.2  |
| Carrot        | 24            | 26   | 93   | 66    |
| Cauliflower   | 9             | 2.5  | 87   | 51.6  |
| Radish        | 17            | 12.5 | 96   | 71.6  |
| Tomato        | 18            | 27   | 97.5 | 77    |
| Cabbage       | 14            | 40.5 | 95.8 | 72    |
| Parsnip       | 15            | 11.3 | 68   | 40    |
| Morning Glory | 5             | 29   | 61.5 | 50.8  |
| Sweet Peas    | 5             | 69   | 91.3 | 85.4  |
| Pansy         | 6             | 9.5  | 75   | 54.2  |

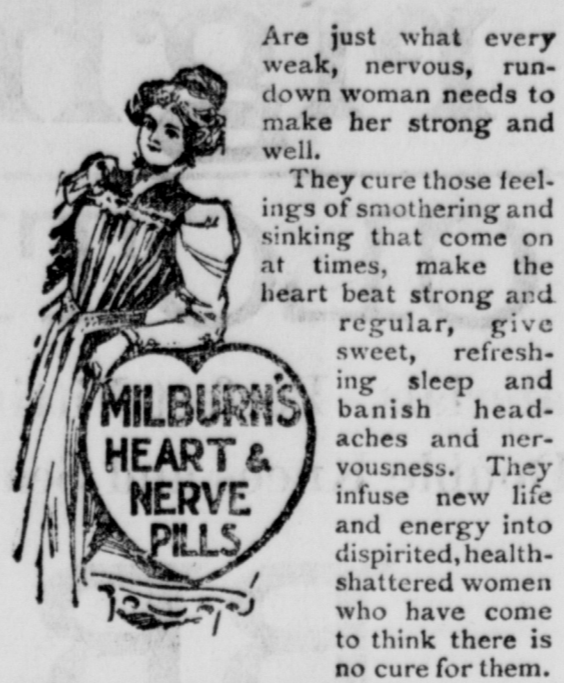
The most noteworthy point in the results  
is the great variation in the results of differ-  
ent samples of the one kind of seed. For  
while the average is in most cases fairly rea-  
sonable, a considerable number of samples  
germinate so poorly that a poor stand would  
be inevitable. The samples of extremely  
low vitality doubtless were principally old  
seed held over from year to year. Some  
kinds of seed depreciate in value very rapid-  
ly and in a few years are valueless, so that  
the practice of some seedsmen of leaving seed  
packages in the hands of retailers year after  
year cannot be commended.

It is important that a buyer of seeds should  
know at least approximately what per cent.  
is vital, but owing to the limited amount of  
seed it is impossible for him to make a test.  
The case is different with the wholesale deal-  
er, who has seed in bulk and should know  
within at least five or ten per cent. the vital-  
ity of the seeds he handles. To stamp the  
vitality on each package would entail some  
little trouble to seedsmen but not necessarily  
any risk, as no objection could be raised to a  
reasonable margin. Such a practice would be  
of inestimable benefit to the users of the seed.

**Canadian Cattle in Britain.**

Lord Onslow, like his predecessor, Mr.  
Hanbury, is unalterably determined to main-  
tain the prohibition of Canadian cattle except  
those imported to be slaughtered almost im-  
mediately at the place of landing. Quite  
recently a representative deputation of Scot-  
tish farmers waited on him to ask for the  
repeal of the prohibitory law, but he was per-  
fectly obdurate in his expression of opinion  
that it ought to be retained in the interest of  
the British people. It seems quite clear that,  
like Mr. Hanbury, he is actuated by a desire  
to protect the British stock-raising farmer  
against competition, rather than to protect  
British herds against contagious or infectious  
diseases.

As many Scottish and some English farm-  
ers want a chance to import Canadian  
"stockers" for feeding purposes, it is not at



They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness,  
Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint  
and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, After  
Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anemia,  
General Debility and all troubles arising  
from a run-down system.

Price 50c. per box or 5 for \$1.25  
all druggists or mailed by

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Toronto, Ont.

all likely that they will submit quietly to the  
thwarting of a legitimate purpose, more  
especially in these times of economic and  
fiscal agitation. To assail a strong govern-  
ment such as Lord Salisbury's, and even Mr.  
Balfour's was, in one thing; it is quite an-  
other to take advantage of the present, weak-  
ened Ministry, especially when "preference"  
to the colonies is the very groundwork of Mr.  
Chamberlain's propaganda. It may be as-  
sumed, therefore, that the interview with  
Lord Onslow is intended to be the beginning  
of an aggressive and systematic propaganda,  
which will involve an appeal to the masses  
on the plea of cheap food. Lord Aberdeen's  
publicly avowed sympathy with the deputa-  
tion's position will greatly strengthen the  
movement.

This should be a good time for the Cana-  
dian government to exert itself to the utmost  
to secure the repeal of the obnoxious and op-  
pressive anti-importation law. To the in-  
cidental preference which that repeal would  
secure to the Canadian farmer there can be  
possible objection on either side of the At-  
lantic, except from the stock-breeders of  
Britain and the United States. There is no  
disease among Canadian herds of the sort  
aimed at in the exclusion law. For a large  
proportion of Canadian farmers feeding for  
slaughter is no longer profitable owing to the  
scarcity and cost of farm labor, but with the  
British market open for imported "stockers"  
there might be an indefinitely extensive and  
remunerative industry in the raising of them  
in Canada. The repeal of the prohibition is  
quite as important for Canada as a preferen-  
tial duty on grain would be.—Toronto Globe.

**Better Last Year.**

"Bishop Whittle," said one of the famous  
prelate's friends, "sat through a long and  
atrocious sermon on a hot summer morning.  
With an immovable countenance he listened  
to metaphors that were mixed, pathos that  
was bathos, and humour that was sad. The  
preacher was a youth just out of college—a  
very conceited youth. He bellowed through  
his sermon at the top of his lungs. His  
gestures were violent enough to break his  
arms. At every climax he fixed the Bishop  
with his eye, to see if a suitable impression  
had been made.

"And at the end of the service this young  
snip swaggered up to Bishop Whittle and  
said:—

"'I fancy I did rather well today, sir.  
Don't you think so?'

"'Yes,' returned the Bishop; 'but you  
did better last year.'

"'Last year!' said the young man. 'Why,  
I didn't preach at all last year.'

"'That's the reason,' said the Bishop,  
with a pleasant smile."

Miss Nuritch: "Yes, indeed, he was so at-  
tentive to me, and he's a nobleman, too."  
Miss Question: "May Outwit met him too,  
and she declares he's an actor."  
Miss Nuritch: "Not at all. He assured me  
he was a lord admiral of the Swiss Navy."

"Now then, 246," said the harsh-voiced  
warder, "take that blacklead and those brush-  
es, and polish up the flour of your cell till you  
can see your face in it."  
"What! me do 'onsemaid's work!" cried the  
freshly-arrived captive. Not likely; I'd sooner  
leave the blooming 'otel on the spot."

Byron, in one of his fits of generosity, ex-  
claimed: "Roll on, thou dark and deep blue  
ocean, roll!" and the ocean, taking advantage  
of the privilege thus given, has continued to  
roll on ever since.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

Farm containing one hundred acres more or less.  
A part heavy maple sugary. With or without  
farm implements. One good barn. G. P. HOVEY  
Centreville, N. B. Aug. 26-3 mo

**'Wanted, An A. B. Seaman.'**  
The captain of a large steamer was once  
filling up his crew for a long voyage, when a  
seaman came up and said. 'I want to sail  
with you, sir.' 'All right, my man,' said the  
captain, 'and where have you sailed before?'  
'P. and O., sir, to Australia.' 'What coun-  
tryman?' 'An Irishman,' was the ready re-  
sponse. 'Well, you must get a character.'  
The discharge was obtained. And as the  
Irishman was presenting it, another seaman  
came up and said he wanted to join. 'What  
line were you on before?' 'Canard, sir.'  
'What countryman?' 'English, your honor.'  
'All right, go forward.'  
Shortly after, as the two men were swil-  
ling the decks in a heavy sea, the Englishman  
was swept overboard, bucket and all. Un-  
moved, Paddy finished his job, and then  
went to the captain's cabin.  
'Come in,' responded the officer to his rap.  
'Whats up now?'  
'You mind Bill Smith, the Englishman  
and Canarder?' queried Pat.  
'Yes, surely, my man.'  
'You took him without a character?'  
'I believe so. What of that?'  
'Well, he's gone off wid your bucket.'

**THE HORSE MARKET**  
Demands Sound Horses Only.  
Lame horses sell at less than half their actual value and  
are neither desirable for use or sale. Such endorsements  
is easy. A few bottles of

**KENDALL'S  
SPAVIN CURE**

will work a permanent cure for Spavins, Binebones,  
Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness.  
I cures thousands of cases annually. Such endorsements  
of the one following are a guarantee of merit.  
Cured two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.  
Enslville, N.Y., Mar. 11, 1901.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen—Some years ago I  
had a horse named Spavin, and it removed them entirely. These  
splints had been on him from birth, and were of ten  
years' standing. I now have a case of a mare that was  
suffering from a splint through a hind leg, and am going to give  
her complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please  
send me a copy of your "Treatise on the Horse and his  
Diseases." Yours very truly, CLARK G. FORT.  
Price \$1.50 per box. As a liniment for family use  
it is of equal value. Ask your druggist for Kendall's  
Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse,"  
the book free, or address  
• DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

**LISTEN**  
to us if you are in doubt about what  
you want in Furniture. Years of ex-  
perience has shown us that it is bet-  
ter 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, Mat-  
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Bargains in Remnants and Rugs.

**UNDERTAKING**  
given careful personal attention.

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CO., LIMITED,**  
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May 6th, 1903.

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FOR \$10,000,

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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

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

**Canadian Pacific Railway**  
In effect October 11th, 1903.

DEPARTURES—Atlantic Standard Time.  
(QUEEN STREET STATION).  
6.45 A MIXED—Week days—for Houlton Me-  
M Adam St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fred-  
erickton, Saint John and East Bangor, Portland  
Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper Car McAdam to Hall-  
fax. Dining car McAdam to Truro.  
9.05 A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook  
M Jet, and intermediate points.  
11.28 A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque  
North, River du Loup and Quebec.  
12.30 P MIXED—Week Days—for Frederic-  
ton, M ton, etc., via Gibson Branch.  
2.20 P MIXED—Week days—for Perth Jet,  
M Plaster Rock and intermediate points.  
5.59 P EXPRESS—Week days—for Houlton,  
M Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, Fred-  
erickton, Saint John and East; Vanceboro, Sher-  
brooke, Montreal, and all points West, Northwest  
and on Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston,  
etc. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jet to Montreal.  
Pullman Sleeper McAdam Jet 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.  
5.30 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque  
Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.  
7.20 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroos-  
took Jet.  
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.

Cartridges and Shot,  
Axes,  
Stovepipe, Tinware,  
Lanterns, Paints,  
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Stoves  
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**Patriotism**  
Begins at Home

Why buy American Paper, when you can get  
Home-Made Paper as good and cheap?  
During the coming season I shall be pleased to  
supply Canadian Papers at reasonable price.  
Call and see my samples and select your own  
paper.  
All the latest styles of Picture Frames, Mould-  
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your pictures and repaint your furniture in any  
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Graining and Marbling in all  
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Perfect Pipes,

CHOICE SOAPS,  
BRUSHES of all kinds

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At most reasonable prices is what  
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low rates. All work guaranteed  
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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. on every  
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. H. Grove box. 25c.