

FEMALE WEAKNESSES

in Summer Time.

PAINÉ'S CELERY COMPOUND

Tones and Strengthens Every Weak Organ and Invigorates the Whole System.

Paine's Celery Compound has been specially prepared for the relief and cure of the many ailments that afflict women, and it never fails to give a new and healthy tone to the female organs; it removes relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions; it purifies the blood and establishes a perfect and vigorous health. Mrs. Percy S. Browning, of Provencher, Minn., writes as follows:—

"After deriving such wonderful good from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, I consider it my duty to let suffering women know something about the only medicine in the world that can banish female troubles and give to women that health and strength that makes it a pleasure to live. I suffered for a long time from falling of the womb, irregularities, nervousness and headache. My doctor could not do much for me, and my relatives thought I would become a confirmed invalid. My sister induced me at last to try Paine's Celery Compound, and I thank God it was brought to my notice. After the use of seven bottles I am a well woman and as healthy as any of my friends. Paine's Celery Compound is surely the medicine for every sick and suffering woman, and I recommend it with all my heart."

AT THE WINDOW.

A Lonely Old Woman's Strange Flirtation.

Often, on returning to my apartment late at night, I saw a lighted window across the little garden which separates my house from its neighbors. Sometimes the window stood open, and in the dim light I could see the graceful outlines of a woman's form—a woman leaning on the sill, looking out.

One night in April, when the fair unknown was at the window, I raised my hat, and received a bow in return. My heart was thrilled. I seemed to discern a marvelous charm in the face which was shaded by the folds of a lace scarf thrown carelessly over the head. After this I saluted the lady every night, and always received the same slow, graceful bow in return.

From that time on my heart was filled with thoughts of my neighbor; she became dearer to me every night. Soon we began to communicate in a sign language which I had learned from an old uncle, and which, by a strange chance, she knew better than I.

At the outset, she exacted the most perfect discretion and a promise not to seek to know who she was until the moment when she herself chose to reveal her identity. I solemnly promised and our intimacy began. She responded only by degress to my ardor, showing a curiosity at first which was gradually succeeded by a warmer feeling. Finally, one night in September, her heart yielded entirely, though at a distance. Oh, that September night, with its silvery ships on an ethereal sea, its round lamp shaded by veils of tulle blown aside by the western breeze, its trees rustling like the drapery of goddesses!

Autumn passed, then winter, and the idyl was still an idyl. In vain I supplicated, offering my life itself for an interview. It was denied me under the pretext of a sort of vow which she could not yet break. When spring came I was on the verge of madness; I grew thin and pale, with no interest in any hour except the one in which the loved form appeared at the window. And yet that was an hour of grief and despair, of vain entreaties and torturing passion.

One night the light in her window did not appear, and the next night it was still dark. Full of anxiety, I sat watching for hours, haunted by the most melancholy presentiments. On the morning of the third day, I received a letter, asking me to call at the office of a lawyer who was entirely unknown to me. Instinct told me that I was at last to hear news of my love. I responded to the summons at once, and was received in an old-fashioned office by a stout gentleman, who informed me that I was sole heir of Mlle. V—, a client of his, who had died a few days before.

"The fortune is in real estate and bonds," remarked the notary; "it amounts to about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. As to the will it is incontestable; it was made under my personal direction. There is also a letter which I was bidden to deliver to you personally."

I took the envelope, and stammered, in a trembling voice: "I will return for details later."

He bowed deferentially, and I went away in an excited frame of mind. I secluded myself in a corner of a cafe to read the message from the dead. It ran as follows:

"Forgive a lonely old woman for owing to you the only happiness of her life. Plain in feature but proud in disposition, I have never been able to care for any of the men who have sought my love; all of them repelled me by their coarseness and hypocrisy. So I reached the age of seventy with a heart full of tenderness, and without ever having had the divine joy of thinking of a human being as a believer thinks of his God. You have at last given me that ineffable pleasure; thanks to you, I have enjoyed a year of ecstasy. I am satisfied now, for I have lived and, in my last hour, it is my greatest hope that you will treasure a slight remembrance of your poor friend at the window."—Adapted from the French of J. H. Rosny by H. Twitchell.

OUR ROOT CROP SEEDS.

How and Where They Are Grown, and Why They Frequently Fail to Produce Satisfactory Crops.

Every careful stockman recognizes the fact that lush pasture is the ideal feed for keeping all classes of live stock in a hearty thriving condition, but in most parts of this country it is necessary to provide large stores of succulent food for the long winter feed for the long winter months when pastures are not available. The various sorts of roots go a long way toward supplying a cheap and satisfactory substitute for grass, and in consequence many million bushels are grown annually. Large quantities of seed of turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are used each year on Canadian farms, but the crops produced are frequently disappointing. As a rule our farmers have hitherto been entirely in the dark regarding the sources of supply of such seeds, and the methods of growing them. The Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been investigating these questions, and is able to offer suggestions that cannot fail to be of value to growers of root crops. According to Chief G. H. Clark of the Seed Division, a few farmers in Canada make a specialty of growing root crop seed, but partially the whole amount of such seed offered in the trade is imported from Europe and is grown in France, Germany and England. A favorable climate and cheap labor have made these countries the seed gardens of the world. A few notes on the way in which seeds are grown there, will help to explain why farmers often fail to get roots showing good type and uniform excellence all over a field.

Turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are all biennial plants, that is they store up nourishment in the root during the whole of the first year, and use that store of food for the production of seed during the second and final year of their life. Most of our domesticated plants have been evolved from wild types through long years of selection, cultivation and cross-fertilization. The original wild types were usually annuals, producing seed the first year, and there is a tendency among all improved plants to revert rapidly to the old unimproved types, whenever they are deprived of that careful attention to selection and cultivation which has brought them up to their present high standing.

Canadian farmers have not fully recognized that the value of root crop seeds is far from depending on their vitality alone. It is even more important that they be taken from carefully grown and selected stocks. We seldom see a field of roots that are uniformly true to type and free from abnormal growth of top, large necks and ill-shaped prongy roots. This undesirable state of affairs is largely due to the sowing of seeds taken from stocks of a similar character.

The best quality of seed is produced from selected and transplanted roots. Seed of turnips and swedes is produced in quantity in this manner in the North of Scotland. The climate of Scotland like that of Canada, is such that root crop seeds can only be successfully produced by harvesting the roots before winter and transplanting them the following spring. The bulk of the seed of these crops, which is imported for the Canadian trade, is grown in France and the south of England, where the climate is such that the roots may remain unharvested through the winter and produce seed the following year. Some of the more reliable seed growers in these countries exercise a great deal of care in the production of their stocks. They supply seeds from their own selected stocks to small farmers, who grow quantities of seed for them under contract. The best quality of seed offered in the Canadian trade is grown in this way. There is, however, evidence to show that a great deal of the seed of these crops offered in Canada, is of very inferior quality. The increased labor required to grow seed from selected and transplanted roots, raises their price above the range of American seed firms. For this the seedsman is not to blame. Our farmers

have demanded cheap seeds, without any guarantee as a quality, and the seedsman have simply tried to meet the demand. A great deal of the root crop seed used in Canada is grown by small irresponsible European farmers whose chief object is to obtain a maximum yield of seed, independent of its quality. In the growing of these stocks it is a common practice to sow late in the season after an early crop has been harvested from the land. Young plants thus produced are in many cases not thinned, and do not grow to a reasonable size during the first season. From a crop of this sort a very large amount of top is produced, and a large quantity of seed obtained per acre at a minimum cost.

It would be unreasonable to expect our farmers to grow root crop seeds for the Canadian trade and compete in the matter of price with the seeds produced by the above methods in countries where labor is so cheap and climate conditions so favorable. Until the consumers of these seed learn that it pays to use only seed that is taken from selected and transplanted roots, grown in a climate similar to that where the seed is wanted for use, the quantity of home grown stock offered in the trade will be extremely limited. It therefore appears that growers of root crops will find it to their advantage to purchase only seed from extra selected stocks, no matter what the price may be, or better still, grow their own seed from the best and most typical roots raised on their own farms.

Hereafter the chaplains of the Pennsylvania Legislature are to get \$6 a day instead of \$3. "Why should not the poor fellows who do the praying have a fair share of the boodle?" asked sarcastic Dr. Swallow, the prohibitionist. "Doubtless \$6 for a three minute prayer will double the applicants as compared with \$3 a prayer, and the fight for these positions will grow more bitter as the next session approaches."

JUST A COLD SETTLED IN THE KIDNEYS, BUT IT TURNED TO DROPSY. IT WAS CURED BY DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Read of This Wonderful Cure. It May Do You or Your Friends Some Good to Know About It.

Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithfield, N.S., writes:—About 18 months ago I caught cold. It settled in my kidneys, and finally turned into Dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet were very much bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had used half a box I could notice an improvement, and the one box completely cured me. I have never been troubled with it since, thanks to DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Price 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.



SEASONABLE THINGS.

Croquet Setts from \$1.00 up.

Hammocks,

Carts,

Doll Carriages.

MRS. J. LOANE & CO. Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the 18th day of June for the erection of a building on the grounds of the Carleton Co. Agricultural Society. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to G. L. Smith. Building to be completed on the 30th day of Aug. Lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. H. E. EMERY, G. L. SMITH, J. R. BROWN, Committee.



The 'Favorite' Churn.

100 Just Arrived from factory.

This Churn has both foot and lever drive, improved bolted trunions, steel roller bearings. It is built of very best selected English oak. Works so easy a child can operate it. It is the best Churn made and has a larger sale than all other churns combined. Sold only by us and our regular agents.

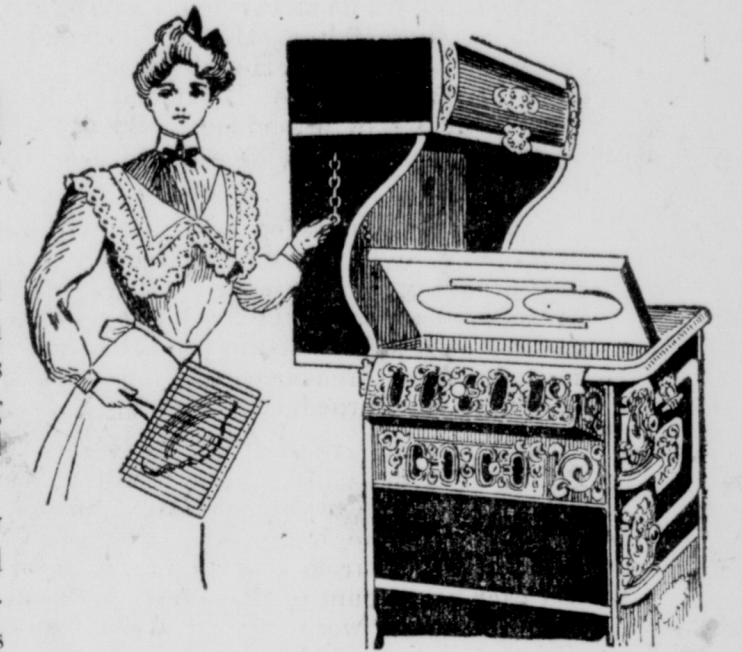
Balmain Bros.

March 4, 1903.

Crown Jewel Steel Range.

SIX HOLES.

For Hard or Soft Coal or for Wood 26 in. Long.



The body is made of Heavy Cold Rolled Sheet Steel lined with heavy asbestos board, which is held in place by an inner lining of Steel, all hand riveted and finished in enamel.

The oven is made of heavy steel, and oven bottom is well braced with angle irons, positively buckle-proof. Oven door is

balanced and is nickel plated, and when open forms a shelf.

Top is made in four sections fitted with interchangeable key plates.

Ashpan is very large and will easily hold two days' ashes. It is removable through door under fire door at side, and is so made that when pan is removed no ashes can fall on the floor.

Low Down Reservoir is heavy retinned copper. Entire Reservoir Casting is Ornamental Cast Iron and guaranteed rust proof. Back Flue is also cast iron.



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We Are Making The Best Line of Carriages

On the market this year. New designs in Single and Double Vehicles, either Iron or Rubber Tires, Ball Bearing Axles, and all other devices to produce and Easy Running, Easy Riding Carriage.

Look at our lines before you buy.

THE WOODSTOCK CARRIAGE CO.

Main Street, South Side of Bridge.

We Sell BUTTER PAPER.