

**A Standard Remedy**

Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada for nearly Sixty Years and has never yet failed to give satisfaction.



CURES

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic, Sea Sickness and all Summer Complaints.

Its prompt use will prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and often save life.

Price, 55c.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

**The Curing of Hay.**

Since the hay crop is likely to be light this year, it is doubly important that it be handled to the best possible advantage and cut and cured in such a way as to secure the largest amount of nutrients in the most digestible and palatable form.

To this end it is well at this season to bear the following facts in mind:—Early cut hay is relatively richer in flesh-forming elements; it is more palatable and digestible; it has a sweeter aroma; but it has the disadvantage of being much more difficult to cure. Grass, as it approaches maturity, gains considerably in weight; part of this increase consists of starch and sugar, which is valuable to the feeder; and part consists of crude fibre which decreases digestibility, and renders the hay less palatable. Early cut hay is more valuable per ton than late cut; but a larger amount of digestible nutrients per acre is obtained by later cutting. Late cut hay has also the advantage of being more easily and rapidly cured, thus diminishing not only the labor but also the risk of loss in harvesting.

Early cut hay is especially valuable for sheep, calves, colts and dairy cattle; while for fattening cattle, late cut hay will give as good results. In experiments conducted by Prof. Sanborn of New Hampshire, and Prof. Henry of Wisconsin, to determine the relative value of early and late cut hay for fattening steers, the advantage was a little in favor of the late cut hay.

Whether hay should be cut early or late will depend, therefore, on the following conditions:—(1) The stock to be kept; at least enough hay should be cut early to supply the dairy cows and young stock. (2) The season; if the weather be "catchy" it is generally wiser to defer the cutting until somewhat later. (3) The acreage to be handled; if the crop be large, it will be necessary to begin cutting earlier.

By earlier cutting is meant cutting at or before the time of full bloom. By late cutting is meant cutting between the time of full bloom and ripening. In any case, however, hay should be cut before it is ripe enough for the seed to shell readily. A crop of mixed clover and timothy hay is at its best if both quality and quantity are to be considered, when from one third to one half of the clover blossoms have turned brown.

Hay should be cured and stored as rapidly as possible after cutting. With this in view, it is better to defer cutting in the morning until most of the dew is off. If 30 tons or more of hay is to be handled in a season, a tedder will be found a good instrument. Care must be exercised to avoid storing hay while at all damp from rain, dew or absorption from the ground. Moisture of this kind will spoil hay much quicker than the water contained in its own sap.

Last year attention was called to the method of curing clover hay practiced successfully by Mr. Henry Glendenning, and a number of other prominent and reliable farmers. Mr. Glendenning thus outlines his method. Cut when in full bloom, or when the blossoms contain the most honey. Cut in the morning after the dew has dried off

That cut in the morning may be cocked up in the afternoon. The mower should not be run later than 4 p. m., and all cut that day should be put into cock before the dew falls. This hay should be put into the barn next day and well tramped into the mows. He especially emphasizes the following conditions:—

(1) Do not cut in the morning until the grass is dry.

(2) Do not allow fresh cut hay to lie on the ground over night, exposed to dew or rain.

(3) If any hay should get wet with rain, let it stand in the cocks until thoroughly dry before taking to the barn.

Mr. Glendenning states that his hay came out as green as when it was put in, with the blossoms a beautiful pink color, which would indicate that it had not heated so much as one would naturally expect.

The advantages of this method are:—(1) The saving of time between cutting and storing, lessening the risk of damage from rain; (2) All leaves and blossoms, the most valuable parts of the plant are saved; (3) The hay is clearer and brighter than that cured in the old way.

Of course hay cannot be cured by rule; conditions vary. A good method of curing on a gravelly upland farm would be quite unsuited to the flatter clay and humus soil.

The length of time for which hay should be exposed in the swath will be determined by its ripeness, by the humidity of the atmosphere, the temperature and moistness of the soil, the presence or absence of wind etc. So that every man must be, in large measure, a law unto himself, and his practice must be governed by personal experience.

It appears to be a fact however that when the conditions are favorable, and the necessary skill and judgement exercised, clover may be stored much greener than was formerly thought possible, and that the very best quality of hay may be secured in this way.

**Persistent Advertising.**

From The Canadian Grocer.

To insure the greatest results one must advertise right. The methods, mediums, space, circularizing, etc., must be correct in every detail, or the largest results will not be obtained. It is, therefore, false economy to use poor and careless methods, improper mediums, insufficient or superfluous space, inferior circulars or other printed matter.

To attempt to save money by issuing cheap circulars is no economy. A circular poorly printed, on a cheap grade of paper, is seldom read by its recipient. It usually goes at once to the waste basket, or into the stove, with not even a glance at it. And the impression at once received is that a firm who cannot afford or knows no more than to send out such stuff as that, is certainly not offering anything worthy of consideration. The logical conclusion is that the firm that pays a little attention to these details is consistent enough to give the same kind of attention to the other details of the business.

Even if read, the cheap circular creates in the mind of the reader a feeling of distrust towards the house which attempts to economize by the use of such literature. A neatly printed circular, on good paper and well written, creates a favorable impression at once. The largest cost of cheap circulars is simply money thrown away.

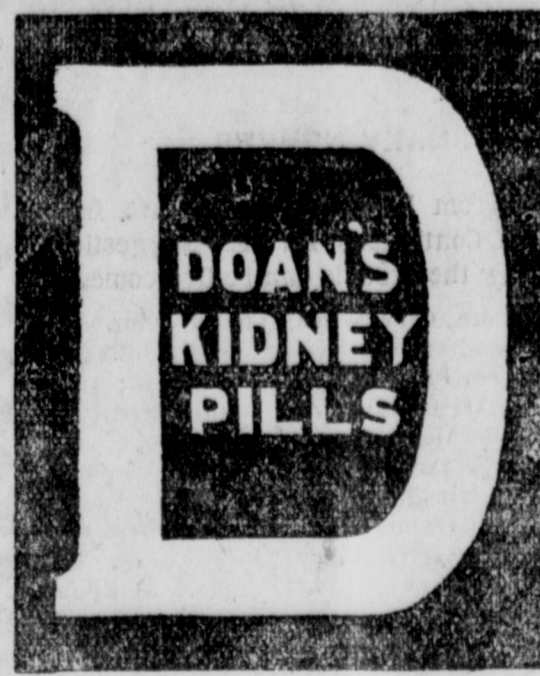
Another kind of false economy is the irregular, intermittent advertising—practised so much by a certain proportion of retailers—and others.

You place an ad. in the paper. A reader see it—reads it through—is favorably impressed—thinks he will send for the article advertised—or he decides to "call in and get one next time I'm down town"—but not just then. Perhaps he forgets about it, and if he never sees your name in the paper again, chances are he will never be reminded about it again.

"The" stores in any town are the stores which advertise the most regularly in the newspapers. The proper kind of advertising will build up any business so that it will become one of "The" stores—the representative store in the trade.

Advertising, to be successful, must be continuous. One big ad. inserted once, or only occasionally, will not take the place of an ordinary ad. published regularly. Might as well think of taking one huge meal a week instead of the three regulars every day. You'd feel starved most of the time, and so the business which is represented by an occasional large ad., or even an occasional small one, is simply starved in between times.

A small ad. appearing regularly is worth much more than the same amount of space concentrated into one big ad. for one issue. The public has a short memory for things advertised—there are so many of them. It is soon forgotten, and its usefulness gone. The smaller ad. may not attract so much attention at first, but if persisted in day after day and



Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

**BACKACHE**

is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

week after week, the more permanent results will follow. The name of the firm and the character of the store and its offerings, become well fixed in the mind of the public, and the results will finally come. Successful advertising means persistent advertising.

**The Growth of the Auction Sale System.**

It is recognized by all breeders of live stock and by all others who have paid any attention to stock breeding, that in order to produce good animals we must use only good sires of the proper type and bred in proper lines. The farmer must not only use the best class of males, but he must feed the offspring liberally if he expects to secure a profit from his operations. These two conditions must go together. Recognizing this fact, the Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson has for years been endeavoring to perfect plans for distributing as many good sires as possible among farmers in all parts of Canada. The remarkable development in Great Britain of the auction sale system of selling live stock led him to advocate a similar method here. In Britain there are at many points fairs or markets on certain days, where cattle, sheep, swine and other animals are regularly auctioned off. From reliable evidence and personal observation this system was found to work satisfactorily, entirely doing away with huckstering, and giving to the seller the full value of his animals as determined by public competition. After discussing the question with the various live stock associations, it was concluded that the adoption of the auction sale principle would be of great benefit to Canada, and the Department of Agriculture offered to assist in starting live stock sales in each province. Several provincial sales have been held and the feeling in favor of them is growing rapidly. Similar independent combination sales are being held in many parts of Canada and a fine pavilion has been erected especially for auction sales at Hamilton, Ont. It is not the intention that the Department of Agriculture shall long continue to assist

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

Money on good real estate mortgage security, on reasonable rates of interest, may be obtained at application to the undersigned at his office opposite the Carlisle Hotel.

LOUIS E. YOUNG, Woodstock.

**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, Mouldings and Hangings kept in stock. Let me frame your pictures and repaint your furniture in any style you like.

**E. CAREY,**  
(Formerly of England)

House Painter, Paper Hanger.

Graining and Marbling in all their branches.

Shop Next Wood-Working Factory,

**BRISTOL.**

Feb. 25—6m

these sales, but only until they are well established and self-sustaining. It is hoped that eventually monthly or weekly sales will be established at some central part in each electoral district. At certain seasons of the year pure bred stock for breeding purposes would be sold; at other times store and fat animals, including cattle, sheep and swine, in fact everything a farmer has to sell. This is the same principle on which most of our cheese is now sold. In Great Britain very little stock is sold except at these auctions; nearly every town or village has its weekly, monthly or fortnightly sale, and the auctioneers have well equipped yards and sheds in which to sell. The educational value of these sales is a noticeable feature, for a poor animal will bring little money, while a choice one will bring a good price. This is an object lesson for the farmers who attend.

In this connection the sale established under the auspices of the Territorial Cattle Breeders at Calgary, is worthy of mention. At their sale in May, 1903, an average of \$96.38 was made on 268 head. The highest priced bull was a Hereford, sold by Oswald Palmer of Lacombe, for \$300, to A. B. Macdonald, New Oxley. Mr. Palmer sold three Herefords for an average of \$181.66 per head and the Mossom Boyd Co., of Prince Albert, sold 9 head at an average of \$122.83. Messrs J. & W. Sharp of Lacombe, obtained the highest average for Shorthorns, having sold 9 head at an average of \$159.33 the lowest price being \$140. The highest priced cow was sold by George Geary of Innisfail, for \$150, to Dr. J. F. Creamer of Qu'Appelle.

The Calgary sale is steadily growing in extent and in the prices commanded. In 1902 an average of \$95.75 was made on 220 head, and in the previous year 64 animals brought an average of \$85.17. This year two carloads of stock went to British Columbia and it is expected that next year at least five carloads will be taken by that province. Territorial breeders evidently intend to give Ontario a hot fight in the pure bred stock market.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE . . . 25c.**  
In some direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower from. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

**FOR SALE.**

**Corn Meal**

**AND Cracked Corn.**

Just Received—A consignment of Manitoba Seed Wheat, which is for sale at the mill.

Meduxnakeag Roller Mill,

**J. M. FRIPP.**

Woodstock, April 1st, 1903.



**Homeseekers Excursions!**

To the Canadian Northwest.

Second-Class Round Trip Tickets will be issued FROM WOODSTOCK, N. B., on June 3rd and 17th, and July 8th, 1903.

- To Winnipeg, Estevan, Moosomin, Swan River, } \$28.00
- To Regina, Moosejaw, Yorkton, } \$30.00
- Prince Albert, McLeod, Calgary, } \$35.00
- Red Deer, Strathcona, } \$40.00

Good to return two months from date of issue. General change of time June 7th.

Further particulars on application to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

**HOTELS**

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
ST. JOHN N. B.

D. W. McCORMICK, - Proprietor

**JUNCTION HOUSE,**  
Newburg Junction

Meals on arrival of all trains First-class 7c. R. B. OWENS, Proprietor

**Rare Perfumes, Perfect Pipes,**

**CHOICE SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds**

**CHAS. A. MOKEEN,**  
DRUGGIST,

Main Street, Woodstock.



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 164 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 also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. It removes the bunion and leaves no scar. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. 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.

**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,**

CConnell Street, Woodstock

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that a property vote of the Ratepayers of the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton will be taken on Friday, the third day of July next, at the Council Chamber in said town of Woodstock on the question of granting to the Meduxnakeag Company a bonus of five thousand dollars upon their establishing in said Town of Woodstock their industries for curing meats, manufacturing hubs, spokes, firkins and barrels, upon the said Company expending for Plant, buildings and land a sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The Poll for taking the vote will open at nine of the clock in the forenoon and remain open until five of the clock in the afternoon of said third day of July next, and the vote will be taken under the authority of the Acts of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick 62nd Victoria Chapter 62 and Amending Acts.

By order of the Town Council. J. C. HARTLEY, Town Clerk.

Woodstock, N. B., May 28th, 1903.

**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.



**SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL.**

Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a. m., St. John at 6.00 p. m., daily except Sunday. First and second-class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

**Imperial Limited to Pacific Coast.**

The Fast Train leaving Montreal every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.40 a. m., making the run to Vancouver in 97 hours. Carries Palace and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

**Pacific Express for Canadian North West and British Columbia Points.**

Leaves Montreal daily 9.40 a. m., carrying first and second-class Coaches, Palace Sleepers, and on Thursday carries Tourist Sleepers. Reaches all points in Canadian Northwest and British Columbia.

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., C.P.R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

This signature, *E. W. Grove*

on every box. 25c.