

FOR SALE.

A grist mill, carpenter's work shop a oining, house, two barns, hog house and three acres of land, at Northampton, seven miles below Woodstock, on the east side of the river, situated about two rods from the highway road and about six rods from the river. Apply on premises to HUGH GIBSON, Northampton. Aug. 19-11.

BRISTOL WOODWORKING FACTORY

Having Repaired and Replaced Machinery, is ready to do First-Class Work at lowest possible prices.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
DOORS SASH MOULDINGS  
HOUSE FINISH SHEATHING ETC.,  
STAIR WORK.

Prices to suit the times.  
Estimates given. Orders promptly executed.  
Write or call.

JOHN J. HAYWARD,  
BRISTOL, N. B.

First-Class Work  
in every line of the  
Tinsmith  
Business

We have secured the services of an experienced man and can turn out work of the best sort.

A full line of Tinware, Graniteware and Stoves.

McAfee's Tin Shop,  
Woodstock.

Elephant Paints

Are the Best  
For All Purposes.

SEMPLÉ BROS., Agents.

Plumbing

—AND—

Tinwork

in connection with

Semple Bros.,

HARDWARE,

East Florenceville.

FOR SALE.

One 30 inch Turbine Water enclosed in iron case.

One 30 horse power Steam Engine.

One Clapboard Machine.

Imperial Packing Co'y,  
Limited.

Woodstock, N. B

YOU CAN SEE

THE WORLD'S FAIR  
AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE.

The passage rates from the Maritime Provinces range from \$30.00 to 37.00, about one cent a mile. A berth in the through Palace Sleepers costs only \$17.00 Round for the Trip from St. John or Moncton. Lodgings and meals at St. Louis can now be had at very reasonable rates. Altogether you can see the fair for less than \$100.00, and very little extra will give you a day at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

Call on nearest Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write to

C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., ST. JOHN, N. B.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., AUGUST 24, 1904.

The Dislikes of Animals.

Everyone who has taken the slightest interest in animals has noticed that they have likes and dislikes fully as pronounced as those which characterize the human species. If a blue jay ventures to come into my orchard every bird within the precincts immediately raises the "hue and cry," and the poor wretch is not allowed a moment's peace until he has returned to the seclusion of the woods. If my neighbor brings his coolie with him, as he generally does when he visits me, my cat takes no notice of the dog, even when he attempts to "pass the time of day" in dog fashion, by "touching noses." But let a strange cur show his face within the fence and Tom's tail at once assumes gigantic proportions and the hair on his back stands up like porcupines' quills. Numberless other instances could be given which fall within the experience of most persons, but the subject is treated so fully in the New York Evening Post that there need be no hesitation in quoting:

"Not only is it true that animals, both domestic and wild, show decided preferences for certain persons, and a strong dislike to other individuals, but whole races of creatures often show a universal hatred toward other species.

"Perhaps the most interesting cases of dislikes are those which are inherited, fear of the natural enemies of a certain weaker species being so strong that even the young just born may experience it. All herds of cattle hate dogs instinctively. Can we not trace this to the time, long centuries ago, when the wild herds were always in danger of being attacked by wild dogs or wolves, which stalked about on the outskirts of the herd, and watched with hungry eyes every chance to cut out and pull down a helpless calf?

"To fight like 'cats and dogs' has become a proverb, and we must admit that there is abundant basis for its truth. In domestic cats this is doubtless an inherited instinct which in one of its larger relatives we can verify today. In India the tiger is king, almost. Deep in the jungles the tigress makes her lair, and the cubs have few enemies indeed. Bear or tigercat, when they inadvertently come across the lair trail of the great striped one, back-trail, and rapidly, too. It is doubtful if even the great python would disturb one of the little furry kittens. But the packs of wild dogs are without fear, and would kill and eat the cubs and defy the parent when she returned. Well she knows this, and also that, although she might slay a dozen, yet the others would pin her down, careless if they died or no. So a tiger in captivity will scrutinize a wolf without much show of anger, but pity the dog which ever comes within reach, and if she cannot get at him her wrath of memory will vent itself in howls and fierce endeavors on the bars of her cage.

"A leopard, which lives so much among the trees and could so easily escape the attacks of wild dogs, has no instinctive hate, although a dog is a tidbit which would be by no means despised. This fact is well known to dogs, which show their fear of these arboreal felines, while they will mob tigers and other terrestrial cats. Pumas come under the same head as leopards, and are held in as great respect by dogs.

"In zoos the animals generally show a dislike to children and cripples; in the first instance, doubtless, because they are teased by the youngsters, and in the second place because of the strange horror and hate which many animals show of the abnormal or conditions out of the usual, for discriminating between which they have remarkable ability.

"Monkeys hate negroes, but this dislike of dark-skinned men is not confined to the above-mentioned class of animals. It is said that when Mr. Hagenbeck's Somalis were at the Crystal Palace they were invited one Sunday to see the zoo. There was nothing to which the most sensitive European could object in the appearance of these free half-Arab tribesmen, but when the dark men entered the lion house there was an uproar. The animals were furious; they roared with rage. The apes and monkeys were frightened and angry, the antelopes were alarmed, and even the phlegmatic wild cattle were excited. They recognized their natural enemies, the dark-skinned men who had hunted them for centuries in the jungle and the bush and with whom their own parents did battle when they were captured and carried off captive in the Nubian deserts.

"Animals, such as cats, dogs, birds, and even bees, seem to know what persons are in sympathy with them. Some persons will be attacked even by pigeons and doves, and it is impossible for some to have anything to do with horses and other animals."

His Consideration.

"No," she declared, "I'll never marry any man who hasn't grit enough to go and ask papa for me."

"That's all right, but you ought to remember that your father has a weak heart, and sudden joy has often been known to prove fatal in such cases."

Mrs. Calvin Green.

At Green Road, Carleton County, N. B., Aug 12th 1904, Mary, aged 76 years, wife of Deacon Calvin Green, closed her eyes in death, caused by a complication of diseases. About fifty-six years ago, during revival services conducted by Elders Pennington and Haskell, at Woodstock, Sister Green professed faith in the Lord Jesus, was baptized by the last named minister and at first, united with the Free Baptist body, but afterwards became a consistent member of the Baptist Church worshipping at Union Corner. She was a good wife and mother, kind to the poor and always interested in the cause of Christ. Besides many other friends, who mourn their loss Mrs. Green leaves behind a sorrowing husband, two daughters, one son an an adopted daughter. Pastor Atkinson conducted the funeral services. Interment took place at the Union Corner Cemetery.

COM.

What Machinery Has Done.

The Scientific American says:—Forty years ago, when one man was engaged in perforating bank cheeks, he took 750 hours to do 150,000, at a labor cost of \$150, while now, with machinery, six men are employed, but do the work in nine hours and fifteen minutes, and, although they get about double the wages per hour, the labor cost is only \$1, instead of \$150. Again, in ruling paper, the worker using quill and ruler seventy years ago took 4,800 hours to do work now done by machine in two and three-quarter hours. The old-time workers got \$1 a day; low the women employed earn \$7 per day between them, and yet the labor cost of producing a given quantity is 85 cents, against \$400. It is easy to understand from this how it is possible to use so much more material and to keep a great army of workers going instead of an individual.

In bootmaking machinery is now extensively used, making 100 pairs of men's cheap-grade boots in 154 1-2 hours, against 1,436 3 4 by hand, while the labor cost is reduced from \$400 to 35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one man being employed to do everything, there are 140 engaged, each on a different machine operation; but not only is the time taken to 100 boots reduced to less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is also reduced. Thus, what was accomplished in ten hours to thirteen hours forty years ago is now done in an hour.

Again, in bread baking less than a third of the time is now taken. One thousand pounds of dough for biscuits is rolled, cut and prepared for baking in three hours and fifty-four minutes, as against fifty-four hours by hand.

The same great revolution has been effected by labor-saving machinery in the agricultural world. Forty years ago the cost of harvesting, threshing, cleaning and sacking ready for market thirty acres of wheat, averaging thirty bushels per acre, in the then best known way, was not less than one hundred dollars. Fourteen years ago we saw four men, operating "a combined header and thrasher," drawn by twenty-four horses, do the same work in a single day at a cost that did not exceed twenty dollars; and The Scientific American gives the cut of a "mammoth harvester," drawn by a traction engine, that cuts a swath twenty-six feet wide, and the capacity of which is seventy-five acres per day. By this machine the cost of harvesting, threshing and sacking one thousand acres of wheat is reduced to about fifty cents per acre, whereas by the old method the cost was not less than two to three dollars per acre.

Trouble With  
The Kidneys.

Ailments of the Most Painful  
Nature Result—Prompt Cure  
Comes with the Use of

DR. CHASE'S  
KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

From every part of this broad land come letters of recommendation for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They seem to be well suited to the needs of many people, who obtain no benefit from ordinary kidney medicines.

When you wait to think of the hosts of cures they are making it is no wonder they have such an enormous sale.

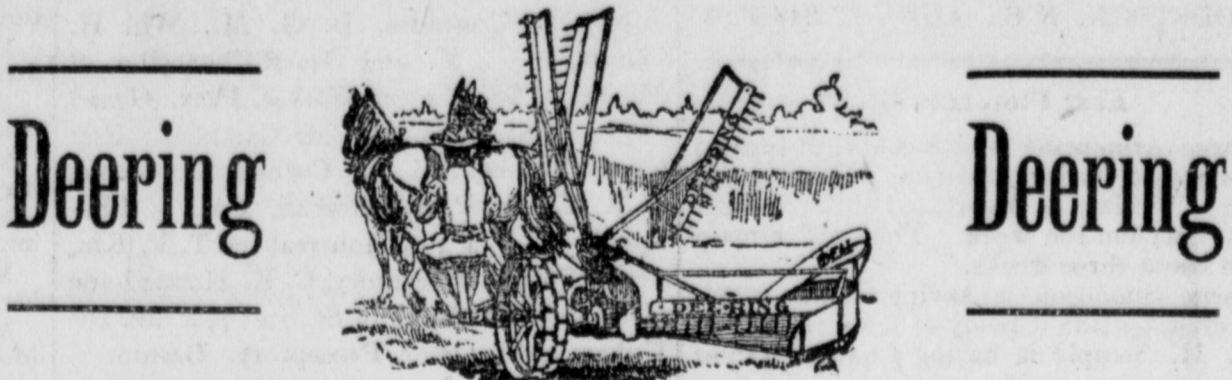
Mrs. Caswell Rejd, Orrville, Muskoğa, Ont., writes:—"For nearly twenty years I was troubled with kidney disease and have recently been completely cured by using three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have tried a great many remedies, but never seemed to get anything to do me much good until I used these pills."

Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Carman, Man., writes:—"I have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, and have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with very marked benefit. I cannot say too much for this medicine, as it seemed to be the only treatment that suited my case."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

DEERINGS AWAY AT THE TOP!

Our sale of Deering Mowers in Carleton County this season has equalled, if not exceeded, the sale of all other makes of machines combined. The people know that Deerings lead.



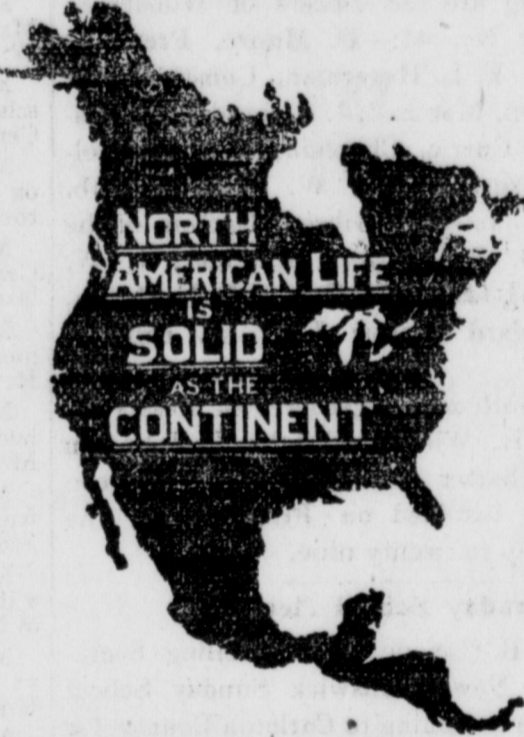
THE DEERING REAPER

Is the same splendid machine that the Mower is. All fitted with Roller and Ball Bearings, High Rake Stand, Folding Table.

Sold only by us and our agents.  
We have DEERING BINDERS, too.

Balmain Bros.

Woodstock, July 27, '04.

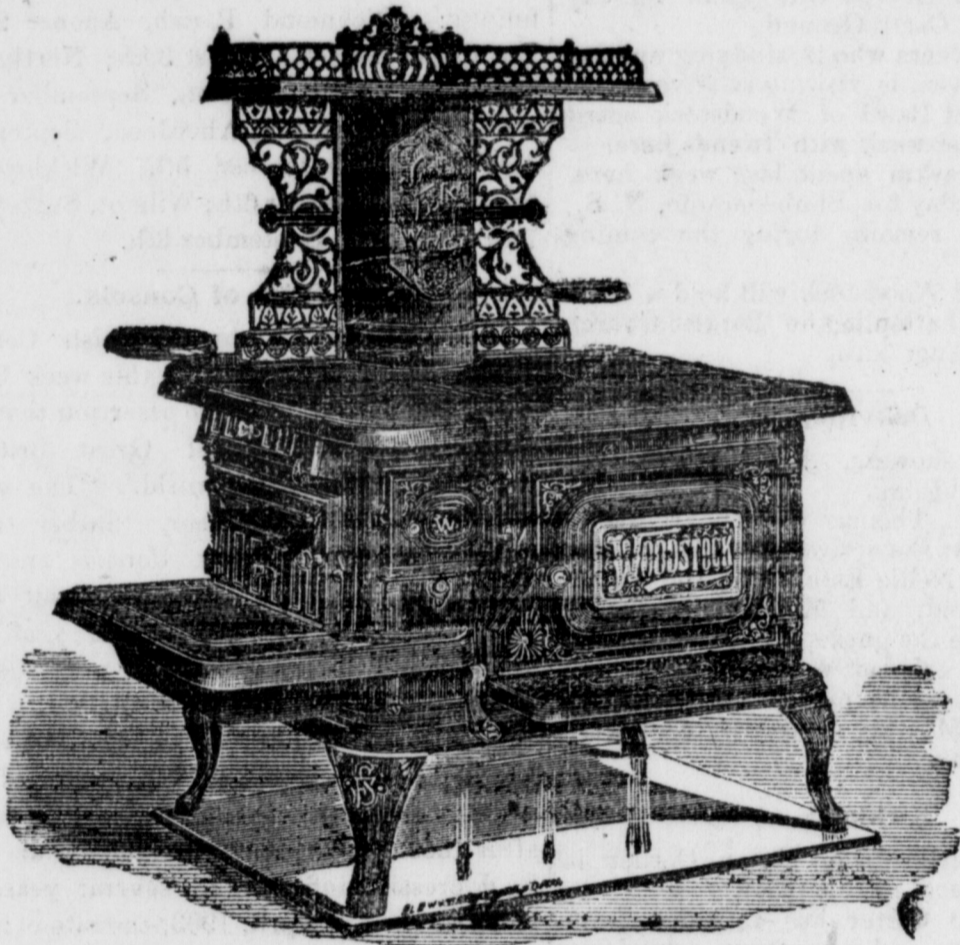


Comparison of Three  
Septennial Periods.

Year	New Business	Income	Assets	Net Surplus
1888	\$1,413,171	\$1,014	\$151,135	\$8,430
1898	2,508,217	291,741	816,710	71,965
1896	3,554,960	641,788	2,515,833	421,546
1903	5,884,890	1,381,364	5,625,891	550,237
*Excluding monthly plan.				
1903	\$1,132,616.91	\$1,132,616.91	\$1,132,616.91	\$82,964.17
1902	248,746.78	221,187.47	221,187.47	27,539.31
1901	5,884,890.00	5,773,905.00	5,773,905.00	110,985.00
1900	350,236.76	350,236.76	350,236.76	35,192.00

WRIGHT & EVERETT,  
PROVINCIAL MANAGERS,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE WOODSTOCK RANGE.



The Methodist Parsonage, Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B., Oct. 11th, 1902

Messrs. Small & Fisher, Woodstock:  
Gentlemen,—After upwards of thirty years experience with a large variety of cook stoves, none has ever given the satisfaction derived from your "Woodstock"! It is a perfect heater and baker, keeps the water tank hot day and night, with less fuel than any stove we have ever had in our parsonages.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN C. BERRIE,  
P. S.—I kept the fire going night and day from the 1st of October to the end of March with less than five cords of hardwood.—J.C.B.

SMALL & FISHER COMPANY, Limited,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CANADIAN PACIFIC

Farm Labourers Excursion!

\$12.00 GOING, \$18.00 RETURNING,	(From C.P.R. Stations in New Brunswick
\$13.00 " " \$19.00 " "	" " " " in Nova Scotia.
\$13.50 " " \$19.50 " "	" " " " in P. E. Island.

GOING DATES:

August 31st, 1904, From Nova Scotia East of New Glasgow.  
Sept. 1st, 1904, from Nova Scotia West of New Glasgow, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS TICKETS TO WINNIPEG only will be sold, with a CERTIFICATE extending the trip, before September 10th, without additional cost, to other points in Manitoba and Assiniboia.

If purchasers engage as FARM LABORERS at Winnipeg (provided such FARM LABORERS will work not less than 30 days at harvesting, and produce Certificate to that effect), they will be returned to Original Starting Point at rates shown above on or before November 30th, 1904.

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED TO WOMEN as well as Men, but will not be issued at Half-Rate to Children. Tickets not good on Ocean Limited or Intercolonial Railway or Imperial Limited Express Trains on Canadian Railway.

For further particulars apply to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John N. B.