

**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.

**MUSICAL
HEADQUARTERS.**

Pianos

Mason & Risch, Bell,
Dominion, Karn.

Organs

Bell, Dominion, Karn.

Sewing Machines

The New Williams.

Violins, Mandolins, Harmonicas,
Banjos, Accordions. A full line of
first-class strings always in stock.

C. R. WATSON, Agent,
Woodstock, N. B.

**CARRIAGE AND SIGN
PAINTING.**

I have taken the paint shop in the
Marcy building on Connell street where I
will do all kinds of carriage and sign
painting in the best manner and promptly.

F. L. MOOERS,

Marcy Building,
Connell street, Woodstock.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

Better trained than those of most other
schools! BECAUSE, unlike most business
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TEN years practical office experience be-
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JUNCTION HOUSE,
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Meals on arrival of all trains First-class
R. B. OWENS, Proprietor

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE

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Quinte for commercial travellers. Coaches in at
a glance at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery
at reasonable rates.

First-Class Horse in connection.

Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MARCH 30, 1904.

**Dairy Farming in the Upper St. John
River Counties.**

The following extract is from the annual
report for the year 1903 of J. Frank Tilley,
Dairy Superintendent.

Early in the year the Canadian Pacific
Railway Company conceived the idea of
stocking the St. John Valley with Shorthorns,
with a view of inducing the farmers to grow
stockers, to be sold in the Northwest, and
such inducements were held out to them by
the Company that nearly everything in the
shape of a calf was raised, which, of course,
had to be fed with milk, and as a consequence,
the supply of the factories was greatly reduced.
This, coupled with a dry, cold season
and forest fires, had its effect upon the supply,
for in hundreds of cases during the time
the fires were raging, cows were not milked at
all, as the available help were either fighting
back the flames, or watching the farm build-
ings, which, in many cases, were destroyed.
Pastures were practically a failure, and,
as has been frequently reported, very little
supplementary food had been provided to
take the place of pastures, which have been
depended upon from year to year to supply
the stock with a copious supply of milk-
producing food. It is hard to understand why
the farmers in so many sections neglect this
important duty, for even though there was
an abundant supply of pasture grasses, the
peas, oats and vetches could be allowed to
ripen, and excellent food secured for winter
work. Successful dairymen in other coun-
ties do this, for they have learned in years
gone by that it was profitable and necessary
if they hoped to succeed.

The winter feeding of stock throughout the
greater part of my district receives very little
attention, but, on the other hand, the hay
and grain is sold to the highest bidder and
shipped from the county, and whatever is too
poor to sell is fed on the farm. This system
prevails in many of the counties through
which I work, and all the Institute meetings
that have been held have had no effect what-
ever in changing the system practiced. It
has been handed down from one generation
to another, and has been in use so long that
it seems impossible to make a change.

There is one section in Victoria county,
however, that has made the necessary change,
yet these people were in as good a position
to obtain high prices for the raw product of
the farm as those living in Carleton county.
The section referred to is the settlement of
New Denmark, and since they have made the
change the increase in dairy products has
been extremely large, and the section is
stocked with cattle much superior to those
previously there, while in every home there
is evidence of prosperity. We feel that what
would make this section prosperous would
make others just adjoining, but until this
feeling comes over other farmers, we will
simply have to content ourselves to allow
matters to take their course.

**The Cough is
Your Warning**

**That the Lungs are in Dan-
ger—Guard Them by Using**

**DR. CHASE'S SYRUP
OF
LINSEED AND
TURPENTINE.**

The usual course of a cold is from head to
throat and thence along the bronchial tubes.
The cough is the warning that bids you
guard the lungs.

Once the cough gets dry and tight, once it
hurts to cough, once there is soreness in the
chest and lungs danger is near and the ail-
ment serious.

Remember that pneumonia, consumption
and other lung troubles are always the result
of neglected colds.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpen-
tine has won its place as leader in the front
rank of throat and lung treatments because it
can be relied on to prevent and cure serious
disease.

Its far-reaching action on the whole system,
its healing, soothing influence on the bron-
chial tubes and lungs have made it the most
popular because the most effective remedy
obtainable.

Croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asth-
ma, pneumonia, coughs, cold and throat
troubles are promptly cured by Dr. Chase's
Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as is evi-
denced by many of the best people in the
land.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpen-
tine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three
times as much) 60 cents, at all dealers, or
Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the por-
trait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the
famous receipt book author are on every
bottle.

The Patient—Doctor, I want you to pull
out that center tooth, and the second and
fourth one on either side of it, and put a
small whistle in the center cavity. The Den-
tist—Say, man, what is the matter with you?
The Patient—Nothing, only since that Russo-
Japanese war has really begun I want to be
equipped to pronounce the names. —The
Philadelphia "Telegraph."

Retribution.

A new light has been thrown on the move-
ment for reciprocity with Canada in the New
England States by a discussion between
Boston and New York papers over the decline
of New England industries. The former
admit that one after another of the great
manufacturing concerns have removed to the
south and west, and attribute the change to
the economic necessity of their being nearer
to the sources of supply of raw material.
New England, having neither coal nor iron,
and being cut off by the tariff from the near-
est and most natural sources of those indis-
pensables in Canada, is now seeing its manu-
facturing industries following the way of its
agriculturists and removing to other states
where conditions are more favorable. With
cheerful candor the tariff reform papers of
New York tell their Boston contemporaries
that the New England States cannot recover
their position in manufacturing, for the sim-
ple reason that they are, like Sinbad, carrying
an Old Man of the Sea on their shoulders in
the shape of Protection. Thus it appears
that the tariff, which is supposed to work
with equal advantage to all the states, dis-
criminates against New England, by shutting
her out from those eastern Canadian and
over-sea sources of raw supplies with regard
to which she has the advantage of position.
Naturally, there is an outcry and a demand
for the removal of the duties on Canadian
coal and iron. As reciprocity is the only
means to this end, a treaty with Canada for
that object is urgently demanded. But the
combination of influences that rules at Wash-
ington is quite prepared to let the manufactur-
ing industries of New England decline and
become extinct, to the advantage of other
states, rather than that the sacred tariff
should be touched. New England would
seem to be reaping where she has sown. She
was always the stronghold of protection. In
the first days of the republic she sold herself
to the support of Southern slavery for its
sake. Every higher and higher tariff, from
the Morrill to the Dingley, was born on her
soil and had for its purpose the holding of
the nation in bondage to her manufacturers.
The McKinley tariff, an Ohio production,
and the career of Hanna, of the same state,
were ominous of the western movement of
the star of empire. And now we find the
manufacturers of New England hoist with
their own petard. She wants to dismount
the great guns which have for generations
been levelled against Canada, on her behalf,
now that she finds them helping Ohio and
other states against her.—Montreal Witness.

On Being a Farmer's Wife.

Two opposing views of the status of a
farmer's wife comes out of the Middle West.
A vague statement in some "woman's column"
by a sentimental writer that "it is a fond
dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and
meander down life's pathway," drew this
comment from a country editor: "Oh, yes,
that is a nice thing, but when your husband
meanders off and leaves you without wood
and you have to meander up and down the
lane pulling splinters off the fence to cook
dinner, and you meander around in the wet
clover in search of the cows until your shoes
are the color of the setting sun, and each
stocking absorbs a pint of water, and when
you meander out across twenty acres of
ploughed ground to drive the cows out of the
buckwheat and tear your dress on a wire
fence, and when you meander back to the
house and find that the goat has butted your
child until it resembles a pumpkin, and find
the old hen and sixteen chickens in the
parlor, the cat in the cupboard and the dog
it the milk, you will realize, dear girl, that
this meander business is not what it is crack-
ed up to be."

The other view—the optimistic one—is set
forth by a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean.
This cheering person pictures a farm life so
idyllic that the farmer, on rising in the morn-
ing, does not disturb his wife, but says good
morning into the boudoir phonograph. He
may add a hint as to what we would like to
have for breakfast when he returns from his
automobile ride about the farm. At eight
o'clock the maid calls the farmer's wife, and
by halfpast nine she has a telephone call from
her husband, over on the northwest quarter,
saying that he will join her in five min-
utes. At breakfast the morning papers are
read, having come by rural delivery a few
minutes before, and the wife announces her
programme for the day. It may be French,
music, physical culture, or clubs. A package
of the latest novels, a ride across country on
a blooded mare, skating in winter, golf in
summer, a lecture on art in the village hall—
all these things are set forth as possibilities
for the plutocratic farmer's wife in Kansas.
And in the evening the pianola puts Bee-
thoven or Handel at the lady's finger tips.
The children are put to bed, the governess
dismissed, and a telephone conference with
the neighbours over the gossip of the day is
begun. The farmer reads his favorite poet,
and the night glides on. The Inter Ocean's
vision is pleasant, alluring, and unconvincing.
The country editor's gloomy picture appeals
to one as true, despite its atmosphere of
gloom.

Butter Paper for sale at this office.

You'd Best Believe

That it is a good thing to keet your carriages well paint-
ed, and as the time draws near when you will be again
using them, it would be well to look them over, and
should they need painting it would be a good idea to
come and see McKenzie. One job from me will convince
you that you have struck the right man, both in the qual-
ity of the job and the price, which is the lowest for good
work. **Shop at Hull & Glidden's, next to
Woollen Mill.** Come and see me. Yours until you
hear from me again.

JOHN McKENZIE.

Words in season: I have heard advertisers say, "Read my advt
next week." I say, "Read mine this week."



GOOD BUTTER

Is the only variety that
sells now-a-days.

The Very Finest
is made in the

**FAVOURITE
CHURN.**

It may interest you to know that we have just received a car-
load of these celebrated churns in sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. They are
now being distributed and will be sold by us and our agents at
RIGHT PRICES.

No other churn is so simple or works so easy. No other
churn gives the entire satisfaction that the "Favourite" gives.

BALMAIN BROS.

Woodstock, March 9th, 1904.

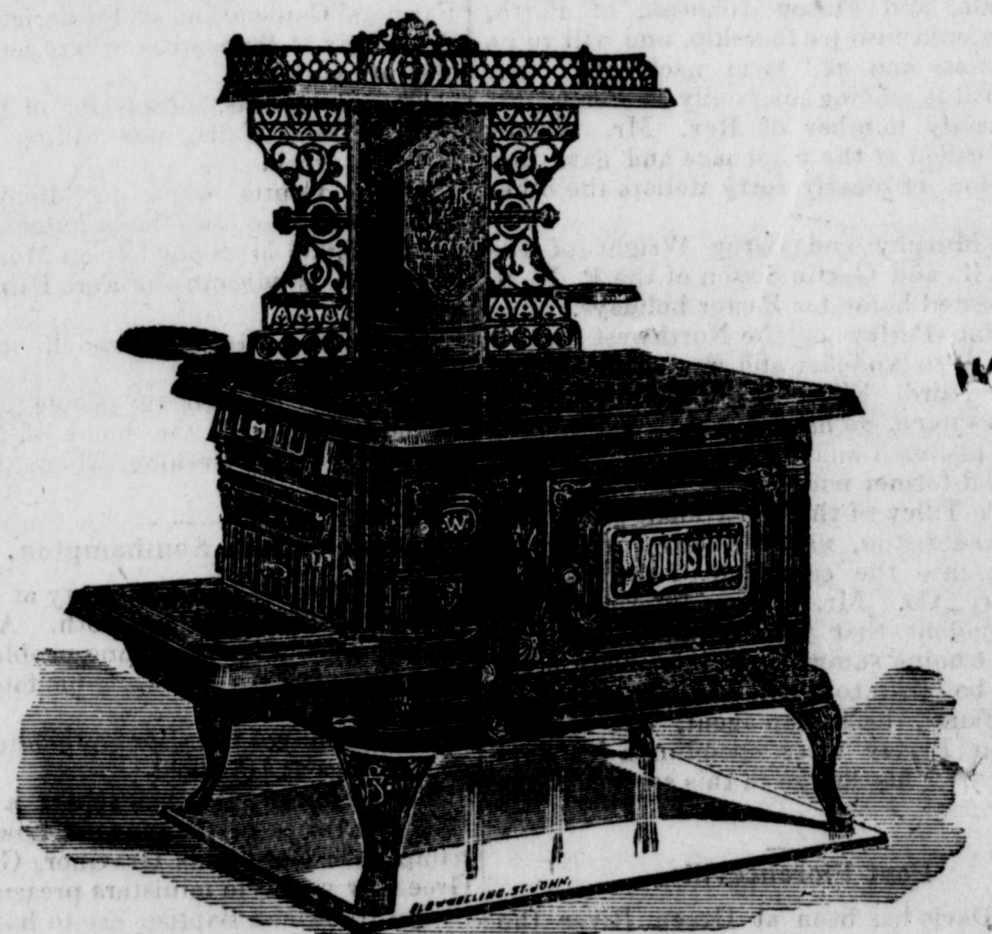
**Comparison of Three
Septennial Periods.**

	New Business	In Force	
1882.....	\$1,413,171	\$2,213,937	
1889.....	2,508,217	9,068,862	
1896.....	3,534,960	17,494,170	
*1903.....	5,884,890	32,625,093	
*Excluding monthly plan.			
	Income	Assets	Net Surplus
1882.....	\$ 81,014	\$ 151,135	\$ 8,430
1889.....	291,741	816,710	71,365
1896.....	641,788	2,515,833	421,546
*1903.....	1,351,364	5,625,801	550,237
*Excluding monthly plan.			
	1903	1902	Increase
Premium Income.....	\$1,132,646.91	\$1,049,632.74	\$82,964.17
Interest Income.....	248,746.78	221,187.47	27,559.31
Insurance Issued.....	5,884,890.00	5,773,905.00	110,985.00
Net Surplus.....	550,236.76	515,044.76	35,192.00

A District Manager wanted for Carleton,
Victoria and Madawaska Counties. Apply to

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
March with less than five cords of hardwood.—J.C.B.

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