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Painless Extraction.  
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Treats all domestic animals. \*Filing and  
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Specialist in diseases of the  
**EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT**  
all the latest novelties in  
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At Millville the 16th and 17th, and  
Pekio 18 and 19th of each month.  
At Centerville Office six days begin-  
ning the 20th of each month  
At Frasers Hotel, Plaster Rock,  
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Agent for New York Life Insur-  
ance Co., Assets \$637,000,000.

**T. C. L. KETCHUM**  
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**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
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Graduate Ontario Veterinary Col-  
lege, Post Graduate Royal Veterinary  
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Address **Houlton, Me.**  
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## FOR SALE.

Several desirable building Lots,  
in the Town of Woodstock, at  
moderate prices.

Apply to **D. M'LEOD VINCE**  
Barrister-at-Law, Woodstock N. B.

**THE STEPHENSON HOUSE.**  
All Modern Improvements.  
Permanent and Transient Boarders.  
**MISS STEPHENSON, Proprietor**  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**BUTTER PAPER**  
**FOR SALE BY**  
**The "Dispatch"**



STRIPED MOHAIR

Silk mohair is among the prettiest  
of the summer fabrics used for sum-  
mer coat suits, and those with stripes  
are exceptionally good looking. This  
one is gray with a black stripe, and  
the braid used for decoration on coat  
and skirt is black silk soutache. One  
could not choose a more serviceable  
gown for travelling than one of this  
sort.

## FOR VALOR

Various Methods by Which Nations  
Reward Great Bravery

As is well known, Britain decorates  
her soldiers with the Victoria Cross  
for conspicuous acts of bravery on the  
field of battle.

But most other countries have simi-  
lar rewards for valor.

France confers her distinctive  
badges in the fairly familiar form of  
the Legion of Honor.

Germany is proud of her Iron Cross;  
while Austria confers her Ancient  
Order of Maria Theresa on her heroes.  
Russia distributes her Cross of St.  
Vladimir sparingly to her gallant sol-  
diers.

Denmark has one of the most illus-  
trious orders of chivalry, the Order  
of the Elephant, which ranks as high  
as our own Order of the Garter.

Sweden has her Noble Order of the  
Seraph, founded in 1220. This order is  
limited to twenty-three natives and  
eight foreigners.

Spain is justly proud of her Order  
of the Golden Fleece, which is, and  
has always been, most sparingly be-  
stowed.

Italy decorates her most heroic  
warriors with her military Medal of  
Merit.

Portugal has the Tower and Sword,  
a very old order.

Sardinia has a medal for distin-  
guished conduct on the field of battle,  
and a special military decoration be-  
sides for deeds of outstanding cour-  
age.

## ADDED MANY ANIMALS

Many improvements have been  
made at Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg,  
and the birds and animals in captivity  
include: two eagles, three swans, six-  
teen pheasants, three beaver, three  
wolves, three buffaloes, four elk, five  
jumping deer, three Angora goats,  
two monkeys and one badger.

## A Silver Fox Skin

A silver fox pelt was purchased at  
Sudbury recently for \$225.

## FEEDING BRAINS

Why Studious Children Always Crave  
Oatmeal

Nature gives oats more organic phos-  
phorus than to any other grain she grows.  
And phosphorus is the brain's main con-  
stituent. Brains can't grow, brains can't  
work without it.

Oats also contain more lecithin—the nerve  
food—than any other grain. They form our  
greatest energy food.

That's why growing children love oat-  
meal. Some instinct within them calls for  
these elements, and woe to the child who  
doesn't get all it wants.

The right oats for food are the rich,  
plump grains. In the choicest oats there  
are but ten pounds to the bushel. In mak-  
ing Quaker Oats these choice grains are se-  
lected by 62 separate siftings.

Quaker Oats—just the cream of the oats  
—costs but one-half cent per dish. One  
dish is worth two dishes of common oat-  
meal. Don't you think it would pay to  
serve your children such oats?

Made in Canada.

## A BIT OF STRATEGY

How the Quaker Succeeded in Getting  
His Money Back

A few years ago, when people were  
excited about a French invasion of  
our shores, a Quaker, residing at Ep-  
ping, in Essex, being afraid, if such  
an event should take place, that he  
might lose his money, thought of the  
following stratagem to save it. He  
decided to hide \$1,000 in Epping For-  
est, but for fear that he might die or  
be killed by the enemy he thought it  
would not be prudent to hide it with-  
out acquainting somebody. Accord-  
ingly, he fixed upon his neighbor, a  
smith, as a proper person to be en-  
trusted with the secret.

They sat out together, and chose a  
spot by the side of a large oak, where  
a hole was soon made and the money  
very carefully deposited; taking great  
care to cover it up with such exact-  
ness that no person travelling by  
chance that way might have any sus-  
picion. They returned home. The  
next morning early the smith went  
and took the money away, not think-  
ing the Quaker would so soon suspect  
his integrity. The Quaker, however,  
paid a visit to the spot where his be-  
loved treasure was deposited, when,  
to his great surprise it was gone.

Suspicion immediately fell upon the  
smith, but, instead of accusing him,  
the Quaker thought of a stratagem to  
get his money back. He informed the  
smith he wished to add another \$250.  
This had the desired effect, for the  
smith immediately went and replaced  
the \$1,000, not only to prevent his  
neighbor from judging him to be the  
thief, but to get the other \$250.

Away they both went together, and  
opening the hole, the Quaker, to his  
great joy, discovered his beloved trea-  
sure. He immediately fell into the  
following ejaculation:

"Ah, my friend, I find thee goest and  
comest; but for fear that thee  
shouldst go and never return, I'll e'en  
take thee home, for I think thee art  
as safe in my house as in Epping For-  
est."

Thus ended the matter, to the no  
small mortification of the smith.

## SCHOOL FOR WATCHMAKERS

A Swiss Must be Fourteen Years of  
Age to Enter

The famous Swiss watch schools are  
said to be the most exacting indus-  
trial institutions in the world. In one  
of the most celebrated of these insti-  
tutions in Geneva, for example, a boy  
must first of all be at least 14 years  
of age in order to enter. After being  
admitted, the student is introduced to  
a wood-turning lathe and put to work  
at turning tool handles. This lasts  
for several weeks, according to the  
beginner's aptitude, and is followed  
by exercises in filing and shaping  
screw-drivers and small tools. In this  
way he learns to make for himself a  
fairly complete set of tools. He next  
learns to make a large wooden pat-  
tern of a watch frame, perhaps a foot  
in diameter, and after learning how  
this frame is to be shaped, he is given  
a ready-cut one of brass of the ordi-  
nary size, in which he is taught to  
drill holes for the wheels and screws.  
Throughout this instruction the mas-  
ter stands over the pupil directing  
him with the greatest care. The pup-  
il is next taught to finish the frame  
so that it will be ready to receive the  
wheels. He is then instructed how  
to make fine tools and to become ex-  
pert in handling them. This com-  
pletes the instruction in the first  
room, and the young watchmaker next  
passes to the department where he is  
taught to fit the stem-winding parts  
and to do fine cutting and filing by  
hand. Later on he learns to make the  
more complex watches which will  
strike the hour, minute, etc., and the  
other delicate mechanisms for which  
the Swiss are famous.—Weekly Tele-  
graph.

## PEARLS OF PRICE

The fact that the 116 pearls com-  
posing the necklace, audaciously  
stolen from a lady's neck in an Edin-  
burgh street the other day, are valued  
at \$32,500, might lead many people to  
look out hoarded heirlooms in the  
hope of obtaining big prices.

But unless kept in dry magnesia,  
pearls quickly deteriorate, and, of  
course, size and perfection of shape  
count for a great deal.

Artificial pearls can now be so per-  
fectly produced, that only an expert  
can tell them from the real; and, still  
more remarkable, even experts have  
mistaken the real for the artificial.

Mr. Streeter, the famous Bond  
Street jeweller, once attended a sale  
where an antique diamond and pearl  
ornament, described as "paste," was  
offered. The bids were small, and he  
had no difficulty in buying it at \$25.  
The diamonds were paste, but the  
pearls were real, and the lucky jewel-  
ler actually sold them for \$2,500.

## PERSIA'S PRICELESS PIPE

The Shah of Persia possesses, per-  
haps, the most valuable pipe in the  
world. It belonged to his uncle, who  
received it from his grandfather. It  
is the Persian official pipe, and is  
smoked only on State occasions.

It is set with rubies and diamonds,  
and is valued at \$50,000. When the  
shah is not using it, it is kept in a  
glass case, and carefully guarded by a  
high court official, whose duties are  
as little onerous as those of a director  
of an arsenal.

The reason for keeping the pipe so  
closely guarded, and in a case, is that  
some years ago a Grand Vizier was  
surprised in the act of removing some  
of the stones with the point of his  
poignard. What happened to the  
Grand Vizier, we are not told.

# WOODSTOCK WOOD-WORKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Doors, Sashes, Blinds, School Desks,**  
**Sheathing, Flooring and House Finish of**  
**all kinds**

We employ a first-class Turner, and make a specialty of Church  
stair and Verandah work. Call and see our stock or write for prices  
before purchasing. All orders promptly attended to.

Just imported, a consignment of No. 1 White Wood.  
Clapboards for sale.

**Hard Pine Flooring and Finish.**

N. B. Telephone No. 68-3.

Union Telephone No. 119



## SPRING TIME IS CHURN TIME

There is no churn  
on the market that has  
so many satisfied users  
as the DAISY.

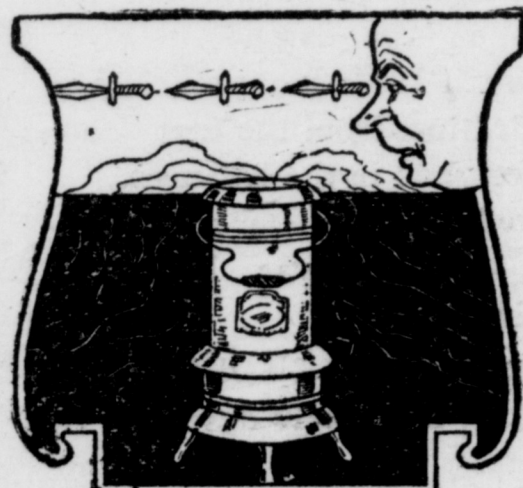
The barrel or the DAISY is made of  
seasoned oak, will not chip or break, keeps  
sweet and clean, runs on steel ball-bearings,  
fitted with cream breakers and easily detach-  
able. The frame is steel, securely braced,  
and has combin-hand and foot drive.

The DAISY CHURN is sold only by

**W. F. Dibblee & Son.**

Wholesale and Retail.

**\*If You Have an Eye to Hardware\***  
**You Had Better See What We Have Here**



Heating stoves are very neces-  
sary articles for the winter and  
here we have a variety of them  
in all sizes. Oil stoves, too, that  
are even handier still. Get your  
winter Hardware now before  
you actually need it. All kinds  
of Hardware in the best qualities  
at lowest prices.

**CLARKE & JOHNSTON.**

Hardware - Connell Street - Woodstock

## LONG THREADS OF ASBESTOS

They are Now Manufactured a Hun-  
dred Yards Long—Discovery of  
Deposits in Canada

All asbestos lands in Canada which  
belong to the Crown can be acquired  
either by purchase or concession or  
may be occupied and worked under a  
mining license. Any person may  
prospect without a license, however.

In 1877 a farmer named Fecteau dis-  
covered deposits of importance, and  
the first real mine began operations  
shortly afterwards. It is said that  
the enterprise was a paying one from  
the start. Seven mines in all were  
opened in the first few years. One  
of these is said to have paid \$24,000  
in one year upon an investment of  
\$6,000.

Asbestos was first mined in Italy,  
and prior to 1880 it was the only  
country that produced it at a com-  
mercial profit. The Italian asbestos  
is very silky in appearance and grey  
to brown in color. Often the fibres  
are several feet in length.

Asbestos upon leaving the cobbing

sheds is sent to the spinning mills in  
bags holding about a hundred pounds.  
Upon its arrival, it is first forecared  
by a machine similar to the saw-tooth  
gin used in cotton mills. This sepa-  
rates the tangled fibres, after which a  
final carding takes place on a regular  
carding machine. When the asbestos  
leaves the carding machine it is  
combed smoothly and the fibres laid  
parallel in a uniform mass. This mass  
is treated in a rotary spinning mach-  
ine.

This first spins it into a coarse yarn,  
and then draws and spins this yarn  
until it becomes fine and quite strong.  
Where a hard, strong thread is re-  
quired for certain fabrics the asbestos  
yarn is put into a doubling and twist-  
ing machine, where two or more of the  
yarn threads are combined. Of course,  
if the asbestos is to be impregnated  
with rubber a smooth, hard-finished  
thread is not desirable.

The spinning of asbestos for a long  
time seemed of great difficulty owing  
to the manner in which the threads  
persisted in slipping past each other.  
Finally it was discovered that under  
the microscope a thread of asbestos  
showed a notched surface, and that  
by means of special twisting the spin-  
ning could be made successful. Now,  
after much experimenting, manufac-  
turers are able to spin a single asbes-  
tos thread of 100 yards in length not  
weighing over an ounce.—India Rub-  
ber World.