POOR COPY

The Carleton Sentinel.

Board of Works Jan 98

SAMUEL & JAMES WATTS,] Our Queen and Constitution. [Editors & Proprietors.

XLIX.—48 WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1897. WHOLE NO.—2704.

FIRE ASSURANCE
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENCY.

The Subscriber has been appointed AGENT for the undermentioned First Class Fire Assurance Co's, viz—

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Net Cash Assets.................. $1,240,391.00
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Losses promptly paid.

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Agent for County of Carleton.

As Police Magistrate, I will collect accounts and Notes to amount of $80 and under without cost
Woodstock, April 2, '87.—14 W. D

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
J. H. OLTS & SON, Props.
South Side Meduxnakik,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THIS house is conveniently situated; has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished; has comfortable bath room, with hot and cold water; electric lights, and all the modern conveniences.—Transient or permanent boarders may be assured of clean beds, a well supplied table and attentive waiters.

Rate, $1.00 per Day. (1y-27

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THIS Popular Hotel is now open for the reception of Guests. The Situation of the house, facing as it does the beautiful King Square, makes it a most desirable place for Visitors and Business Men. It is within a short distance of all parts of the city. Has every accommodation. Electric Cars, from all parts of the Town, pass the house every three minutes.

E. LeROI WILLIS,
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RAYMOND & DOHERTY, Proprietors
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Queen Street, - Fredericton, N. B.
All modern improvements in the several services and conveniences.
FRED. B. COLEMAN, Prop.
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Largest and Finest Dining Hall in the Province Centrally Located Large Sample Rooms Hot and Cold Baths. Telephone. (1y-34)

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(Formerly Vince & Jones.)
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Will Practice in all the Courts of the State Prompt attention given to Collections. Refers to any Bank or leading Merchant in Houlton.
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Resident Surgeon Montreal General Hospital
Year 95-96.
OFFICE—OVER H. V. DALLING'S, MAIN STREET. 23

DR. W. N. HAND,
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: : : Next Methodist Church
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Physician and Surgeon.
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Graduate of Pennsylvania Dental College. All improvements, including Crown and Bridge work. Painless extracting.
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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
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A. J. LEE,
Merchant Tailor,
HAS constantly on hand a Full Assortment of Seasonable Goods for Customers to select from. Best workmanship guaranteed.
All orders for Clothing filled promptly and at satisfactory prices
CENTREVILLE, N. B.
December, 1895—6m-52.

CARLETON CO. F. & D. ASSOCIATION.

With the Farmers at Debec.

The meeting of the Carleton Co Farmers and Dairymen's Association held at Debec, in Henderson's Hall, on the evening of the 10th, was attended by a large and interested number of the farmers and others of that section.

The officers and other members of the Executive were President Lee Raymond, secretary S Watts, Parish Vice Presidents J Y Flemming, E Slipp, S Peabody.

Among the others in attendance were Dairy Commissioner T A Peters, O L Smith M P P, James Good, C P Bull, Charles Carman, Alex Kirkpatrick, J B Grant, W V Benn, Mr Henderson, Robert Kirkpatrick, Frank Tilley, C W Dickinson, Joseph Merrithew, H B Smith.

The President, on taking the chair, explained the nature of the organization which had been formed three years ago at Hartland; its organization was on the same general lines as the Provincial Association. It had been suggested to him, and indeed he had already come to the conclusion, that the people of Debec, where there was a flourishing agricultural society in existence, and where the residents were mostly practical farmers, who had shown themselves well advanced in all that pertained to advanced agriculture, would be glad to have a meeting where there could be an interchange of views and experiences with regard to matters in which they were mutually interested

This county organization had not done as much work this year as formerly and he explained that the intention to hold a mid-summer meeting at East Florenceville which it had been decided to have on Jubilee celebration day, when the people of the county might assemble and, while attending to the business proper of the organization and discuss matters relevant thereto, give expression to their sentiments of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen. He pointed out the reasons why that plan had fallen through, because the people of Woodstock wished to have a town celebration, and referred to the excellent celebration which was held at East Florenceville in honor of the Queen's Jubilee.

He had consulted the President of the Debec Agricultural Society before calling the present meeting and was pleased to meet so large and representative a gathering.

It was expected that Mr John McLauchlan of Glassville would be here and read a paper on the "Stable management of cattle," an important subject which would have been a basis for general discussion. Mr McLauchlan unfortunately was not present, but as the deputy commissioner for agriculture had kindly came up from Fredericton to attend and as there were present so many other gentlemen who would doubtless assist, he felt confident that the time at their disposal would be well spent.

Minutes of last annual meeting were read and approved and the following business was transacted:—

On motion of V P Slipp, seconded by V P Peabody—Resolved that the annual meeting of this Association be held at Jacksonville on the first Tuesday in December at 1 p. m.

Four additional names were added to the roll of membership.

The President introduced Mr T A Peters, Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture who said that it was expected and hoped by the Government that the creating of an independent department for Agriculture in this Province would be a great benefit to the farmers.

A department devoting its whole time and energy to the advancement of Agriculture, if sustained as it should be by the farmers themselves, with their advice and suggestions, as to the best manner of helping forward the work could not be anything but advantageous. Agricultural societies, Dairy associations and individual farmers would always find him ready and willing to answer all correspondence and assist in any way possible

As he understood it the subject for discussion was the Stable Management of Cattle. He would say that preparative management should begin as soon as the pastures get short. From the latter part of August until the cows go to the stable for winter, was the hardest time to keep up the flow of milk Unless some kind of green fodder is provided to feed at nights, after the pasture gets short and dry, the cows will shrink in milk badly, and having done so, no amount of after feeding will bring them up again till they again come fresh. A small field of oats and pease is about the best for first feeding After that the corn will do to cut and feed green till frost comes. If you do not have a silo corn can be cut just before frost comes and stooked up in field It will then require to be cut before feeding, as when the stalks get dry, cattle will not eat up clean A little grain feed on the cut corn at this time will be money well invested. In Ontario a good deal of millet is grown for feeding green in the fall, and if cut before it gets too ripe, makes a good hay.

Cows are creatures of habit and should be fed and watered at the same hours each day. He had tried the experiment of feeding twice and three times each day and could see very little difference in results, only that farmers should begin in the fall the way they intended to continue during the winter; never feed twice one day and three times the next. If you have been in the habit of feeding three times and miss the noon feed you will find your cows uneasy and a shortage in milk He was a great believer in the silo filled with what is known as the Robertson Mixture, viz., grow the largest variety of corn that will mature its ears fit to roast, plant in same drills English horse beans and grow in separate field the Mamouth sun flower Cut corn, beans and the heads of sun flowers all together in silo When feeding this mixture he found his cows' milk better then when feeding hay and grain. On most highland farms it is a problem to get enough winter feed to keep enough stock to keep up the fertility of the farm. By growing a few acres of corn and using the silo is the nearest solution of this difficulty he knew of. It was no trouble to grow fifteen tons (green weight) to the acre and they could readily see that in this way they could keep a much larger stock. This means more manure and a gradual building up of the fertility of the farm.

It was better to water twice a day. When water was cold in winter cows if only watered once, are apt to drink so much that it gives them chills. When they saw a cow shivering after drinking it was done at the expense of both feed and milk Do not, he said, leave your cows out doors in cold weather any longer than is necessary for watering. He often saw cows standing around outside from 9 a. m. till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but never yet saw much milk being got from cows handled in that way.

The stables should be comfortably warm, well lighted and well ventilated; the temperature should be even, not too warm, just so as not to freeze.

He spoke of the advantage of having a field in clover which cut when 6 or 7 inches high, was great food for cattle

He expressed his pleasure at being present and meeting so many farmers; he came there not to make a speech but to assist as best he could and swap ideas with them. It was important to have their farmers talk; it stimulated farmers to think for themselves He had been pleased to learn by a letter from the secretary of the Debec Agricultural Society that it had a membership of 134; this was a good showing for a new society. He reminded them that they had got the Government grant last fall in advance.

In answer to a question by the president if he was favorable to silos.

Mr Peters said he had, to the present year, been continually using silos. He had used Southern corn which grew very high, and cattle did not like it, and had substituted Compton's early corn which grew about 9 feet high; he found that English horse beans, sunflowers and corn cut all together from the silo, was better feed than hay and grain. He mentioned that in 100 acres of land where 6 head of cattle were formerly fed now 40 head and 2 horses were sustained.

Mr E Slipp was called for. He said it was quite unexpected that he was called upon to speak.

He had come to the meeting as he was always pleased to be among his brother farmers. He had been farming all his life and found that, as yet, he had not got far along as regarded a thorough acquaintance with its theories and practices; he had much yet to learn.

As to stable management of stock the plan he followed was not based on any particular theory; it was entirely practical.

He tried to take good care of his cattle and have them well housed and fed; he kept them housed in winter all the time day and night; fed them three times a day, or hay and shorts, or oftener if the food happened to be poor, and found his cattle did well. He could not have his cows milked as regularly as desirable as they had to milk very early and very late so as to get it in proper season to the factory. He preferred to water his cattle twice a day; sometimes he bought cattle that had been used to being watered only once a day and these did not like to drink twice until they became accustomed to it. When the weather was very fine he let his cattle out for a little while in day time.

Down to the last year or two he had been in the habit of raising considerable pork but prices got so low that he did not think it profitable. Formerly good fat hogs brought a good price but now it is bones not fat that is wanted and he found it hard to conform to the changed state of things

He cooked his pig feed and never let it sour; he used cooked potatoes mixed with scalded meal; had known hogs to be fattened on dry feed but the pork did not stand the test with that from cooked feed which kept up the animal heat which was important especially in cold weather.

He used to raise horses and found it an easy way to make money, but that business seemed played out, although he noticed in some of the papers the statement that now was just the time to raise horses; he did not think so.

As to the herd of cattle he liked the Short horns best, altho' for dairy purposes Jerseys and, perhaps, Guernseys were good, shorthorns would take rough food and made the best cattle; taken with other breeds, all fed the same, the shorthorns would make the best showing. Of course with shorthorns as with all other breeds there would be some good and some poor milkers Holsteins were not too well liked in his neighborhood.

Of sheep, but few were raised to what there used to be; formerly they were raised generally and in large flocks, but of late years, owing to low prices and destruction by dogs, they were not profitable. A dog had killed some of his best sheep, and the same dog had, in the neighborhood, killed sheep for a fortnight. He would like to have a law passed, imposing a tax of $2 on every dog, with no option of County Council, requiring that every dog should have a collar with the name of its owner and that they (dogs, not the owners) should be kept up at night.

Mr Peters, speaking from his own experience, must defend the Holsteins out of which more money could be made than any other breed. He was understood to say he had one cow which had given, by record, 88 pounds of milk per day; the milk was not so rich as that from Jerseys but there was more of it; the average quality of the milk was about the same as that from Ayrshires. Results of test with Babcock tester of Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jersey milk showed that Holsteins stood at top in credit for amount of butter fat per day; this was in Toronto where he had found different strains of Short Horns for sale, some of them only good for beef.

In Ontario, the farmers in each locality raised special breeds of sheep so that buyers could get a carload of any particular kind from a farmer, suitable for market at particular seasons and the same system should be pursued here.

J F Tilley, dairy superintendent, was called upon, and said that he was pleased to meet the people of Debec, and was glad that they took such a lively interest in agricultural matters. The subject for discussion was one of vital importance to the dairy industry and one that could not be overlooked if we expected to be successful dairymen. A cow, he said, may be well fed through the summer and fall, but if their stable management was not good, the milk supply would be diverted. A stable should be warm, light and properly ventilated, but he thought that most of the stables had rather too much ventilation. He then related how stock was cared for at the College barn at Guelph, and said that the better the feed and care, the more profit, but of course a cow could be fed beyond a profitable line, for she was capable of producing just so much milk, and, if fed beyond this point, she would produce flesh at the expense of milk. These things, he said, should be closely watched There were cows in the dairy stable, at Guelph, producing all the way from 5400 lbs of milk to 10,090 lbs during the year, and they were fed on a ration consisting of 40 lbs of ensilage, 5 lbs hay or cut straw, from 6 to 8 lbs short feed and some roots, and he believed that if cows in our own province were fed a similar ration and were properly cared for, they would produce as much milk as the cows in any other part of the world. He thought that our farmers were paying too much attention to the so-called general purpose animal and strongly advised them to either select one type of animal or the other, either the dairy or beef animal. If they thought that there were more money to be made in making beef, they should select the Shorthorn or Hereford, or some other beef breed, but if they got the general purpose animal they could neither produce milk nor beef at a profit, for if they fed them for milk production they would make expensive beef. He said that many farmers thought that there was no money to be made keeping stock, and he thought that the reason could be attributed to the fact that their stock was not properly fed and cared for during the year. He then took for an example 20 dairy cows, and had figured out a ration and its cost which was as follows:—

Twenty cows if fed on the following ration and received proper care would produce per cow, at least, 5000 lbs milk, at 10c per cwt,

Twenty cows if fed on the following ration and received proper care would produce per cow, at least, 5000 lbs milk, at 10c per cwt,		$35 00
If made into cheese there would be 4,500 lbs whey at 10c per cwt.,		4 50
Making a total of,		$39 50
To produce this milk would require Four tons ensilage at $1.75 per ton,	$7 00	
Twenty seven bus buckwheat and oats at 20c per bus.,	5 40	
Pasture six months,	6 00	18 40
Leaving net profit per cow of,		21 10
And for 20 cows a profit per year of,		$422 00

(This ration would be for one cow for one year.)

The fertilizer made would offset the cost of labor. Then beside making a large profit on the cows, the land would be kept in much better condition. He spoke strongly against the use of turnips for milch cows, stating that while they were an excellent milk producing food they greatly deteriorated the value of the milk, by the flavor they produced, which would be carried from the milk into either cheese or butter.

O L Smith, M P P, responding to a call, apologized for being a little late in arriving and regretted not to have heard the address of Mr Peters, but felt that the province could be congratulated on having a live up-to-date farmer as deputy commissioner of agriculture, and believed his influence would be the cause of much improvement in the near future. The present discussion, so far as he had heard it, had been on the best breeds and way of feeding. If situated near a cheese or butter factory, or in the locality of a city or large town, he would advise the keeping of dairy animals. On the other hand, if help was scarce and none of those advantages available he would prefer the beef breeds. We are, he said, away behind the time as regards the raising of beef. As far west as Guelph, Ont, he had been informed that butchers from St John and Halifax visited them regularly and bought large numbers of beef animals. Why do they not come to Carleton county? simply because our supply is so small and the quality inferior. Every parish in Carleton county ought to have a dozen Pure Bred Durham or Hereford bulls, and every small locality ought to be able to ship carloads of beef cattle every year. They might ask how was this to be done? Simply by changing our mode of farming and raising different kinds of crops. He believed the average quantity of hay per acre in Carleton county this year would not exceed ¾ of a ton per acre; at the market price, would be about $4 50 per acre; while land in turnips could be made to produce 1000 bushels per acre; these could be fed to the stock, and he had fed them to his cows, for years, with no bad results so far as he knew. The ordinary farmer in Ontario tried to raise from 10 to 20 acres of turnips; in fact many of the best farmers there wintered their stock on turnips, corn and straw chopped up and mixed together. Others whose land were not well adapted for corn, replaced it with clover. He had great faith in clover. Nothing they could raise was of so much benefit to the soil; one could get a better crop of timothy, after taking two heavy crops of clover from the land, than if no clover had been sown. He referred to the importation of stock; congratulated the farmers of Debec in having some good specimens of the Herefords and Durhams. They should endeavor to raise more thoroughbreds, keeping the breeds pure and, if this was done all over the province, it would prevent the necessity of importing from abroad.

Mr Peters was understood to say that last year, by accurate account kept, the average production per cow for the year was $63.18. He spoke favorably of rough buckwheat bran, cotton seed meal mixed with damp hay, as being good feed.

Mr C P Bull said that for 30 years he had fed turnips to his cattle, after milking, and had heard no complaints from those to whom he had sold butter of its having a turnip flavor.

Mr J B Grant had some words to offer on the turnip question. He could raise turnips that would taste the milk and butter and he could raise those that would not. It depended upon the variety and mode of culture. They should be planted very early and be left in the ground late, even till frozen, and they would come out all right without any strong taste. His wife differered from him and disliked the use of turnips for cattle and was very sensitive in the matter Some cattle would be more affected by what they ate than others; he had cattle stray into the woods and there eat something that would taste their milk. He was no hand for milk himself; only made butter for home use; he was all for beef and most of the turnips he raised were for market. He kept his cattle comfortable and fed them well on turnips, oats and pease and thought oats and pease better than corn but preferred turnips to either. There was much uncertainty about raising corn, and cattle did not like it after it was touched by frost. He fed his late turnips, tops and all. Referring to his turnip crop this season he had some of which ten filled a barrel; he recommended the Mamoth purple top, which should yield 300 barrels to the acre; he sowed in drills and for the fly used land plaster and Paris green; as a fertiliser used ashes and salt, 4 bushels of ashes to 1 sack of salt, which gave best results; this would cost about $2 75, while a barrel of the best fertiliser on sale would cost $4.

He was interested in getting good stock for beef while he liked to see the cheese factory prosper, but other farmers gave their attention to furnishing milk His difficulty was in securing stock for beef worth feeding. He told of a man who came from St John, about the time the first shipment was being made from there for England, at a time when ordinary prices were from 3½ to 4 cents per pound; the man looked at a pair of oxen he had and offered him at once 7 cents per pound for them, estimated weight 850 pounds. That encouraged him; last week, he was understood to say, he sold some cattle on estimated weight at 5 cents; these he began fattening on 12th of October. He appeared to think there was money in feeding cattle for beef if they were of good stock that would fatten quickly.

Mr Peters asked if land plaster without Paris green would not prevent ravages of the turnip fly? For applying the remedy he recommended a muslin bag tied to the end of a stick, another stick being used to tap the first one with.

Mr Tilley maintained that he was right in condemning the feed of turnips to milch cows; the conclusion of expert judges at Guelph college, was that turnips flavored the milk and butter. They were good flesh producers.

Mr Peters concurred in opinion with Mr Tilley.

Mr Peters called attention to an agitation recently started at St John having in view the starting of a pork factory there. The promoters required, before starting, to be assurred, of getting in the Maritime provinces 25,000 hogs per year to weigh from 150 to 200 pounds, from 4 to 6 months old for which 6 cents per pound would be paid. The agricultural societies would shortly receive a circular on the subject.

President Raymond said there was, he was glad to find, a strong feeling growing among our people in the matter of sending abroad our raw products to be brought back manufactured. The impression was now prevailing that we should export our productions in a finished state The Pure Food Company recently established in Woodstock had been engaged, following the lines first indicated, in putting up various vegetables and fruits for market, with thus far a measure of success, their goods being highly commended. That company had in mind, in order to keep in employment their hands, entering upon the business of pork packing.

Mr Joseph Merithew was called for and said the discussion this evening had taken a wide range; from stable care of cattle to raising turnips; however they would all be benefitted by what they had heard. It was of first importance that farmers should often meet together for mutual information and advice and exchange of experience. Ontario was an older province and its farmers were in advance of ours and this was largely because the farmers there were more alive to there own interests. In 1885 there were held in Ontario 12 farmers meetings at which there was an aggregate attendance of 2000; last year there was held 500 meetings with an attendance of 125,000. New Brunswick farmers should follow the example set them in Ontario and similar results would follow. If the farmers of New Brunswick and of Carleton County did not change their methods they must go to the wall. He deprecated the system so generally indulged in by farmers of sending away their hay pressed, from the farms, instead of using it at home feeding more cattle and thus turning their produce into money while preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil.

The land in Richmond was not adapted for corn raising; it was better adapted for turnips, as a consequence silos were not a profitable investment there. They could raise good beef. A good flow of milk could be secured without hay; but hay, turnips and meal was a good feed. After such feed he had supplied people in St John and Woodstock with butter and had heard no complaint about the taste, but doubtless to prevent a taste the turnips must be mixed with other food. Turnips were good, properly used, and were a most profitable crop almost every year they yielded so abundantly. He said, again, to be prosperous they must put their produce into cattle and not send the material for getting back and preserving the fertility of their soil out of the county in the shape of pressed hay.

Mr O L Smith was understood to say that Mr McCrea knew of cases where for large animals five bushels of turnips a day to each animal to secure good returns in beef, was fed.

Mr Stephen Peabody said the subjects discussed were varied but all important. He kept a few cows for milk; mixed herds—Shorthorns and Durhams; he raised his own cows. As to stable management this should begin with the calf which should be continually handled and rubbed especially about the bag and then when it became a cow it was ready to stand to be milked; he never had a kicking cow. Calves should be well fed, taken up early and kept in of nights. In summer he let his cows lie out in the yard; fed them for first feed pease and oats, the rest they would get in the field; in summer they were not stalled; in the fall they were kept in, not allowed to lie on the cold ground; the feed then was hay, mashed feed and a few turnips and some straw; he watered three times a day at 9 o clock, noon and about 4. In reply to a question by Mr C W Dickinson, Mr Peabody said his stall floors were raised about six inches with a little drop; he used stanchions, not chains; some cows would get dirty, some keep clean.

Mr Peters approved of Mr Peabody's plan as to floor. The swinging stanchion was the best. The best ventilation besides windows opened in the day time was a ventilator starting within a foot of the floor and going up through the building.

The president remarked that it was hoped by the association to hold meetings this winter in all the parishes of the county especially where there are agricultural societies.

Mr O L Smith referring to a county show remarked that the one formerly held was a credit to the county and it was desired to hold another one next fall. To have such a show and ensure its success, the sympathy and aid of the farmers there present and of the farmers of the county generally was necessary. Practical aid must be given by preparing for exhibits at the show; they wanted the entire county interested so that the proposed exhibition would be an additional proof that Carleton was the finest county in the province. He had been struck on his recent visit to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario at the attitude of the people regarding these exhibitions. At Montreal the people seemed to be quite indifferent about the exhibitions held there, while in Toronto everybody talked about and took an interest in the magnificent show held in that city. They were proud of it and justly so. They had exhibition grounds of 110 acres with grand buildings and it was acknowledged to be the best exhibition of the kind ever held on the continent; he was proud to know that one of the provinces of our own Dominion should make such a record

They must have a grand show in this county next fall; he believed they could get a government grant of $500 or $1000 if the co operation of all the agricultural societies in the county was given. They would hold meetings, to stir the people up in this matter, with every society in the county this winter.

President Raymond agreed with the idea advanced by Mr Smith that it was very poor policy for the farmers of any one district to handle so many different kinds of cattle They should agree upon say two or three of the breeds best suited for their purposes. The other system was only a waste of energy. Another unfortunate instance of lack of cooperation was the want of united action in the support of our cheese and butter factories.

On motion of Mr Good, seconded by Mr Peters, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr Henderson for the use of his hall and to the people of Debec for their courtesies.

God Save the Queen was sung and the meeting adjourned.

Now-a-days nearly every woman rides a bicycle. The majority of these who do not, have failed to compass its difficulties because of nervousness. Many women after taking innumerable lessons, and trying vainly to conquor the wheel for weeks, have finally given it up as a hopeless task for this one reason.

In nearly every instance severe nervousness in women may be traced to weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs distinctly feminine. No other class of disorders so torture a woman's nerves or break them down so quickly and effectually. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all troubles of this description. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the indispositions that precede maternity and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, nervous invalids into strong, healthy, nerve-steady women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not offer a substitute.

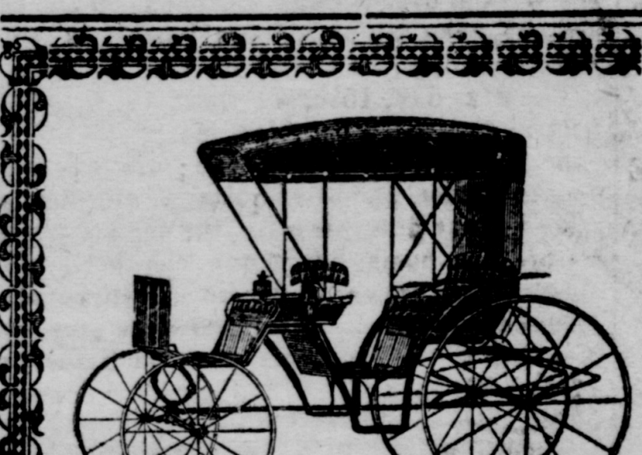
"My wife was troubled with 'female weakness' for several years," writes James Caswell, Esq., of Ocheltree, Johnson Co., Kans., (P. O. Box 61). "She had bearing-down pains and pain in back. Her periods were irregular, she would have fainting spells, the best doctors did her no good. By the time my wife had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' she was completely cured. No more pain. Her monthly periods are regular, she is stout and strong. When she commenced taking your medicines she weighed about 125 pounds—now she weighs 160 pounds."

Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser; —Cloth binding 50 cents. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

TO BE SAFE, INSURE WITH
THE TEMPERANCE & GENERAL LIFE AS'CE CO.
HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO.
HON. G. W. ROSS, Pres.;
HON. S. H. BLAKE, } Vice
ROBT. McLEAN, } Pres.
H. SUTHERLAND, Manager

The character of our Investments may be judged by the fact that we had not *a dollar of interest overdue at close of either* 1894, 1895 and 1896.
DEATH CLAIMS promptly paid.
ACTUAL RESULTS Exceed Estimates.
Policies on all Approved Plans.

T. A. LINDSAY, Special Agent, Woodstock, N. B.
E. R. MACHUM, Maritime Manager, St. John, N. B.



CAN'T YOU SEE
THAT you Farmers and Citizens generally will find it to your advantage to call at
: C. ESTEY'S :
Establishment and inspect his Stock of
DRIVING CARRIAGES,
Open and Top, Bangor Buggies; Road, Side Bar and Side Spring Waggons, in FINEST STYLE of modern finish. As regards material, of the best; in Workmanship, Painting, Upholstering, Trimming, &c, NOT SURPASSED anywhere; and warranted for 4 years.
FARM WAGGONS—HIGH AND LOW,
On hand and made to order. HORSE SHOEING; GENERAL BLACKSMITH WORK and REPAIRING attended to well and promptly.
Don't You Forget
C. ESTEY, - - - - QUEEN STREET,
NEXT TO QUEEN HOTEL.
Woodstock, May 12, 1896.

THE WOODSTOCK
Woodworking Co., LTD.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CHURCH PEWS, SCHOOL DESKS, SHEATHING, SHOP FRONTS,
DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING,
And Every Variety of Finish or Houses and Churches.
WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS. INCREASED FACILITIES.
Shingles and Clapboards for Sale. 28

Of all the nerve-tonics—bromos, celeries or nervines—your doctor will tell you that the Hypophosphites are best understood. So thoroughly related is the nervous system to disease that some physicians prescribe Hypophosphites alone in the early stages of Consumption. Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil, emulsified, with the Hypophosphites, happily blended. The result of its use is greater strength and activity of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

Let us send you a book all about it. Sent free.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD

Awaits with pleasant expectation the arrival of each new number of
Outing
(*The foremost publication devoted to all that is genteel and wholesome in sport.*)
because every member knows that it will be brimful of entertainment.
If You Enjoy being outdoors you will cherish the companionship of OUTING.
If You dedicate your recreation hours to *Cycling, Hunting, Fishing, Athletics, Canoeing, Yachting, Tennis, Foot Ball, Polo, Golf, Cricket*, or any of the health-giving outdoor pastimes, OUTING will keep you abreast of the leading events the world over.
Busy Folks will find it freighted with stirring and at the same time restful reading, and can, with a copy in hand, enjoy a veritable *change of air*, can visit unfamiliar spots and can revive pleasant memories of past holidays agreeably spent.
In the World of College Sports keeps alumni and undergraduates informed of the doings in the college world.
The Record Department chronicles the doings of the month and is an encyclopædia of all the Sports and Pastimes.
The Illustrations of Sporting Scenes are always artistic and form a valuable collection for the sportsman.
Its atmosphere is always fresh and wholesome and ladened with the essence of the woods, fields and streams.
Send a 2 cent stamp for a specimen copy.
The Outing Publishing Co.,
239 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore throat, etc.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

HUMPHREYS'
CURES
No. 1 Fever, Congestion.
No. 2 Worms.
No. 3 Infants' Diseases.
No. 4 Diarrhea.
No. 7 Coughs & Colds.
No. 9 Headache.
No. 10 Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
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No. 12 Leuchorrea.
No. 13 Croup.
No. 14 Skin Diseases.
No. 15 Rheumatism.
No. 19 Catarrh.
No. 27 Kidney Diseases.
No. 34 Sore Throat.
No. 77 Grip & Hay Fever.
Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25cts., 50cts. or $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

½ SAVE Your Fuel
By using THE ROCHESTER (stove pipe) RADIATOR with its 120 CROSS TUBES where 4866 sq. in. of iron get intensely hot, thus making One stove or furnace do the work of Two.
"No invention of recent years will do so much for domestic economy and comfort."
—*Scientific American.*
FOR SALE BY
C. W. CONNELL, WOODSTOCK, N. B.
Drop a postal for circulars.
Oct. 19, 1897.—2m-43.

ONE OF THE
Familiar sights in the UNITED STATES is
THE BELL CIGAR.
Smoked by all good judges of the weed.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUSINESS STAND, in the thriving Settlement of Windsor, Carleton County. Ten miles from Hartland, comprising a Snug Dwelling House and Small Store, with ¼ Acre Land, the same being the Premises occupied by the late George L Marsh.

For Particulars enquire of
CHARLES B. SNOW,
20-tf. Woodstock, N. B.

NOTICE.

ALL BILLS due the firm of DRS. COLTER & HAND, between April 1891 and April 1895, if not paid before September 1st, 1897, will be left for collection

DRS. COLTER & HAND.
Woodstock, July 20, 1897.—tf-30.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

The C. P. R.

To a St John newspaper man the other day Mr. H. P. Timmerman said:

We were in pretty good shape last winter, for handling business, but this winter, as far as transport goes, we will be in a position to handle a greater amount of freight than ever before. We are, he said, making large additions in siding not only on the west side, but all along the line; even in Maine, where trains are required to cross. Among the principal additions of siding mentioned were about 1,000 feet at Spurr Cove crossing, 2,000 feet at Bay Shore, and in west St. John in the vicinity of a mile. Additions were also being made, he said, to locomotive requirement. From the Baldwin locomotive works four large new compound locomotives have been received for use in Maine and more have been ordered to be delivered as required. These locomotives are of the very latest and newest type. The principle of the triple expansion marine engine is applied and the power and efficiency of the locomotive is increased, while an economy in fuel consumption is effected. The repairs to the division during the summer include the laying of 17 miles of heavy steel rails on the main line. About 100 miles of track has been ballasted, of which 60 miles is on the main line. Many structures on the line have been re-built, wooden trestles having been removed and structures of stone and steel substituted. From what Mr. Timmerman said it can easily be seen that the C. P. R. have made preparations for a large business here this winter.

HEAD A MASS OF SCABS
COULDN'T GO NEAR THE STOVE.
Treated by Different Doctors.
CURED BY DR. CHASE.

The most intractable and distressing skin diseases which defy all manner of treatment—even the best medical skill—are readily cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

MRS. JOS. QUERIN, hotelkeeper's wife, at Ethel, Ont., was troubled with Eczema of the Head and Face for about 9 years, and was so bad at times she could not go near the hot stove to do her cooking. Her head was one mass of scabs, and although she treated with doctors it kept getting worse. On hearing of Dr. Chase's Ointment, she got some, and was delighted to find the first application do her good. She used two more boxes of the Ointment, is now free from disease, can do her own cooking, and would not begrudge $200 for the good it has done her.

Price 60 cents a box, at all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

BLANKS Of all kinds can be had at the Sentinel Office, cheap.

W. C. T. U. Corner.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U is held in GRAHAM'S HALL, each THURSDAY afternoon, at three o'clock All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

The Saloon Must Go.

The saloon must go, or law will go.

The saloon lives by law, and by law it must die.

Vice is to be prohibited, let the difficulties in executing the law be what they may.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The saloon is the high school of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The school-room is ennobling; the barroom is ignobling.

Nothing noble is born of the liquor traffic. *John G. Holland.*

Pulverize the rum power and you empty prisons and police stations.

Under the malign influence of the saloon in municipal affairs, demagogues leap into power, and subordinate public good to the management of the criminal classes.

Saloon-rule in large cities is making government a farce and a failure.

As the saloon in politics outlaws moral men, will not moral men outlaw the saloon?

The case stated.—The argument for No. License may be concisely stated in four propositions.

1. The business interests of our country demand the suppression of their worst foe—the saloon.

2. The interests of Canadian homes demand the suppression of their worst foe—the saloon.

3. The political liberty of our country demands the suppression of its worst foe—the saloon.

4. The conscience of the country demands that the attitude of government toward the foe of business, home and liberty, should be one of uncompromising hostility.

The day is coming when the Canadian people will look back to these saloon days as the darkest page in national annals.

Vote Prohibition!

Hard Times.

It is strange that in the richest country in the world, the cry of hard times is so general. Over production is given as the cause. Under consumption, however, is the more accurate reason. If the people's money were spent for staple and honest productions, it would set the forces of factories and farms and mines and commerce so actively at work that labor and capital would breathe freer. This under-consumption has its tap-root in the expenditures of the masses for intoxicants. The subject is one of such financial proportions that all involved in both tariff and silver questions combined does not equal one-fourth of this every year.

Drop the stupendous sum of the nation's liquor bill from the amounts that should be coursing through healthy channels of commercial and industrial operations, and you will see what is the chief cause of stagnation in the legitimate and equitable business of this country.

This point is plausibly answered by saying, "The money spent for intoxicants is thus put in active circulation, and so prevents, instead of creates "hard times." The answer is more plausible than accurate. The pickpocket takes one hundred dollars from the pocket of an honest man who is going home at night; that money is put in circulation. But it is circulating in dens of shame and crime. The next day it would have been circulating among working men for their wages, or the merchant for dry-goods instead of "wet goods." It is transferred from healthy to unhealthy circulation, and harms instead of helps the true interest of labor and capital. Consequently it would have been better for labor and capital if that one hundred dollars had been sunk "where the sea is deepest." That one hundred dollars is a type of money worse than sunk in retail trade in intoxicants.—*Selected.*

Local & Foreign Items.

Statistics from India show that last year there were 1,183 deaths from snake bites and 291 people killed by tigers and other wild animals.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The great distillery of Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, has been closed for a year and, probably, for two years, the stock of whiskey on hand being so large. This may indicate that there is less whiskey drank in Canada than formerly.

The statements of those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the great merit of this medicine. Get only Hood's.

A young man in Boston has, it is said, engraved the Lord's Prayer on a pin head.

The Best Cough Cure
Is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure, Sold by Garden Bros.

At a fire in Glasgow, Scotland, last month, in one establishment, some 14,000 casks of liquors were destroyed; in another, thousands of casks of whiskey and in adjoining premises large quantities of spirits. It is said much of the water thrown on by the firemen got mixed with the whiskey and the toddy was three feet deep.

Consumption Can Be Cured
By the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease. Sold by Garden Bros.

Chicago has spent for street payments in eight years the enormous sum of $32,235,730 83.

Piles, Piles! Itching Piles!
SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.—SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and, in most cases, removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail for 50 cents. Dr Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co, Montreal, wholesale agents.

The United States, last fiscal year, paid $139,947,717 to 976,014 soldiers of the war of secession, though it is 32 years since the conflict ended.

Pills Do Not Cure,
Pills do not *cure* constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels. Sold by Garden Bros.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in cows

Russia's population has increased during the last 100 years a fraction less than 1,000,000 annually.

Nerves On Edge.
I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy. Sold by Garden Bros.
MRS. E. B. WORDEN.

The Earl of Harrington has started business in Whitehall, London, as a cheesemonger.

AT SUFFERERS' SHRINE.
Thousands of Pilgrims Almost Miraculously Healed by South American Nervine.

"For years I was distressed with Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Physicians and remedies could give me but temporary relief until South American Nervine was recommended to me. I procured a bottle and got great relief from the first few doses. The swelling and soreness in my stomach rapidly disappeared and in a very short time I was absolutely cured. It has brought robust health"
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
Sold by Garden Bros. Arnprior, Ont

E P Coffin, of Skowhegan, Maine, a lawyer of reputed brilliancy, committed suicide by taking morphine at the Quincy House, Boston, Nov 18. Coffin's accounts as treasurer of the Maine High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters are said to be $3,000 short.

ONE HONEST MAN.
Dear Editor.—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially, I will mail, in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunken parts, I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. I promise you perfect secrecy. Address with stamp, WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies, P.O. Box 59, St. Henri, Que.

There are twenty-seven steamers now at Philadelphia, or under charter to load grain for European ports. These steamers will carry an aggregate of 3,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat. So far, this year the shipments of corn have aggregated nearly 22,000,000 bushels as against less than 7,000,000 in 1896, and of wheat 3,993,889 bushels compared with 3,840,616 last year. The export petroleum trade was also unusually heavy. The shipments for 1897 were 321,932,047 gallons, as against 276,112,659 last year, a gain of over 45,000,000 gallons.