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+ Adds

Comfort in the Work to Cleanliness in the Linen.

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the Cares of Washing Day from the Housewife's busy life.

x Multiplies

by two the Life of the articles washed.

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by two the Hours of labour.

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Lever Brothers Limited,
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Houlton Business College

Shorthand and Commercial Courses.

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NO PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

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HARTLAND DEPARTMENTAL STORE

J. T. G. CARR, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

General Merchandise

IN THE VILLAGE.
Goods bought right and sold on reasonable terms.
Heavy DIRECT IMPORTATIONS just received.
Goods as represented or money refunded.
Last year's Furniture Business was the largest in our experience. We hope to go "one better" this year.
Call and see us.

Hartland. J. T. G. CARR.
(15)

Wanted to Buy

A LOT OF

GOOD WHEAT

Must be clear from Buckwheat and well cleaned, for which Cash will be paid.

FOR SALE, CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, Also Bran, Shorts Chop Feed.

J. M. FRIPP.

Woodstock, May 13, 1901.-14-20.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 51 per box; No. 2, 30 degrees stronger, 65 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 5-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. For Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Woodstock by Gordon Bros., Druggists.

PHOSPHATE!

Two Car Loads Just Arrived.

Sole Agents for the PROVINCIAL FERTILIZER CO. here. We have in stock IMPERIAL POTATO and VICTOR BRANDS. Also Agents for the

E. FRANK COE'S
CELEBRATED NEW YORK PHOSPHATE.

We have a Special Brand for CORN, called the New England Corn Phosphate.

Priced and Quality all right—
\$26 per Ton and upwards.

Small & Fisher Co., Ltd.
Woodstock, May 2, 1901.-14-13.

Agricultural.

A WORD FOR THE SILO.

ITS VIRTUES EXTOLLED BY A PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

There are always kickers against the silo. They are two legged kickers, says a correspondent of *The National Stockman*. I never have had a cow or steer or horse or mule or hog to be on anything but the most friendly relations with my silos, and while I do not permit my own judgment to put on any airs of infallibility I have some cows that in their likes and dislikes are so well established, and I feel so much justification for my faith in their reliability, that I never think of making an appeal from their judgment. I care not from where the wise men come, from the east or west, to tell me the silo is a fad; that silage is sauerkraut; that it is partly spoiled; that it is unwholesome and will decay the cow's teeth and eat out her internal economy; that not only the taste of it, but the smell of it, is death to horses; that there is nothing in it that the dried fodder does not contain but water, and that I am handling so many tons of that liquid that could be cheaply added in the winter. And when they have hurled enough figures and statistics and testimonials at me to overwhelm even a stronger man than I am, I simply refer the whole matter to the cows, and they always vote in the affirmative.

When we shall arrive at a proper appreciation of the possibilities of the silo, not only as an adjunct of the dairy, but as a supplement to the farm as well, then we will understand that we were wise in holding fast to the silo faith, and the kicker—otherwise.

Then the inside fences will go, and the unlimited pasture, except the unfarmable land, will be a memory of the past. Then the product of 25 acres will keep the 25 cows more comfortably and profitably than the 100 acres do now, and there will be 75 acres to devote to other lines of agriculture or to growing the protein for the dairy to the wholesome cutting down of the feed and fertilizer bill.

Then the progressive farmer will not sigh to own all the land joining him, but rather regret that he already has more than he can farm as it should be done.

Roots as a Stock Food.

J. H. Bowerman, writing in the *American Agriculturist*, says: A writer, commenting upon the value of roots for feeding stock, remarked that "in this country, where corn is so cheap, it does not pay to raise roots for feeding." This may apply to fattening stock in the great west, but I doubt if it does among the smaller farmers of the middle and eastern states. Beets or carrots are not great fat producers in themselves, but when fed in connection with grain their value is inestimable. Stock fed on occasional rations of beets or carrots put on flesh more rapidly and the meat is more tender and juicy than when fattened on corn alone. Why farmers do not use more roots is a mystery, unless it is because of the supposed cost of growing them.

When we reflect that from 500 to 700 bushels of carrots and from 1,200 to 1,600 bushels of mangel wurtzels can be grown per acre and, with improved implements, at a cost of but little more than growing an acre of potatoes, it is surprising that so few are raised. An excuse often advanced by farmers for not growing roots is that they have no place for storing them. Roots of all kinds can be stored in pits, and, if constructed with a board roof and covered with earth or coarse manure, they can be entered at almost any time during the winter. Farm stock relishes a change of diet and a judicious feeding of either of these vegetables in connection with grain or dry fodder will show its effects in health and appearance and, I believe, at a saving of nearly one-fourth the amount of grain.

AFTER MOWING GRASS.

Proper treatment is very important after mowing grass. Some grass is cut too closely, and then the hayrake is so set as to dig into the turf, dislodging sets or stools that may not recover if a dry spell comes. If the horse rake teeth do not scratch the ground, it will not injure the sod.

As to cutting or feeding the aftermath, Colonel James Ward of New York state says:

"Mowing is worse than grazing. However, it is possible to have too much of a good thing. There may be such a heavy aftergrowth that it is in the way. Sometimes a too heavy aftergrowth will cause a field to be smothered by the ice in winter. The grass under the heavy matting or aftermath keeps alive all winter and requires some air. If there is a coating of ice over it, it seems to be killed to some extent by suffocation. Usually, however, in the spring grass starts much earlier when thus protected and is in better condition than that which is left unprotected."

General News Items.

At all seasons of the year 5 a. m. is the coldest hour of the twenty-four. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A railroad company that operates coal mines in Pennsylvania recently prevented its striking miners from interfering with non-union workmen, who were employed in pumping water out of the mines, by building a barbed wire fence 7 feet high about the pump house and dynamo plant and then charging it heavily with electricity.

Scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney complaint, catarrh and general debility are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Montreal Herald thinks that if Canada has only gained 600,000 in population during ten years, it has gained enough in other things to take the edge off the disappointment.

Public Institutions have found Pain-Killer very useful. There is nothing equal to it in all cases of bowel troubles. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis. 25c. and 50c.

The Duke of York is to be in Hamilton, Ont., just three hours and it will cost the citizens \$10,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Moscow has the largest hospital in Europe, with 7,000 beds. There are 96 physicians and 900 nurses, and about 15,000 patients are cared for annually.

Every Woman Needs It.
There are times when every woman is tormented by itching skin and would give anything for relief. There is a preparation, known as Dr. Chase's Ointment, which is a prompt relief for these sufferings. Women prize it both for their own use and for its wonderful effectiveness in curing Baby Eczema, scald head, chafing and the various skin diseases of childhood.

A dealer in artificial limbs estimates that 300,000 Englishmen have lost one or both legs.

Free to Inventors.
The experience of C. A. Snow & Co., in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

A white caterpillar is causing much destruction among the cabbages and onions in Maine.

End Neuralgia's Agony.
Have you failed to get permanent relief? Are you almost frantic with neuralgic pain? If so, why not use Polson's Nerviline? It is the only neuralgia remedy that has never failed to cure even the worst cases, and it will surely cure you. Five times the strength of other remedies, it penetrates the tissues, and drives out the pain instantly. Quick relief, sure cure, large bottles 25c.

Eel fishing has become quite an industry on the Lakes in Maine. The catch is shipped to Boston, where there is a growing demand.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Mrs. Joseph H. Leddy, of Mt. Carmel, Conn., is dead, a victim of mosquitoes. The insects have been a pest for several weeks in that locality, and Mrs. Leddy was the greatest sufferer of all. She was covered with bites, which drove her to distraction. She scratched so desperately that she opened a vein with a finger nail, and bled to death before the physician who was summoned when she collapsed could stop the flow.

The Rat Portage Miner notes that the Indians in the vicinity have so far in the season received \$30,000 for picking blueberries.

A Bethel, Me., woman with a pair of curling tongs successfully removed a fishbone from her brother's throat, rendering the services of a surgeon unnecessary.

Juvenile smoking seems rather approved of than otherwise in Australia. Incredible though it may appear, they have already discussed the advisability of attaching smoking-rooms to the schools.

A peculiar fact about the representation of the Northwest Territories is that, though its population has grown from 66,799 to 145,000, it will require special legislation to sanction any increase in its parliamentary representation. By the census it should have six members instead of four, but in the act relating to the Northwest there is no clause providing for any increase, as was incorporated in the agreements with the other provinces.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Cape Town and their enthusiastic reception there are commented upon by *London papers* with intense satisfaction, there having been some misgivings as to the prudence of the visit at the present juncture.

Most of the world's supply of furs comes from the Russian Empire and the Dominion of Canada. The hunters of Russia and Siberia annually capture 3,000,000 ermines, 16,000,000 marmots and 25,000,000 squirrels.

The Woman Who is Always Kind.

If there is one woman who will not sit outside on the doorstep when we all line up before the turnstiles of heaven, says a writer in the *Chicago Record-Herald*, it will be the woman who is always kind, the sweet lady who always has at the tip of her tongue an extemporaneous speech in the defence of some other woman.

She teaches such a tremendously noble lesson in the world.

Women as a rule are very severe upon each other. Most of us are heartless, all of us, in fact, except that woman who is always kind.

The woman who is always kind knows that 'to err is human,' that even the best of men and the noblest of women sometimes make little mistakes and know the bitter smart of keen regret. When she hears that Miss Somebody-or-other made such a dreadful untactful remark at Mrs. Somebody-else's tea party, she only smiles and tells a little story about the awkward things she herself has said. But the ordinary, everyday, more or less cruel woman, tiptails her nose and ventures her opinion that Miss Somebody-or-other never did have a grain of sense anyhow, the ordinary woman at once forgetting her own short-comings.

There are few of us who are so good, so unflinching, so honest with ourselves, so truly unerring that we can with reason criticise the other woman. Besides we do not know the conditions under which she made her errors. She herself is the only one who understands what sort of a fish net of circumstances was knitted about her.

If we were all beyond every temptation, if we never said an ill word of anyone, if we invariably did just the right thing and never the wrong, we would not be women at all. We would be angels, sitting up on the fleece tipped clouds, looking at sapphire starbeams and singing anthems to the larks and nightingales and meditating upon the bitterness of such a jolly sad old world as this.

The woman who is always kind, the dear, sweet lady who never blames or censures, but always says, "Well, you don't know just what you might have done yourself under such conditions." Oh! she is the best of all. It is not so much her defence of others as the beautiful example of feminine dearness and human liberality that she unfolds like a pennant of godliness and womanly charm.

LEARNING A TRADE.

THE DANGER OF MAKING A SPECIALIST OF A BEGINNER.

It is generally to the interest of an employer that an apprentice should not learn his trade as a whole, but only a little section of it, says Joseph Horner in *Cassier's Magazine*. It pays better to keep a lad repeating the performance of one section of his craft than to teach him all. More money is made. But the apprentice becomes a young specialist, a prig in his teens, cocksure over some little piece of handicraft at which he may earn something over his normal wages, and many a lad does not become disillusioned until he has to face the world and try his luck in other shops.

And therefore the best shops in which to place a lad are not the big establishments, but the small ones, where every class of work is done and where tools and appliances are often scant. A lad will learn more in these than in those replete with every appliance and minutely subdivided into sections and groups.

The best training for a lad today is that which he can evolve for himself. The greatest evil that can befall him is to become a specialist and nothing more while in his teens. Yet that is what most happen if he spends several years tending machines or doing repetitive, unvarying tasks in one big establishment.

The best training, therefore, today is that gathered by the peripatetic youth. If a lad cannot gain experience in one place, he should move about, gathering as much as he can accumulate with one firm, then on to another, and attending training schools as opportunity offers. His views become broadened, he becomes self reliant, and in time having found his true work, he may settle down as a specialist.

Grasshoppers Rained Down.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 12.—Wichita, Kas., was visited by a shower of grasshoppers recently. Commencing about 9 o'clock, rain fell, accompanied by thousands of grasshoppers. Next morning the city street sweepers hauled away several cart loads from the main street.

Sound Detector For Smokeless Powder.

From the Manchester Guardian: The chances of smokeless powder seem seriously compromised by the recent invention of the Roman General Gillette. Thanks to the latter "acoustic telemeter," it is now possible to ascertain the exact spot whence the firing proceeds.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the whiskers.

10 cts. by Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Montreal, N. B.

Wireless Telegraphy and the North Pole.

It has been suggested that wireless telegraphy may play an important part in future Arctic explorations.

The conditions surrounding Arctic travel are such, says the *Electrical Review*, that the principal difficulty is found in maintaining communication with a base of supplies. It is believed that wireless telegraphy has now reached a point where, at least, it promises such development that future exploring parties will be able to carry along apparatus and keep constantly in touch with their base camps. If this proves to be the case, much of the terror of the Arctic will be removed, and exploration will be made both easier and safer, with the possibility that this added instrumentality will enable the discovery of the pole at no far distant date.

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or ENMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Value of Ostrich Feathers.

The highest price given in England for ostrich feathers has been £100 per pound. Prices for the best single feathers vary considerably, ranging upwards from one to 15 guineas. This price was paid to a London milliner recently for a lovely feather sold to a fair American. Feathers are taken from the bird once a year. The first plucking takes place when the bird is six months old. The first feathers are called spadules. When the bird is one year old its feathers can be used for trimmings. At two years a good plume can be obtained, and after that the bird is a regular producer of fine plumes. As a rule each wing produces 104 plumes, while about 125 are obtained from the tail, making more than 300 feathers to each bird. The life of an ostrich is usually 30 years. A chick commonly brings about £8, a 3-year-old bird £80, and a fine breeding pair £200. Ostrich farming is extensively carried on in South Africa.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

How High Was the Tower of Babel.

The actual height at which the last stone of that famous structure, the Tower of Babel, rested cannot, on account of the remoteness of the times at which it is said to have existed, ever become more than a matter of mere conjecture. Herodotus who lived about 1,700 years after that "great spiral way to heaven" is said to have been attempted, says that he saw at Babylon a structure consisting of eight towers raised one above the other, each 75 feet in height, but whether this ruin was the remains of the Tower of Babel it was even then impossible to ascertain. Herodotus, usually minutely exact in his writing, leaves us in ignorance as to how the upper level of each of these 75 foot towers was reached from the level below.

As might be expected, even in tradition, a wide difference of opinion exists as to the height of the tower. Most orientalists maintain that God did not put a stop to the work until the tower had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, or about 12 miles. In Ceylonese tradition it is said to have been as high as 20,000 elephants, each standing one above the other. St. Jerome asserts on the authority of persons who had examined the ruins that it did not reach a height exceeding four miles. Other statements are still more extravagant.

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Pain-Killer

For Cuts Burns Bruises

It is a sure, safe and quick remedy.

There's only one PAIN-KILLER.

PERRY DAVIS.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

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