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Addition To King Edward's Title.

London, Nov. 5.—The privy Council with the sanction of King Edward has approved of the following addition to the royal title: "And of the British Dominion beyond the sea." The Gazette to-night contains a proclamation in regard to the addition to the King's title, which henceforth will be "Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom and of the British Dominions beyond thesea, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India." It is provided also that coins of the old style shall be lawful currency until the king's pleasure.

The best advertising medium in the Northern Counties is SENTINEL.

Notes From the Pan-American Model Dairy.

The contest is now practically over although the cows will not leave until Nov. 1st. The work of the next nine days will not change the relative standing of the different breeds, and we can now, with certainty, predict the winners in all except the class in which the gain in weight is to be added. The cows were weighed on five consecutive days at the beginning of the test and they are to be weighed five times at the end. All, or nearly all, the cows will show gains in weight and the larger breeds will show some hundreds of pounds more flesh than when the test commenced which speaks well for the care bestowed upon them. None of the herdsmen have escaped having one or more sick cows, but it is gratifying to those in charge that none of the cows have died during their six months confinement. During the hot weather they had to be very closely watched, and less experienced herdsmen would undoubtedly have had losses by injudicious feeding.

It is plainly to be seen, by the number of questions that are asked about the "total solids" prize that the majority of people have a very indistinct idea of the real meaning of the term and I will briefly repeat what I have written before.

Milk is composed of water, casein, fat, albumen, sugar and ash. All these ingredients are necessary to make it a complete food and all the ingredients are valuable when the whole milk is consumed. In making butter we practically take nothing out of the milk but the fat and in making cheese, the casein and fat are the principal ingredients taken. The other ingredients are all, practically, lost in the buttermilk, skim-milk or whey, as far as human consumption is concerned. In a milk trade where the milk is all for human consumption the ingredients are all valuable and are called the solids in the milk and in many cities the law calls for milk containing a certain amount of solids. These solids are determined in the Model Dairy by those in charge of the testing department and they are credited to the cows at 9 cts per lb. The heavy milkers are the most profitable, as a rule, on the "total solids" basis, and the Holsteins are away ahead for this prize and it is very probable that they will also win the prize for "Total Solids plus the gain in live weight valued at 3 cts per lb."

One of the Jersey cows (Mossy of Hursley) took a chill yesterday followed by a high fever which is going to be a drawback to that breed in the final week. They have been doing well for several weeks and for the week ending Oct 22nd, they got away from the Holsteins with a lead of 53 cts and they were rapidly lessening their distance between them and the Guernseys. Had Mossy kept to her work the probabilities were that the amount between the Guernseys and Jerseys at the end would have been less than was lost by Rexima (Jersey) during the first two weeks of the test.

The contest has been a most interesting one, and the skill of the herdsmen has been put to the test in manipulating the rations to get the most profit and some of the herdsmen say that the lessons learned in the future handling of dairy cows. There was a falling off in milk last week, with all the breeds, but not a corresponding increase in fat, in fact some of the breeds tested less than the previous week.

Following is the standard of the herds for the week ending October 22nd:—

	Milk	Batter	Value	Feed	Per cent
Shorthorns	996.2	44.90	\$12.22	\$6.10	\$5.06
Ayrshires	1011.0	48.76	12.19	5.70	6.48
Jersey	820.6	51.17	12.70	5.55	7.21
Polled Jersey	354.9	35.50	8.87	4.06	4.81
Red Polled	814.7	41.98	10.50	5.65	5.45
Brown Swiss	853.3	41.57	10.39	5.37	5.92
Guernsey	726.5	45.38	11.20	4.98	6.31
Holstein	1297.3	33.38	13.31	6.63	6.71
French Can'n	763.3	37.69	9.42	3.97	5.45
Dutch Belted	813.2	31.63	8.66	5.27	3.39

FRENCH CANADIAN COWS.
Since this test commenced on May 1st there have been a great many enquiries about the French Canadian cows, their work having aroused considerable interest in all parts of the country.

"The French settlers who first came to Canada were natives of Brittany and Normandy, France. The first cattle in Quebec, in 1620 or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from these two districts. No importations of other breeds worth mentioning are reported in the history of the province until about 1800. Between 1776 and 1850 a few herds of English cattle, mostly Ayrshires and Shorthorns were brought into the province but they were brought by wealthy Englishmen living near Montreal and Quebec, where they are still to be found. They found but little favor with the French inhabitants in the poorer region and in the remote parts along the Laurentian and the lower parts of the St. Lawrence, both north and south, as they were loth to

cross their hardy little cows with the larger breeds fearing with good reason that they could not grow sufficient feed to keep the larger animals alive, to say nothing of profit, during the seven months of the winter. Thus they have been kept distinct for over 250 years and in-and-in breeding has been resorted to to fix in a sure manner, the characteristics of the breed. Thus they have much the appearance of the Brittany cattle of today. It may be noted here that the French Canadian, the Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry and Brittany cattle are all supposed to come from the same origin, and the Brittany is usually allowed to be the older stock, the different breeds being modified by climate, care and perhaps individual characteristics of animals bred from, until they vary from the 500 pound Kerry to the Guernsey almost as large as the Shorthorn. The three qualities claimed for the French Canadians are hardiness, easy keeping qualities and richness of milk. As they are small, the cows averaging about 700 pounds each they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, in color principally dark brown or black with brown stripes on the back and around the muzzle or brown with black points, brindle or even yellow."

JAS. STONEHOUSE.

National Reciprocity Convention.

MEETS AT WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—The programme for the national reciprocity convention, at Washington, next week, was made public to-day. It is subject to such changes as may suggest themselves during the meeting. The first session will be held in the Hotel Raleigh, Tuesday morning, Nov. 19. The formal discussion will begin at the afternoon session and the afternoon and evening will be devoted to the question of commercial reciprocity as applicable to American trade relations with the Spanish American countries.

Wednesday will be devoted to discussion of reciprocity with European countries and on Wednesday evening reciprocity with Canada will be discussed.

Thursday morning will be set apart for a general discussion of reciprocity and the consideration of such resolutions as may be reported from the committee on resolutions.

The final session will probably be held on Thursday afternoon. The committee on resolutions will report during the various sessions and will submit resolutions as may relate to the various subjects under discussion. President Search says that every indication points to a large and representative gathering of manufacturers.

Two Cents a Pint for Water.

A Moncton man went into the business, a few days ago, of selling spring water. He hauled it into the town and readily sold it at two cents a pail, the regular supply being not only very bad but rather scarce. The town authorities pounced upon the man as a peddler, and asked him to pay a license fee. There is no license required in Moncton for selling rum, but there is one required for selling water.—*Chatham World.*

BABY'S HEALTH.

THE MOST PRECIOUS THING IN THE WORLD TO A MOTHER—HOW TO CARE FOR LITTLE ONES.

No price would be too great to pay for the preservation of the perfect, rosy, sturdy health of a baby. No price would be too great; but, as a matter of fact, the price is very small—simply precaution and the exercise of good judgment.

It is not good judgment to give the tender, little infant remedies containing opiates, and the so-called "soothing" medicines, always contain opiates; they do not cure, they only drug and stupefy the little ones. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates and no harmful drugs. It is the best medicine for little ones, because it is promptly effective and absolutely harmless.

For nervousness, sleeplessness, constipation, colic, stomach troubles, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and other infantile troubles, Baby's Own Tablets is beyond question the best medicine in the world. The Tablets are sweet and pleasant to take, and dissolved in water can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who have used this medicine for their little ones, speak of it in the most enthusiastic terms—that is the best proof of its efficacy. Mrs. Alonzo Feltmate, Whitehead, N. B., says:—"In my opinion Baby's Own Tablets are unequalled for children. They take it readily, and it regulates the bowels, cures them of peevishness, and is a great helper in teething. I would not think of being without the Tablets." Sold by druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MODERN SCOURGE.

MORE TO BE DREADED THAN AN OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX.

NO EPIDEMIC IN THE LAST QUARTER OF A CENTURY HAS CARRIED OFF AS MANY PEOPLE AS ANNUALLY FALL VICTIMS TO CONSUMPTION.

L'Avenir du Nord, St. Jerome, Que.

Throughout Canada much alarm has been felt during the past few months at the outbreak of smallpox that has occurred in various localities and thousands of dollars have been expended—and rightly so—in suppressing it. And yet year in and year out this country suffers from a plague that claims more victims annually than have been carried off by any epidemic during the past quarter of a century. Consumption—the great white plague of the north—is more to be dreaded than any epidemic. Its victims throughout Canada are numbered by the thousands annually, and through its ravages bright young lives in every quarter are brought to an untimely end. Why? There are two reasons, the insidious character of the disease, and the all too prevalent belief that those who inherit weak lungs are foredoomed to an early death and that the most that can be done is to give the loved ones temporary relief in the journey towards the grave. This is a great mistake. Medical science now knows that consumption, when it has not reached an acute stage, is curable. But better still, it is preventable. Sufferers from weak lungs who will clothe themselves properly, who will keep the blood rich and red, not only need not dread consumption, but will ultimately become healthy, robust people. Among those upon whom consumption had fastened its fangs, and who have proved the disease is curable, is Mr. Lidege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que. His story as related to a reporter of L'Avenir du Nord, will be of interest to similar sufferers. Mr. St. George says: "Up to the age of fifteen years I had always enjoyed the best of health, but at that age I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me and I became very weak. For upwards of three years, though I was having medical treatment—the trouble went on. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. Then the doctor who was attending me ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. It was then that my parents decided that I should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. After using several boxes my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery. For with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood. With every dose the blood is strengthened, the quantity increased, and thus the patient is enabled not only to resist the further inroad of disease, but is soon restored to active health and strength. If you are ill, or weak, or suffering from any disease due to poor blood or weak nerves, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and they will soon make you well. These pills are sold by druggists in medicines, or will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Immigration Figures Very Satisfactory.

18,000 IMMIGRANTS CAME FROM THE U.S.

The immigration branch of the department of the interior is doing excellent work in filling up the Canadian northwest with people. The arrivals from Great Britain were also larger than in any other year. The total returns for the year ending June 30 last as shown by the annual report, which is now in the hands of the printer, give the arrivals in Canada for that period at nearly 50,000. The exact number was 49,162. Of these 31,162 arrived at ocean ports, and the balance, 18,000 came from the United States. Those who came from the United States are among the best settlers for the northwest. Of those who came by ocean ports, 9,331 were English, 833 Irish, 1,476 Scotch, 520 German, 838 Scandinavians, 492 French and Belgian, and 17,572 from European countries.

In 1896 the arrivals in Canada by ocean ports were 16,336. There was no record then of the arrivals from the United States. In 1897 there were 19,304 immigrants who landed at ocean ports, and 712 who entered Canada from the United States. During the next year there was a large increase, there being 22,751 who landed at ocean ports, and 9,119 who came from the United States. In 1899 there was a further increase, when the figures reached 22,568 by ocean ports and 11,945 from the United States. During these years the immigrants were recorded for the calendar year, but the department has now changed its system to the fiscal year, which ends on June 30.

For the first six months, from January 1900, to June 30, of the same year, 15,362 arrived at ocean ports, and 8,543 from the United States. As already stated, the arrivals for the year ending June 30 last were, in round numbers, 50,000.

The Problem is Solved!

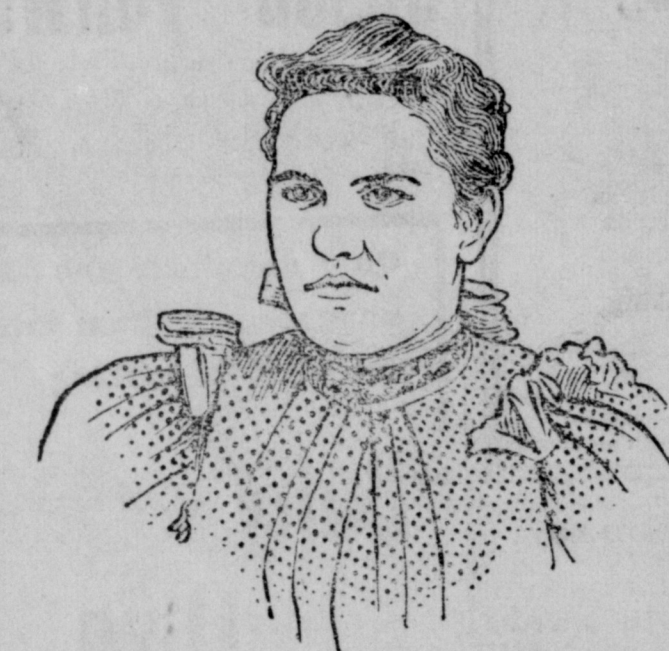
Needless any longer to seek health from the perfumed air of the forest and the invigorating breezes of the sea.

Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills

are the domestic remedy which cures pale, weak, anemic women and young girls, restores dilapidated constitutions, strengthens the weak, enriches the blood and beautifies the skin, while spreading all around gaiety and happiness.

MRS. BROCHU, of St. Alexander, P. Q.

Cured of Debility, Female Weakness, etc., etc., by this King of Tonics, proclaims the admirable effects of that great remedy, which has no rival.



MRS. BROCHU, of St. Alexander, whose husband is a storekeeper there, says:

I only experienced relief from the use of Dr. Ed. Morin's "CARDINAL PILLS."

I suffered from great debility and female weakness: I was never hungry; the digestive organs were slow, the liver sluggish and the blood poor and discolored. Of all the remedies and tonics, which I had used, none had cured me.

This complication of troubles was serious. I needed a masterly remedy.

I did not lose heart: I wanted to get cured or at least to improve my miserable condition at all cost. I was well acquainted with Dr. Ed. Morin's "CARDINAL PILLS" through his advertisements. I had often read the certificates attesting their superb virtue, their almost miraculous effects. I finally got a box, which worked like a charm; my general health improved rapidly; my strength returned and I was no longer the same person. A new life was instilled into me.

I am firmly convinced that Dr. Ed. Morin's "CARDINAL PILLS" are the best known tonic under the sun for all the troubles of our sex.

Dr. Ed. Morin's "Cardinal Pills" are for sale all over the Dominion and the United States.

Beware of Counterfeits. They are numerous, always useless and often dangerous.

50 cts. a box or \$2.50 for six boxes. Mailed postpaid to any address on receipt of the money. If not obtainable from your druggist or storekeeper, write to

DR. ED MORIN & CO., 43 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

Three Notable Fashion Journals

L'ART DE LA MODE, \$4.50 per year
ROBES DE LUXE, \$8.00 per year
THE AMERICAN LADIES' TAILOR, \$12.00 per year

We will be glad to send sample copies to anyone sending name and address and a 2 cent stamp for L'ART DE LA MODE, 10 cents for ROBES DE LUXE, and 25 cents for THE AMERICAN LADIES' TAILOR.

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The Montreal Daily Herald 3.00

And a Splendid Picture of King Edward VII. . .

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At the regular price of The Herald is \$2.00 per year, the liberality of our offer is self-evident.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

ON and after SUNDAY, October 20th, 1901, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Trains Leave St. John.

Express for Halifax & Campbellton . . . 7.00

Express for Point du Chene, Halifax, and Pictou . . . 12.15

Express for Sussex . . . 12.40

Express for Quebec & Montreal . . . 16.30

Express for Halifax & Sydney . . . 22.35

Trains Arrive at St. John.

Express from Halifax & Sydney . . . 6.00

Express from Sussex . . . 6.30

Express from Montreal & Quebec . . . 12.40

Express from Halifax and Pictou . . . 16.50

Express from Halifax . . . 19.15

Express from Moncton, Saturday only . . . 23.50

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four hour notation.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N. B., October 16th, 1901.

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A. J. HEATH, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

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The Carleton Sentinel . . . \$1.00

The Maritime Homestead . . . 50

and a very fine picture of King Edward VII. . . 50

\$2.00

All for \$1.25.

The Maritime Homestead is the new semi-monthly Farm and Home paper, published at Halifax and St. John. It has among its contributors over 20 of the leading farmers of the three Provinces. Prof. F. C. Sears, the Director of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, is Editor of the Horticultural Department. The Managing Editor is W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, a prominent farmer with 18 years experience on a New Brunswick farm. It will be complete in all its departments, and illustrated with cuts descriptive of farm work, live stock, the farmers themselves and all matters of interest.

The King's portrait is the best ever presented in Canada, and will be sent until the large supply is exhausted—early subscribers will be sure to get it.

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The Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N. B.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale her valuable farm at Summerville, containing 250 acres, one hundred acres under cultivation; good buildings; Orchard of 100 trees, besides small fruits. Part of the purchase money may be paid on mortgage at 6 per cent. Enquire of F. B. CARVELL, Woodstock, N. B., or to the undersigned,

MRS. MATILDA J. DAY,

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15-19.