

FALLING



HAIR

Does this illustrate your experience? And are you worried for fear you are soon to be bald?

Then cease worrying, for help is at hand. You need something that will put new life into the hair bulbs.

You need a hair food, such as

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

It brings health to the hair, and the falling ceases. It always restores color to gray hair. You need not look at thirty as if you were fifty, for your gray hair may have again all the dark, rich color of youth.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I am a barber by trade and have had a great deal to do with your Hair Vigor. I have found that it will do everything that you claim for it. It has given me the most complete satisfaction in my business." Henry J. Grotche, March 22, 1900. Kansas City, Mo.

Write the Doctor. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

YOUR BEST MOVE

Is to move in the direction of our store, where you will find a choice offering in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Cornice Poles, Portieres.

ART SQUARES,

In BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOOL, UNION and HEMP.

Furniture.

A. HENDERSON FURNITURE CO.,

Woodstock, April 8th, 1902.

UNDERTAKING.

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 preparations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 dimes stronger, \$2 per box. No. 1 & 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.

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

JUST RECEIVED

AT

CARR'S, HARTLAND,

The Largest Importation of

British & Foreign Dry Goods

Ever imported to the village at one time.

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Ribbons, Art Muslins, Piques, Lace Curtains, &c. Prints, Cretonnes, Silk Squares, Yagstry Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Floor Mats, &c.

Don't purchase until you have seen our Goods. Buy from us and save money.

J T G CARR

HARTLAND.

Exporting Pure-Bred stock to the United States.

To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel:— Breeders of pure bred stock, desirous of sending animals to the United States, frequently write me for information in regard to the regulations governing the importation of Canadian stock into that country. For the benefit of such breeders the following summary of these regulations is given:—

1. All animals imported into the United States from Canada must be accompanied by an affidavit made by the owner or importer, declaring clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.:—whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settler's effects, or whether they are horses entered for temporary stay, as provided by the regulations. Said affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations, and who will notify the Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

Horses.—2. Horses for breeding, racing, show and sale purposes, for grazing or for work must be inspected at the port of entry.

Cattle.—3. Cattle for breeding purposes, milk, production, grazing or feeding must be inspected, and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that no contagious disease affecting cattle, excepting tuberculosis and actinomycosis, has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner must present an affidavit that said certificate applies to the animals in question.

4. A certificate for cattle over six months old for breeding purposes, and for milch cows must also show that they have been submitted to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis, giving the date of testing, with the chart of reaction and a description of the cattle with age and markings.

5. Any animals may be required to be inspected at the port of entry, and any animal showing symptoms of tuberculosis may be subjected to the tuberculin test, upon instruction from the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Sheep.—6. All sheep imported into the United States for breeding grazing or feeding must be inspected and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that no contagious disease affecting sheep, has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for six months preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer must present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the animals in question.

Swine.—7. All swine imported for breeding purposes, grazing or feeding shall be accompanied by an official veterinary certificate stating that no contagious disease affecting swine has existed in the district in which the swine have been kept, for six months preceding the date of importation, and the owner or importer must present an affidavit that said certificate applies to the animals in question.

Quarantine.—8. All cattle, sheep and swine for breeding purposes, grazing or feeding, when not accompanied by the required affidavits and certificates, must be detained in quarantine for one week at the expense of the owner or importer, under the supervision of the inspector in charge. Animals found to be free from disease at the end of this time will be released.

Transportation.—9. All cars used in the transportation of animals must be first thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected by whitewashing with a mixture of lime and carbolic acid before the animals are placed therein. Shippers must see that this is done before the animals are loaded as unless these regulations are complied with the cars will not be admitted to the United States.

The regulations of the Treasury Dept. of the U. S. direct as follows:—

Registration.—10. No animal for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in the form hereafter given, showing the animal to be pure bred and that it has been admitted to full registry in the American book of record established for that breed, and that its sire and dam, and record established for the same breed. An affidavit by the owner agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in the said certificate of record and pedigree, must be presented.

Unless the certificate of record and pedigree is produced the animal shall be considered dutiable. In case such certificate is not at hand at the time of the arrival of the animals, duties shall be estimated thereon and deposited, and the animals delivered to the importer, who may within ten

days file a written stipulation with the collector to produce the requisite certificate within six months from the date of entry; whereupon final liquidation of the entry will be suspended until the production of the or the certificate or the expiration of the six months. Upon the production of the certificate in due form within six months from the date of entry the amount deposited shall be refunded.

Form of Record and Pedigree to be used for Imported Animals:—

Pedigree of.....Sire.....Sire.....
No.....No.....No.....
Dam.....Dam.....Dam.....
No.....No.....No.....
Dam.....Dam.....Dam.....
No.....No.....No.....

I hereby certify that the above is a correct pedigree of.....No.....That this Animal is pure bred and has been duly registered in the.....which is the book of record controlled by this Association for the breed of.....
Dated at.....190.....
Sec'y of.....

None of the Canadian stud herd or flock books are recognized by United States Government, and in order to secure free entry for breeding purposes, all animals must be registered in the American books or in the European books of record.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Wretched Hot Weather SUFFERERS.

Paine's Celery Compound

SHOULD BE USED IN JULY AND AUGUST.

The extraordinary variable spring and early summer weather of the present year has been the cause of a vast amount of sickness in every part of our country. Strong men and women have been victims; the weak, run down and sickly have suffered intensely, and many families now mourn the loss of near and dear ones.

The nervous, weak, run down and debilitated should now devote their best energies and attention to health building, so as to enable them to withstand the enervating effects of the approaching hot weather.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound will soon bring a return of true physical strength; the nerves will be fed and braced; the blood will be made purer and richer; digestion will be corrected, and sweet, refreshing sleep, will take the place of insomnia and irritability.

Paine's Celery Compound is doing a marvellous work for the sick and suffering at this time. It is the only preparation that possesses value and virtue for recruiting the strength and spent energies of weakly and sick people in summer time. The trial of one bottle will give you happy results.

Superiority of British Workmen.

As our readers are well aware we have always consistently contended for the superiority of British workmen, both at home and abroad, and have repeatedly adduced incontrovertible evidence in demonstration of the fact. It may, therefore, appear like "throwing water on a drowned mouse" to say anything more on the subject, but our American contemporaries everywhere seem hard to convince, or, being convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still—that American workmen are superior, and that in consequence the manufactures and productions of this country are fast gaining a monopoly in the markets of the whole world. We therefore refer to the testimony, just given, of a Scottish expert, Mr Chas E Price, Edinburgh, who has been travelling through the United States for three months gathering all possible information on the subject.

Like all other visitors, the first thing which strikes Mr Price is, that the working hours of all classes in America are much longer than those of the corresponding classes in Britain. Not only so, during these longer hours the American workmen are always working at fever heat, and in consequence his work is not marked by the same finish as that of the British workman. This he finds is admitted by manufacturers generally in the United States, who are always glad to employ Old Country workmen "who have served a regular time at their trade." To this they attribute the superiority of the work which they produce. These employers say that "for the first few months British workmen cannot work as fast as their American brethren, but they get into the knack of it after awhile, and still retain the ability to put a superior finish on their work."

Mr Price learned that great difficulty is experienced in this country in getting lads to serve a regular apprenticeship to any trade. The chief desire of young lads here is not to learn a trade thoroughly, so as to become competent and skilful workmen, but just to get such a smattering of it, as quickly as possible, as will pass muster and entitle them to men's wages. The manager of one

great industrial establishment here said to Mr Price: "If a host of carpenters, joiners and kindred tradesmen were to descend upon us from Britain I would give them all work, for they are more finished than our own men." But Mr Price also found—probably for the same reason—that most of the managers and foremen of industrial institutions here were all bred in the Old Country.

As the grand result of his three months' investigation Mr Price is convinced "that Americans will lead in the manufacture of goods for new and young countries, but where there is an advanced state of civilization, with a consequent demand for a better class and better finished goods, the Old Country will more than hold its own."

THE REST CURE.

Fretfulness is the certain indication of the need of rest. Doctors have recognized this need by establishing rest cures, where one may gain from silence and repose the strength which can be gained in no other way. Life-to-day is strenuous, even for those who most crave peace. We live in an atmosphere of noise and bustle, and it leaves its impress upon our minds and bodies, even when we are unconscious of it. The strain upon us is never ending, and men, women and children, show the tension in irritable speech and gesture. Rest sanitariums, with their attendant expenses, are out of the question for many of us who have duties at home and work that must be done, but it is possible for each of us to have our one rest cure. There is no home so poor that within it is no nook where one may go for an hour and drop the cares that are heavy "as the weight of dreams pressing on us everywhere." The greater the rush the greater the need of the resting time, and the resulting vigor with which one will attack the tasks which were dropped for a time.

In the so-called idle minutes one pulls oneself together, and can start again almost as fresh as if the day were just beginning. Woman's way of resting, by turning from one task to another, from baking and darning stockings, or to doing fancy work, is no rest at all. Every thought, every motion, however trifling, uses up a certain amount of force. Change of work simply taxes another set of nerves and muscles, whereas rest allows all nerves and muscles to relax, thereby gaining tone. The rest cure should be part of the system of living. For the woman who is trying to hold back her fleeting youth there is no such aid in this effort as rest. Rest is wisdom; it strengthens the worker and it sweetens life.

A COSTLY WAR.

Britain's total expenditure for the South African war up to March last is stated at \$1,100,000,000. In addition to these outlays there has been a deficit of \$80,000,000 in ordinary revenue and expenditure. War taxation has raised \$300,000,000, and the failure to provide the sinking fund has left \$69,000,000 more for war purposes. In spite of the heavy taxation, \$730,000,000 will be added to the public debt.

The two republics, now annexed to the empire, have an area of 167,000 square miles, so that by the end of this year it will have cost Great Britain about \$6,500 per square mile, or over \$10 per acre. The total white population at the beginning of the war is estimated to have been about 325,000, so that the cost per capita for them will be about \$3,400.—Ez

AMNESTY TO FILIPINUS.

Washington, July 3.—The president has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine Archipelago. He has placed the Island under civil control and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things marking one of the most important chapters in the Philippines' history, were accomplished through the issue of three orders and proclamations, one by the president over his own signature, extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the president's order relieving General Chaffee from his duties as military governor, and a third which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the president's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

The largest voluntary increase ever known in the wages of 100,000 men has been decided upon by the United States Steel Corporation. They will receive an advance of 10 per cent., which will increase the annual pay roll by \$84,000,000.

The first consignment of Boer prisoners, numbering 478 men, sailed from St. Helena on Saturday for South Africa. After taking the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, the prisoners marched to the boats singing the National Anthem.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGINN, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

HERD OF CATTLE DRUNK.

Chicago, July 3.—Maddened and intoxicated from alcohol used in 'distillery slop' fed to them, a big herd of cattle stampeded in the stock yards today. More than a score of the animals met death in the rush.

A closed gate caused the trouble, and before it was over 21 animals lay in a heap, some impaled on horns, others with necks broken and others frantically climbing over the surrounding mass, while some of the survivors leaped fences and escaped to various parts of the yards.

A dead wall of cattle was what finally brought the rear rush of animals to a halt.

In Italy thirty persons out of 10,000 die by the assassin's knife.

GARDEN BROS.,

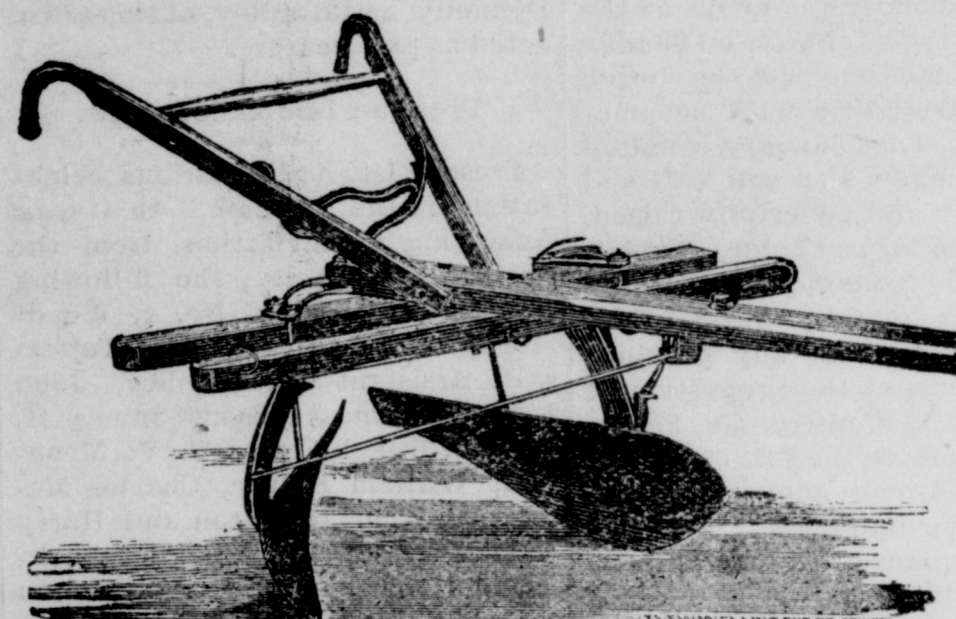
DRUGGISTS,

ARE NOW ON

Queen Street,

OPP. HENDERSON'S,

With a full stock of everything in their line. Will be pleased to see all old and new customers.



HORSE HOES

With either Steel or Cast Iron Mould Boards.

Small & Fisher Company, L'td

65,000 NEW CANADIANS.

Ottawa, July 3.—The immigration returns for the year have been completed by the department here. They show an increase of 15,499 arrivals of settlers in Canada over the previous year. The increase is as follows:—

	1901.	1902.
British.....	11,810	17,000
European Continent.....	19,552	23,535
United States.....	17,987	24,099
Total.....	49,349	64,634

It is like by that the figures from the United States will exceed the above by some hundreds when all the returns are in, so that the total immigration for the year will be fully 65,000.

The origin of the word Canada is

both interesting and curious. The Spaniards visited this country before the French, and made careful searches for gold and silver, and finding none they often said aca nada (there is nothing here). The Indians, who watched closely learned this sentence and its meaning. After the departure of the Spaniards, the French arrived, and the Indians, who did not want their company, and supposed they also were Spaniards came on the same errand were anxious to inform them that they were wasting their time by stopping in that country, and so they incessantly repeated to them aca nada. The French supposed that this constantly recurring sound was the name of the country, and so they called it Canada, a name it has borne ever since.

Among the materials used in the construction of the new Christ's Hospital, at Horsham, England, were: Forty miles of hot water pipes 98 miles of electric wire, 20,000,000 bricks 1,500,000 tiles, 5 acres of wood flooring, 100,000 cubic feet of stone and 26,000 tons of cement, sand and breeze.

Lord Kitchener's favourite hymn, sung at the thanksgiving service Pretoria on Sunday, the 8th ult., is "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

You Will Get An Invitation

To a Wedding soon; you are sure to in June. Better select your Presents early; but if you are in a hurry, send to us by mail, enclosing the amount you wish to pay and describe the article; if it is Silver, we will

Engrave It Free

and return by next mail or express. You can buy just as well from us by mail; the prices are right—the Goods are right—and the Engraving is right—not scratched with a damaging needle, but hand engraved.

The Coronation

SOUVENIR SPOON—have you seen it? Buy one now and send to your friend abroad.

W. B. JEWETT, = Jeweler,

Jewett's Corner, Woodstock, N. B., and Houlton, Me.

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(Incorporated 1820.)

CAPITAL, - - \$500,000.00
RESERVE FUND, \$700,000.00

East Florenceville, N. B.

General Banking Business transacted. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections made on most favorable terms. Operate a Savings Bank Department. Correspondence invited.

E. P. STAVERT,
MANAGER.