



More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures sick women.

Miss M. R. Morin, 335 Ontario St., Montreal, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was in very poor health and doctored for months, receiving very little benefit. I had lost all ambition, was nervous, and subject to dizzy spells and painful periods each month."

"A friend suggested Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as the proper medicine for me. I procured a bottle of this remedy and began taking, and before it was finished, I felt so much better that I continued its use and gave it a thorough test, with the result I am to-day well and a much healthier girl than I was three years ago. I have no more painful periods, dizziness or nervous troubles."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bear down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Farm for Sale.

At Jacksonville Corner, 41 miles from Woodstock, 105 acres, 90 under cultivation, with water in house and barns. House, 2 barns, woodshed, hog pen and granary, all in excellent repair. Cuts 30 tons hay, and 1000 bushels grain. Will be sold at a bargain, and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or write, L. T. Emery, Jacksonville, Car Co., N. B., or any business man in Woodstock.

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FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
and SICKNESS.

Queen St., Woodstock, N. B.

Round Hill, N. B.,

April 24th, 1907.

C. GATES SON & CO.:

DEAR SIRS,—I can highly recommend Gates No. 1 SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and also a great remedy if not a positive cure for Piles, when they are induced by constipation.

I can also recommend your LIFE OF MAN BITTERS as a purifier of the blood, and speak from experience, as I have used your Remedies in my family for many years.

Yours very truly,

C. W. SHORTT

REWARD.

A REWARD of TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information securing the conviction of any person or persons interfering with the fire alarm boxes within the Town of Woodstock. The following are the sections of the By-Law relating to the penalties in connection with such offence:—

"Any person who shall make a false alarm of fire, or circulate or cause the same to be circulated in any way either by calling or crying 'fire', or by the ringing of a bell or bells in the Town of Woodstock, shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Twenty Dollars or more than Fifty Dollars for each and every such offence."

Dated this Eleventh day of February, A. D. 1908.

By order of the Town Council,
J. C. HARTLEY,
Town Clerk.

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS.

It will make your dinner table twice as good with a beautiful bouquet on the table. Roses, Carnations, Lilies, Violets, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Chrysanthemums, Holly and Mistletoe beautifully berried. Holly Laurel and Immortal wreaths, Smilax. Send your orders early.

H. S. Crulshank,
159 Union St., St. John

Graduation Essay.

BY LUTIE FERN CAMBELL OF WOODSTOCK, N. B.

There is nothing more important in case of an accident or emergency when there is no physician near, than for someone to be present who knows what to do, and with coolness can assume command and care for the patient.

Presence of mind and prompt action very often save life. The simplest things are often the most useful. The first thing to be done is to choose from the crowd who gather, those whom you need to assist you, dismiss the rest so that you may have room for action and plenty of air. Next examine the injured person and find out as nearly as possible what is wrong. Then immediately send a written message to the physician that he may know what instruments or remedies to bring with him. In the meantime make the sufferer as comfortable as possible. Hemorrhage or bleeding may occur from some injury or a diseased condition of the blood vessels. There is no accident so appalling and none that calls for more nerve in combating it. The danger from a hemorrhage depends upon the amount of blood lost and the rapidity with which it escapes. There are three varieties namely:—arterial, venous and capillary, the first being by far the most dangerous. If an artery is severed the blood is bright red in color and spurts out in jets corresponding with the heart beats. The immediate treatment is to compress the bleeding vessel at some point between the wound and the heart, or if the location of the bleeding artery is not known, simply tie a rope or bandage tightly around the limb above the injury. With the bleeding once under control, we can take our time and direct some one how to prepare and apply a tourniquet or compress. In emergency a very good tourniquet can be made of a handkerchief and a stick. Take the handkerchief and after folding it in the form of a cravat place in its centre a compass, such as a piece of wood or a cork, then tie it loosely around the limb in such a manner that the compass will be directly over the course of the bleeding artery. A stick is then placed through the loop on the opposite side of the limb, and is twisted around until the tourniquet is tightened and the compass acting on the vessel stops the hemorrhage. Finally a clean pad should be applied to the wound and the patient kept perfectly quiet with the part elevated until the arrival of medical assistance. If the bleeding is from a vein the blood is dark red or blue in color and flows in a continuous stream. Apply pressure on the side of the wound farthest from the heart. The application of a compress to the wound is usually sufficient to stop the hemorrhage. Capillary hemorrhages are just an oozing of blood and as a rule is controlled by simple exposure to the air, or the application of heat and cold. If not, a compress and bandage applied to the wound is all that is necessary.

In the case of all wounds there are five points to be attended to: to arrest the hemorrhage, to cleanse the wound, to bring the cut surfaces together, to see that there is way of escape for any discharge, and to protect the wound from the air. All wounds should be thoroughly cleaned before they are dressed as they are liable to infection. In washing do not touch the wound itself, but irrigate or squeeze a stream of antiseptic solution over it. When you are sure that no dirt or other foreign matter is left in it, bring the edges as near as you can to their original position. If the wound is slight they may be held by adhesive strips, leaving room between them for the escape of blood and pus. Over this put some simple dressing to exclude the air.

A burn is caused by dry heat, heated substances or chemical agents. A scald differs from a burn in being produced by hot vapours or hot liquids. Burns and scalds so closely resemble each other that they will be considered together. The pain following is intense, much more so when exposed to the air. In case of an extensive burn should a patient survive the immediate shock and reaction, he is liable to die later of congestion of the kidneys, lungs, or brain. In removing the clothing from the body of a badly burned

A Most Valuable Agent.

The glycerine employed in Dr. Pierce's medicines greatly enhances the medicinal properties which it extracts from native medicinal roots and holds in solution much better than alcohol would. It also possesses medicinal properties of its own, being a valuable demulcent, nutritive, antiseptic and anodyne. It adds greatly to the efficacy of the Black Cherry-bark, Bloodroot, Golden Seal root, Stone root and Queen's root, contained in "Golden Medical Discovery" in subduing chronic, or lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and lung affections, for all of which these agents are recommended by standard medical authorities.

In all cases where there is a wasting away of flesh, loss of appetite, with weak stomach, as in the early stages of consumption, there can be no doubt that glycerine acts as a valuable nutritive and aids the Golden Seal root, Stone root, Queen's root and Black Cherry-bark in promoting digestion and building up the flesh and strength, controlling the cough and bringing about a healthy condition of the whole system. Of course, it must not be expected to work miracles. It will not cure consumption except in its earlier stages. It will cure very severe, obstinate, hang-on chronic coughs, bronchitis and laryngeal troubles, and chronic sore throat with hoarseness. In acute coughs it is not so effective. It is in the lingering hang-on coughs, or those of long standing, even when accompanied by bleeding from lungs, that it has performed its most marvelous cures.

Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., of Bennett Med. College, Chicago, says of glycerine:

"In dyspepsia it serves an excellent purpose. Holding a fixed quantity of the peroxide of hydrogen in solution, it is one of the best manufactured products of the present time in its action upon enfeebled, disordered stomachs, especially if there is ulceration or catarrh of the stomach. It is a most efficient preparation. Glycerine will relieve many cases of protons (heartburn) and excessive gastric (stomach) acidity."

"Golden Medical Discovery" enriches and purifies the blood curing blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings and old sores, or ulcers.

Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet telling all about the native medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

person, it should be cut or ripped up the seams, the portions which remain fast being softened by oil or warm water. A soothing dressing may be made from vaseline and lint, lard, castor oil or even white paint if nothing better is at hand. In extinguishing flames from a person's clothing by all means keep cool, instruct the sufferer to lie flat, or even throw him down if necessary and quickly envelop the whole body with a blanket, rug, tablecloth or coat and attempt to smother the flames.

A person frost-bitten or frozen must be taken to a cold room, undressed and rubbed with snow or cloth wrung out of ice water, applying friction until circulation is restored. Then as the patient reacts he may be gradually covered with blankets and removed to a warmer room. Bringing a frozen person suddenly into a warm room may result fatally. The later treatment consists in the use of stimulants and proper nourishment.

A fracture may be defined as a break in a bone. It is one of the most important classes of injury, not only from the fact that it renders the victim a cripple for the time being, but also because so much of the future usefulness of the limb depends upon the recognition of the trouble and its proper immediate treatment. Fractures are caused by blows delivered directly at the seat of injury and by indirect violence as for example—a person may fall and strike on his feet and yet receive a fracture of the hip. They are sometimes caused by muscular action but these cases are rare. Fractures of the extremities are of a very common occurrence. The immediate treatment consists in so immobilizing the parts by the application of splints that any further injury is prevented. Care must be taken when handling the injured limb, or the jagged ends of bone may be pushed through the flesh causing a wound as well. In an emergency any material which has sufficient firmness to give support to a limb will answer for splints. Umbrellas, canes, firewood, several thicknesses of a newspaper, pillows or a folded coat may be used. Splints should be applied temporarily over the clothing and should always be well padded. Grass, moss, portions of clothing, or any soft material will answer for the padding. If possible two splints should be applied to a limb; while in fracture of the leg three are generally used, one on each side and one behind. In applying splints have an assistant hold them in position, and then firmly fasten them to the limb by several turns of roller bandage, handkerchiefs, or piece of rope. On no account should a person suffering from fracture be allowed to walk even if splints are applied. In case of drowning it is hardly necessary to say that the first thing to be done is to remove the victim from the water. All efforts to revive him must be reasonable and gentle. There must be no waste of time as every second is precious. Loosen or remove the clothing from the patient's chest and neck and attempt to rid the air passages of any water, mud, or mucus which may be present. Clear out the nose and throat, and pull the tongue well forward. Then turn the patient over, face downward, with a roll of clothing under the abdomen, and by making firm pressure upon the loins, any water will be expelled from the lungs and stomach. If the individual does not then breathe, turn him on his back and perform artificial respiration, remembering

to keep the tongue well forward as it is liable to obstruct the air passages. At the same time try to stimulate respiration by having some one hold ammonia or smelling salts to the nostrils. Artificial respiration using Sylvester's method is performed by kneeling at the individual's head facing towards his feet, and grasping both elbows carry the arms slowly outward away from the body and upward over the head as far as they will go. Hold them in this position for several seconds. This manoeuvre elevates the ribs and expands the chest, producing inspiration. Next slowly depress the arms towards the sides, and when the chest is reached, the elbows are slowly and firmly depressed against it, expelling the air and producing an expiration. These motions should be repeated at the rate of ten to sixteen times a minute. Cases have been reported where it has taken two hours before the breathing has become established. After this, remove all wet clothing and apply warmth. Hot sand from the seashore or oven boards baked in the summer sun can be used if nothing else can be obtained. The patient must be stimulated as soon as he can swallow.

Poisoning is usually the result of carelessness. Always send for medical aid promptly. If the treatment learn if possible what poison has been taken. In the treatment there are three things to bear in mind; that the stomach must be emptied of the poison as quickly as possible; neutralize what cannot be removed; and counteract the depressing effect of the poison. The first may be done by means of emetics, tickling the back of the throat with a feather after having drunk a large quantity of water or by means of the stomach tube if the burning action has not been too great. To neutralize the poison the proper antidote must be given. In case of acid poisoning alkalis that may be used in emergency are mustard and water, lime, chalk or even plaster from the wall. The counteract the depressing effects of the poison stimulants must be given.—Monson Hospital,—June, 1907.

Salvation Army Praise

"I feel it my duty to testify to the benefit I have received from the use of Psychine. While travelling in New Ontario conducting special meetings I contracted a very bad cold, which gradually developed into Bronchitis of the worst form. I was advised to try Psychine, which I did, and after using but a few bottles I was completely restored to health. I recommend this wonderful remedy to sufferers from Bronchitis and other troubles."

Later: "I wish to add that my voice, since using Psychine, is stronger and has much more carrying power than it had before I had bronchitis, and that vocal chords do not tire with speaking."

P. TILLER, Capt. Salv'n. Army, Ann St., Toronto, Aug. 13, 1907.

Throat, lung and stomach troubles cured by Psychine; also incipient consumption. All druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet his requirement.
(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father or mother.)

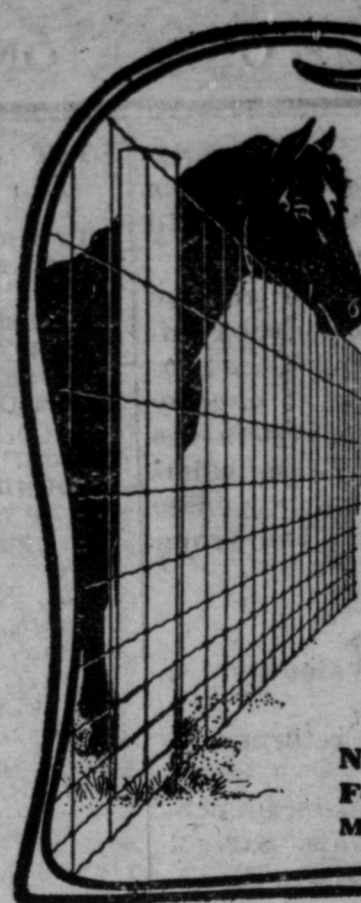
(4) The term "vicinity" in the (two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowance crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of intent to apply for patent.

W. W. COORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



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The wire for "Maritime" Wire Fence is imported direct from England. We have found that this English wire is distinctly superior. While stiff and hard it is not brittle, or as easily broken when subjected to a severe strain as the ordinary hard steel wire. It is real "live" wire, pliable and springy, capable of withstanding hardest usage and unaffected by any degree of temperature recorded in this country.

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UNDERWEAR Fleece Lined Underwear, regular price 50c to 60c per garment, now 43c; Elastic Ribbed Pure Wool Underwear, guaranteed Unshrinkable, regular price 50c, 80c and 90c per garment, now 69c; the \$1.00 and \$1.10 grade now 89c.

TOP SHIRTS Tweed, Flannel and Knit Top Shirts, regular price 50c and 60c, now 43c; the 80c to 90c kind now 73c.

Cardigan Jackets and Sweaters.

Cardigan Jackets, All-Wool, regular price 75c to \$2.25, sale price 69c to \$1.69; Roll Neck Sweaters, regular prices 50c to \$2.25, sale prices 43c to \$1.69; Open Neck Sweaters, regular price \$2.50, sale price \$2; Coat Sweaters, regular price \$2.50, sale price \$2.

WINTER CAPS Heavy Winter Caps, Fur Bands, regular price 50c to \$1.25 each, now 43c to 99c.

Suits and Overcoats Here are a few \$8 to \$10 Suits and Overcoats, now \$3.99; \$5 off \$7 Suits and Overcoats, now \$2.

On other lines we offer 10 to 50 per cent. discount.

Sale Starts Thursday Morning, Feb. 20.

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