



THE ECONOMY OF A LIGHT WEIGHT CAR

"Light weight in an automobile means more than it ever did before. Less weight in a car means less expense for gasoline—less expense for oil—and less expense for tires. It means longer service for less cost—the very thing that is eagerly sought by every motorist. The man who drives a light car isn't carrying around a lot of excess weight which he cannot utilize but must pay for dearly in extra fuel and tire wear.

"The light car not only costs much less to operate but it is easier to drive, especially in congested traffic. For long distance driving it is far more dependable. It can travel with ease over rough roads and get in and out of places where the heavy car handicapped with its own weight could never negotiate.

"But in spite of the many advantages of the lightweight car, which anyone can easily understand, if they give the subject a moment's thought, there are many laboring under the delusion that a light car lacks strength. That is not so. If built right, the lightweight car is just as staunch and sturdy as the heavy weight car. As a rule it also possesses longer life and depreciates less in value from year to year all because there is less weight which means less strain, less wear and tear.

"Anyone skeptical on this point should inspect the Chevrolet 'Four-Ninety' touring car. Here is a car weighing less than two thousand pounds yet possessing ample strength for all uses to which it could possibly be put to and power enough for all occasions. Because of its lightweight and famous valve-in-head motor, twenty-five miles on a gallon of gasoline is a common performance for this car. And a set of tires on a 'Four-Ninety' will give exceptionally high mileage."

The Chevrolet, Model "Four-Ninety" is sold in Carleton County by G. W. Jackson, Manager J. Clark & Son, Ltd., Woodstock; H. N. Dickinson, Hartland; F. L. Tompkins, East Florenceville; W. J. Gallagher, Bath, and B. E. Cliff, Centreville.

VICTORY LOAN BONDS

Bearing 5½ per cent. Due 1922, 1927, 1937

Obtainable in Denominations of

\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000

Price, 98 7-8 per cent. and accrued interest.

Full information on request.

POSTMASTER WINSLOW
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Strictly Cash

Owing to business conditions bought on by the war, all products of our mills, including wood, will be sold on a

Strictly Cash Basis

Smith Lumber Company,
Woodstock, N. B.

April 2, 1918.



For a Growing Child

No article of food is more nourishing nor more readily assimilated by young bodies than pure, sweet milk. Our Milk would be no purer or richer than it is had it a chemist's certificate with each bottle. Every penny spent for Our Milk buys the food elements necessary for bone and muscle building.

The Sanitary Dairy
WOODSTOCK, N. B.



EYESTRAINS Cause Inefficiency

The world offers its richest prizes to the Man who Sees, Thinks and Acts Quickly. Many Men are held back, not knowing it, by poor eyesight. It makes them inefficient. For the sake of your future success, come in, have your eyes examined and let us show you the benefits of our glasses.

H. M. MARTELL, Optometrist

Main street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

P. O. Box 93

N. B. Tel. 42-11

Opposite Stevens Druggist

New Brunswick Should Have Half a Million Sheep Upon her Hill Sides

There are only one hundred thousand now.

Sixty million sheep have been lost in Europe since the War started.

Wool and Mutton have risen to unheard of prices. Upon the enterprising farmer the world will depend to clothe the soldiers and feed the hungry. Patriotism and Profit both point the path of duty in this particular.

New Brunswick's opportunity is at hand. The Government leads the way and lends its assistance.

With the idea of increasing the flocks of the province, the Department of Agriculture has arranged, in co-operation with the chartered banks, a system whereby large numbers of sheep can be placed in every part of the province. Every farmer who can buy lambs locally should do so, but it is not anticipated that the local supply will meet the demand; consequently importations will be made. The manager of every Bank has information regarding the purchase of same. A line of credit under conditions has been established for those requiring it. This Province now has approximately 100,000 sheep—there should be at least 500,000.

There should be many more pure bred flocks within the province to supply the yearly demand for pure bred rams; too much money is sent to other parts annually in payment for rams.

The Department of Agriculture was aware that the sheep industry in Europe had been greatly depleted and considering the high price paid for wool with good prospects for at least ten years decided to stimulate the industry. The Minister of Agriculture asked for and was given authority at the last session of the Legislature to enter into an arrangement with the chartered banks to buy and sell sheep and finance the transactions.

This province can become famous as a producer of high-class wool and mutton but every man must be a partner to the movement and activity will be rewarded by ample returns. The slogan must be "Five Hundred Thousand Sheep for New Brunswick."

With an abundance of food and the opportunity these is no legitimate reason why every farmer should not make the raising of sheep an important factor upon the farm. The investment is small; the returns are quick and the interest obtainable upon the capital involved, if proper care be given, is very large. Wool is worth about 75c to 80c per pound and last fall good lambs brought from 12c to 14c per pound. At the present time wet ewes or shearlings that are serviceable cannot be purchased, because of their value to their owners, but every year sees large numbers of ewe lambs slaughtered, which under present conditions might well be retained for breeding purposes.

The successful farmer today is one who understands Nature; he not only understands but he is very careful not to oppose natural law and to co-operate at every vantage point to the fullest extent; he has learned that nature cannot be coerced except in definite and direct lines which do not tend to defeat the objects which natural laws are forever constantly endeavouring to attain. What is true of the individual is true of the larger community, whether it be parish, county or country.

Canada has areas eminently adapted for general agriculture, for fruit and vegetable production, for apple growing, for wheat raising and again there are others where the raising of livestock must be the foundation of successful agriculture. New Brunswick undoubtedly comes in the latter class; while this is true, it does not necessarily mean that the province should not put forth a great effort to maintain her proud reputation as a producer of high class potatoes, but for the farmers throughout the safer policy is to consider livestock production and the agriculture incident to such as the major operation and the one most likely to lead to the establishment of a satisfied, comfortable and moderately wealthy people.

Previous to the outbreak of hostilities, the livestock population of the world, and particularly of North America was becoming inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. United States had almost ceased to be an exporter in many livestock products and had actually commenced importing. Canada was fast following in a similar direction. This condition was very apparent in the movement of mutton carcasses from New Zealand and Australia to the western coast of North America and, some came to Halifax. The sheep population of the two countries had dwindled for various reasons, such as the breaking up of the large western

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."

—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

ranches, the dog nuisance and to a general lethargy on the part of the people in regard to the value of sheep upon the average farm. Very often diseases which are not difficult to treat were allowed to ravage flocks because of the lack of knowledge of proper precautions; ticks took their toll through failure to dip. The low price of wool and lambs was a feature also. Flocks became smaller and gradually they were done away with and too often their place was not taken with other stock.

Conditions have changed and were on the upward grade before the war. Wool grading and co-operative selling were direct causes of a stronger price; the insistent demand from the cities for juicy lamb enhanced values, the depletion of the flocks caused shortages at the large markets, the rapid urban increase and the rural decrease in population upset the balance between the consumer and the producer and rather suddenly many discovered that the sheep industry was worthy of more careful attention. Lambs of standard quality began to soar in price and too often they were not to be had at all and mutton was served instead. But even this substitute did not meet the requirements.

The great depletion in the European flocks since 1914 has for many years to come unbalanced the supply and demand, not for food purposes only, but for breeding also; The farmer with good stock will find a ready market at remunerative prices. America has been wont to go to Europe for her breeding stock, but every indication is that the reverse will be true in the early years of peace or at least the exportation from the old lands will cease. New Brunswick today has an opportunity to fill the gap which has been caused by social and economic reasons and by the years of war. Her situation offers excellent marketing facilities, her very rolling lands gives pasture suitable for sheep, her climate is not too severe, and the valleys will supply all the hay, roots and the small amount of concentrates to carry large flocks through the winter season. The farmers of the province have a knowledge of sheep raising sufficient to warrant them in the extension of the industry. The co-operative system of selling the wool guarantees the best price the American or Canadian markets can offer; the grading system brings the producer and the consumer much nearer together. Under the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Company, the sheep raisers of Canada have an organization all their own which is already strong enough to protect their interests in every detail.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinarians had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, &c., WILFRID GAGNE.

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville Aug. 3, '04.

CHARLESTON SCHOOL.

The school term here ended June 21st. On June 20th the grading examinations were held; they were oral, this year and each child was questioned alone by the teacher some five, ten, or fifteen minutes. Because of the good work done by the pupils during the term; the grading exams were not so very hard. For next term the classes will be as follows:—(Names appearing with asterisk 'be' for them graded at these exams.)

GRADE V (a)—Fifth Reader Class. Geneva Prosser.

GRADE V (b)—Fourth Reader Class.—Velma Rice, Eva Rice, Kenneth Walton, Howard Walton, Fraser Crouse (no exams. taken yet).

GRADE IV—Third Reader Class.—Norman Walton, Gna Crouse, Charles Prosser, Willie Green (no exams taken yet).

GRADE III—Second Reader Class.—Pauline Crouse, Emma Ketch, Irvine Gardner.

GRADE II (a)—First Reader Class.—Ray Gardner, Teresa Crouse, Marion Crouse, Florence DeLong, Ruth DeLong.

GRADE II (b)—Second Primer Class.—Marjorie Gardner, Eugene Prosser.

GRADE I—First Primer Class.—Alma DeLong, George White, Kate Crouse, Jos Sparks.

Charleston will retain its old teacher next term.

IDELLA F. McISAAC, Teacher.

VICTORY BREAD.

That Canada is at war will be brought home to every man, woman and child next month when all bread made from standard wheat flour must be labeled "Victory Bread" and mixed with a percentage of substitutes for wheat flour. This is the effect of a recent Order issued by the Canada Food Board in a vigorous effort to save the existing wheat supplies so as to make them last out until the wheat of the coming harvest reaches the flour mills and the new flour is distributed for consumption.

The new order defines substitutes for wheat, as corn, oats, barley, rice, rye, buckwheat, tapioca and any mixture of same; potato flour, bran, shorts, oatmeal, rolled oats, corn meal, corn starch, hominy, corn grits, rice meal and potato meal.

On and after July 1st one pound of wheat substitute must be used by all bakers, confectioners and public eating-places with every nine pounds of standard wheat flour in making any bakers' products, and the same rule shall apply to every person in Canada who bakes bread, rolls or pastry for private consumption. On and after July 15th in all Canada east of Port Arthur the proportion is to be increased to one pound with every four. In Port Arthur and the West this increase is still in abeyance, preceding the report on the quantities of substitutes available.

It is provided in this Order that on and after July 15th no licensed dealer shall sell for private consumption east of, but not including Port Arthur, white flour to any person who does not purchase from him substitutes in the proportion of not less than one pound to two pounds of standard flour. West of Port Arthur the proportion is kept at one pound substitute to four pounds wheat flour. The brand "Victory Bread" is to be affixed to every loaf as a guarantee that the prescribed amounts of substitutes for standard wheat flour are being included therein. Bread not bearing this label may be seized and any person violating the regulation is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$1000 and not less than \$100, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or both fines and imprisonment. Fines are to be paid to the municipality; if the municipal officer secures the conviction or to the Provincial Treasurer, where a Provincial Officer secures the conviction.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer. In most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Irishman, traveling in a street that was paved, was accosted by a dog with a threatened growl. The traveler attempted to pull up one of the paving stones to throw at him, but it was fast.

"Arrah," said Paddy, "what a fine canine is this, where stones are tied and dogs let loose!"

When the wall of a building in New York fell a large crowd immediately gathered. A man rushed up to one of the men standing by and inquired excitedly—"What's the matter?"

"A couple of men killed," replied the man.

"Oh, is that all? I thought somebody was fighting."

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR
FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a small bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that gleams with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots fatten, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a small bottle of Danderine from any drug store and just try it.



The Scientific Way to End Corns

THE Blue-jay plaster is a scientist's invention. It is made by the makers of B&B surgical dressings, used by physicians and hospitals everywhere.

So you may be sure that this is the right way to treat a corn.

The corn is ended by a bit of wax, which is centered on the corn. It cannot spread.

While the wax is acting, a pad protects the corn. So all pain ceases when the plaster is applied.

A band wraps the toe snugly and fastens itself. With this comfortable dressing one forgets the corn, and the plaster can't become displaced.

The pain stops instantly. Then the bit of wax gently undermines the corn. In two days it lifts out. Only rare corns need a second application. Let Blue-jay prove itself tonight. You will never again merely pare a corn, or treat it in the old crude ways.

B&B Blue-jay
Corn Plasters

Stop Pain Instantly—End Corns Completely

Large Package 25c at Druggists—Small Package Discontinued

BAUER & BLACK, Limited, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc., Chicago, New York, Toronto (364).



Cow spray
drives away flies

Creonoid is a powerful, non-poisonous, inexpensive creosote product which is obnoxious to insects but not to animals or fowl. Spray it on cows to keep them from being tormented by flies. Spray in the henery to exterminate lice. Result will be more eggs and more milk.

If you have any difficulty obtaining Creonoid write to

THE BARRETT CO. Limited

(formerly the Carritte-Paterson Mfg. Co. Limited)

ST. JOHN, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S. SYDNEY, N.S.

Ad. No. 6

WHAT'LL WE DO, WHEN WE'RE BACK?

A Reply to Mr. Service's Poem in Rymes of a Red Cross Man.

(Lieut. Phillips W. Knights, Co. A., 530 Engineers Camp, Tunstun, Kas. What'll we do when we're back again, after the war is done, After our grapple with wounds and death under the belching gun? How can life in store, or shop, or field, or on ocean's main, Grip the soul of a man who's fought when he comes back again?

Oh! how weak the wine of life that's drunk from morn till night By men who make and buy and sell with never a chance to fight; Who sleep and eat and play and plan and work at a steady job, And love and hope and think and pray and doubt and laugh and sob.

In a word, how rapid it is to live as men in a world at peace, And how a world aflame with war brings the soul a glad release. And so our climb from the jungle time to these days of law and right Has been a descent, however well meant, to a realm of moral blight.

To a realm where courage and sacrifice are useless and therefore dead, And men are soft and are well content to be housed and clothed and fed. Who wonders that men who have dined with death and thrilled with the strange embrace Would rather die than come home to lie in the arms of an indolent peace?

How shall we answer the soldier's cry for a life of glory and pain When from the wonderful Romance of War homeward he turns again? This we will say—Battles are here waiting your courage and skill, Waiting to test your manhood out,—brain, and heart, and will.

Battles demanding as brave a soul as ever a soldier had, Battles between the false and the true, between the good and the bad. Greed is here, and lust and pride, foes of freedom's increase, For every blow you have struck in war there's a hundred to strike in peace.

Enemies trenched and armed and trained, sneering at moral law, Enemies fighting with dollars and votes, rather than tooth and claw, Brutal foes of womanhood pure, and childhood glad and free; What care they for the wrath of God or the threats of such as we?

What care they for the million men dead on the battle's plain If you forget there's fighting here when you come back again? "What'll we do when the war is o'er?" Finish the fight at home! For all the rest of a world at war will be waste till that is done.

Never an ounce of your soldier hate of German and Turkish crime Need ooze away on that other day when Bells of Peace shall chime. Belgian, Armenian, Servian, Pol.—and mill ions more beside Will still be bound with the tyrants' chains,—perhaps you'll think he died.

Well, change your "think," he'll still be here, no war has hurt him much, So homeward come in your fighting mood, come home for a closer clutch. Grapple the spirit of evil here as you've grappled his body there, Live in peace as you live in war with a "soldier's do and dare."