

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.



We will send you a sample free.
Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

Canadians Gone South.

"Statistics are heavy dry goods," said Dr. S. Morley Wickett, in opening his address at the Empire Club on "Canadians in the United States." In a certain sense migrations were the history of a people. They were different today than in centuries past, when whole tribes and nations pushed westward. Now migration was a matter of individual concern. The nation loses valuable developing forces. The individual migrating finds himself a better field.

The data on which he based his remarks were somewhat incomplete, being taken from the United States census returns. In 1900 there were 10,356,000 foreigners in the United States. Of these 1,181,000 were Canadian-born, forming 11.4 per cent. of the foreign population. Among these 395,000 were French-Canadians. There were also 440,000, Dr. Wickett estimated, of Canadian parentage, and 812,000, whom he would not count, having one Canadian parent. There were, therefore, 986,000 English Canadians, and 636,000 French-Canadians across the line. As every Canadian cost \$1,000 to nourish and educate, it might be considered that Canada had an investment in the Republic of \$1,500,000,000.

English-Canadians to the extent of three-fourths marry in the State, while the French take their wives from Canada.

The Canadian immigration to the States had increased from 6.6 per cent. in 1850 to 11.4 per cent. in 1900, while the Irish had fallen from 42 per cent. to 15 per cent. The increase since 1880 of Canadians had been 20 per cent., while that of all foreign immigration was only 12 per cent.

Contrary to belief, most of the Canadians went to the country or smaller towns. Dr. Wickett quoted the figures for the chief cities, with Chicago at 34,479, which might be doubled when those of Canadian descent were reckoned. Boston and Cambridge had 62,000; Detroit, 29,000; New York, 21,000. English-Canadians were found in the North Atlantic and north central States chiefly. California had 29,000 and Colorado 10,000.

The loss to Canada in fifty years amounted to 3,250,000, equal to a money value of \$3,000,000,000. The speaker thought that the return migration to Canada had only just begun, and was an important element.

The decline in birth rate in Ontario he believed was not actual, as the only safe basis of calculation was in relation to the people of marriageable age. The younger people were being drawn away from Ontario, and the supposed decline was little more than a surmise based on the observation that families are smaller than formerly.

Another Big Raid.

There is said to be another big raid on by the manufacturers and the capitalistic interests. The newly-formed Dominion Textile Company and its interested friends are about

to petition the government for increased duties, and this time they are confident that they will succeed. On cottons bleached and unbleached they want the duties to be increased from 25 to 30 percent ad valorem; on cottons printed and dyed from 35 to 40 percent; on collars from 35 to 40 percent ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 15 cents a dozen; on cuffs from 35 to 40 percent ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 24 cents a dozen; on cotton garments cut by knife, or scissors, and sewn, from 35 to 40 percent ad valorem, with an additional specific duty of 48 cents a dozen. All less the present performance of 33.13 percent to Great Britain off the ad valorem duties. The specific duties to be net. To conciliate the users and sellers of cotton embroideries and laces, which are made in Switzerland, a reduction of duty from 35 to 10 percent net will be asked; and a reduction from 35 percent to 15 percent on cotton laces, subject to the 33.13 percent British preference. Formerly, when the cotton interests went up to Ottawa they were all at sixes and sevens as to what they wanted, and the government made that the excuse to do nothing, but now they believe that they have so conciliated all interests that their demand will be unanimous. Further than that, they are said to have the strong backing of one of the large financial institutions in the country, as the Dominion Iron & Steel Company did in its demands for bonuses and increased duties. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company was successful, and that is held to be a good augury of the success of the Dominion Textile Company and its friends if similar influences and representations are brought to bear upon the government. We understand that a petition to Sir Wilfred Laurier already has been drawn up which reads: Honorable and dear sir,—Owing to the large quantities of foreign goods being imported into Canada, the undersigned respectfully request the government to grant them moderate increases on such goods as are indicated below. The increase is only of a very moderate character, and will prove a great boon to the working people, who are to day earning low wages, or working short time, while a large amount of capital which has been unable to find profitable employment, will have at least a reasonable prospect of earning somewhat moderate return for the investment made. Specious pretences, very moderate demands. As a matter of fact, the Dominion Textile Company has increased the capitalization of its four constituent companies from \$5,833,000 to \$10,000,000, and the increased duties would help to pay dividends on the water in the enormously inflated capitalization. The government will, perhaps, also remember that if it increases these duties as asked, it will be injuring British manufactures almost solely. It is against the British manufactures that these higher duties are aimed, and not against the United States. Every day, nearly, the manufacturers of Canada disprove in practice their theoretical and sentimental pretence of desiring real imperial reciprocity.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

The Passport System.

An amusing story—which shows the value of the passport system—comes from Russia. Prince Metchersky, who is a journalist by profession, was commissioned by the Czar to investigate certain agrarian troubles. The Prince went to Roumania and there obtained one of the permits necessary for taking live stock across the frontier post and presented the document to the official as his warrant to pass. The official could read but little in Russian, and knew no Roumanian, but the big document, with coat of arms and seal,

If Your Liver is Wrong You are Wrong all Over

A torpid, inactive liver goes hand in hand with constipation. Such a chronic condition requires a systematic effort to overcome it and establish good health and perfect body drainage. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills, containing the two needed elements to increase liver activity and muscular action go accurately to the sluggish liver and bowels, restoring them completely.

Suppose your bowels failed to move for a week or ten days. Don't you know you would be quickly prostrated? It is just the same, differing in degree, when your bowels do not move at least once a day. You know you soon become languid and tired, your blood gets bad and you feel mean and sick all over. You should have a full, healthy passage daily. Don't let serious conditions develop. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills will drive bowel poison out of your system and establish regularity. They are purely vegetable, and cure in one night. We will send you a generous sample of these pills Absolutely Free, sealed and postpaid, that will convince you beyond doubt of their wonderful curative properties. Address, W. F. Smith Co., 185 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills cure Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache in one night. All dealers 25 cents. A Cure at the People's Price.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquezone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquezone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquezone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquezone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquezone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquezone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquezone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquezone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquezone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Lancetries |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Cataract—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |

Fever—Gall Stones
Gout—Gonorrhea
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Tumor—Ulcers
Yaws—Syphilis
Women's Diseases
All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.
In nervous debility Liquezone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquezone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquezone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquezone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquezone Company, 556-554 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

I have never tried Liquezone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquezone will be gladly supplied for a test.

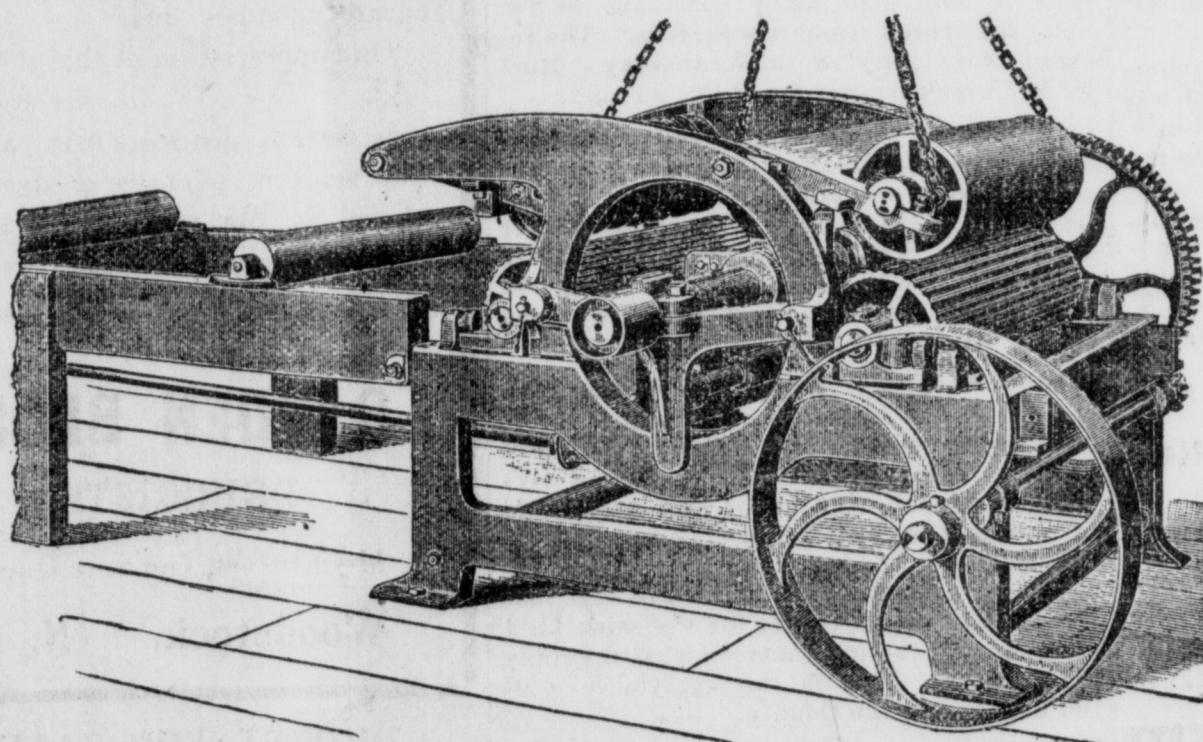
JUST RECEIVED:

2000 Sap Cans, 2000 Sap Spiles.

For sale at our store Woodstock, also at our branch stores Centreville and Hartland.

W. F. Dibblee & Son, Woodstock, Centreville and Hartland.

IMPROVED CANG EDGER.



This machine has been designed to meet the requirements of all saw mills, whether for use in portable or stationary mills.

The machine will take saws up to 20 inch diameter.

Weight when ready for shipment, 3,000 pounds.

For further particulars apply to

Small & Fisher Company, Limited,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

greatly impressed him, and he cheerfully put the Russian official stamp on it. His investigations ended, the Prince went back to Moscow, and at the first opportunity presented the passport to the Governor, saying:—

"With this document I entered Russia, and travelled about for five months, yet you must admit that the description of me is scarcely correct or flattering."

The amazed Governor read that the Prince was "one black sow, full grown, with one ear partly torn away."

The Baird Company's

Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry

A Lubricant to the Throat.

A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

The Baird Co., Ltd. Gentlemen—Two bottles of your TAR, HONEY AND WILD CHERRY cured me of a severe cold. It is an excellent remedy.

G. H. FLEWELLING.
Perry's Point, Kings Co., N. B.

A Law

To regulate the measurement, inspection and sale of certain articles.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Woodstock, as follows:—

1. All cordwood which shall be brought in to the Town for sale, shall be straight and sound and four feet long, including one half the scarf at each end.

2. All other wood of every kind which shall be brought into the Town for sale, shall be straight and sound.

3. All wood of all kinds and bark brought into Town for sale, shall be measured by the cord which cord shall be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth and four feet four inches high.

4. The Town Council shall from time to time appoint such and so many persons as they may think proper to be measurers or surveyors of wood bark and lumber, and such surveyors shall be duly sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall when required, attend to the performance of the said duties of the office to which they may be appointed, and when duly required to the owner of such wood, bark or lumber, or to the person by whom such measurer or surveyor may have been employed or to the owner or person having charge of such wood, bark or lumber on cord statement in writing of the quantity and quality of the wood, bark or lumber so surveyed; and if any such surveyor of wood, bark or lumber shall refuse such statement or shall give a false or untrue statement he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five dollars.

5. If any person shall alter any such certificate or statement given by a surveyor of wood, bark or lumber, he shall for each and every offence pay a sum not exceeding Twenty five dollars. Each surveyor of wood, bark or lumber shall be entitled to demand and receive for their services in measuring or surveying the same respectively giving the following rates:—

For each load of wood or bark Seven cents.
For each cord of wood or bark when measured upon the ground ten cents per cord for the first five cords, and five cents for each cord in excess of five cords measured at same time.

For each thousand feet of lumber Ten cents.

6. If any person shall sell or offer for sale within the Town any wood without first producing a certificate of the scale of such wood or bark signed by the duly appointed surveyor of wood, bark or lumber, for the said Town of Woodstock, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding Five dollars.

7. All the portion of the bye-law now in force entitled "A Law" to regulate the measurement, inspection, weighing and sale of certain articles" is hereby repealed so far as same relates to the measurement, inspection and sale of wood, bark or lumber, within the Town.

The foregoing is the bye-law regulating the sale of wood in the Town of Woodstock. All persons are requested to take notice of its provisions and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of Town Council,
Woodstock, J. C. HARTLEY,
March 6th 1905. Town Clerk.

Butter Paper, printed and unprinted in one and two pound wrappers at this office.