

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

There are many emulsions of Cod Liver Oil, all more or less good, no doubt, and all very much alike, the principal difference being in the quantity and quality of the oil that enters into their composition, and perhaps something in the method of manufacture.

FERRROL

on the other hand, while it is an emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, occupies a place entirely above and beyond the ordinary preparations above referred to.

The reason is, that **FERRROL** combines with the oil **Iron** and **Phosphorus**, which all other emulsions lack, and without which no emulsion is anywhere near perfect.

In **FERRROL** the well-known virtues of Cod Liver Oil as a flesh and weight producer, the unparalleled qualities of Iron as a blood builder and purifier, as well as the undoubted advantages of Phosphorus as a **Nerve** and **Brain** tonic, are all not only combined and retained, but wonderfully enhanced by the process of amalgamation.

No argument is necessary to prove the inestimable value of such a preparation as **FERRROL** in the treatment of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup and all Bronchial or Lung Troubles.

FERRROL is not a patent mystery. The formula is freely published. It is prescribed by the best Physicians. It is endorsed by the most eminent Medical Journals. It is used in prominent Hospitals, Sanitariums, etc.

Edgar W. Mair, Main and King Sts, Woodstock, N. B.

Diamonds in Canada.

A dispatch to the New York Post from Fort Francis, Ont. says: Old mining men and prospectors in this region did not need to be told by Dr. Ami of the geological survey that great diamond wealth undoubtedly lies hidden in that part of Canada between the Great Lakes and Hudson Bay. In the Rainy River district and in the auriferous valley of the Seine, many "sparklers" have been obtained from Indians and French Canadian voyageurs, who had picked them up in their wanderings without any idea of their character and value.

At the hamlet of Mine Centre, in the Seine River country, George R. Douglass is the resident agent and assayer for the Rothschild interest, who are buying large tracts of land in the district that give evidence of gold-bearing quartz. Mr. Douglass, who was long a resident of South Africa, says the geological conformation of the Rainy Lake and Seine territories is almost identical with that of the Kimberly district, which has given to the world the famous diamond mines.

Forty miles from the mouth of the Big Fork River, which empties into the Rainy from northern Minnesota, are many ancient mounds, whose origin extends beyond the traditions of the Ojibways. Until recently these mounds had been inviolate, for they are in a wild region, but little visited by white men, and accessible only by canoe. One summer, however, a party of scientists from the University of Toronto came out to explore them. From one of the mounds on which a sturdy oak was growing a large human skeleton, perfectly preserved, was exhumed. It was not that of an Indian, and in the cavity whence it was taken were evidences of prehistoric civilization, in the form of many articles of pottery, some stamped with unique and beautiful designs.

On the bosom of the skeleton rested a curiously wrought necklace of copper, into which were interwoven shells and colored stones. What arrested the attention of the exploring party, however, was a stone which gleamed from the centre of a pendant to the necklace. At first it was judged to be nothing more than a clear piece of quartz, but closer examination and testing proved that it was a diamond. Although half a dozen mounds were opened up before the party left the region, and copper ornaments and pottery were found with skeletons in all of them, no more diamonds were unearthed.

On going out a band of Ojibways was met, to whom the articles found in the mounds were shown, in the hope of obtaining traditions concerning their origin. As to the copper, the Indians were ignorant but they grunted disdainfully when shown the pottery and the diamond. Specimens of the former, they said, could be obtained in almost any quantity from the remains of an ancient pottery works that once existed on the banks of the Big Fork, near the Big Falls, a few miles up the stream, while in the same region glittering stones of the sort paleface seemed to regard so highly had frequently been found.

Startled by the information, the Toronto party pushed on to the Big Falls, which marked in old days the disputed boundary between the Hudson's Bay Company and John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company.

There they found an old hermit squatter, Dan Campbell, who brought from a pouch three stones of a purity and brilliancy that greatly exceeded that of the one found by the visitors. These stones he had found in the course of his thirty years' living by the Big Fork, while scratching the surface of the pottery field with his hunting knife. The four stones proved to be worth \$2,500.

Mr. Douglass was sitting in the trading post at Mine Centre one afternoon when a young buck and his squaw entered to exchange pelts for provisions. They had come by canoe fifty miles down the Seine valley. Strapped to a birch bark frame the mother carried a papoose on her back. This she took off and leaned the youngster against the counter while she joined in her husband's dickerings with the storekeeper.

Mr. Douglas noticed that the young redskin held something firmly in his hand, which every now and then, after gazing upon, he attempted to put into his mouth, but was prevented by the vigilant mother. Curious to see what kind of a toy the Indian baby had, Mr. Douglass pried open his little brown fist, and there lay scintillating a diamond as large as a hazel nut. There was no mistake about it. In astonishment he inquired of the squaw where she found the gem.

"Oh, it," she replied, contemptuously; "my man picked it up when he was getting the poles for our tepee up the river."

Douglass pulled out a \$20 bill and offered it to the squaw for the stone. But paper money has little significance for the Ojibway in the wilds of Canada. She grunted a decided negation.

"Give me all the 'chicken feed' you've got," Douglass said to the trader.

The storekeeper emptied a sack on the counter, containing about \$10 in small change.

"Here," said Douglass, as he shoved the coins toward them, "give me the stone."

The mother snatched the gem from the papoose and tossed it over to Douglass. The diamond was taken to Toronto and appraised at nearly \$1,000.

To Rainy Lake town drifted Jim Ropes, a prospector for the yellow metal, after spending the money he had obtained by the sale of a gold mine discovered by him in Michigan, and also known by his name. Ropes days of activity were nearly over, and about the best he could do was to pass judgment on samples of quartz brought to him by less experienced prospectors.

One day a thirsty French-Canadian squawman named La Febre came to the camp from the Seine district. On his gaudy brass watch chain hung a sparkling stone which he had made into a charm by twisting some wire about it.

"That's a pretty piece of quartz you've got there," remarked Ropes quietly. "If you'll give it to me I'll buy you all the drinks you want."

La Febre tore the stone from its setting and snapped it over to his companion with a loud gnaw.

"By gar, I guess youse want it worse dan I do," he remarked. "Now let's get these drinks pretty quick."

In two hours La Febre was snoring in drunken stupor on the floor of the shack,

while old Ropes, with his purchase, was paddling to Fort Francis, carrying in his pocket a part of the \$1,500 for which he had sold the diamond that had cost him a bar bill of eighty-five cents.

R. F. R.

Growing Camphor in Texas.

The world's supply of camphor comes from Formosa. Formosa is a Japanese possession, and consequently that country controls the supply of an article which, among other purposes, is largely used in the manufacture of high explosives. It is feared that, because of this particular purpose to which camphor is applied Japan might not be willing under certain circumstances, to allow of the export of the article, and an effort is being made to grow camphor on farms owned by the Government in Texas.

The process in operation in Formosa for extracting the camphor is to chop the trees down and cut them into small pieces, from which the camphor is then distilled. Dr. Watkins, who controls the Texas camphor farms, will adopt a different method. He sows the camphor seed like wheat or oats, and the shrub quickly sprouts. When it has attained a height of about three feet it will be cut down by a mowing machine at a height of about one foot from the ground. The several portions will be put through the distilling process and the camphor extracted. From the tender stubble other shoots will spring up, and the cutting process can be repeated once a year for several years. It is asserted that a better quality of camphor can be obtained by this method than by the ancient process that is in use in Formosa. The crop requires no attention except the sowing and harvesting. It is claimed by Dr. Watkins that a large portion of South-West Texas is specially adapted to successful camphor growing. At present prices one acre of camphor would yield a profit of about \$450. It is expected, however, that when its cultivation becomes general in Texas there will be a drop in prices.

"Preventics" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the "sneeze stage." Preventics cure seated colds as well. Preventics are little candy cold cure tablets, and Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. will gladly mail you samples and a book on Colds free, if you will write him. The samples prove their merit. Check early Colds with Preventics and stop Pneumonia. Sold in 5c and 25c boxes by All Druggists.

Grades On The Back Route.

Senator Ferguson was told by Mr. Scott in the senate, a few days ago, that the National Transcontinental commissioners had recommended the government to accept the back route through New Brunswick from Grand Falls to Chipman. The length of the river route from Grand Falls to Moncton is 240.7 miles and the back route—"pusher" grade—had a length of 194.27 miles.

The route between Grand Falls and Chipman, for a distance of 12.34 miles, had a grade of 1.1 per cent, adverse to west bound traffic, for the remainder of the distance the maximum grade against west bound traffic was .4 per cent, and against east bound traffic .6 per cent.

On the section between Quebec bridge and the New Brunswick boundary there was a stretch of 9.9 miles with a grade of 1.1 per cent, adverse to east bound traffic and .6 per cent, against west bound traffic.

The News—No Pure Drug Cough Cure Laws would be needed, if all Cough Cures were like Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure—is and has been for 20 years. The National Law now requires that if any poisons enter into a cough mixture, it must be printed on the label or package. For this reason mothers, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison-marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must be law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and see. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Simply refuse to accept any other. Sold by All Dealers.

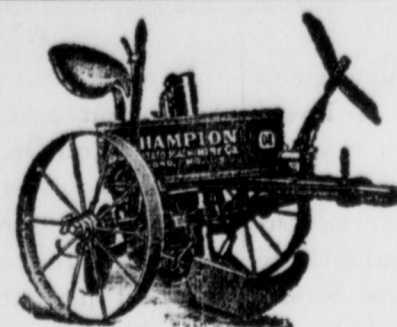
Surreptitious Billposting.

The Paris police during the third empire were for long completely baffled to discover how or by whom incendiary bills were posted at noonday on every dead wall in the city. A close watch upon a suspected chiffonnier at last revealed the "modus operandi." The chiffonnier, when tired after collecting and sifting the street rubbish, would rest, leaning his heavy basket against a dead wall. Though he never moved his hands, which were clasped in front of him, yet, says "T.P.'s Weekly," when he quitted the wall to resume work the detective on watch was amazed to find a bill pasted on it. How was it done? The basket was divided into two apartments, an upper and an lower, and in the lower a dwarfish boy of six years of age was crushed crouching, and it was he who, issuing through a sliding door, affixed the bills.

The sun never sees the dark side of anything.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 50c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto. **DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.**



The O. K. Champion Potato Planter.

With this great machine one man with a team will plant from five to seven acres per day.

Does not destroy or bruise the seed.

Fitted with Fertilizer Attachment which can be regulated to distribute any quantity desired.

A carload of these celebrated Planters to arrive within a few days. For prices and terms call on us or any of our agents.

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BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - \$3,000,000
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Thrift is the mother of Independence. Begin to save by opening an account in the Savings Department. Interest paid quarterly.

For the information of Depositors—this is the only bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to strictly independent audit.

WOODSTOCK BRANCH,

W. M. McCUNN, MANAGER.

Hartland Farmers' Exchange.

Special sale of Caps, Boys' and Men's O'Coats Horse Blankets.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

C. HUMPHREY TAYLOR, Prop.

Now Is the Time

TO GET YOUR

Waggon or Carriage

Ready for Spring use. Don't delay. Bring it to

F. L. MOOERS,

Carriage and Sign Painter,

over Loane's Factory,
Connell street, Woodstock

It is important that persons placing

FIRE INSURANCE

should select strong and reliable companies. This being the case it would be impossible perhaps to find four stronger and more reliable companies represented in Carleton County in one office than the following companies for whom the undersigned is agent, namely:

CALEDONIAN, the Oldest Scottish Fire Office
NORWICH UNION, Established in 1797.
ATLAS, Founded in the reign of King George III and the QUEEN.

I shall be pleased to see intending insurers.

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Woodstock, N. B.

Jan 9th

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Estimates cheerfully furnished on any kind of work in my line

A full line of materials of all kinds. Aqueduct Pipe at specially low rates. All work guaranteed first class.

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Know-How Workmen

Insure Economy.

No loss of time in experimenting if the workmen know their business. No waste of material if they know how to figure. No loss from unreasonable repairs. The way to do the best plumbing is to have men who know how to do the work.

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Connell Street,
Woodstock.

To Rent

House on Connell Street, at present occupied by G. G. Hare. Possession given May 1st. For terms, etc., apply to

J. T. ALLAN DIBBLEE.