



### Growing Old

Ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food. It invigorates the liver and promotes general physical well being.

"It is with gratitude we acknowledge what Dr. Pierce's medicine has done for grandmother's good, in fact it has cured her," writes Miss Carrie Ranker of Perryburg, Ohio. "She had doctored with several physicians but found no relief until Dr. Pierce advised her what to do. She has taken only three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and is entirely well. She suffered with pain in kidneys, bladder and liver for ten years, and her limbs were swollen with dropsy so that she could hardly walk. My grandmother's name is Mrs. Caroline Hensen, her age is 71 years. I will gladly answer all letters of inquiry."

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. R. V. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

### AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A WOODSTOCK BOY.

Chickamauga Park, Georgia, December 6th, 1902.

To the Editor of Carleton Sentinel:

I now take up my pen to give you, according to promise, an account of my travels since leaving Woodstock in March last. When I left there it was with the intention of going to South Africa. The war at that time was not ended and my intentions were to get out there and run the chance of making my fortune in the new country, to be developed. I went to St John with the intention of working my way out on a boat carrying horses for military purposes. Once there, if not allowed to land as a private citizen, I intended to enlist in some regiment for the duration of the war. But I was a few days too late for the boat, the Lake Michigan, I think, and it was the last of the season to leave that port with horses for Africa. After that my chances with horses was from New Orleans. Not caring to go there I went to Manchester, England, on a cattle boat with the view of ascertaining the chances from the old country. There was no chance there and hearing of the intended departure of the last Canadian contingent I sailed back to Montreal. I arrived there one day too late to go, so took another boat to Liverpool where I thought I would surely get a chance. This time we left Montreal and went to Portland, Maine, by the Grand Trunk railway and loaded about 900 head of cattle and 500 sheep on the Norseman of the Dominion Line. I forgot to say that my first trip was on the Manchester Commerce of the Manchester line. On the latter trip especially was a mixture of people working their way across to see the Coronation ceremonies. One college professor, several students, clerks, etc., were to be found, some even paying \$5 to the boss cattleman besides working their way. Some persons have the idea that those working on boats of this kind have a very degrading situation. Such is not the case as all the general men have to do is to water and feed the cattle. Other work is done by the "Second men." Besides your pay and passage over you are furnished with a passage back to the place of shipment.

On both trips across the Atlantic we were favored with excellent weather. We had a fine view of the southern coast of Ireland on both trips over and on back. On my first trip back I came by the north of Ireland and one fine morning the Giant's Causeway was plainly visible, being within two miles of us. It was in sight nearly all morning and was, indeed, one worth seeing. The trip up the St Lawrence was another a person would go miles to take. But I think one of the prettiest views I saw was that on each side of the Manchester Ship Canal. Liverpool, as you know, is at the mouth of the river Mersey and Manchester is inland. The people of the latter city are enterprising and determined to be a seaport city. With this end in view the construction of a canal 38 miles in length—from Liverpool to Manchester—was commenced, and over \$18,000,000 expended on it before it was completed. But the money was spent in a way that never has as yet been regretted. They have a port open to the world and have a chance to ship direct all their immense manufactures.

Manchester with its extensive cotton factories is an interesting city to visit. Early in the morning and again in the evening companies of girls can be seen going to and coming from their work. A comical feature to one of us is the wooden shoes they wear and their clattering on the pavements make an interesting noise. Salford, another city separated from Manchester by an imaginary line only, is the seat of the English branch of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

Liverpool is, probably, the greatest of the world's shipping ports. Here, at any time, can be found vessels of all kinds from every part of the world. Outside of its immense commerce it has nothing of interest to Americans. The immense docks (nine miles in length and built entirely of stone and cement) are the finest in the world. Directly across the Mersey from Liverpool is Birkenhead, another large city. A few miles below the latter city is New Brighton, quite a summer resort.

On leaving Liverpool I came to Portland, Me, arriving there on June 7th. While there I met a few old Woodstock people. On Monday morning I went to Lewiston and there I met several more from Carleton County, among them Mr Hascall, formerly foreman of the Maritime Pure Food Company. I spent an evening at the home of Bert Hascall and there met his wife (formerly Miss Alice Thibbadeau) and her sister Miss Stella. Edward Brackett of Grafton was another of our boys there. Mr Brackett has a fine situation in an immense steam fitting establishment and was then employed in pipe fitting a bank. It was while in Lewiston that I happened to run across a recruiting officer of the U S army. Curiosity led me to enter with the result that I am now wearing the army blue, holding the grade of private in the Seventh Cavalry.

On the 16th of June seven of us left Lewiston after being sworn into service. One accompanied the rest to Portland where he went into the Coast Artillery branch of the service at Fort Preble. The other six took the "Bay State" for Boston, arriving there next morning. This day, the 17th of June, was a public holiday in Massachusetts, being Bunker Hill day. I wished to remain in Boston that day, but as the six of us traveled on one ticket, I had to accompany the rest. We took the New York, New Haven and Hartford road to New Rochelle, N Y, where we disembarked and took a government steamer to Fort Slooem. Here in Fort Slooem, which is an immense depot for recruits, I met John Driscoll, a Woodstock boy, who had enlisted the same day I did. He had been home since I had and had again determined to serve Uncle Sam. I left Jack there when I left on Saturday, June 29th on a boat for New Jersey, where we, to the number of 114, took a special train for Chickamauga Park, arriving here on Sunday evening, June 30th. Our journey here was through several states and cities. Of the former we came through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, Tennessee, and into Georgia. And all this at the Government's expense.

Arriving here the party was divided up among the 12 troops composing the Seventh Regiment. Next day I learned that the Third Artillery (Light) was also in our camp.

Just now I have received a call and as I do not know whether I will have time to-morrow to finish this letter, I will close this and write you another soon giving you a description of this park and army life. M.

### THE SHODDY QUESTION AGAIN.

My attention has been called to an article entitled "Commissioner Hodson's Shoddy Charges", in the *Clothier* and *Haberasher* for November. The opening paragraph of this article is quite misleading, for reasons which I shall point out later. The Editor of the *Clothier* says:—"Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson has published a series of articles with a view of impressing Canadian consumers with the idea that Canadian as well as British and American manufacturers, are constantly practicing the deception of repainting off fabrics made almost en-

### Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

tirely of cotton or shoddy as genuine, all-wool goods. He charges that the purchasers of meltons, worsteds, dress goods, &c., get neither value, wear or worth for their money, and that the wool growing industry has been ruined."

The fact is that in the articles sent to the press by me, no charges whatever were made against Canadian manufacturers of woollen goods. The articles in question were eight in number five of which were portions of an address delivered by Mr Alfred Mansell, Shrewsbury, England, before the meeting of the International Sheep Breeders' Association at Carlisle, England, in July last, two were made up of discussions following the above address; and the final one prepared by myself, drew attention to the desirability of legislation in Canada to require that imitation woollen goods be sold by their merits. As may be verified by reference to the copies sent out, all of Mr Mansell's articles were duly credited to him.

Again the *Clothier* says; "To say that the shoddy industry flourishes in Canada to such an extent that it has ruined the wool growing industry is a big statement, and one that is not borne out by facts. Some of the Canadian mills have no machinery at all for working up shoddy, and others use but small quantities of it."

This is very different from the statement actually made by me which was—"The sheep industry in Canada has been steadily declining for years on account of the low prices of wool and the ravages of dogs." One has only to turn to the Statistical Year-Book to prove the truth of this. According to census of 1881 there were in that year 3,048,678 sheep in Canada; in 1891 there were only 2,563,781; the figures for the Census of 1901 are not yet available.

The Export of raw wool from Canada in 1901 was 1,043,673 lbs, which is less than in any year from 1888 to 1894. There are no figures available showing the total wool clip of the Dominion, but the clip for Ontario, which was 6,235,036 lbs. in 1894, had fallen to 5,805,921 lbs. in 1900. This does not look as if the sheep-growing industry were prosperous, as it certainly ought to be, considering the suitability of the country for the business.

Although there is no doubt that shoddy is used in Canada, yet I made no reference to that fact. The whole tenor of my article was along the line of demanding that "so-called" woollen goods should be sold for just what they are, "and" that something should be done to protect our woollen manufacturers against the shoddy products of foreign countries and to improve the condition of the Canadian wool growers." I realize that Canadian manufacturers have been almost compelled to make cheap goods in order to compete with the shoddy products of Yorkshire and other mills, but I believe that, if foreign as well as domestic fabrics were required by law to be stamped with the relative proportion of the component fibres, our consumers would soon show a decided preference for honest Canadian goods, to the great advantage of Canadian manufacturers. I do not feel and have not expressed any hostility toward our manufacturers, for I recognize that the producer and the consumer are mutually dependent. The letters from the well known manufacturers, Messrs Rosamond of Almonte, Ont., and Hewson of Amherst, N. S., published by the *Clothier*, only confirm the statements made by Mr Mansell in his address at Carlisle. Mr Hewson expresses the situation exactly when he says, in speaking of the difficulty of determining the composition of a fabric—"They, (the ordinary consumers,) have to rely almost wholly on the dealer or his clerk for this information, hence we quite agree with the idea that every manufacturer should be called upon to brand his goods under Government regulation, so that the consumer may be protected and encouraged to buy such goods as are of pure wool, and the most economical and satisfactory in the long run, for he is always willing to pay a fair price for a bit of pure all-wool goods, provided he is absolutely sure of getting it. We believe this view of the case places the responsibility more where it belongs,

and at the same time emphasizes the need of Government regulation, and helps out the deserving farmer who has a right to look to his brother Canadian for a market for his wool. In conclusion I may say that the *Clothier's* article appears very much like a case of wilful representation of my position in regard to this question. Only a weak case requires such methods to support it.

F. W. HUDSON,  
Live Stock Commissioner.

### A Wonderful Balance.

The grand balance, or scale, used in the Bank of England is probably the most wonderful piece of mechanism to be seen anywhere. It stands about seven feet high and weighs, probably, two tons. This scale is so perfectly adjusted that it can weigh a grain of dust or 100 pounds of gold. A postage stamp placed on one of the two weighing portions will move the index six inches. If the weight placed upon the scale is beyond its capacity, an electric bell is set ringing, the machine declining to execute a task of which it is incapable.

### Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

### Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and inflammation instantly relieved.

CAUTION!—Avoid dangerous, irritating Which Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract which easily cure and generally contain "Wood alcohol," a deadly poison.

### THE GAMBLING INSTINCT.

So far as we know, the gambling instinct is as old as humanity; it is certainly as old as history. There were bookmakers of a sort in Nineveh and Babylon, and Homer in his "Iliad" distinctly alludes to betting on sports. Tacitus tells us that both the ancient Germans and our own ancestors, the Britons, when they had lost everything else, would stake their own liberty and that of their wives and children on the hazard of the game.

The laws of ancient Rome strictly forbade all betting and gambling, yet Anthony and Cleopatra made bets on their luck in fishing, and Horace complains more than once of the effeminacy of the gilded youth of Rome because they forsook manly sports and warlike exercises for the attraction of the gaming tables. As is too much the case with ourselves in the present day, the youth of Rome left off playing games to watch them played and to bet on them. The most flagrant example of this was to be found in connection with the gladiatorial games in the arena. Roman nobles and plutocrats kept their fighting champions, just as our own keep their race horses. It was no uncommon thing for fortunes and even estates to be gambled away on the issue of a single combat.

### Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for a wet and every form of itching, bleeding and swelling of the rectum, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor here what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

### Dr. Chase's Ointment

Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, has given an additional \$25,000 towards the Macdonald Institute at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The King of Italy has given \$40,000 to various hospitals to signalize the birth of a daughter.

Nearly 2,000 Italians sailed from New York for their native land on Saturday last.

The amount which Canada will contribute to the Queen Victoria memorial is \$150,000.

There are 20,000 Methodist soldiers in the English army in South Africa.

### Twenty Years of Itching Piles

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, thirty years resident of Bowmanville, Ont., writes:—"For twenty long years I suffered from itching piles, and only persons who have been troubled with that annoying disease can imagine what I endured during that time. About seven years ago I asked a druggist if he had anything to cure me. He said that Dr. Chase's Ointment was most favorably spoken of, and on his recommendation I took a box."

"After three applications I felt better, and by the time I had used one box I was on a fair way to recovery. I continued the treatment until thoroughly cured, and as that was seven years ago, and I have not suffered any since, I am firmly convinced that the ointment made a perfect cure."

"I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment an invaluable treatment for piles. In my case I think the cure was remarkable when you consider that I am getting up in years and had been so long a sufferer from this disease." 60 cents a box at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

### Dr. Chase's Ointment

## The Cook's Best Friend is BOVRIL

Bovril is invaluable in the kitchen as by its aid rich nourishing soups and tasty gravies can be prepared in a few moments. It also adds flavor and strength to stews, hashes, ragouts and every other dish for which it is employed. No cook who aims at culinary successes, at a small cost and at a short notice, can do without

**BOVRIL**



## SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF

Is the hang and style of the Coat, as well as the exquisite workmanship, cut and fit that is given by NICHOLSON. Our PRINCE ALBERT CUT, AWAY and SACK SUITS for either dress or business occasions are the acme of Style and Elegance, and the materials are chosen from the best varieties of the season.

## W.B. NICHOLSON

Merchant Tailor.

## THE ROYAL GRANDE RANGE,

With Oven Door Thermometer.



The Greatest Wood Range ever manufactured. A Great Baker and Wood Saver. It is unusually large, with Large Top Surface, Large Fire Box, as well as a Large Oven. It has the capacity for a large family, yet can be used economically for a small one.

**EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.**

For sale at our Stores—Woodstock and Centerville. Write for Circulars.

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## B. & I.



## B. & I. Patent Bias Filled Corsets.

They are Perfection, the Ladies say so.

They are the Newest Idea in Corset Construction.

There is only one Bias Filled Corset, and that is "THE B & I."

All up-to-date Merchants now have B. & I. Corsets in stock in all shapes. If you have any difficulty in securing B. & I. Corsets, write direct to our Factory, 489 and 489½ Queen Street W., Toronto.—12.

### ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

**"The D & L" Emulsion**  
Trade-mark.

Puts new life into you. Builds up Nerve and Muscle. Adds pounds of solid flesh to your weight.

Positively cures Anemia, General Debility, Lung Troubles, including Consumption if taken in time.

Be sure you get "The D & L."