THE BERT WEST OF THE BURNEAPH BU ADDING ME ALTER OF THE

ter drains away the nitrates

The pea dropper is useful on the

farm, especially to those who plant peas between corn. It prevents the peas from scattering and puts the same quantity in the hill. It con-

sists of a square box, a, 3 inches

wide. A hole 1 inch square is made through the side of the box 4 inches from the bottom. The hopper,

h, for peas is made of leather or tin, and of any size to suit, but a convenient size is one that will hold about 1 quart. The piston rod, b, is 11 inches square, to fit inside the box, a, and a 1 inch hardwood pin,

d, is made to serve as a handle. At

HOMEMADE PEA DROPPER.

e is a half-inch pin extending

through the slot, g, which is \(\frac{1}{2}x^3 \) inches. This is placed 12 inches

ton, b, is raised it brings the notch, f, just opposite the hole at the bottom of the hopper. This notch is about a inches deep and is made to

hold, measure and convey the peas from the hopper to the ground, be-neath. The size of it is governed to suit the number of peas wanted.

chine down in the place for "plant-

which takes the peas down to the bevel on the inside of the box and

Turkeys were the first kind of poul-

England. Ten years ago the first attempts were made and were finan-

cial failures, owing to improper packing and poor shipping facilities.

It is only within the past three years that cold storage has been provided

packing have been employed. The birds are now delivered alive on spe-

cified dates at the important cen-

tres, such as Toronto and Montreal

Then they are killed and plucked and hung up for 24 hours in cold cham-

placed in cold-air chambers on board ship. Cold air is pumped into the

chambers by day and night, and the temperature is maintained just above

week before Christmas and continue until the middle of January, or

about a month altogether. The birds are rather larger than the Eng-

trade develops smaller birds will be cultivated, and then Canadian tur-

season it is estimated that at least 300,000 Canadian turkeys were

COUNTRY AHEAD of the city for residence

25c. all Druggists.

shipped to England.

try to be exported from Canada

drops them to the ground.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 10, 1901.



EASTER DESSERTS.

Cranberry Pie with Raisins—Mix one cup of sugar, one tablespoen of flour, and one teaspoon of butter, add 1½ cups of cranberries which have been picked over, washed and chopped, and one-half cup of stoned raisins. Bake between two crusts in a quick oven. If the cranberries seem dry or wiltied, let them soak a while in water before chopping, or add two or three tablespoons of water to the mixture.

Frozen Apricots.—Boil two cups of sugar, and four cups of water 10 minutes. When cold add one can of apricots cut in small pieces. Freeze as usual, and when nearly stiff stir in two cups of whipped cream, measured after whipping. It is delicious without the cream, but, of course, is not so rich.

Said a local dealer in furs this week:

"At this time of year when muffs, tippets and other fur goods of the winter are consigned to rest for the summer months the use of a little precaution in their packing may result in untold saving.

"While it is true that most insects have a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and certain other things with a strong smell, the use of these things often proves of no use. Just why it is that in some instances in which fur articles are thoroughly sprinkled with snuff, tobacco leaves or camphor the moth is still found in the article when again taken out for use, while in other cases these things prove useful is a question furriers are unable to answer.

"The fur dealers readed, the with sup dotted to rest for the summer months the use of a little precaution in their packing may result in untold saving.

"While it is true that most insects have a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and certain other things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and certain other things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and ther things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and ther things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and ther things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and ther things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camphor and ther things with a strong dislike to tobacco, camph

The Care of Flowers.

A woman who knows all about flowers and their care has compiled the following rules for keeping cut flowers;

The ends of the stems of all flowers should be cut off before they are placed in water. It is better to strip the leaves from that part of the stem which will be immersed.

Do not allow the ends of the stems to rest on the bottom of the vase.

In cutting the ends, snip them off at right angles to the stalk.

Many flowers do more satisfactorily is placed in water with the chill off, until the stems have become filled, and are then allowed to stand in an ice chest, or very coel place, for a time. Roses will occasionally revive if placed in ice water—always with the ends of the stems previously cut.

Never place cut flowars in a draught or in

Albert County News.

Hopewell Hill, April 7—The Hopewell District Dodge, I. O. G. T., met in regu-lar quarterly session with Hopewell Lodge at Hopewell Cape on Friday last. There was a good attendance, representatives of five lodges being present. A successful public meeting was held in the evening.

A concert and basket social, under the auspices of the Orange Lodge, was held at Harvey last week. Over \$40 was realized.

Mr. Samuel Domville, who has charge

Mr. Samuel Domville, who has charge of the ferry between Hopewell Cape and Dorchester, is fitting the ferryboat with a naphtha engine. Mr. Domville has re-turned from New York, where he has been purchasing the apparatus.
Misses Olivia J. Moore, Margaret Mc-Gorman, Julia F. Brewster and Orpha A. West, teachers, and Laurence M. Colpitts, of Mount Allison University, are spending the Easter holidays at their homes here.

Miss Margaret Lynds, teacher in the Sussex Grammar School, has come to her home at Hopewell Cape for the holidays.

Assistant Post Office Inspector Whittaker was here last week, establishing a taker was here week, establishing a taker was here was here week, establishing a taker was here was here were well week, establishing a taker was here was here was here were well week.

money order office is connection with the Hopewell Hill post office G. M. Peck is making extensive im-

G. M. Peck is making extensive improvements to his residence, at this place.

Mrs. George M. Russell is visiting her mother at Truro, N. S.

Rufus Wright, of Moncton, is visiting at his home at Mountville.

The regular Easter service of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church was held here last evening. The programme consisted of solos, readings, choruses and recitations by children of the Mission Band. A silver collection was taken.

Digby News. Digby, N. S., April 8-The fine row of bigby, N. S., April 8—The line row of brick houses at the corner of Metcalf and Nepean streets, Ottawa, belonging to the Eagieson estate, has been purchased by Mr. Fred. Jones, of Digby, chief dominion preventive customs officer. The price paid was \$2,500 cash. This is said to be one of the host real to be one of the best real estate invest-ments in the capital city. Mr. Jones was a passenger to St. John Saturday after-

Mr. John E. Bent has been appointed Mr. John E. Bent has been appointed census enumerator for Digby town, and is busily engaged getting official information. The following is the complete list for the county: Weymouth Bridge, Wm. Hogan; Weymouth, H. R. Kinny; Bear River, Harry Purdy; Culloden, Peter Killelea; Barton, George R. McNeill; Marshalltown, Frederick Hutchinson;

NOW PRESERVE FURS. Some Tempting Dishes and How to Prepare | Ways in Which They May Be Protected

from Moths. Said a local dealer in furs this week:

For potato croquettes one may put the yolk inside and the white outside. One whole egg may be diluted with one tablespoonful of warm water.

when it is desired to quickly stir together hour and water or flour and milk, to use it thickening a gravy, it can be done very quickly by using an egg beater.

When you mop the floors add to each pail of warm water two tablespoonfuls of carboilt acid. It leaves the wood in a sweet and healthy condition.

Stirring the soil too such as one attree of the body becomes too warm to evaporate the heat required to evaporate the water may be removed from the body, and the temperature of the blood be cooled. Similarly an over-wet soil is necessarily a cold soil.

I find the cheap, everyday whiting the best thing for cleaning silver. Mix it with gir instead of water, and the polish you obtain will be twice as brilliant.

wool. It will shrink and pull out a hok larger than the original. For darning winter underwear, use the loosely twisted knitting silk. Darn loosley, and when washed the new texture has almost the same thickness as the knitted goods itself.

The paper boxes in which some of the bis-

Cove, Harry Smith; Rossway, James A Robbins; Sandy Cove, Chas. P. Thomas; Tiverton, St. Clair Ruggles; Freeport, Albert Israel; Westport, George Bowers; Little River, Chipman Denton; St. Bernard's, Aug. D. Melanson; Grosses Cro ques, Pierre Bourneuf; Church Point, Lezin LeBlane; Commeauville, Ed. L. Comeau; Meteghan River, Dennis D'En-tremont; Meteghan, Pierre C. Thibodgou; Salmon River, Celestin C. Deveau; New Tusket, Wm. Mullen; Cheticamp, Pierro S. Thibodeau.

Every Cold Danger

It does not do to neglect even a

Shiloh's Consumption

It will cure your cough or cold at

indication of a cough or cold. REV. MR. PATTON, of Toronto, writes: "I used two bottles of SHILOH, and take pleasure in recommending it. There is nothing like it for cough, throat and lung trenshle."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumpti Sent to you free. S. C. Wells a Co., Toronto.

wet, backward springs occur, that the nitrates have been washed from the surface soil into the second and SURFACE TILLAGE. third feet where young plants cau-not use them at once. In such cases the Principles Underlying Various Modes of Shallow Tillage. it may often be desirable to encourage some loss of water by evaporation in order to bring back the nitrates where they will become available to the young plants. It is sometimes a sprious missing the state of the It is the purpose of these articles to discuss the various modes of shaling, pointing out the objects sought and the underlying or controlling times a serious mistake, even if the principles, for it is a matter of the season is getting late, to hurry the greatest moment that these shall be planting at a time when the immediately available food has been washlearly in the mind of those who direct the practice.

both too wet and too cold to permit. either the most rapid development of ment in themselves may starve or become weakened before the nitrates have had time to develop or be plant food or the strongest and quickest germination. One of the chief objects of early tillage in the spring is to make the soil both drier brought back to the surface. At such times, it may be desirable to harrow deeply in order to dry the and warmer. A soil too wet retards germination, makes weak, sickly soil quickly, and then roll to make the dry soil take up more moisture, and then harrow again, in this way plants, lessens the rate of formation of nitric nitrogen in the soil and even causes the destruction of a porforcing the water and plant food back to the surface where it is needtion of what may be present by excluding the air or making the rate ed most. Keep always in mind that if more water falls on a field than is needed it is better to have this The shallow tillage which thoroughly prepares the seed bed makes removed by evaporation at the surthe soil stirred warmer, drier and

lost.

Early in the spring most soils are

measured after whipping. He ded cream, suffice the state of the state

the surface of a soil requires enough sunshine to raise the temperature of 100 lbs of water through 9.66 degrees F., or 10 lbs of water through 96.6 degrees F. When the temperature of the body becomes too warm

Stirring the soil, too, such as occurs in forming a mellow seed bed, makes it warmer in the spring by making it so poor a conductor of making it so poor a conductor of heat that the sunshine is retained nearer the surface, rather than conveyed deeply into the ground where in the early spring it is not needed. By thus concentrating the warmth in the seed bed itself, much higher temperatures are secured early, strong, vigorous germination produced and at the place where the young root-lets will find it ready for use as soon as the nourishment stored in the sced becomes exhausted. perature of a thoroughly prepared seed bed may often become 10 to 20 degrees higher during the warm part of the day than it could have been if it had not been thus well fitted; and it should be observed that it is

ature shall be held up to that point at which germination takes place most rapidly through even a large part of the 24 hours. If only the temperature is high during two or three hours each day, rapid and strong germination will occur with many seeds. Indeed, it is true that some seeds germinate better with alternate, medium and high tempera-

At the same time the larmer who thoroughly prepares his seed bed, gets a stronger germination and a richer soil in which the seeds may develop, is saving moisture which can be used later in the season to great advantage. We have found that when a clay loam not stirred was lesing water et the rate of 21. was losing water at the rate of 21 inches per 100 days, the same soil, mulched three inches deep, was losing only 7.8 inches in the same time, and hence that the mulch was sav-ing 13.2 inches of rain per acre which could be used in crop production.

frozen but kept in a chilled state.

At present, the season for Canad-ian turkeys in England commences a could be used in crop production.

One of the most important lessons which a farmer can learn is the fact that wet soils in the early spring, if not stirred, lose water much faster than after they become drier, azd that if this drying of the surface is permitted to go too far, the texture of the soil will be very seriously in-

of the soil will be very seriously injured. By letting a soil become too dry in spring you lose good tilth, valuable moisture and lessen the development of nitric nitrogen, without which crops starve.

For use on all heavy soils which have been plowed in the fall, and on the serious ground which is a season it is estimated that at least 300 000 Canadian turkeys were once. It will heal and strengthen be seeded to small grain in the The past season has been the first in which any marked success has been made in exporting chickens. The season for these lasts from October your lungs. It is a safeguard for you always. Take it at the first lts draft is heavy and for steady service demands three good horses, but this is because it does so much desirable work. If the draft were lighter the work done would be less desirable and it would not be so good a tool. Its pulverizing effect is very great, and when lapped half, so as to leave the surface even, the refortnight, so there is nat likely sults are nearly ideal. Care must be be much development in the trade observed not to use the disk when the soil is too wet. For best reshould not clog and when the soil is size than either English, Irish or form an adhesive ball, but one easily crumbled and falling apart.

It sometimes happens, when cold, likely to become large. In making pie crust for a bolled lilling or apple meringue, fill the paste shell before baking with flour to keep the lining in good shape. When baked the flour can be dusted the shell and it can be used as cleanly from the shell and it can be used as browned flour for gravies.

A Premising and Important Enemy e

Lard, compound,
Eggs, per doz, fresh,
Beans, white,
Beans, Y. E.
Onions, per lb

Codfish, medium, 100 lb 4 25 to 4 25 "
" larger, " 4 30 to 4 40 Pollock, 100 lbs, 1 60" to 1 70 Herring, bay, hf-bbl, 0 00 to 0 00

Codhsh, medium, 100 lb 4 25 to 4 40 to 1 70 to 100 lbs, 1 60 to 1 70 to 100 to 0 00 to 0 00 to 0 00 to 100 to

0 37 to 0 38 4 10 to 4 10 4 10 to 4 20

12 00 to 12 50

0 62 to 0 62 0 00 to 0 00 0 64 to 0 64 0 60 to 0 60

3 30 to 3 50 0 04½ to 0 05 0 05½ to 0 06

0 17½ to 0 18

FISH.

Shad, hf-

Oats, Oatario,

Split Peas, Pot Barley,

TOBACCO.

RICE.

Patna, Seeta,

Arracan, cwt,

SUGAR.

OILS

Grarulated, bbi Granulated Dutch White ex C, bbl. Ex C. bbl.

Paris lumps, boxes Pulverized,

ver Star,
Linseed oil, boiled,
do do, raw,
Turpentine,
Castor oil, com. lb.
Olive oil, gal.
Extra lard oil,

do. pale, Cod oil,

RAISINS.

Currants, boxes,

Apples, bbl. ne Dried apples, Evaporated Apples. Evaporated Apricots, Evaporated Peaches, Prunes, Lemons, box

Oranges Jamacia per box Oranges Jamacia per bbl. MOLASSES.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Liverpool, sack ex store 0 54 to 0 56 Butter salt, cask factory filled 1 00 to 1 00

0 15 to 0 22 0 20 to 0 22 0 22 to 0 23 0 18 to 0 22

3 25 to 3 25

Medium Patents
Oatmeal Roller
Oatmeal Standard

SALT.

SPICES.

Cloves ground

COFFEE.

Isva, per lb. green

Cut, 50 dz, & 60 dz, per

English Navy er b. American Navy per lb, English hand-picked.

PAINTS. White lead, Brandram's No.

Chain cables, per lb. 0
Rigging chains, per lb. 0
Yellow metals, per lb. 0
Refined, 100 lb or ordinary

TAR AND PITCH.

Old Mines Sydney per chald 8 00 to

1 B. B. per 100 lbs.

Wire nails, 10 dz

OAKUM

Yellow paint Black

LIME.

COALS.

Anchors, per lb.

MATCHES.

CANDLES.

Nutmegs, Cassia per lb. ground Cloves whole

Barbados, new

APPLES.

No. 1 lard oil, Seal oil, steam refined,

London Layers, new,

Black Baskets, Loose Muscatel, Valencia layer, new Valencia,

American Water White, lect A, gal.
Causaian water White,

Canadian prime white Sil-

Black, 16's, short stock Black, 12's, short stock Black, Solace, Bright, Canadian 12's,

This dreaded pest has a most promising enemy. It is claimed in California that the destruction of the scale in orchards in the Santa Clara Valley and in the vicinity of San Jose, has been due largely to the attacks of one particular parasite, Aphelinus fuscipennis. Several inquiries to the California quarantine officials have been referred to me, writes Prof. W. G. Johnson in the eh too deeply below the surface, for seeds which germinate quickly and have but a small store of nourish-Orange Judd Farmer. For the past eight years, I have

been studying the natural enemies attacking scale insects, and have bred many species, some of which are of special economic importance At the present time, there are four species of true parasites known to feed upon the San Jose scale. Three of these have been found in the south, the other having been bree only from scales in California. The most important of these is the on mentioned above, but it has not occurred over a wide area in any very great numbers in scale-infested orchards, so far as known. In the face than to pass away by percolation, for then the plant food disfall of 1899, I discovered a colony o these insects in a large orchard on the Delaware and Maryland penin solved in the water is retained and brought where it can be used to the greatest advantage, while if the wa-

They are exceedingly small, wasp like creatures, the larvae of which feed upon the scale insect. A para site is shown in our illustration, re produced from a drawing by Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. entomologist. To determine whether or not this littl friend was present in an orchard. cut twigs about 4 inches long, cor taining scales, and inclosed them i glass tubes about 6 inches in length square on the outside and 1½ inches inside, and 2 feet long, made of slats ¼ inches thick, two of them being 3 inches wide and two 1½ inches the ends of which were stopped wi cotton. If there were any parasi



glass within. In one instance 1.475 parasites were taken from a sing! tube, 1,114 from another and ove 1,000 from another. This was th little friends in abundance in eastern A few days before this discovery

had advised the owner to cut an burn all the badly infested tree: Immediately after finding the para sites, he was advised to cut and pik-all the wood and branches, but was given specific directions that they should not be burned. If the trees had been burned, all the parasites would have been destroyed. On the left in the orchard, the little insects tack upon the destructive scales or other trees where they had been over-

By using a little judgment in these matters an orchardist can assist nature in restoring the balance she desires. It must be borne in mind that we cannot expect too much from these little friends, and it behooves every fruit grower to do everything in his power to prevent the further spread of the scale, and at the same time foster the developagents, the parasites. Scale-infest-ed branches containing this little parasite have been distributed in a number of large orchards in the tide water and mountain orchards of Maryland, and it is now hoped to

establish the parasite in state where it is not known at present. Choice broilers bring high prices, but it is not an easy matter to fat-

ten broilers, as the food makes then grow instead of fattening. Then again, to force them may result in leg weakness, bowel disease, etc. Do not begin to fatten until they are six or seven weeks old, and then allow them time to fatten. Feed three times a day, and scatter one gill o millet seed in litter la ween meals. Here is an excellent fattening food: Melt one pound of crude tallow in one-half gallon of boiling water. While boiling thicken with a sufficient quantity of the following to form a stiff dough: One quart of corn meal, one quart of ground oats, one quart of middlings, one pint of ground meat, one-half pint of linseed meat and one tablespoonful of salt, well mixed and fed all that will be cater clean, allowing no food to remain over.—Farm and Fireside.

Whenever a horse has been sold the harness in which it has been used to working ought always to go with the bargain. No two harnesses fit alike, especially where the pressure comes on the shoulder or neck in drawing. The skin under the old harness has been gradually toughened by the pressure on one spot. But with the new harness the pressure is shifted, it may only be an inch or two, but it comes where the skin is tender and will quickly break when exposed to the collar. If the whole harness cannot go, be at least sure to secure the collar with any new horse purchased, so the animal can work without being tortured. The collar once used for one horse ought never to be used for another.-Midland Farmer.

A Good Subsoiler. Clover is not only a fertilizer, but a subsoiler. Clover roots penetrate deeply into the subsoil and as they decay certainly open up the for the use of other crops. certainly open up the subsoil

City Conveniences on the Farm. The rural mail route, the farm telephone and the centralization of the country schools are three agen cies which are going to do much to change things on the farm,

"I never heard the wind sound so mourn but, alas, neither place is proof against ful as it does to night," said the shoe clerk boarder. "Yes," said the Cheerful Idiot, "it is the saddest 11 w of all."-Indianapolis Press.

erfect Headache Powders. PEI prime mess, " P E I prime mean, " 14 25 to 15 00 Plate beef, " 14 50 to 15 00 Cheese, factory, new, lb 60 11½ to 00 12½ Butter, dairy, lb 00 18 to 00 21 Butter, driew, lb 00 11 to 0 11½ Butter, creamery, 23 to 25 Lard, tubs, pure, lb 0 11 to 0 11½ Lard, tubs, pure, lb 0 15 to 0 16 Eggs, per doz, fresh, 0 15 to 0 16 Eggs, per doz, fresh, 0 15 to 0 16 25 50 to 2 60

Four Powders In Package. One will cure in five minutes; roc.

GEO. E. PRICE, - Druggist, 127 Queen Street, St John, N. B.

By Mail today.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Elias Harmer's Fine Business Property at Mechanics' Settlement, Kings county, N. B., 11 m.!es from Penobsquis Station, consisting of a roomy store with back warehouse, good barn, warehouse and grauary. Also fine dwelling, thoroughly finished throughout and heated by furnace. Attached to house are three acres of land under good cultivation, and set out with a five-year-old orchard of winter fruit-bearing trees in bearing. This is a desirable property and a good business stand as there is no other store within 10 miles and it is located near the large lumber operations of Point Wolf and Pollet River where there is a good demand for oats and produce generally. Telephone in the store. Apply to Elias Harmer, Norton, N. B.

FOR SALE-Fam situated in Steeves Set-3 30 to 3 50
0 041 to 0 05
0 051 to 0 06
4 40 to 4 50
4 30 to 4 40
3 85 to 3 95
3 60 to 3 65
0 057 to 0 06
0 6 to 0 062

FOR SALE—Fam situated in Steeves Settlement, parish of Salisbury, containing 200
acres, more or less, about half under cultivation, balance well wooded, and containing a quantity of hard and soft wood lumber. Convenient to cheese factories and within one mile of Havelock Branch Railway. It is adapted for raising all kinds of crops, and with a moderate outlay could be made one of the most profitable farms in the country. For further particulars address R. G. Thomson, 382 Centre street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. w 4-10 3i.

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRE FARM FOR SALE-The undersigned offers for sale his pleasantly located farm, about central between the villages of Baie Verte and Port Elgin, one mile from each. For further particulars apply to undersigned. J. T. Murray, Port Elgin, N. B.

100 Citien Marine Engine 18 H. P.

0 151 to 0 161 0 85 to 0 88 0 82 to 0 85 0 65 to 0 70 0 00 to 0 00 0 85 to 0 65 0 55 to 0 60 0 57 to 0 62 0 54 to 0 55 0 55 to 0 62 FOR SALE—1 Marine Engine, 18 H. P., second hand, 1 do, 5 H. P. new, 2 15 H. P. Stationaries, 1 9 H. P. Steel Boller (upright), 1 Engine Lathe 15 in. by 6 ft., 1 set Platform Scales, 3 tons capacity, second hand. We carry in stock Bone Grinders, Portable Forges, etc., etc. Joseph Thompson Machine Works, 43-58 Smythe St., St. John, N. B. Telephone 968.

WANTED.

OUR BOOK ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE and Times, will be entirely new and include a full acount of the Funeral Procession, Ceremonies, etc. It will be complete in every respect. It will also be fully illus every respect. It will also be fully illustrated, containing over 100 full page half-tone engravings. Complete books of over 600 pages will be ready in a few days. Price in cloth, \$1.75; and in full moroccogilt, \$2.75. Canvassing outfit now ready and will be mailed for 25 cents, which will be credited on first order. We want agents everywhere to handle this work, Best terms guaranteed. No doubt of this book selling rapidly. Write at once for outfit and full particulars. Address R. A. H. Morrow, 59 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

WANTED_RELIABLE in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write or full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS-IT PAYS TO HANDLE WHAT the world is talking about; everybody wants a picture of Queen Victoria; ours are beautiful engravings worth framing; size 16x20; sample 10c. with catalogue. B. Louis Supply Co., Chicago 4-10-21; s w sample 10c. with catalogue. B. Louis Supply Co., Chicago 4-10-2ir s w

WANTED—A second class female teacher for District No. 5, Parish Lepreaux, Charlotte Co.; district poor. Apply, stating lowest salary, to Patrick Daley, Secretary to School Trustees. 3-27-2w

March 25, 1901.

FARM WANTED .- To rent with option of purchase, on line of railway, within 15 miles of St. John. Not less than 40 acres under cultivation. Address with particulars to W. B. C." care of Telegraph Office. WANTED-A Second Class Female Teacher for School District No. 10, South Musquash, St. John Co., N. B. Patrick Kerrigan, Sec. to Trustees. 3-29-2w

WANTED—Parties to do knitting for us at home; we furnish yarn and machine; sood easy work; we pay \$10 per hundred for bleycle hose, and other work accordingly. We also want a man in each town to look after our work. Send stamps for particulars. Standard Hese Company, 78 Adelaide St., E. Teronto.

			WANTED-Second class	female	teac	her	fo
0 11	to	0 11	term beginning April 1st	1901	Annly	r to	C
			R. Fulton, Fulton Brook,	Queens	Co	N	B
			3-27-3w	- queens	,		
0 14	to	0 18	0 21 011				
0 20	to	0 26	The state of the s				
			Broken, per ton	5 25	to	7.	25
0 28	to	0 30	Egg				
0 25	to	0 35	Stove (nut)	5 50			50
0 30	to	0 45	Chestnut	5 75		. 5	
			Chestnut	5 72	to	5	75
			THURDD				
		٠.	LUMBER.				
2 35	1.	2 60	C				
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2 85	to	3 10	Mills	10 00	to	10	50
3 35	to	4 35	City Mills	11 50	to	12	
			Aroostook PB Nos 1&	40 00	to	45	
0 01			No. 3	30 00			
$06\frac{1}{2}$	to	0 061	No. 4		to	35	
	to	0 061	Aronstock -1:	20 00	to	25	
0 06	to	0 06	Aroostook shipping	15 00	to	16	00
			Csmmon	12 00	to	13	00
0.			Spruce boards	08 50	to	09	00
6 87	to	7 10	Spruce scantling (unst'd)	08 50	to	09	
			Spruce dimensions	10 00			
6 50		7 75	Pine Clapboards, extra	20 00	to		00
7 50	to	8 00	No. 1	32 00	to	40	
0 21	to	0 03	No 0	30 00	to	32	
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0 15	to	0 15	9,	1 00	-	0	00
ry			LUMBER.				
1 75	to	2 00					
			New York	1 75	to	0	25
			New York laths	0 40			
							4.5
0 85	to	0 90	Boston	00	to	2	00
0 55	to	0 60	Sound ports, calling V H	to 2 00) to	2	00
0 00	20	0 00	Barbados market (50c x)	no 6 00) to		00
				5 00			00
4 25	to	4 50	None Vanle milian	1 0 00			
2 75	to	3 00	New York lime, nom Canary Islands	0 00	to		62
2 75	to	3 00	Conery John J.	0 00	to		25
3 25	to	3 50	Datialy Islands	6 50	to	6	50
0 20	LU	3 30	Boston lime nominal	0 00	to	0	18
ex s	hip.	delv'd	DHITA O -				
			DEALS. C. D.		8. d	. 8	. d
d 8 00	to	8 00					
			Liverpoool intake meas.				
8 50	to	DOS STREET, ST	London				
8 50	to	8 50	Bristol Channel				
7 50	to	7 50	Clyde			, .	
7 50	to			410			
		0 00	West Coast Ireland	\41 3 et	ream		
	to		Dublin	47 6 st	ail		
			Warrenport				
6 25	to	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION	Belfast				
6 00	to	0 00	Cork Quay				
5 73	to	5 75					