BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada or the United States (postage prepaid by the Publisher) at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. If paid in advance the price is One Dollar

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if, space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefore with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N.B

G. D. FRASER
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
—AND—
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,
Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anaesthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Kethre's Barber Shop. Telephone No. 6

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish at Reasonable Prices.
STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR STOVES at low prices.
PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.
A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at
Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Also a choice lot of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles
The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.
1st—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3rd—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARDOU'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
4th—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted at no charge.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 24, 1898.

.Insurance.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE.
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.
Mrs. Jas. G. Miller.

WOOD GOODS!
WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale
Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles,
THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

The address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than that on the slip it is to remind the subscriber that he is taking the paper without paying for it. See Publisher's announcement.

Board Works Jan 1 01

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 26. No. 16. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, FEBRUARY 28, 1901. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
TERMS—$1.50 a Year, if paid in advance, $1.00.

MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY
STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS
Chatham, N. B.
JOSEPH M RUDDOCK, - - - PROPRIETOR
Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES,
CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
CAN DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.
DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR
MONARCH Steel Wire Nails,
THEY NEVER LET GO,
AND TAKE NO OTHERS.
KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works
RITCHIE WHARF, - - - CHATHAM, N.B.
(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing.
Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.
TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order
Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.
Repairs effected with quick dispatch.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware
Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.
School Blackboard Paint.
Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Graining Colors, all kinds.
Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint.
Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints Weather and Waterproof.
Kalsomine, all shades.
7 lbs. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 " Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.
Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.
Paint and White Wash Brushes.
VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil Finish, Pure Shellac, Driers.
Jointers' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.
Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc
Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
75 Rolls Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes. 15 Boxes Horse Nails,
10 Tons Refined Iron.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.
Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Daisy Churns,
Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire, Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Beams, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.
Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.
Farming Tools, All Kinds.
Mower Sections, Heads, Knife Heads, Mower Section Guards, Rivets, Oilers.
Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove his by calling.
The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

WE DO Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills A SPECIALTY
WE PRINT— ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Come and see our Work and compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

POISON IN TOBACCO SMOKE.

As the proportions of nicotine do not satisfactorily explain the poisonous effects of tobacco, H. Thoms assumes that the toxic substance is a new oil he has detected in tobacco smoke. This oil produces violent headache, trembling, giddiness, etc., and by treatment with a two per cent. potash solution yields a phenollike body with an odor like creosote.

MEN MET HERE AND THERE.

What kind of a man is Doogles?

He's the kind that will do you a small favor so he can come around next day and ask a big favor.

VOWEL LANGUAGE.

Some Polynesian languages have only seven consonants.

HOUSEHOLD.

A SKIRT FACING.

It is a matter of individual taste whether skirts made of faced cloths and materials of similar weight should be lined or not, but since it is now well known that much weight does not necessarily mean warmth, many prefer to have their cloth skirts made up without linings, or even without any lining whatever, electing to wear the silk underskirt as a separate garment. Once this plan is adopted it is generally continued, especially with the prevailing long skirts, as they are so much more easily lifted. Skirts made in this way, especially when of light weight Venetian or face cloth, require nice facing about 13 inches deep, which should be of silk preferably. The next best material is fine Italian cloth or lansdowne.

The facing must be cut very carefully to correspond with shape of lower edge of skirt. For the amateur the safest plan is to cut it the required depth to match the lower edge of the skirt, and then join the pieces together as in the case of the skirt seams, stitching the silk with slightly narrowed turnings, if the same have been allowed on both, so as to make it the least bit loose on the cloth. Next take a strip of fine crinoline cut on an exact bias in strips two inches wide, which lay on the inside of cloth edge. Turn up and baste both together, in the one-inch turning that will have been allowed in cutting out the skirt. Now place the lower part of skirt wrongside up over lap board, and beginning with the centre of front, baste the facing along at its two edges, turning the later under as you proceed. Be careful to smooth the material, but avoid doing so to the facing, as smoothing one material over another tightens the upper one. Hem and press the edge nicely. the top row of stitches being done invisibly.

BUYING AND STORING FURS.

When examining skins for making up, or when purchasing fur garments a good test as to quality is to blow briskly against the incline or set of the fur. If the fibres open readily, exposing the skin to view, reject the article; but if the down is so dense that the breath cannot penetrate it, or at most shows a small portion of the skin, the article may be accepted. Ladies, as a general rule, imagine that care in putting away furs is all that is required; they think they can wear them when and how they please, provided they expend a few cents for camphor when they lay them aside. This idea should be corrected. More harm is done to furs by wearing them for a week after the weather has become warm than during the whole season.

When they are put aside they should be brushed the right way with a soft brush, an old linen handkerchief folded smoothly over them, and a piece of gum camphor kept in the box all the time, or put them in a close box and with good paste or mucilage fasten a strip of paper over the crack left between the lid and box and put them in the closet. The fall will find them safe and free from the unpleasant odors that tobacco, camphor, etc., always leave in furs.

Another very good way is to put the furs in a paper sack, tied up closely, so that the most minute fly cannot reach them. Put them in a dark place, and they will come out in good condition when needed.

CHATELAINE MIRRORS AND GOLD NECKLETS.

It is a revival of an eighteenth century fashion, this use of a small jeweled hand-mirror that is worn as a chatelaine ornament. In the good old days of powder, and patches, and wigs and rouge a mirror at hand was a necessity. The troublesome war paint often needed a touch of repairs, which in the frank days of Queen Annie, was always unblushingly supplied. In this virtuous twentieth century the tiny mirrors are worn only for ornament, so their owners say, and very pretty ornaments they are.

There is no limit to the price one can pay for one of these little "eyes of truth," for they are most exquisitely enameled, set with semi-precious stones and made of gold, silver, ivory, gun metal and gold, or have tortoise shell backs, on which, in gold, a floral pattern, or the proprietor's initials are delicately wrought. The finest art of the French goldsmith is lavished on the framework of many mirrors, and a small chain and hook at the end of the handle makes the trifle fast at the belt of its wearer.

Some chatelaine mirrors of no slight artistic and intrinsic merit, are framed in bits of old brocade and bullion braid, and some of those most closely copied after the eighteenth century models, have sliding backs, into which court plaster can be slipped.

Christmas not only benefited fashions to the extent of introducing the chatelaine mirror, but also brought prominently forward the small and exquisite necklets of chiseled gold, that needed but a slight advertisement to insure their popularity. The necklet must never be more than a slender gold chain clasping the base of the throat, and from which a perfect little ornament must hang. It is the preference just now to have these ornaments show few precious stones. Gold, wrought in some fine and peculiar design, is valued almost above jewels, especially when the gold shows a variety of natural colors, or is feelingly treated with enamel. Every necklet bears, as a rule, a name; the name is given the pattern or figure in the pendant, and on the lid of the satin-lined box in which an ornament reposes, the title of the contents is lettered in gilt. There are, among others, the Dragon fly, Springtime, Hope, etc.

CARE OF BROWS AND LASHES.

The beauties of old, Helen of Troy and Cleopatra notably, were famous for the beauty of their eyes, and no doubt they devoted much time to their care. Some beauties do nowadays, but many a girl who has a pretty eye could enhance its attractiveness by a little care. Long, sweeping eyelashes have been admired by poets and lovers from time immemorial, and there is certainly something very beautiful, and seductive in the long eyelash sweeping down on a velvet cheek. Not only does it add to the expression, but it is a greater safeguard to the eye from dust and dangerous flying particles.

If a little vaseline or olive oil be put upon the lashes each night the growth will be aided very much.

And then about the eyebrow. How often women are perfectly neglectful about them. Shakespeare tells us how the lover, sighing like a furnace has writ a "woeful ballad to his mistress' eyebrow" but lovers in olden days were more appreciative of this feature than they are to-day.

Eyebrows differ with every individual but if nature has not been careful to provide one with those of perfect form much can be done to help matters. The eyebrow should extend slightly below the orifice of the eye at each end. Toward the temple it should terminate in a mere line, and it should be slightly broader at the other end.

Upon the peculiar arch and the breadth of the eyebrow much depends. Delicate features require a delicate eyebrow, while a face that is strong in character requires a bolder one. Never pull hairs out of the brow, but rather try, by careful brushing, to train them to grow as you wish. If you will try brushing your eyebrows in different directions, you will see just how the hair should grow in order to suit your eye best, and then you should be careful always to brush it the same way. A very little oil may be used, but be careful not to use it often, or it may make them grow bushy.

Never eat of more than one dish at a meal, no matter what that dish may be; then a person may consume as much as the stomach may bear, and satisfy the appetite without the least reserve. Nevertheless, nothing but one dish should be taken. No condiments, no soups nor supplementary desserts should be allowed. This system was recommended by the author to a lady who was slightly obese and who put it into practice with the best results. The lady observed that she suffered no inconvenience whatever from this diet, and the result obtained by several others may be well understood, as she found by her own experience that the partaking of only one dish, whether it be meat, fish or vegetables, brought on a sense of satiety much sooner than if she had partaken of a variety of dishes, whence the effect of a relative abstinence.

DON'T WAIT FOR OPPORTUNITY.

Make it, as Lincoln made his in the log cabin in the wilderness. Make it as Henry Wilson made his during his evenings on a farm, when he read a thousand volumes while other boys of the neighborhood wasted their evenings. Make it, as George Stephenson made his when he mastered the rules of mathematics with a bit of chalk on the sides of the coal wagons in the mines. Make it, as Douglass made his when he learned from scraps of papers and posters. Make it, as Napoleon made his in a hundred important situations. Make it as the deaf and blind Helen Keller is making hers. Make it, as every young man must who would accomplish anything worth effort. Golden opportunities are nothing to laziness, and the greatest advantage will make you ridiculous if you are not prepared for it.

WONDERS OF THE CORN PLANT.

Assuming that there are 20 leaves two and one-half inches wide and 30 inches long on a corn plant and that there are three plants in a hill on 40 acres, counting 3,240 hills per acre, the number of square feet of surface presented by the leaves would be 4,050,000, equal to nearly 95 acres, which area the blades would cover as a carpet if placed side by side. This calculation does not take into account additional surface which naturally would be present in a field of corn.

HAD IT SAFE.

It is not everyone who can display the coolness of the gentleman who once carved a goose with such misplaced energy as to send it under the table. Seeing that the guests evinced some discomfiture and an anxiety to know where it had gone, he said;

All right, ladies and gentlemen, I have my foot on it.

TRULY LOYAL.

Flushman—I have an idea that you would not want to marry my daughter if she had no money.

Suitor—Well, I am ready to show you. Make her money over to me and we'll go right on with the wedding.

When I was your age I never thought of spending as much money as you do Well, sir, the careless youth replied, I cannot do more than offer my sympathies. It was grandfather's fault, not mine.

ANTS OF WICKED WAYS

SOME TOO LAZY TO MOVE THEMSELVES—MANY SLANEHOLDERS.

Queer Uses They Make of Slaves—Their Herds of Domestic Animals—Orchids Cultivated by Ants—Their Agricultural Science—They Have a Knowledge of X-Rays.

Science is after all your real iconoclast. Not content with toppling the busy little bee off her pinnacle of virtues, it goes on to attack the ant, for so long held a pattern and moral of thrift.

Ants, say the wise men, have about every bad trait of humanity—they are lazy, greedy, tyrannous, given to conquests, and coveting the territory of their neighbors. Along with the territory they oftener than not take the neighbors themselves, holding them ever after in slavery.

Just how this comes to pass is something of a puzzle. There are seven hundred odd species of ants duly classified. Several of these species, say observers, must possess hypnotic power, since they attack, subjugate and reduce to slavery other species which are much bigger, stronger and more populous in the nests.

After they have got their slaves many other queer things happen. The slaves in some nests are classified, so many told off as soldiers to defend the gates, so many for domestic duties, foraging, the care of eggs and so on. The soldier ants are further subdivided. The larger number by constant exercise develop

FIERCE NIPPING JAWS

and poison stings. The others in some curious fashion increase the size of their heads, especially if they happen to be considerably bigger than their masters. The big heads enable them to block a passageway against an invading foe.

Exceptionally elastic slaves are transformed into living honey bottles. They are found with abdomens enormously distended, and full of the honey dew the working slaves bring in. Honey-dew, be it said, is a secretion of the aphides, or plant lice, which the ant swarms keep in herds within the nest.

Ants are passionately fond of honey—indeed, of all sweet juices. They are, further, fond of mushroom and grow them within their nests. They also cultivate certain species of orchids, and bring about distinct modifications of the plant form, stinging the young tender stems so fiercely that they will become almost globular and distill a thin semi-saccharine juice, which the ants no doubt regard as rare wine. One particular species of orchid, indeed, is so infested with a virulent stinging ant that the collection of it is very dangerous. The minute the plant is touched all the ants swarming over it rush to the point of attack. That is, however, less curious than the fact that the orchid will not flourish without the ants, but withers away after a feeble straggling year's growth.

Some few among slave-holding ants remain capable. The most part become utterly demoralized. They cannot build nests, care for their young or even feed themselves. Not a few when the slaves have chosen and built a new nest ride to it upon a slave's back. One species is noteworthy for having only

SLAVES FOR WORKERS,

yet never containing within the nest any slaves eggs or young.

As with bees, the queen ant is the mother of the swarm. Unlike bees, however, there are often several queens in the same swarm. The workers are rudimentary females. In slave-making the victors kill all the perfect ants and take home the others.

Perfect males and females have wings, which they drop as soon as the marriage flight is over. Worker ants have no wings. Worker ants, or rather slaves, and the aphis-cows, by no means exhaust the list of ant dependents. They keep various smaller insects as men keep domestic animals. Just why is not yet clear. The fact remains, though, that in the crannies of some nests herds of a thousand almost invisible small creatures have been found.

A year is the average span of ant life, but some species live five years, and exceptional individuals a much as seven. All species show the liveliest concern for their eggs, lugging them up into sunshine upon fair days, and scuttling back with them the minute the sky is overcast. Upon a fickle April day the eggs may be moved a half dozen times. They are nearly as regardful of the aphis eggs. Indeed, throughout, they protect their milch kine, shelter them well, and take pains in rearing their young.

Hospitality is not unknown among ants. A stranger guest receives distinguished consideration. But woe to the stranger ant who comes uninvited. He is hustled and pummeled, and finally hurt mortally unless he saves himself by showing superior fighting power or possessing

A CLEAN PAIR OF HEELS.

After he is down a mere squirming trunk, bereft of legs, unable to bite, the slaves lay hold on him, and drag him outside the nest to die. Possibly it is an ant superstition that bad luck follows a stranger's death in the house.

Formic acid, the distinctive ant-product, is one of the greatest vegetable stimulants known. The earth of a nest becomes so saturated with it that some people explain the famous Hindoo mango trick by supposing that the mango seed which comes to flower and fruit before your eyes is planted in a pot of ant-heap earth.

However that may be, it is established beyond cavil that ants of some species cultivate, and presumably fertilize their favorite foodstuffs. Cases in point are the trimmer ants and the harvesting ants, both of which abound in the State of Texas. The trimmers prune a sort of weed which is to their taste so that it shall grow strong and sturdy. The harvesting ants go even beyond that. They clear disks several yards across round about their nests of all manner of vegetation, then plant the disks with ant rice, which they watch and tend until it ripens, letting no vagrant or alien twig show its head.

Ants are entitled to regard themselves as early discoverers of the X-ray and its mysterious powers. Sir John Lubbock experimented exhaustively as to the effect of colored light upon the ants in captivity. He laid strips of colored glass over the nests, first putting the ant eggs all under one special color. In the end he determined that the ants did not much mind red light, that green light was also, in a measure, innocuous, but that invariably the eggs were hustled from underneath the violet rays. In no case was more than a single egg left there at the end of two hours, and oftener than not the removal was accomplished within less than an hour.

RAISING TURKEYS.

Range Is the Important Consideration if You Want Good Birds.

Turkeys raised on a large range are best to use as breeders, as they develop on nature's plan—bone, muscle and frame—and that is what we want instead of heavy weights and small frames. Some people think weight is the criterion of excellence in turkeys. I wish I could take them out with me in my morning rambles and show them the points of excellence my birds are developing by roving around and picking up the food that nature contributes so lavishly for their benefit. The large, long legs and well proportioned bodies, with the morning sun glancing from their brilliant plumage, make a sight worth seeing. Exercise and the right kind of diet go a long way toward making a perfect turkey.

The bronze turkey does not develop until 4 years old, and it stands to reason that a bird which develops slowly and healthily will make a better breeder and produce healthier and larger stock than those which are pushed to maturity and which attain great weights simply by overfeeding and lack of exercise. First secure good health and a large frame, then let nature put on weight at maturity. If this course were followed, we would not hear so much about diseases and non-success in raising turkeys. They were created for a special purpose and intended to be healthy, and when we undertake to run against nature there is war at once, and we have to pay the penalty.

Letters asking advice are coming in as winter approaches. One correspondent living in Denver hatched a bird that had crooked toes on both feet, but it got along all right. I think perhaps the crooked toes were caused by inbreeding, although a cripple may be hatched, more especially among chickens, without any apparent cause. The turkeys of this correspondent grew well until about one week ago, when they commenced to be troubled with weak legs. The cause was supposed to be rheumatism. The turkeys squat around all day and eat as well as ever, but will not walk, and even when placed upon their feet they drop right down again as soon as support is removed. The climate is dry in Denver, and these turkeys are cooped upon a city lot. They are fed table scraps, corn meal, oats and wheat.

Your turkeys, my friend, are losing the use of their legs from want of exercise and probably overfeeding. If you can find some farmer who will take them on his farm and let them have range, with only a little food, simply what they can pick up, they may get over it, but I would not care to breed from them, as their vitality has been impaired. Turkeys cannot be profitably raised except on a good range. I feed my turkeys only until they are 6 weeks or 2 months old, then they are turned out to find their own living until the ground freezes.—Mrs. Charles Jones in Poultry Keeper.

The Basis of Profits.

The basis of profits in poultry keeping does not consist of an ability to figure skillfully. It consists in the possession of a determination to do the best that can be done under the circumstances. We have a letter from a lady reader who tells us she has been doing the work of a farmer's wife, taking care of the babies and making more than $200 a year from her poultry. We feel sure this is a greater profit than could be shown by more extensive plants which are conducted more for show than profit. We know a farmer who looks upon his flock of Leghorn hens as one of his most money making possessions because they make him a profit of a dollar a head every year.

These two flocks are properly kept because their owners take a personal interest in their welfare, and upon this is success founded.

We write these words to encourage those who, having a love for poultry, think they have not the means to make a success of poultry keeping. There is no business where a little money can be invested and make such large returns as to invest it in a few hens. They may be kept on a small area, fed at little cost, and the market is always hungry for the products of the poultry yard.

No amount of reading books and papers will make a good poultryman unless one begins with a love for poultry. With that as a beginning and a desire to succeed one is in pretty bad circumstances who cannot manage to extract pleasure and profit from a flock of poultry, however cramped he may be for room.

Whoever has as much as a quarter of an acre of land at his disposal may, if he will, keep enough poultry to make it worth his while to take up poultry keeping provided he is interested in the business.—American Poultry Journal.

Suitor—Yes, sir, I assure you, I would be glad to marry your daughter, even if she were poor as a church-mouse. Mr. Moneybags—That settles you! I don't want a fool in the family.

Canada House,
Corner Water and St, John Sts., Chatham.
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.
Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town Stabling and Stable Attendance first-rate.
Wm. Johnston, Proprietor

The Factory
JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassady.)
Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings —AND—
Builders' Furnishings generally.
Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
BAND AND SCROLL-SAWING
Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
East End Factory, Chatham, N. B.

Mark You!
We have the BEST Studio, BEST assistants and the largest and most varied EXPERIENCE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore produce the
Best Photographs.
Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every time.
—IF YOU WANT—
Picture Frames
Photographs or
Tintypes
Come and See Us.
Mersereau's Photo Rooms
Water Street, Chatham.

MACKENZIE'S Quinine Wine and Iron
THE BEST TONIC AND
—BLOOD MAKER—
50c Bottles
We Guarantee it at
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.

PEERS WHO WORK FOR A LIVING

Large Number of British Nobles Who Earn Their Living.

It is astonishing what a large number of British peers are engaged in earning their daily bread, and many of high social standing are not ashamed to roll up their shirt-sleeves and work beside their employes. Lord Russell, who is a partner in a large electrical engineering business, not infrequently does overalls and puts in an appearance at the factory, while at other times he is never absent from his office throughout the day.

Fruit-farming seems to be a very popular employment with the aristocracy, for no fewer than three peers are earning a living, so to speak, thereby. Lord Harrington has a large farm at Elvaston, and many of our readers are doubtless acquainted with his shop near Charing Cross Station, which he opened some years ago as a market for a great deal of the fruit he grows. Lord Sudeley not only cultivates his own fruit, but makes it into jam as well, and his preserves are known throughout the length and breadth of the land; while Lord Ranfurly owns the largest fruit farm in New Zealand, which covers many thousand acres. Lord Hampden and Lord Rosebery are both dairy farmers, and it would be hard to say which of the twain takes the most interest in his hobby, for both their names are equally familiar to agriculturists and figure prominently among the prize-winners at many of the important shows.

Lord Londonderry is the only peer who follows the somewhat prosaic calling of

A RETAIL COAL-MERCHANT

though it must be admitted that his business is one of the finest in the country. Lord Ashton owns the Lancaster carpet factory, which is a source of more profit than perhaps any business of a similar denomination in this country, and Lord Masham finds plenty to do in lookng after his silk factory, whence emanates thousands of tons of the fineat materials used in the West-end.

Many titled people have literary abilities strongly pronounced, and Lord Mountmorres was for many years one of the hardest working journalists in London. Lord Frederick Hamilton edited a magazine, Lord Glenesk controls the destinies of the "Morning Post," and Sir Douglas Straight occupies the editorial chair of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Lord Rosslyn has until lately been employed as a war correspondent in South Africa, but so far as his business career is concerned he is better known as an actor under the stage name of "James Erskine."

Not many peers exhibit a preference for a schoolmaster's life, but Lord Normanby, besides being a cleric in holy orders, instructs the young also, for he has fitted up Mulgrave Castle in Yorkshire as a preparatory school, a purpose for which the building is well suited. Other occupations are followed by Earl De La Warr, who is the proprietor of the Sackville Hotel at Bexhill-on-Sea; Lords Burton and Iveagh, who are brewers; and Lord Coleridge, who has won fame and fortune as a barrister.

But the sterner sex have not things all their own way. The visitor to London may be surprised to see the Countess of Warwick's name over the shop-window at No. 58, Bond Street. Nevertheless, the needlework business that has its headquarters there was founded by the Countess some years ago, and is now in a flourishing condition owing to the careful supervision she has bestowed upon it.