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PROFESSIONAL

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DR. J. E. PARK, MD. CM.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office at Residence formerly the R. R. Call Property,
Office Phone 188 Newcastle, N. B.

SPRING TERM
AT
FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
BEGINS
Tuesday, April 3rd.
ADDRESS
W. J. OSBORNE, Principal
FREDERICTON, N. B.

On Public Wharf

Lime, Cement, Fire-Clay, Land Plaster, Hard Wall Plaster, Fertilizer, Slag, Sewer Pipe, Hay, Straw and Coal.

Orders taken at store and promptly delivered.

STOTHART MERCANTILE CO., Ltd. Phone 45

Trucking

I am prepared to do any and all kinds of trucking which you may require. Quick service and moderate charges. Phone 228 or arrange with me personally,

Orders for sawing wood taken and promptly attended to.

FINLAY COPP,
12-pd. Newcastle, N. B.

Notice

All persons are warned that trespassing on Beaubear's Island is strictly prohibited and any person who is found on the Island will be prosecuted.

O'BRIEN LTD.
July 13th, 1922. Nelson, N. B.
29-26

NOTICE

Take notice that I, the undersigned, have been sworn in Executrix under the Last Will and Testament of Edward Adams McCurdy late of the Town of Newcastle, New Brunswick, deceased, and all persons having any claims against the said estate are hereby notified to file the same duly proven at my office within thirty days from the date hereof and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the undersigned.

Dated at the Town of Newcastle, this 10th day of March, 1923.

A. ELVA McCURDY.
Executrix

TOWN OF NEWCASTLE MIRAMICHI, N.B.

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that the Voters List for the Town of Newcastle is posted at the Town Office, and that the same is subject to revision up to and including Friday the th day of April next.

J. E. T. LINDON,
Mar. 20th, 1923 12.4 Town Clerk

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and stand lifting health. 60c. a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample Box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp to pay postage.

Early Hatching Of Chicks

In order to secure exceptionally well-matured pullets for early exhibition purposes hatching in February or March is often advantageous, particularly with the heavier American breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds) that do not mature so rapidly as the lighter breeds (Leghorns, Anconas, etc). Well developed birds of light breeds for exhibiting can be obtained from an early April hatch. Pullets for egg-production, however, may prove disappointing if hatched too early, by going into moult during the early winter months and thus cutting down egg-yield at a time when prices range highest. For the American breeds, hatching from early April to the middle of May is found most satisfactory in the Maritime Provinces; and for the lighter breeds nearly a month later from the latter part of April to the end of May.

Good eggs for early hatching will be obtained from the mating of early-maturing pullets with a good cock bird, but the best eggs will usually be produced from yearling and two-year-old hens mated to a vigorous cockerel. These eggs generally are larger and have a higher percentage of fertility.

Eggs selected for hatching should be of medium size, as uniform as possible, with strong shells free from ridges and roughness. Very large or very small ones should be avoided. Once selected, they should be placed in a cool, well-ventilated room, where the temperature may be kept as even as possible. Between 50 and 90 degrees F. is most satisfactory. If the eggs are not to be used for two or three weeks they should be turned every second or third day. It is not necessary to turn eggs that are to be used within a week.

Ordinarily, where only a limited number of chicks are wanted, broody hens will be found more satisfactory than an incubator. Troublesome work with a mechanical brooder will be entirely avoided, as early chicks taken care of by hens may be placed almost anywhere under cover, provided the ground or litter in their coop is kept clean.

Broody hens to be used for sitting should be isolated from the laying stock, and carefully dusted to destroy lice. A number may satisfactorily be kept in one pen. A dust bath, in which sulphur has been mixed, should always be provided, as should plenty of clean water. A good procedure is to feed once a day, in the late morning, removing each hen from the nest so that she will get her share of the food. About an hour later a second visit should be made to see that all nests are covered. Usually the hens will then stay on the nests till feeding time next day.

No food should be given the young chicks till from forty-eight to sixty hours after hatching. They may then be fed lightly on rolled oats, cracked corn or chopped wheat, scattered dry in the litter. A little stale bread squeezed out of skim milk may also be given, on boards. Commercial scratch feed for chicks is also good. Grit may now be introduced. After the third or fourth day a little green feed may be given; sprouted oats or raw beets are best, and mangels are good.

After two weeks or so curds may be given, as may a mash of cornmeal, shorts and bran. Mix the curds with the mash till the whole is crumbly. About this time the chicks should also be given access to charcoal.

If milk (in stale bread) or curds are not given, some other animal food is necessary after two or three weeks. Eggs are excellent and wholesome. Sweet beef scrap on hand at all times, and should be changed three or four times a day at first. If the pen has a wooden floor, it should be covered with dry sand or earth, as otherwise leg-weakness might develope from walking on the hard floor. Young healthy chicks are quite hardy, provided that clean dry quarters, free from excessive draughts, are given them.

After a few weeks, on days when it is sunny and dry, they may be gradually hardened to out-of-doors. A good method is to set four wide boards on edge, forming a small pen. In this they are protected from draughts, while getting the full benefit of sun and air. The pen can gradually be increased in size by moving the boards, and, when the chicks become accustomed to outdoor weather, can be done away with. From this time they should do well with ordinarily reasonable care.

MRS. LEWIN SAYS ITS WORTH $1,000

Values Tanlac Highly, Declaring It Ended Indigestion, Soothed Nerves and Restored Weight.

"I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for the good Tanlac has done me, for I would have given that much before I took this wonderful treatment to feel the way I do now." Mrs. Matilda Lewin, 12 Strange St., Toronto, Ont.

"I suffered with stomach trouble, general run-down condition, and my nerves were so excited they nearly drove me wild. I ate scarcely enough to keep going, was dreadfully thin, and weak, and often had to give up my housework to avoid a breakdown. Gas on my stomach bloated me till I could hardly breathe, I had to rush to the window for air, and seldom got a good night's sleep.

"If I live to be a hundred years old I will always bless the day I started the Tanlac treatment. I have gained nine pounds, am free of indigestion, nervousness and sleeplessness, and my housework is like play. Tanlac is simply grand."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Over 35 million bottles sold.

LUMBER PRICES LIKELY TO RISE

Reports received from Boston indicate that the spruce lumber market is buoyant, a very firm tone prevailing. Two adverse factors are hanging over the market at the present time, namely the difficulty of buyers to get deliveries and the inability of the builders and workmen to reach an agreement for the season which will begin on April 2. The embargo at the New Brunswick-Maine border has been lifted, but the Canadian Pacific railroad will not allow its cars to leave its own irons at the border except with the understanding that they are not to leave the lines of the Maine Central, which extends west only so far as Portland. An embargo exists on the Quebec border, and this is delaying lumber from that province intended for the Massachussets market.

Much provincial random lumber has been purchased, but it has not been delivered. Not only are recent advances retained but further advances in prices are expected by Boston dealers. The general range for scantling is from $38 to 40. Most of the important New Brunswick mills will not shade $39, and some of them are insisting on $40.

Advances in the lath market are also expected. New Brunswick lath men are very optimistic as to prices. For 11-2 inch laths the Boston quotation is $8.50 at $9. For 15-8 in. laths $9.50 at $10 is asked.

Would Have No More 'Honorables' In Canada

Ottawa, March 20—A motion to abolish the use of the title "honorable" and "right honorable" and the prefixes indicating those titles by those at present entitled to them, is to come before the Commons at the instance of L. H. Martell, Liberal member for Hants. Mr. Martell in his resolution refers to the expression which the house gave in last night's titles debate and asks the House to abolish the title "Honoroble" for members of the Privy Council for Canada and also use of the prefix "Honorable" before their names, and also to abolish the title "Right Honorable" for members of His Mojesty's Privy Council for Great Britain and prevent the use of the prefix "Right Honorable."

Permanent Results

Kendall's Spavin Treatment removes spavins permanently. It is the best stable liniment known.

Kendall's penetrates. It gets at the source of the trouble—puts lame horses on their feet again. Read the following letter of appreciation.

BURKETON, ONT., Nov. 28, 1921.
"Please send me your reference books on cause and treatment of diseases. I would not be without it, or your spavin cure if it was three times the price.
AUSTIN SHECKLETON."

As a liniment for family use, Kendall's Refined for Human Flesh is unequalled. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Treatment and the free book "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
ENOSBURG FALLS, VT., 11

KENDALL'S SPAVIN TREATMENT

WHITE LILY CAKE
IS DELICIOUS
IT SATISFIES

The Kinds
POUND CAKE - FRUIT CAKE - SULTANA CAKE
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POUND PACKAGES ONLY

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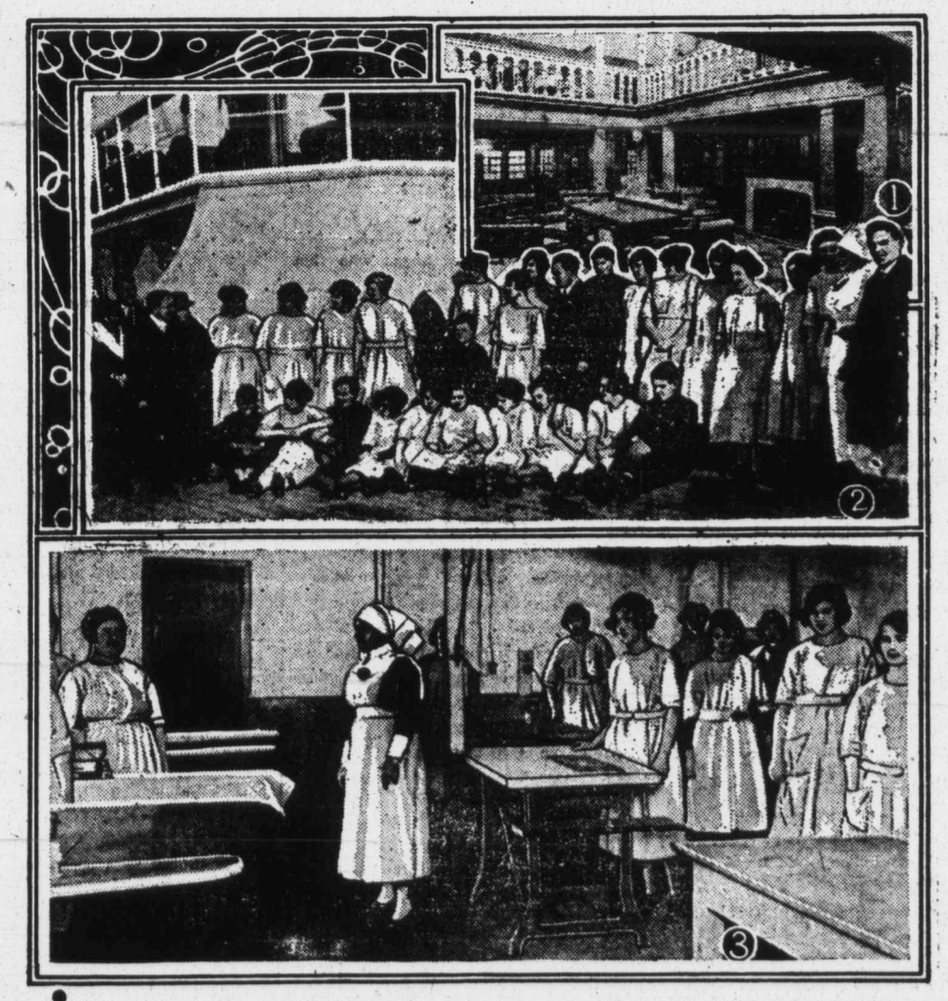
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
MONCTON, ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, MONTREAL

AN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY ABOARD SHIP



(1) A first-class smoking room on the "Empress of France."—(2) A group of the laundry staff of the same liner.—(3) Corner of the finishing department.

IT has been said that the modern ocean liner is a floating hotel, and this is probably the best description that can be given. A modern hotel is a city in itself, and a modern ocean liner of the type of the Canadian Pacific "Empresses" is certainly no less. When a couple of thousand or so of passengers are cut off from land to spend a week or more on the ocean, they must have every convenience and comfort that land can provide. The ship must be self sustaining in every particular. In this respect Canadian Pacific ships are as complete as modern invention can make them, and whether their trips extend for one week, or six weeks as does the cruise of the Mediterranean which the "Empress of France" made this winter, or even for three months as in the case of the cruise around the world to be made by the "Empress of Australia" this year, nothing is lacking to ensure the complete happiness of all on board.

As an instance of the way in which modern liners are equipped, the newly installed laundry of the "Empress of France" is well worth comment. It cost $25,000 and its complete plant and large staff of workers make it probably the finest of its kind afloat. In addition to the large amount of work undertaken for passengers at shore prices, it deals with 100,000 pieces of ship's linen per week. This new department is under the management of G. Dawe, junior, who controls its staff of six men and thirty women. Three washing machines form part of the equipment, and one of these, the largest ever fitted to a liner, is capable of dealing with 3,000 pieces of linen at a time, each piece being subjected to the entire washing process without removal. There is also a huge ironing machine which will iron and dry sheets at the rate of 400 per hour after they have been passed through a power wringer. This machine is operated by a team of nine girls. The higher class of laundry work is done by skilled ironers with press machines and electric irons, while shirts and collars, etc., are starched and finished by machines specially fitted for the purpose. All the machinery is electrically driven, and there are elaborate electrical controls for starting, stopping and regulating the machines. In the case of the washing machines, electric motors are fitted to the top of them, controlled by an electric timing device which regulates the revolving and reversing of the inside cylinders.

The oil-burning "Empress of France" has a length of 571 feet, beam 72 feet, depth 42 feet, and gross tonnage of 18,481. The speed which made her such an asset to the navy during the war is still maintained, and Captain John Gillies, her commander, is the hero of many an exciting race to port. Once aboard the "Empress" one has nothing to do but enjoy life while awaiting the end of the journey which usually arrives all too soon. She is a beautifully appointed ship with seven first class public rooms, including a lounge, smoking room, card room, and library. Provision is made in the second-class quarters for three public rooms, and spacious deck space affords all passengers more than sufficient room for open air games and exercise. Her steerage accommodation is in many ways about equal to the cabin accommodation of Atlantic liners of a few years ago, and her first and second-class provides every comfort that has been devised.