

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

CURE

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles that come from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, etc. While the pills are in the system, the bowels are kept in a normal state, and the system is cured.

SICK

Indigestion, constipation, flatulence, etc. While the pills are in the system, the bowels are kept in a normal state, and the system is cured.

HEAD

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles that come from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, etc. While the pills are in the system, the bowels are kept in a normal state, and the system is cured.

ACHE

Sick headache and relieve all the troubles that come from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, etc. While the pills are in the system, the bowels are kept in a normal state, and the system is cured.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

FREDERICKTON

The Business College

W. J. OSBORNE, PRINCIPAL

IS A

FIRST CLASS School, with
FIRST CLASS Teachers,
FIRST CLASS Building,
FIRST CLASS Equipment, and
produces FIRST CLASS results.

If you want to be FIRST CLASS, attend this school.

Send for free catalogue. Address
W. J. OSBORNE,
Frederickton, N. B., Principal.

HOTEL MIRAMICHI

Opened January 1908.

Most Luxurious and Up-To-Date Hotel in Northern New Brunswick.

J. S. P. WHELAN, Proprietor

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Features of
HOTEL MIRAMICHI

Telephone Connection in Each Room
Artistically Furnished Rooms with Private Baths
Building is of Brick with adequate Fire Protection
Situation—The Heart of the Sportsman's Paradise
Hot Fishing Pools on the North Shore
Furnished Rooms
Two Dining Rooms
Lobby Stable in Connection

Rates \$2.00 and \$4.50 a day

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties: Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 50 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5 per acre.

Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. OGBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unsubstantiated publications, advertisements will not be paid for.

FARM AND FIELD

CITY DAIRYING

Dairymen Who Carry On Their Business in a Scientific Way Always Succeed.

Probably an inquirer would find it difficult to find the agricultural world in the west a more profitable branch than retail dairying for the cities. At the same time many and great though the reforms in that industry are, there is room for a rule for more. No trade exists where more numerous precautions to ensure the cleanliness of the food produced ought to be taken, or where neglect or carelessness offers more opportunities for the spread of disease and even death than in the dairy business. In fact, one keeper of a dairy carried on a large and scientific scale, declared that the omission of even one of his many minor precautions (such as the wearing of clean white linen overalls by his milkers during milking), always resulted in an increased number of bacteria being found in the milk when tested.

The utmost care taken in the handling of the dairy produce they buy is highly appreciated in these days by the public, who are aware now to the dangers of impure milk and cream, and a retail dairy carried on accordingly, judiciously advertised as such, and open to the public for inspection any time during the day, is certain of a highly prosperous career.

Alfalfa of the Year's Seeding

Some growers of alfalfa have cut the stand the first fall and have secured from one-half to one ton and more an acre without untoward results, so far as the future usefulness of the stand was concerned. It is a decided risk, however, to cut the alfalfa after this, since the plants make but little growth after the coming of hard freezing nights.

The main difficulty experienced by growers with alfalfa is to get the plants through the first winter. Any top that your alfalfa has made is, in all probability, worth more as a protection to your plants than it will be for hay. It will hold the snow and of itself will afford much protection should the snow go off early next spring and there be a period of alternate freezing and thawing, which is so hard on all clovers. We would not have the stand in question cut or pastured since it is desirable to have all of the protection, both from the alfalfa top and the grain stubble, that can be secured to ensure it coming safely through the winter.

The Moon's Influence

In recent years discussions of the influence of the stages of the moon on the animals which are killed, seeds sown or other operations performed seemed almost to have died out; but every now and again one hears some sage remark from some unsophisticated farmer about the evil or beneficial influence which has been exerted upon his crop by the particular phase of the moon when his seed was sown or the idea hatched in his brain that it would be well to grow said crop.

Careful experiments repeated year after year by observant farmers and also by experiment stations have demonstrated beyond cavil, as might have been expected by anyone exercising the least moiety of common sense, that the moon's particular phase at the time of the performance of any agricultural operation has not the least influence upon the success or failure of the crop being dealt with.

Regularity Always Pays

Regularity of hours is an important thing to aim at in working draft horses, for it pays. This applies not only to hours of work but to times of feeding. Horses brought in and fed at six o'clock, at half past five the next, and at seven the next, and so on, are certain to suffer from the irregularity sooner or later, if it is continued. The horses should be looked on not only as your servants (and it is a good one) but as your friends, and careful study of his wants and even his likes and dislikes is bound to be of benefit both to him and to you.

A Clever Wrinkle.

A clever way to remove a stubborn screw from a piece of wood—a screw that sticks—is to try this recipe: Heat a poker red-hot and hold it against the screw-head for a little while; wait a few minutes for the screw to cool down, when it will be found that the screw can be removed quite easily with the same screw-driver that has previously would not perform the work. The explanation is quite simple. The red-hot poker heats the screw; the screw expands and makes the hole it is in just a bit bigger. The screw then cools down and resumes its original size, leaving the hole in the wood a size too large—and there you are.

The Prairie Chicken

The prairie chicken was once so abundant, that in Kentucky, where the slave-owners fed it to the negroes, they tired of it and begged their masters not to make them eat it. It was commonly known as "nigger bird." To find the prairie chicken now, one must tramp the isolated regions of the West. Even in Indian territory, a hunter is considered lucky if he even gets a shot at one. We have heard the old settlers say that the prairie chicken was once more abundant than the English sparrow is now.

It is one of the most useful of foods for horses. It acts as a very mild laxative, and if not used more freely, it can be used once or twice weekly to good advantage. It has a very beneficial effect on the digestive tract of the animal.

TORTURED BY BILIOUSNESS

AND TERRIBLE SICK HEADACHES

Both Completely Cured by "Fruit-a-lives"

DRESDEN, Ont. July 17th, 1910.

"I was a dreadful sufferer for many years from Sick Headaches and Biliousness, or Torpid Liver. I tried many remedies and physicians, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I finally used 'Fruit-a-lives' and after the first box, I was so much better that I continued using these fruit tablets and they have entirely cured me.

"I certainly can recommend 'Fruit-a-lives' to anyone who suffers from Headaches, Biliousness or Stomach Trouble." Mrs. ISAAC VANSICKLE. Thousands of people have had the same experience as Mrs. VANSICKLE. They have tried doctors and taken all sorts of medicine, only to find that 'Fruit-a-lives' is the one and only remedy that actually cures these troubles.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices, and is the greatest Liver Cure ever discovered. It acts directly on Liver, Kidneys and Skin—sweetens the stomach and purifies the blood.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

A New Mountain Road

As further particulars are received from the exploration party under Mr. A. O. Wheeler Director of the Canadian Alpine Club, regarding their recent expedition over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway through the Canadian Rocky Mountains it is known that the new Transcontinental Railway will be able to offer to its patrons the finest scenery of any of the Transcontinental Railways in America.

In the last report received the territory in the vicinity of the head waters of the Athabasca and Whirlpool rivers is touched upon, and are, Mr. Wheeler states, opening up a field for exploration and research, mountaineering and camping that is absolutely new, and of which practically nothing is known. This group of mountains is magnificent. It rises approximately to 12,000 feet above sea level, and shows contours of the wildest and boldest possible forms. Immense snow-fields and huge glaciers are everywhere. Boldest and most inaccessible rise the awful black precipices of Mount Geikie, the central point of the group. Again to the south are an endless array of peaks, towers, pyramids, domes, castles, and ramparts in bewildering confusion.

An attempt was made to identify the much talked of giants, Columbia, Bryce, Lyall, Forbes etc., but in the chaotic whole it could not be done with any certainty.

Mrs. A. R. Tabor, of Crider, Mo. had been troubled with sick headache for about five years, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She has taken two bottles of them and they have cured her. Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach for which these tablets are especially intended. Try them, eat well and stay well. Sold by all dealers.

CAMPBELLTON I.O.O.F.

The following officers were installed in North Star Lodge No 48 I.O.O.F. The installing officer was Henry J. Currie D.D.G.M.

H. Miller—N.G.
J. T. Reid—V.G.
A. F. Carr—R.S.
A. Ferguson—F.S.
H. Ford—Treas.
R. B. Keith—Warden
H. O. Montgomery—Cond.
Jas Thompson—O.G.
Cecil Mersereau—I.G.
H. McLennan—R.S.N.G.
O. Carter—L.S.N.G.
Geo Wallace—R.S.V.3
E. Laskey—L.S.V.G.
R. O'Donnell—P.S.S.
R. Mair—L.S.S.
D. F. Graham—P.G.
D. S. Freeman—Chap.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

See the Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware of cheap imitations.

FARM AND FIELD

MY LADY'S COLUMN.

HOUSING THE POULTRY

One of the Hardest Problems the Western Farmer Has to Solve During the Winter Months.

The hardest problem Western farmers have to solve is suitable housing during the winter for the poultry. Hens will live through the winter in almost any kind of a house but those that live in such a house fail to turn in their share of eggs or, as it sometimes happens, none at all.

Those who have separate poultry houses will find two factors to meet—either stuffiness and dampness, or the house is too cold. The former difficulty must be overcome, of the two it is the most injurious to the health of the poultry. Put in ventilation shafts to draw off the air from both the bottom and top of the house, even go so far as to use cheese cloth in a small portion of the window. Doubtless this will cool the house very materially, but the chances of producing eggs are far greater than if the house is damp.

In the cold house it must be remembered where there is a good supply of chaff and straw in which the feed is thoroughly mixed, the hens will not feel the effects of the cold while working for the scattered and buried grain. No hot or wet mash should be fed during the winter, as they tend to inactivity and inactive birds feel the cold to the last degree.

PARISIAN MODEL

This gown is of pale blue crepe and is slightly fitted at the waist line.

The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with hand-embroidery in blue, and the overskirt is finished with a chenille fringe in a stronger tone of blue.

At intervals around the skirt are floral decorations made of velvet in blue, violet and yellow tones.

The bodice is cut round in the neck and is entirely covered with a cape of hand embroidery.

The lines of the waist are outlined with the fringe.

HINTS AND ADVICE ON BABY REARING.

To an intelligent observer nothing could be more fascinating than the stages and methods by which an infant learns to use its eyes, ears, muscles and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events has ever been, nor can ever be, compiled, but this uncertainty as to the times and seasons of fresh developments makes the study of each individual child more interesting. There is no absolute law claiming that a baby should begin to walk and talk at given times. Some Nature will "reign her ain gait" and refuses to be hustled.

Baby's First Steps.

There is a tendency on the part of many mothers to force the pace where the development of baby's muscle powers is concerned. They are so anxious for baby to walk that many are guilty of the in-judicious "teaching baby to walk" by leading the tiny tottler to indulge in efforts too great for its strength. This causes undue strain, and if the child is heavy frequently leads to bow legs and other permanent deformities. A handy-legged child is a disgrace to its mother or nurse, providing there have been facilities for proper attention. If the muscles are allowed to gain strength naturally, and the child uses them as desire dictates, there will be little danger of crooked limbs or deformity of the spine. Attempts at walking are generally made at about the age of twelve months, but "except" in the case of a very thin, light baby the effort should not be over-encouraged. Fifteen or eighteen months is quite early enough for the ordinary plump baby to begin walking, and no anxiety need be felt if it attains the age of two years before attempting to walk.

USE COMMON SENSE

What does a farmer, or for that matter, any other practical keeper, care for fancy feathers and combs, or records of anything but eggs and early maturity? All the foolishly high prices paid for fancy birds are paid by fancy breeders to fancy breeders only and the shows of such birds interest this class of poultry men only. Trot out the heavy weight early maturing birds with date of hatching, feeds, manner of yarding or not yarding, housing, etc. Show us layers with records for the year along with care, management, feed, etc. The trouble is, too many of our fancy breeds do not have a half dozen birds up to these high "standards" in their whole outfit. Fancy points are well enough in their way but the farmer wants something more certain to yield a return. He cannot risk his capital, time and energy in attempts to raise fancy fowls. Eggs and meat for him.

If you are growing the same kind of crop on the same land year after year, you ought to go to some agricultural school and learn what crop rotation means and how much it is worth to farmers who practice it on their farms.

FARM AND FIELD

MY LADY'S COLUMN.

HOUSING THE POULTRY

One of the Hardest Problems the Western Farmer Has to Solve During the Winter Months.

The hardest problem Western farmers have to solve is suitable housing during the winter for the poultry. Hens will live through the winter in almost any kind of a house but those that live in such a house fail to turn in their share of eggs or, as it sometimes happens, none at all.

Those who have separate poultry houses will find two factors to meet—either stuffiness and dampness, or the house is too cold. The former difficulty must be overcome, of the two it is the most injurious to the health of the poultry. Put in ventilation shafts to draw off the air from both the bottom and top of the house, even go so far as to use cheese cloth in a small portion of the window. Doubtless this will cool the house very materially, but the chances of producing eggs are far greater than if the house is damp.

In the cold house it must be remembered where there is a good supply of chaff and straw in which the feed is thoroughly mixed, the hens will not feel the effects of the cold while working for the scattered and buried grain. No hot or wet mash should be fed during the winter, as they tend to inactivity and inactive birds feel the cold to the last degree.

PARISIAN MODEL

This gown is of pale blue crepe and is slightly fitted at the waist line.

The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with hand-embroidery in blue, and the overskirt is finished with a chenille fringe in a stronger tone of blue.

At intervals around the skirt are floral decorations made of velvet in blue, violet and yellow tones.

The bodice is cut round in the neck and is entirely covered with a cape of hand embroidery.

The lines of the waist are outlined with the fringe.

HINTS AND ADVICE ON BABY REARING.

To an intelligent observer nothing could be more fascinating than the stages and methods by which an infant learns to use its eyes, ears, muscles and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events has ever been, nor can ever be, compiled, but this uncertainty as to the times and seasons of fresh developments makes the study of each individual child more interesting. There is no absolute law claiming that a baby should begin to walk and talk at given times. Some Nature will "reign her ain gait" and refuses to be hustled.

Baby's First Steps.

There is a tendency on the part of many mothers to force the pace where the development of baby's muscle powers is concerned. They are so anxious for baby to walk that many are guilty of the in-judicious "teaching baby to walk" by leading the tiny tottler to indulge in efforts too great for its strength. This causes undue strain, and if the child is heavy frequently leads to bow legs and other permanent deformities. A handy-legged child is a disgrace to its mother or nurse, providing there have been facilities for proper attention. If the muscles are allowed to gain strength naturally, and the child uses them as desire dictates, there will be little danger of crooked limbs or deformity of the spine. Attempts at walking are generally made at about the age of twelve months, but "except" in the case of a very thin, light baby the effort should not be over-encouraged. Fifteen or eighteen months is quite early enough for the ordinary plump baby to begin walking, and no anxiety need be felt if it attains the age of two years before attempting to walk.

USE COMMON SENSE

What does a farmer, or for that matter, any other practical keeper, care for fancy feathers and combs, or records of anything but eggs and early maturity? All the foolishly high prices paid for fancy birds are paid by fancy breeders to fancy breeders only and the shows of such birds interest this class of poultry men only. Trot out the heavy weight early maturing birds with date of hatching, feeds, manner of yarding or not yarding, housing, etc. Show us layers with records for the year along with care, management, feed, etc. The trouble is, too many of our fancy breeds do not have a half dozen birds up to these high "standards" in their whole outfit. Fancy points are well enough in their way but the farmer wants something more certain to yield a return. He cannot risk his capital, time and energy in attempts to raise fancy fowls. Eggs and meat for him.

If you are growing the same kind of crop on the same land year after year, you ought to go to some agricultural school and learn what crop rotation means and how much it is worth to farmers who practice it on their farms.

FARM AND FIELD

MY LADY'S COLUMN.

HOUSING THE POULTRY

One of the Hardest Problems the Western Farmer Has to Solve During the Winter Months.

The hardest problem Western farmers have to solve is suitable housing during the winter for the poultry. Hens will live through the winter in almost any kind of a house but those that live in such a house fail to turn in their share of eggs or, as it sometimes happens, none at all.

Those who have separate poultry houses will find two factors to meet—either stuffiness and dampness, or the house is too cold. The former difficulty must be overcome, of the two it is the most injurious to the health of the poultry. Put in ventilation shafts to draw off the air from both the bottom and top of the house, even go so far as to use cheese cloth in a small portion of the window. Doubtless this will cool the house very materially, but the chances of producing eggs are far greater than if the house is damp.

In the cold house it must be remembered where there is a good supply of chaff and straw in which the feed is thoroughly mixed, the hens will not feel the effects of the cold while working for the scattered and buried grain. No hot or wet mash should be fed during the winter, as they tend to inactivity and inactive birds feel the cold to the last degree.

PARISIAN MODEL

This gown is of pale blue crepe and is slightly fitted at the waist line.

The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with hand-embroidery in blue, and the overskirt is finished with a chenille fringe in a stronger tone of blue.

At intervals around the skirt are floral decorations made of velvet in blue, violet and yellow tones.

The bodice is cut round in the neck and is entirely covered with a cape of hand embroidery.

The lines of the waist are outlined with the fringe.

HINTS AND ADVICE ON BABY REARING.

To an intelligent observer nothing could be more fascinating than the stages and methods by which an infant learns to use its eyes, ears, muscles and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events has ever been, nor can ever be, compiled, but this uncertainty as to the times and seasons of fresh developments makes the study of each individual child more interesting. There is no absolute law claiming that a baby should begin to walk and talk at given times. Some Nature will "reign her ain gait" and refuses to be hustled.

Baby's First Steps.

There is a tendency on the part of many mothers to force the pace where the development of baby's muscle powers is concerned. They are so anxious for baby to walk that many are guilty of the in-judicious "teaching baby to walk" by leading the tiny tottler to indulge in efforts too great for its strength. This causes undue strain, and if the child is heavy frequently leads to bow legs and other permanent deformities. A handy-legged child is a disgrace to its mother or nurse, providing there have been facilities for proper attention. If the muscles are allowed to gain strength naturally, and the child uses them as desire dictates, there will be little danger of crooked limbs or deformity of the spine. Attempts at walking are generally made at about the age of twelve months, but "except" in the case of a very thin, light baby the effort should not be over-encouraged. Fifteen or eighteen months is quite early enough for the ordinary plump baby to begin walking, and no anxiety need be felt if it attains the age of two years before attempting to walk.

USE COMMON SENSE

What does a farmer, or for that matter, any other practical keeper, care for fancy feathers and combs, or records of anything but eggs and early maturity? All the foolishly high prices paid for fancy birds are paid by fancy breeders to fancy breeders only and the shows of such birds interest this class of poultry men only. Trot out the heavy weight early maturing birds with date of hatching, feeds, manner of yarding or not yarding, housing, etc. Show us layers with records for the year along with care, management, feed, etc. The trouble is, too many of our fancy breeds do not have a half dozen birds up to these high "standards" in their whole outfit. Fancy points are well enough in their way but the farmer wants something more certain to yield a return. He cannot risk his capital, time and energy in attempts to raise fancy fowls. Eggs and meat for him.

If you are growing the same kind of crop on the same land year after year, you ought to go to some agricultural school and learn what crop rotation means and how much it is worth to farmers who practice it on their farms.