

HEAD

ACHE



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. Fredericton, N. B. . Principal.

HOTEL MIRAIMCHI

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

IAS. P. WHALEN, Proprieto Newcastle, Miramich, N.B. Feastures of

HOTEL MIRAMICHI



Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a tamily, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of a variable 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, we 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 30 acr-a solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, sen, dauger, orother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good handing maypre impte a quarter exist alongside his

In egitain districts a homesteader in good standing mayprésopte a quarter mocion alongoide his homestead. Price 63 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 carn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has axhauted his homestead right; no campot of tain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in oprain districts.

Price 86 per acre. Duties: Must re-

CITY DAIRYING

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

Probably an inquirer would find it difficult to find in the agricultural world in the west a more profitable branch than retail dairying for the cities. At the same time many a dustry are, there is recomes a rule for more. No trade exists where more numerous precautions to cassare 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), aldustry are, there is room as a rule for more. No trade exists where more by his milkers during milking), al-ways resulted in an increased number of bacteria being found in the milk when tested.

when tested.

The utmost care taken in the hand-ling of the dairy produce they buy is highly appreciated in these days by the public, who are awaze 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

Alfalfa of the Yenr'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 concerened. 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 shuld the snow go off carly 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 not have the stand in question cut or pastured since it is desirable to have all of the protection, both from the aifalfa 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 at which animals 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 unsophisti-cated farmer about the evil or benefi-cent influence that has been exercised

cent influence that has been exercised 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 experimen.s 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 molety of common sense, that the moon's particular chase 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 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 one night, 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 servant (and it inued. The horses should be looked on not only as your servant (and it is a good one) but as your friend, 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 sevew from a piece of wood—a screw that sticks—is to try this recipe: Heat a poker red-not and hold it against the screw-head for a little while; walt 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 just 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. -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.

TORTURED BY

AND TERRIBLE SICK HEADACHES

Both Completely Cured by "Fruit-a-tives"

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-tives" 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 "Fruitatives" 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 "Fruita-tives" is the one and only remedy that actually cures these troubles.

"Fruita-tives" is the only medicine.

"Fruit-a-tives" 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 Skim-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-tives 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 rise approximately to 12,000 feet above sea level. and shows con-tours of the wildest and boldest possible forms. Immense snow-fields and huge glaciers are every-where. Boldest and most inaccessable rise the awful black precipices of Mount Geikie, the central point of the group. Again to the south are an endless array of pears, towers, pyramids, domes, castles, and ramparts in bewilder-

ing confusion. An attempt was made to iden tify the much talked of giants, Columbia, Bryce, Lyall, Forbes etc., but in the chaotic whole it could not be done with any cer-

Mrs. A. R. Tabor, of Crider, Mo. nad been troubled with sick headache for about ive years, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She has aken two bottles of them and they have cured her Sick headache a caused by a disordered stomach for which these tablets are especially intended 1:v them, set well and stay well. Sold by all dealers.

CAMPBELLTON LOOF

The following officers were installe in North Star Lodge No 48 I O OF 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 Pond—Treas R B Keith - Warden H C Montgomery—Cond Jas Thompson—O G Cecil Mersereau—I G H McLennan—R S N G C Carter-Lo N G Geo Wallace—R S V. 3 E Laskey—L S V G Rert O'Donnell—P 8 8 R Mair—L 8 8 DF Graham-PG D S Freeman-Chap

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

the Good Thing, that Side Life

Wer h Living.

Will De Lot Man The FARM B. Carrier thou'd Marga Few of

Vr. Deole says, "The farm is the entitle each thins come from, and the city is whose they go." He is tall to be parry rotal. We trust he is wrong so far as you are concerned, since of all people who should have and are entitled to the best it is the farmer, his wife and family. One cannot sell the best and keep the interior, either on the farm or in the bousehold on the table, without stepping down. Extravagance is not to be countenanced, but in all things, both in that which he eats and that which he is to wear, articles of superior quality are the birthright of the farmer; they will pay him the

W. J. TAYLOR Newspaperman and Sportsman A true man of the soil

Saving Money on Farm Eggs

Improper and antiquated methods of handling eggs in the United States result in losses that reach an estimated total of \$45,000,000 annually. This is 17 per cent of the estimated total value of the entire crop. Practically all this loss is borne by farmers and other producers, and a arge part of it can be prevented. In order to show how this loss might be prevented, the Bureau of Animal Industry last year sent experts into Kansas to conduct incestigations. The results of the first restigations. The results of the first eason's work are given in detail in the bulletin, with suggestions for improvement that may be applied anywhere. "Although but one season has been spent by the bureau in this work," says, the bulletin, "several much-desired changes have been brought about. The most important of these was the adoption of the 'loss-off' system of buying and selling eggs."

Previous to the work of the bureau,

enemies, and very hard to eradicate when once established. One good way of killing out a patch of it is to cover the patch with a thick layer of straw. the patch with a thick layer of straw. Old, half-rotted straw is best, as this entirely keeps out air and light. If fresh straw is used there must be more of it, say a foot deep. The edges of the patch where the straw is lighter must of course he attended to from time to time with a hoe. This plan is certain of success, for no plant on earth can live without light and air.

Another method which has been ad Another method which has been advocated is to sprinkle the thistles well with kersene from a watering can, on a sunny day, taking care that the leaves are well oiled. The plants will then soon wither up and die.

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 early maturity? All the foolishly highprices 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 maturers with date of hatching, feeds
fed, 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

are growing the same kind on the same land year after se ought to go to some agri-school and learn what grop means and how much it is

COLUMN.

E GOWN DOR DECEPTIONS A south of fullness in the skirt of One of the Hardest Problems the



This gown is of pale blue crepe and is slightly finited at the wajst line.

The bottom of the skirt is trimmed

The bottom of the skirt is triumed with hand-embroidery in blue, and the overskirt is finished with a chemille 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

has been spent by the bureau in this work," says, the bulletin, "several much-desired changes have been brought about. The most important of these was the adoption of the 'loss-off' system of buying and selling eggs."

Previous to the work of the bureau, Kansas eggs were not very popular in the markets outside the state quantity rather than quality was a handicap the shippers encountered. The immediate effect of buying on a "loss-off" system produced such a marked change in the quality of the eggs reaching the market that outside buyers now manifest a preference for eggs bought in this manner.

The Canada Thistle

This weed, though called the Canada thistle was introduced from Europe. As all know, it is one of the farmer's most troublesome enemies, and very hard to eradicate when once established. One good way, the proof of the state of the case of the farmer's most troublesome enemies, and very hard to eradicate when once established. One good way, the first Stays are ruilty of the interestion of the times are ruilty of the interestion of the times and the states and methods by which an intending that the stages and methods by which an intending the times to use its eyes, cars, and learns to use its eyes, cars, on all the light of course not can ever be, compiled, but this manical earns to use its eyes, cars, on all earns to use its eyes, cars, on the times and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have ever been, or can ever be, compiled, but this manical earns to use its eyes, cars, on the times and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have events have and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have and brain. Of course, no calendar of such events have REARING.

the tiny toddler to indulge in citoo great for its scrength, causes undue strain, and if the is heavy frequently lends to bow legs and other permanent deformities. A handy-legged child is a disgrace to its mether or nurse, providing there have been facilities for proper attention. If the muscles are allowed to main strength naturally, and the child tion. If the muscles are allowed to omin strength naturally, and the child-uses them as desire dictates, there will be little dancer 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 care thin, light beby the effort should not be light baby the effort should not be over-encouraged. Pifteen or eighteen months is quite early enough for the ordinary plump beby to begin walting, and no anxiety need he felt if it attains the age of two years before renging the confidence in the legs which are to lead it into so much "mischief."

ABOUT OFICK TEMPERS.

"Just a word about quick tempore, ites a friend. "I bene many consisters are kenest enough to ow the sistem are accept accept to own up — confession is cool for the soul, you know. If we were always as ready to own our faults there might be less wrangling in the world. I should like to see my rule a little more practiced. It is, to think twice before I speak, the bitter words that rise to my lins when things do not go right. It works like a charm, too, Of course I am not conceited enough to say that I always practice what I preach, but I am trying 40 and I know that I am succeeding pretty well. Half the trouble in this world is 'made' trouble, don't you candid's think so? All women can help one another. This is an excellent suggestion, and I commend it to all the readers of this page, especially in this holiday rush, when impers are effect tried. Think twice betwee appealing, and remember that

FARM AND FIELD

HOUSING THE POULTRY

Western Farmer Has to Solve During the Winter Months.

The hardest problem Western farmers have to solve is sutable 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 harpens and all 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 stuffness and darpness, 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

nouse 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 mashes should grain. No hot or wet mashes should be fed during the winter, as they tend to inactivity and inactive birds feel the cold to the last degree.



Dr. O. E. MATHIEU, C.M.G. Bishop of Regina strong man which the West acquired from the East.

In the Canadian West where great heaps of straw are burned every season, the cutting of rough feed is not a general practice. Novertheleas, here are many stockmen and dairymen who would not think of trying to winter their stock without runing their roughage through a cutting lox. Not only is there is a saving n feed, but also the manure is in nuch more desirable condition for apreading on the land. In addition, the cut straw makes it possible to save practically all the liquid manure. As mixed farming and stock-raising Straw for Feed save practically all the liquid manure. As mixed farming and stock-raising pecome more general, the number of straw cuters will increase. Most farmers have some kind of power on the farm that can be used during the winter for this purpose. When they have started, they do not as a rule give it up.

Russian Wheat Crop

A telegram from the International
Agricultural Institute, Rome, reports
1911 wheat crop in Russia in Europe
to be 554,330,000 bushels. In June,
1911, the total Russian wheat crop
for 1910 was finally estimated at
836,240,000 bushels. By a previous
official estimate the production for
Russia in Asia was placed at 96,769,000 bushels, leaving for Russia in
Europe, 740,471,000. This is 183,141,000 in excess of this year's figures.
The total production of all the countries reported to the institute to date
is 98.3 per cent. of the figures finally
reported for the same countries last
year. Broomhall's report, November, Russlan Wheat Crop year. Broomhall's report, November, says threshing yields for Russian wheat are poor both in quality and quantity even in best districts, and arrivals of wheat at ports very small.

Corn on the Prairies.

There must be hundreds of plants useful and ornamental now ilourishing all over the Canadian prairie, which were not many years ago asserted to be imposisble of growth in these cold latitudes. Indeed, wheat raising is now the leading industry in many parts where the idea of growing it met with ridicule not so very long ago. The cultivation of the land, however, by human hands, raises the average winter, temperature several

however, by human hands, raises the average winter temperature several degrees, and much in the way of plant growth can be accomplished now, that was impossible then.

Bearing in mind the fact that similar assertions as to the impossibility of growing corn in many of the northern States have been proved by experience to be without foundation, it may be hoped that before very long corn may be a leading product of the prairie provinces of Canada. This will be a boon indeed for the swine industry, as none know better than those who have lived in the corn belt.

Cut Siraw and Salt
Mixed with grain, a little salt and
dampened, cut straw is reliabed very
much and eaten up greedily. To make
it still more palatable, roots and cut
hay may be used, in the mixture if
they are grown on the farm, and if
the returns justify this extra feed.
However much the added value of the
feed may be worth, the cost of outting is fully covered by the event
manure, easily spread, that resulter
from feeding and bedding eatile with