

BUSINESS NOTICE

Advertisements, other than those...
The advertiser should...
The advertiser should...
The advertiser should...

G. B. FRASER
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC

MARGANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD

R. A. LAWLOR
Barrister-at-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and...
Special attention given to the...
preservation and repairing of the natural...
teeth.

Also Crowned Bridge work. All work...
guaranteed in every respect.

Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone...
114.

Furnaces & Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which can furnish...
at reasonable prices.

STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR
STOVES at low prices.

PUMPS PUMPS!!
Iron Pipe, Bells, Casters the...
very best, also Japanese stamped and...
the best stock, which I will sell low...
for cash.

A. G. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's
Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
Gent's Furnishings,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles

The undersigned advantages are...
obtained for Mackenzie's spectacles.

That from the regular construction...
of the Glasses they Admit and Preserve the...
light, rendering frequent changes in...
vision unnecessary.

That they confer a brilliancy and...
moderation of vision, with an amount of...
heat and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by...
Spectacle wearers.

That the material from which the...
Lenses are ground is manufactured...
especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES...
MACKENZIE, in a manner which is...
Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to...
become scratched.

That the frames in which they are...
set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are...
of the finest quality and finish, and...
adjusted to every requirement.

The long wearing eye and you will...
find a pair of good Glasses, an...
order from the Medical Hall and be...
properly fitted, or...
by order.

J. D. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N.B., Sept. 21, 1898.

Insurance.

COTTISH UNION AND
NATIONAL
IMPERIAL & LANCASHIRE,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE.

HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION,
PHENIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.

Mrs. Jas. G. Miller.

WOOD GOODS I

WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE
For Sale

Laths
Planed
Box-Shooks
Barrel Hoading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

T. An address slip pasted on the top of this page has a date on it. If the date of the paper is later than the date on the slip it is to be retained by the subscriber; but if it is earlier than the date on the slip it is to be paid for by the advertiser.

MIRAMIGHI

Vol. 26. No. 35. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, JULY 11, 1901.

MIRAMIGHI FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS Chatham, N. B.

JOSEPH M. RUDDOOK, 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 DIERS.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings
OF ALL KINDS.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

AK FOR
MARCH

Steel Wire Nails, THEY NEVER LET GO, AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.

M. R. - IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware

Ready-Mixed Paints, all shades, including the Celebrated
Weather and Waterproof

THE BEST EVER MADE.

School Blackboard Paint,
Gloss Orange Paint, requires no Varnishing.
Glossing Colors, all kinds.
Glossing Colors, Dry Colors, all shades.
Gold Leaf, Gold Bronzes, Gold Paint.

Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paint
Waterproof.
Kalmecium, all shades.

1 Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
100 Kegs Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.
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The Don's Last Coup.

They called him The Don because in the uttermost extremity of fortune he managed to retain a fair resemblance of that epic-and-span exterior which bespeaks your true egoist. He was a heavy man, for all he had at one time been a valet. His brains, indeed, had proved his ruin, for they brought him down to the level of the crackman.

Things were at a somewhat awkward pass at a somewhat awkward pass at a somewhat awkward pass.

Soms twenty minutes later the guests were seated in the Blue-room, feeling a miniature stage beautifully draped, and soon to be trod upon by the conquering hero.

With the prize of victory he could not resist the temptation to notice the orchestra, and the delighted exclamations of his guests rewarded the Viscount for his efforts.

With the yielding up of their possessions everybody seemed to breathe more freely, as if the danger had lessened and it was time to think of retaliation. So The Don quietly stooped and picked up the bag, tapping the floor with his boot as he did so.

Half an hour afterwards a strange spectacle might have been witnessed on the bleak country road between Lutingdene and Trillick, the railway station.

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FARM-FIELD GARDEN

HOW TO OPERATE THE MOWER.

In cutting timothy for hay, the scissor bar should be two or three inches above the base of the plants.

Clover and other meadow plants may be cut closer. After the hay has been harvested, close pasturing by horses or sheep is fatal to timothy meadows.

When mowing a rule is not desirable to turn stock in at any time. If pasturing the aftermath is practiced, however, it should be done very late in the season and the animals allowed to remain on only a short time.

To facilitate hay harvest, the mowmen should be a large field as possible with no division fences. This will make it possible to go over a field in one day.

Such turning with the mower will be avoided and time saved. If the horses are good walkers, about one acre a day can be cut with the ordinary five-foot mower.

Of course this varies with the condition of the ground, the condition of the hay crop, the kind of team used, etc. When overcutting is favored, it is easily possible to cut a larger acre with a six-foot machine, but one acre per hour is about the average.

The modern mower is a very simple machine, with but few complex parts. Consequently it is not at all difficult for the average farmer to operate. There is little excuse for the machine getting out of order.

Some skill and experience are required. Keep the machine in perfect order by using a sharp sickle—the most important item to be looked after. No machine can do good work with a dull sickle. It is best to have two sickles on hand.

On one gets out of order the second day after it has been used. Another important item is to keep the sickle bar free from gum and dirt. The juice from the cut ends of the grass plants is sticky. Dust falling upon this tends to form a gummy substance, which must be removed at frequent intervals.

By keeping the machine well oiled, particularly the sickle bar, this trouble will be reduced to the minimum. The pitman rod must be oiled every few hours or so, and also the other bearings where friction is greatest.

On over the machine at least twice a day and see that every nut is tight and there is no lost motion anywhere. As soon as the boxing begins to wear, take to the factory and have them overhauled. It is a good idea to have a blacksmith or a machinist go over the mower each season before taking to the field.

Where the mowmen are from weeds or brush there is little danger of injuring the sickle, but in many fields, particularly those recently seeded, immense weeds, such as woody stems appear. These are very hard on the sickle and must be cut by hand or removed with a hazelbrush. Before cutting the hay, these should be removed or the sickle will certainly injure the machine.

Then, too, along the hedge in meadows, formerly cultivated, there are frequently sprouts from the hedge plant. These, of course, are very hard on the sickle and must be cut before the grass is cut. With the precaution referred to, a modern mower will last for a dozen or more years and remain in almost perfect condition. Of course, it is taken for granted that the machine is kept in a dry shed when not in use.

THE FAMILY GARDEN.

The family garden usually pays a greater profit on the labor bestowed upon it than any other portion of the farm, even when managed by the old-fashioned method of small plots and beds and hand cultivation. This being the case, it can surely be made to pay a much greater rate of profit by planning to plant every thing possible in long rows far enough apart so as to work them with a horse and cultivator, thus greatly relieving your own muscles.

And the saving in cost of cultivation is only a small part of the benefit of the long row arrangement. It will naturally lead to a much more frequent and thorough cultivation of our garden crops. The important advantage of a frequent stirring of the surface soil among all our growing crops, we are convinced, is too often greatly underestimated. It is said that it pays to hoe cabbage every day during the growing season, and although this may be carrying it to an extreme, we are convinced that a more frequent cultivation than is ordinarily given might prove profitable.

While occasionally a man entirely ignorant of science may be a good farmer, no one can attain the highest success unless he understands the principles which underlie agriculture. He must know something of soils and fertilizers, plant and animal growth, nitrogen's place in agriculture, the nature of the changes which take place in milk, butter and cheese, etc. During the last 20 years it has been demonstrated over and over again that a thorough understanding of these general principles and their practical application are great factors in successful farming.

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

From time to time some one denies the value of science in agriculture. Not long since in the legislature of a rich agricultural state a member in opposing a bill which called for an appropriation for educational purposes, stated that the best farmer in his neighborhood did not know how to read and write. The time has long since passed into oblivion when it is necessary to repel the assaults upon scientific agriculture. While occasionally a man entirely ignorant of science may be a good farmer, no one can attain the highest success unless he understands the principles which underlie agriculture. He must know something of soils and fertilizers, plant and animal growth, nitrogen's place in agriculture, the nature of the changes which take place in milk, butter and cheese, etc. During the last 20 years it has been demonstrated over and over again that a thorough understanding of these general principles and their practical application are great factors in successful farming.

SUBSOILING.

Subsoiling, which consists in stirring the soil below the depth usually plowed, acts differently in different seasons, under different conditions, and in different soils. It makes more room for development and enables the plant to extract food from a greater area. By loosening up more of the soil its capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture is increased. By absorbing the moisture from the soil in winter and spring, provision is made against summer drought. The effects

ABOUT THE SUN.

Its Distance From the Earth and Its Substance.

The sun is about 92,000,000 miles distant from the earth. The distance of a fixed star is by parallel, and scarcely more than half a degree can be estimated that way. Suppose the sun is here, in space, on January 1, on July 1 he will be 184,000,000 miles from us. This is the base of measurement. The observer who wants to estimate the distance of the sun, fixes a certain object in position with regard to the sun, and at six months he returns again, and if they are separated by a different distance, a so-called parallax is established. The parallax can be made of the distance of the nearest one. In the most favorable cases this parallax is extremely slight.

What is the sun made of? The lines of the spectrum give us ideas of his chemical properties, but beyond that all is hypothesis. His substance as a whole, is of much lighter material than the earth, but yet there may be a hard and heavy fiery nucleus inside, for there is a light and thick outer coating named the photosphere. Outside this, again, refiles away to an unknown distance, the chromosphere, of hot air, so to speak. The spots are rifts through the photosphere, coming and going and some are so large that our whole earth could be shot right through with a thousand miles to spare all round. When a total eclipse occurs the sun's flames to the height of thousands of miles are seen out of the photosphere. The sun is 100 times larger than the earth and easy thing to say, and yet our sun is believed to be a rather small one. For instance, Sirius is at least nine times as big.

A CHINESE COLLEGE FOR LONDON.

In future if you want to learn Chinese there will be no need to travel to China to do it. A Chinese college is to be established in London; and, though the college is not yet built, some of the professors have already arrived and have started work. The professors wear their ordinary Oriental garments when taking classes, and many pupils have already joined—men, engineers, city clerks, and sending diplomas in holding up more of the soil its capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture is increased. By absorbing the moisture from the soil in winter and spring, provision is made against summer drought. The effects

Empire.

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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 free.

Wm. Johnston, Proprietor.

The Factory

JOHN McDONALD & CO.
(Successors to George Cassidy.)

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings, etc.

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 STRIP, BEST ASSISTANCE and the largest and most varied EXPOSURE, and use only the BEST materials and therefore

Best Photographs.

Whether our patrons be RICH or POOR we aim to please every one.

- IF YOU WANT -
Picture Frames
Photographs or
Tintypes

Come and See Us.

Mackenzie's Photo Rooms

Water Street, Chatham.

MACKENZIE'S Quinine Wine - and Iron

THE BEST TONIC AND
-BLOOD MAKER-
50c Bottles

We guarantee it as
Mackenzie's Medical Hall,
CHATHAM, N. B.

WEDO Job Printing

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.

Printing For Saw Mills
SPECIALTY

WE PRINT -
ON WOOD, LEASE, OFFICE, OR PAPER WITH GREAT FACILITY.

Come and see our work and compare it with that of others.

Mackenzie's Photo Rooms
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

of subsiding last from two to three years and are more marked on the growth of root crops, such as turnips, beets, carrots, potatoes and parsnips, than upon others.

Best plan is to profit in subsolling is to try it upon an acre and note especially the yield and result as compared with a given area not subsolled.

ESSENTIALS OF POTATO CULTURE.

After planting do not wait for the weeds to start before cultivating. Begin with the weeds and spray too, too early, both length and crosswise of the row, destroying millions of weeds, such as seeds, wireworms, etc.

Mr. R. M. Wills. When the plant appears go into the field with the sun and air all the earth you can reach with a spade, and continue to dig up and turn over to the sun and air all the earth you can reach with a spade, and continue to dig up and turn over to the sun and air all the earth you can reach with a spade.

Should the growth of the plant indicate a marked deficiency of active food at an early stage I have found it decidedly advantageous to apply some soluble and quickly acting manure alongside the row and cultivate deeply into the soil. Almost all of the finest high grade potato manures are readily soluble in water and will give the plant a quick, healthy start that will tide it over the season of usual growth, leaving it in vigorous condition to mature a crop when the fall rains come. Two or three applications of from 75 to 100 lbs. each per acre, made at intervals of from ten days to two weeks, the last dressing not to be made later than ten days before the plants come into bloom, will produce the same result.

If it is not desired to till or bank up the rows when laying the crop, a furrow should be left in the centre between rows at the last cultivation, serving to drain the surplus water from the row, to hold it in reserve, and to prevent rotting during a possible wet period after maturity.

ANTS STOP A TRAIN.
An extraordinary experience fell to the lot of a through train to Perth, which left Albany, West Australia. When travelling up an incline about 180 miles from Albany, between Wagon and Beverley, the wheels of the engine failed to grip the line, notwithstanding the customary application of sand, and the train was brought to a standstill. An investigation then revealed the fact that the rails for hundreds of yards were covered by millions upon millions of black ants. The tiny insects were evidently taking advantage of the smooth passage offered by the rails in an extensive trek in search of fresh fields and pastures new. The wheels of the engine crushed the ants, and thus created the rails so that no purchase could be obtained. The ants put out from the engine failed to produce the usual result.