General Business.

COMMON SOAP

WILL CAUSE

ROUGH SKIN

On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot of

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

direct from the factory which we can sell for the next TWO WEEKS

—AT—

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

DON'T WAIT

till the days get shorter and the weather colder,

BUT SIT FOR YOUR

PHOTOS Now.

Enlarging, Framing, Etc, as usual.

J. Y. Mersereau.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

Popular FALL EXCURSIONS —TO—

BOSTON

SEPT. 14 TO OCT. 13, 1903.

Note the Round Trip Fare

$6 ST. JOHN TO BOSTON $6

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 a.m via Eastport, Lubec and Portland. Direct Service until Sept. 26.

The new and palatial steamer CALVIN AUSTIN built especially for this route leaves St. John Tuesday and Saturday at 6.30 p.m. for Boston direct.

A. H. HANNGTON, G. P. & T. A. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B.

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OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington
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over 800 Acres
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ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) $12,000,000
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(TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS)

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AT CURRENT RATES

on sums of $4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer them.

COLLECTIONS

made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next.

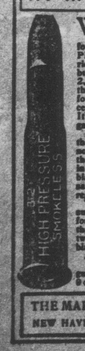
Until futher notice, for convenience of customers, this Bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CROMBIE,
Manager Chatham Branch.

Marlin

.32 Cal. High-Pressure Smokeless

IN MODEL 1893



WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This also uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrel's are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This also is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

120-page net log of rifles, shotguns, ammunition, etc., cover in 3 colors, mailed for three stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, - CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - DECEMBER 10, 1903.

Political.

It does not augur well for the Conservative party in the coming Dominion elections that such men as Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper will not accept a nomination from any constituency. He was considered the foremost member of the party on his father's enforced retirement from the leadership in 1896, but, like Mr. Foster, failed to be recognised as the leader. His determination not to continue in politics appears to be unalterable. There was a strong probability of his being nominated for Yale, B. C., and on Wednesday of last week he was approached on the subject. His reply was that he was not seeking a nomination, nor would he accept one, no matter from what quarter it came. He was out of politics altogether.

There appears to be ground for believing that there will be a general Dominion election before the end of next month. Should the Government appeal to the country within that time, it stands to be sustained, unless some unusual and unforseen contingency should arise, meantime. There is no matter of policy, so far as we are aware, on which there is any appreciable disposition on the part of the people to condemn the Government. There is, undoubtedly, a divergence of sentiment amongst Liberal voters on the subject of the Grand Trunk Pacific, as well as a pretty general sentiment against it amongst the Conservatives, but as Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, has propounded a railway scheme, even worse than that of Sir Wilfrid, matters in that regard are more than evened up in the Government's favor. The country, therefore, will be influenced almost entirely by the Government's fiscal policy and a record in the direction and management of public affairs, generally. While, therefore, the ingenuity of the factious political mind may evolve some plan of attack which will save the Opposition forces from the criticism of being without any reason whatever for their existence, they will, doubtless, be weaker, both numerically and in fighting calibre, in the next house than they have been in the present one.

The Conservatives have regained one man of political prominence who left them some years ago and attained cabinet rank in the Liberal government, only to grow dissatisfied and return to his former party. Mr. Tarte's attempt to commit the Government to an extreme protective policy cost him his position in the Cabinet. He has always been a political privateer and dealer in political surprises. It, therefore, startled nobody when he took advantage of Premier Laurier's absence in England to make a declaration, as a member of the Government, in favor of greatly increasing the taxation of Canada for the purpose of affording additional protection to the manufacturers. It is true that he endeavored to propagate the constitutional heresy that a cabinet minister is free to express views divergent from the declared policy of the ministry he belongs to, but he was promptly "called down" and shown out of the Cabinet.

Mr. Tarte did not seem to comprehend that while the Liberal party acquiesced in a protective policy, it was not prepared to permit that gentleman and the manufacturers who had evidently secured an undue interest in their welfare on his part, to dictate just what it should be. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as premier and leader of the party, proved himself equal to the occasion by asking the rebellious Mr. Tarte to leave the Government. It was in keeping with the political antecedents of the volatile ex-minister that, being thus brought to book, he should seek a different field for his exploits and find a refuge in his old party. He did so and has been accepted and reinstated, although some of his former brethren who have labored long and consistently in its ranks have not manifested exuberant joy over the return of the prodigal.

So far, however, as Mr. Tarte and his influence are concerned, they are not a loss to the Liberal party. The people of the Dominion at large are, it is true, in favor of protection; but they favor protective duties mainly as an incident in the imposition of the taxation necessary for raising a sufficient revenue to carry on the affairs of the country. They knew that if higher duties than are now levied on imported manufactures in general use in the country were imposed, outside competition would be shut out, with the result that existing combinations of manufacturers, such as those controlling the cotton, cordage and other industries, would be further strengthened in their schemes for unduly enriching themselves at the expense of the people—the consumers—while new monopolies of similar kinds would be created in the interest of the millionaire manipulators. Mr. Tarte and the party which has received him as the leading exponent of their policy cannot, therefore, successfully seek a return to power on the policy of increasing the protective duties now imposed. With the trade of the country more buoyant than it ever was before, and a revenue ample for all legitimate purposes, the voters of the country will not sanction any material tariff changes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party, having resisted the attempts to force an increased tariff on the country, have kept themselves on the right side of the most important question affecting the country, and they may, therefore, with good reason, go to the people in the coming election with confidence of success.

R. L. Borden, Dominion leader of the the Conservative party, has been making a tour of the leading centres of the eastern Provinces of late and spoke in St. John and Moncton this week. He has been well received and listened to with enthusiasm by members of his own party and with courtesy by liberals. He is an able man and, like all opposition leaders when an election is pending, appears to see signs of coming victory for his party.

The St. John Sun appears to have a poor opinion of its old friends, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and other leaders of its party in parliament—in one respect at least, for, referring to the present leader of the Conservative party, it says:—

"And all parties will greet him as the man who had lifted parliamentary tactics from the level of petty trickery; whose course in everything has been honorable and clean; who in the hottest debate has never forgotten to be courteous and fair; who, in short, has shown Canadians that a politician may be a gentleman in the full sense of the word."

Selah!

The Changes in Crown Land Lumber Charges.

The reply of the Local Government to the memorial of the Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association, and the changes made in the administration of the Crown lumber lands of the Province are so satisfactory to the people that even the opponents of the Government acquiesce therein. It was said a few months ago, in some quarters, that the lessees of the provincial lumber lands intended to organize for the purpose of unduly influencing the Government against the proposed increase of stumpage. This was accepted as meaning that pressure would be brought on the Government which would induce it to recede from or materially modify the increase of rates foreshadowed by Premier Tweedie at the last session of the Legislature. The lumbermen did organise, but to their credit it can be said that they presented their views in a legitimate and cleanly way, and while their memorial received the serious consideration from the Government which any suggestions or claims from so important a body of business men would be entitled to, it is generally recognised that, in reaching conclusions, the executive, kept steadily in view its paramount duty of conserving the public interest.

The reply to the Lumbermen's memorial is published in another column of this week's ADVANCE, and it must be gratifying to the Government that its most strenuous opponents, whose views are generally voiced by the St. John Sun and Globe, practically approve of the course it has taken. The government's position and the reasons it gives in support of it are a sufficient answer to the adverse forecasts of the papers named of its intentions in the matter, and an additional guarantee that the management of New Brunswick's interests is in safe hands.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, visited the Maritime provinces last week and made an excellent impression on all with whom he had official business or social intercourse. One of the principal objects of his trip was to obtain personal information in reference to communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the winter. He has decided that this service will be maintained by the steamer Stanley between Summerside and Cape Tormentine and the steamer Minto between Charlottetown and Pictou as often as the weather permits, and when the ice prevents this service it will be between Georgetown and Pictou. This arrangement Mr. Prefontaine says, meets with the approval of the people of the Island.

The President's message, presented to the United States Congress on Monday, begins with a reference to the prosperity of the country, to the work done by Congress in creating a Department of Commerce and Labor, in expediting suits for the enforcement of laws, in securing equal treatment for all producers in transportation of their goods. It favorably comments on the policy of the national government in its efforts to check unscrupulous men, whether employer or employe. While the era is one of federation and combination, in which capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of vast importance and are doing great developing work, individual freedom has just rights and everything must give way to the question whether or not the individual or aggregation of individuals is acting in accordance with the law.

Extended reference is made in the message to the Alaska award and the Panama matter.

The receipts of the last fiscal year were $570,396,676, excluding the postal service. The expenditure was $506,099,007, the surplus $64,297,669. For the current year a small surplus, if any, is anticipated.

SPRUCE KEEPS UP:—London Timber Trades Journal of 28th November says: "The market continues to maintain a very firm tone. We hear that a cargo of Dalhousie spruce, containing 50 per cent. of 7 and 8 inch has just been sold to Liverpool at £8 2s. 6d. This sale very well indicates the strength of the market position."

The Madawaska Election.

The writs for the local bye-election in the County of Madawaska, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late N. A. Gagnon, M. P. P., have been issued. Nomination will take place on December 15th and polling one week later, Mr. Cyprien Martin, ex-M. P. P., has resigned the position of registrar of deeds and will contest the county in the government interest. His election is assured.

Canadian Banks to be Robbed.

A Toronto despatch of Monday says:—"The banks having their headquarters in Toronto have been warned by the U. S. Secret Service of a contemplated descent of bank burglars on Canada. The exodus is to be made from New York and will have for its destination the great banking centres of Canada, with excursions planned to outlying towns. The robbers are said to be desperate fellows, determined and ready for anything. They have planned a series of robberies in Canada very carefully and with the greatest detail and have a programme mapped out so as to make a thorough clean up of Canadian banking houses. Bank guards all over Canada are receiving reinforcements and taking every precaution to protect their premises."

Restigouche Highway Bridge.

It will be a great boon to the people of the Restigouche—especially those residing or who have business in either Restigouche or Bonaventure counties above Campbellton and Mission Point—to have the proposed bridge over that river, near Matapedia Village made a reality as soon as possible. The Dominion government's offer to give the iron superstructure of the present Restigouche railway bridge—which is to be replaced with a heavier one—to the governments of New Brunswick and Quebec, provided they will bear the expense of re erecting it as a highway bridge connecting the two provinces at that point, has been accepted. At the meeting of the New Brunswick government at Fredericton last week the subject was dealt with, and Chief Commissioner Labillois was authorised to take whatever action in reference to it he might think advisable in the interest of the Province. It is understood that the New Brunswick government has decided to bear its share of the expense of providing piers and abutments on which to place the iron superstructure.

Ottawa University Burned.

One of the most noticeable of the great structures in the city of Ottawa, which was the home of the Oblat Fathers' University of that city, was burned on Wednesday morning of last week. It is not known exactly how the fire started, but it appears to have been quietly burning for some hours before attracting attention, and when the alarm was given its progress could not be stayed.

Of the 500 students in attendance, 350 were boarders, nearly all of whom were from the New England districts of the United States. There having been a play in the Academy the night before, those who had participated in it were not required to rise until 7 o'clock; all the others rose at 6 and, as the fire broke out soon after 7, a number of the later risers were in their dormitories and partially cut off from escape by the usual stairways and fire escapes.

The whole Ottawa fire brigade worked to save all possible, and while nothing could be done to stay the fire in the University building, contiguous structures, such as the new Scientific hall facing it on Wilbord street and St. Joseph's church on the other side of Cumberland St. were saved.

Many within the building were obliged to jump from third and fourth storey windows into safety nets, and some were injured in doing so. Father Fulham was fatally injured and Fathers McMurty and Boyen, students named Harvey, Nagle and Boucher and some of the servants were also injured; one of the latter perished in the flames. The loss of property is estimated at $500,000; insurance $200,000.

MOTHERS DO NOT FAIL TO SEE that you obtain the original and genuine McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup—safe, pleasant and effectual at all times. At all reliable dealers. Do not be deceived, obtain the reliable McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

Stumpage to be $1.25 per M.

License Renewals to be $8 per Mile.

[Daily Telegraph, Dec. 5.]

The local government has decided to increase the stumpage on lumber cut in New Brunswick, from $1 to $1.25 a thousand, and to double the charge for renewal of leases, making it $8 a square mile, instead of $4, as at present. The new stumpage rate will apply to this winter's cut, and the new charge of renewals will affect all future renewals.

When increase of stumpage was talked of some little time ago, $1.50 was spoken of as likely to be the new rate, but on second view the government considered that a better plan would be to do what has been decided on. Instead of making the stumpage $1.50, the government makes it $1.25 and thus the burden is lighter on the steady operator, while more of an increase is asked from those who seek renewal leases and who hold lands for speculative purposes.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

There are other important matters relative to the lumber industry dealt with by the surveyor-general in replying to the memorial of the lumbermen's association. The full text of his reply is given here. It is signed by Hon. A. T. Dunn, surveyor general, and a copy was forwarded last evening to Henry Hilyard, of the city, president of the association. The document reads:—

To Messrs. Henry Hilyard, Kilgour Shives, W. B. Snowball, John E. Moore, G. G. King, E. Hutchison, and R. A. Lawlor, Committee of The Lumbermen and Limit Holders' Association:

Gentlemen,—I am directed to inform you that I submitted to the executive council your memorial of the 29th September last, and to say that the matters therein referred to have received very careful consideration.

As you have made recommendations in reference to the administration of the crown lands which are very important, it will perhaps be well to refer to them in detail and to acquaint you with the views of the government in respect thereto under the different headings.

TOPS MUST PAY STUMPAGE.

1. The question of allowing tops to be removed without payment of stumpage is one involving serious difficulties, and, after consultation with the officers of the department, who are fully competent to judge upon these matters, the executive council has reluctantly been forded to the conclusion that it cannot accede to your views. You will remember that this matter was brought up before the department of crown lands some years ago and the surveyor-general endeavored to meet the views of the lumbermen in this regard, but, finding that advantage was taken throughout the different sections of the province, by certain operators who claimed that a large percentage of their cut was on tops alone and therefore should not be liable to stumpage, it became necessary to adopt a different policy, and for this and other reasons it is not considered advisable in the public interest that the present policy in this regard should be departed from.

2. While the executive council is impressed with the view put forward in the second paragraph of your memorial, with reference to the increased cost attending the procuring of lumber and getting it to market, yet it should be borne in mind that the province has in recent years expended large amounts of money in the building of railways, which have very considerably lessened the cost of taking the supplies to the head waters of the rivers where lumbering operations are carried on, and this fact, as well as the reduced cost of supplies, should be taken into consideration in determining what would be a fair rate of stumpage.

HOLDINGS MORE VALUABLE NOW.

It must also be borne in mind that since the adoption by the government of the policy of granting the licenses for twenty-five years, the value of the holdings of licensees has increased enormously. Many licensees who purchased at the upset price of $8 per square mile, now hold their lands at $100 and upwards; and while it may be true that the cost of procuring the lumber has increased, owing to the higher rate of wages now prevailing, it is within the knowledge of the executive that the price of lumber in the local markets has very largely increased, and is in many cases nearly fifty per cent. higher than it was ten years ago. These facts cannot be ignored by the government as trustees of the public in determining this question.

A UNIFORM RATE; BURNT DISTRICTS.

3. The question of having different rates of stumpage in different sections of the province is a very important one, and the executive council has felt that a great deal could be said in favor of discriminating in this regard, having reference to the accessibility to markets, the facilities for procuring lumber, difference in freights and other circumstances, but it has been decided to acquiesce in the views put forward by you on behalf of the lumbermen and continue the uniform rate throughout the province.

4. In respect to recommendation No. 4 contained in your memorial, the executive council feels that it would not be in the interest of the province that a regulation of general effect should be made regarding the reduction of stumpage to operators cutting on burnt districts, but has decided that in cases of this kind application must be made to the surveyor-general, and by him referred to the committee of council for decision, and each case will be dealt with upon its merits; but the general opinion is that only in very exceptional cases should any reduction be made.

5. In regard to your recommendation No. 5, the executive council recognizes that there are throughout the province certain areas under license upon which the timber is not likely at any time, when cut, to become what would be termed merchantable; but the same remarks as made in reference to No. 4 must apply to these cases, namely, each case must be the subject of special application and receive the sanction of the executive, upon report of an officer of the crown land department.

PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS.

6. With regard to the recommendation contained in paragraph 6 of the memorial, the executive council has decided that now regulations shall be made for the better protection of the forests from fire and that ample means will be employed to protect the timber lands throughout the province.

7. The recommendation contained in paragraph 7, that all persons going into the woods during the dry season shall first have to secure a license from some person duly authorised for that purpose, would be difficult of enforcement, but the executive council will carefully consider as to what can be done in this particular.

$1.25 A THOUSAND; $8 FOR RENEWALS.

8. The executive council has given full consideration to the comparative statement of the scales and rates of stumpage in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and likewise the amount paid for renewals. The executive council is, however, of the opinion that the scales and rates of stumpage and renewal charges in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario do not afford a safe guide upon which the government could act in the discharge of its duty to the people of this province. The charges to be made for the public property must be based upon the conditions existing in New Brunswick, and it is the duty of the executive to impose such rates as the state of the lumber business from time to time will reasonably warrant. After the very fullest and most careful consideration the executive council has determined that a fair rate to now impose would be, for renewal licenses the sum of $8 per square mile, and that the stumpage rate should be $1 25 per thousand upon spruce, pine, fir and cedar, and a proportionate rate on other lumber.

APPLIES TO THIS YEAR'S CUT.

The above rate of stumpage will be exacted upon the cut of the present season, and the increased mileage charge on renewal licenses will be enforced on all future renewals. Regulations will be made to carry this decision into effect, and any legislation which may be deemed necessary by the executive to bring the proposed changes into operation will be submitted to the legislative assembly for enactment.

9. With reference to the suggestion of your committee contained in paragraph 9 of the memorial, that in case it is the intention of the government to raise the stumpage, the term of the present leases should be extended for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the increased stumpage, the executive council would call your attention to the fact that at the time the policy of granting long leases was determined upon, it was clearly understood by the lumbermen that the right was reserved to the government at any time to increase the stumpage and also the mileage rate; and in view of this fact, the government does not think it desirable that the question of granting a further extension should form an element in considering the amount of stumpage and mileage rate to be paid.

LANDS OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT.

10. Referring to paragraph 10 of the memorial, while the executive council recognizes to the fullest extent the great desirability of preserving from encroachment of trespassers the licensed crown timber lands of the province, yet it cannot accede to the proposition which is suggested in the tenth paragraph that the vacant lands of this province should, simply because they are under license, not to be opened for settlement. The policy of the government is, that wherever suitable lands for settlement are available throughout the province, the fullest opportunity should be given to bona fide applicants to settle upon such lands. The department, however, will be careful in the future as in the past, to scrutinize all applications, in order to determine that they are bona fide, and will only approve of applications that are made in districts where the land is suited for agricultural purposes and for settlement.

11. As to the statement in paragraph 11 of your memorial, the government intends to introduce an amendment to the act relating to the survey and exportation of lumber, so as to meet the difficulties suggested in this paragraph.

12. The suggestion made in paragraph 12 of the memorial merits favorable consideration, and it is the intention of the government, as far as possible, to have base lines run over all the crown lands, so that the evil complained of may be remedied.

13 With regard to the suggestion contained in the thirteenth paragraph of the memorial, the government is unable to see its way clear to make any general regulation allowing for the cut of logs of a smaller size than that already provided for.

THE FURTHER EXTENSION OF TERMS.

In conclusion, the executive council desires me to say that the preservation and protection of the crown timber lands of the province have been the subject of the very gravest consideration by the government, recognizing, as it does, the great importance to the province of preserving and encouraging this great industry. The executive council is fully aware that the policy which was adopted in 1893 of granting long leases has been an important factor in this direction, having given an incentive which did not previously exist to the licensees to take all possible means to protect their holdings. The question of whether or not it is desirable to still further extend the terms of the licenses, thereby ensuring greater permanency of tenure, is one of great importance and will receive the most careful attention.

In this connection, it may be proper to observe that the executive council recognizes the equitable claims of those who have invested large amounts of money in the erection of mills, the building of booms, wharves, etc., in connection with the carrying on of lumbering and milling operations, to hold lands for the purpose of supplying their mills. Upon the other hand, your committee will readily recognize the objections which may be urged and which would naturally have weight with the people of the province against permanently locking up its timber lands without first affording an opportunity to all persons to acquire an interest therein, if they saw fit to do so.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

In considering this question, it must be approached from the standpoint of the public interest, and also with a view to protecting the large number of persons throughout the province who are engaged in this industry. The government recognizes the great importance of speedily arriving at a proper conclusion, and your committee may rely upon the subject receiving the fullest consideration.

I have the honor to be, gentleman,
Your obedient servant,
A. T. DUNN,
Surveyor-General.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 4, 1903.

Corns Grow Between the Toes

But can be cured without pain in one day by Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This standard remedy never burns the flesh,—it is entirely vegetable in composition and does not destory the flesh. Use only Putnam's—it's the best.

The Breeding of Sheep.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Dec. 3, 1903.

That there is room in Canada for an immense development of the sheep-raising industry will readily be admitted. In this country we are almost entirely free from the ravages of those diseases which interfere so seriously with the profits of the sheep grower in some other lands. Then, too, we grow in abundance nearly all the foods best suited for feeding sheep. We have excellent pasture in summer, and with rape and turnips there is no lack of succulent food for fall and winter. Where clover, hay and pea straw are not available, some other suitable roughage can usually be found. Oats and bran are everywhere convenient grain feeds, while peas and beans may also be provided in many localities. Unfortunately, too, we have in nearly all parts of Canada an abundance of weeds, which may part ally be kept in check by maintaining large flocks of sheep. It is said that 85 per cent. of our common weeds are readily eaten by sheep, and consequently we find, as a general rule, that a sheep farm is a clean farm.

Sheep breeders, like all other live stock growers, should start out with some definite aim in view. In Canada this will doubtless be the production of mutton for the home and foreign markets, with wool-growing merely as a side line. The breed chosen should be one adapted to the purpose in view, as well as one for which the farmer has a liking. In addition to this, it must be a breed suited to the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in the locality. As a general rule the heavier breeds do best on somewhat low lying or level land, while the lighter breeds prefer upland or even mountainous country. These characteristics are largely due to the nature of the soil in the district where each breed originated as has been shown by Mr. Primrose McConnell in his excellent work on Agricultural Geology. If a purebred flock is to be kept, the farmer should choose a popular breed or one gaining in popularity, in order to be reasonably sure of a demand for his stock. Whether the flock be purebred or grade, a knowledge of the anatomy of the sheep, and of the methods of treating common disorders of sheep will prove of decided value to the owner.

In starting a flock only healthy, robust ewes should be selected, and all of them should be of the same type. They should be mated with a first-class ram of similar type, and one of the same breed as the ewe flock, unless the farmer is crossing for some special purpose and does not intend to retain the progeny for breeding. Each year the ewes should be carefully weeded out, only the best being retained; too many Canadian farmers in the past have followed exactly the opposite course, allowing buyers to pick out the best specimens and retaining only the cull females for breeding. By following the system of culling closely, a high degree of uniformity will in a few years be established in the flock. Every farmer knows that the presence of a few culls in a lot of animals always proves an obstacle to a sale at a remunerative price; therefore great pains should be taken to have the flock of uniformly good quality.

Good, comfortable, roomy sheds or stabling for the cold and stormy weather are necessary. These need not be expensive, but should be well ventilated, free from drafts, and situated on dry ground. A large open yard, apart from that occupied by other animals, should be attached to their houses in every case, to allow exercise. Too much confinement in overwarm, ill-ventilated or drafted stables is fatal to success with sheep. On the other hand, comfortable quarters, regular and liberal feeding, plenty of pure water and a sufficiency of salt will go far to ensure their successful wintering and a strong crop of lambs in the spring. Very careful attention must be given at lambing time, but at other seasons comparatively little time need be spent in looking after the flock. Indeed, sheep require less costly buildings and equipment, and less labor in caring for them than almost any other class of live stock.

Unfortunately there are two causes which tend to demoralize the sheep-raising industry in Canada, viz., the wholesale adulteration of many lines of imported woollen goods, and the ravages of dogs and wolves. The former renders wool-growing unprofitable, and the latter prevents the farmer from growing mutton sheep in many districts which are otherwise well suited to the business. That legislation is needed to protect the sheep breeder from these evils can scarcely be doubted.

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George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

Why not also get something in these lines for a friend just at this Christmas Season?

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 12, 1903.

UUntil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down)			FOR FREDERICTON (read up)		
Freight	Express		Express	Freight	
6 40 a m	4 00 p m	Fredericton	2 20	5 25	
6 50	4 03	Gibson	2 17	5 20	
7 20	4 15	Marysville	2 05	5 05	
8 40	5 27	Cross Creek	12 40 p m	2 50	
10 15	6 25	Boiestown	11 25	1 20	
11 30 a m	7 10 ar / 7 25 lv	Doaktown	10 30	12 05 pm	
1 20	8 25	Blackville	9 25	10 20	
2 30	9 30 ar / 9 45 lv	Chatham Jct	8 25 lv / 8 00 ar	8 50	8 10
3 00	9 25	Nelson	7 40	7 50	
3 20	9 45	Chatham	7 20	7 30	
3 40	10 05	Loggieville	7 00 a m	7 05 a m	
4 00 ar	10 20				

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
lv. Chatham,	10.35 p. m	12.40 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 "	12.55 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 a m	1.10 "
Lv. "	11.30 "	1.30 "
Nelson	11.50 "	1.50 "
Ar. Chatham,	12.10 "	2.10 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Maritime Express.	Day Express
Chatham,	7.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Nelson	7.10 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	8.30 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.0 "	12.10 p. m.
Ar. Chatham	9.10 "	12.50 "

The above Table is made up on Atlantic standard time.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations— Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carron's, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manser's Siding, Peaniac.

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime Express from Montreal runs Monday mornings but not Sunday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the C. P. RAILWAY for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls Edmundston and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

THOS. HOBEN, Supt. **ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Publications.

"The New Highway to the Orient."
"Westward to the Far East."
"Fishing and Shooting in Canada."
"Time Table with Notes."
"Around the World."
"Climates of Canada."
"Quebec—Summer and Winter."
"Montreal—The Canadian Metropolis."
"Houseboating on the Kootenay."
"Across Canada to Australia."
"Banff and the Lakes in the Clouds."
"The Yoho Valley and Greater Glacier"
"The Challenge of the Rockies."
"Western Canada."
"British Columbia."
"Tourist Cars."
"Worlds Fair, St. Louis, Apl. 30th to Dec. 1st, 1904."

Write for descriptive matter, rates, etc., to
C. B. FOSTER,
D P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

WARNING.

Whereas my wife, Mary Loggie, has left my bed and board, taking with her her belongings and going against my protest, and has taken also our child, Chesley Allan Loggie, from my custody, this is to give warning to all concerned against giving her any credit whatever on my account, or on account of said child as I will not be responsible for any debts which, she has contracted, or may hereafter contract.

ALLAN C. LOGGIE.

Loggieville, Nov. 2nd, 1903.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

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Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S.

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Highest Prices paid.

THOS. W. FLETT.

NOTICE.

In The Supreme Court.

In the matter of the Winding Up Act, being Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and Amending Acts,

—AND—

IN THE MATTER OF THE MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Pursuant to the winding up order made in this matter the creditors of the above named Company and all others having claims against the said Company entitled to rank upon the estate of the said Company, are on or before the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, required to send by post prepaid to the Liquidators of the Company at THE OFFICE OF THE HONORABLE LEMUEL J. TWEEDIE AT CHATHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, or AT THE OFFICE OF AUGUSTUS H. HANNGTON AT THE CITY OF ST. JOHN, in the City and County of St. John and Province of New Brunswick full particulars of the several claims certified by oath and the nature and amount of the securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of the said securities, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said winding up order.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this notice be published in a newspaper printed in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province aforesaid and one paper in the City of St. John in said Province for one month previous to the date above mentioned; and that a printed notice be also sent by post to all creditors mentioned in the list of liabilities on file in this Honorable Court who have not already filed their claims in this matter, which shall be sufficient service and notice to all creditors of the said Company.

Dated this Sixteenth Day of November A.D. 1903.

E. McLEOD, J. S. C.