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.

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CHATHAM, N B.

January 5th, 1903.

THE St. JOHN Business COLLEGE S. KERR & SON.

Is the date for beginning our new term.

We thank the public most hartily for the very generous patronage enjoyed during the year now closing.

We will try hard to merit even greater confidence throught 1903.

S. KERR & SON,

Oddfellows' Hall.

THE BEST STORE TO PATRONISE.

I beg to return thanks to my patrons for their favors during the year now closing and to remind them that the most important feature of any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special object in view I have selected my stock from best houses in the Dominion of Canada and United States and bought it at the lowest prices, so as to still enable me to increase my business by selling goods cheaper than I ever did before.

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom prices. Thanking you for past favors, I await your visits.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Water Street, Chatham.

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Either on full or part time.

Are you satisfied with your income? Is your time fully occupied? If not, write us. We can give you employment by the month on good terms or contract to pay you well for such business as you secure for us at odd times. We employ both male and female representatives. The next three months is the very best time to sell our goods So do posit is required; outfit is absolutely free.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada—over 800 acres—a large range of valuable new specialties, and all our stock is guaranteed as represented. If you want to represent the largest, most popular and best known nursery, write us. It will be worth your while.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
"Canada's Greatest Nurseries," Toronto.

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Old Postage Stamps used between 1840 and 1870 worth most on envelopes. Also old Blue Dishes; old China, Brass Andirons, Candlesticks, Trays and Snuffers, and old Mahogany Furniture. Address

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SHORT LINE To MONTREAL Through Fast Express leaving Halifax at 8.45 a.m., St. John 6.05 p.m. Daily except Sunday. First and Second Class Coaches and Sleepers Halifax to Montreal.

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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 size 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 barrels 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 size 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.

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THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, = CONNECTICUT

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., · JANUARY 22, 1903.

Those Mutinous "Liberals."

That "Old Liberal," who under various other fictitious names, which are evident misfits, and whose contributions on political conditions in Northumberland have wearied the readers of the late Freeman as well as the Globe, bobbed up in the latter paper of the 15th inst. with a rehash of his old troubles. He sets up certain ridiculous assumptions as if they represented actual conditions and proceeds to assert that they are inimical to the interests of the Liberal party, which he professes is very dear to his heart. Everybody hereabouts knows, however, that he never was a real Liberal, but one of those "busy bees" whose efforts to capture the Liberal organization of the county in order that the honey of Dominion patronage might be housed in their almost newly made hive, were so conspicuously ridiculous and heartily repudiated by the people in the last federal election. He asks: "Can Mr. Tweedie successfully lead the Liberals in New Brunswick? We accept the dictum of the ADVANCE that he should not be expected by his Liberal friends in the local government to do so." * * * "Mr. Tweedie cannot be a Liberal in local politics and a Conservative in Dominion politics."

So far as the ADVANCE is concerned, it has not said anything about Mr. Tweedie leading the Liberals of New Brunswick. We know, however, that he is a much more valued and trustworthy adherent of that party than "Old Liberal" ever was, and we have yet to learn that he has imitated the latter and his little coterie by repudiating the gentleman who is the leader, and doing all in his power to weaken his prestige in that position. It is an illustration of the absurdities with which "Old Liberal's" befogged head is filled that he imagines anyone has suggested that Mr. Tweedie is to replace Mr. Blair as the Liberal leader of the Province. So far as we have observed, Mr. Blair and Mr. Tweedie have no political antagonisms or jealousies between them. In this they are very different from a number of would-be Liberal leaders in Northumberland, who, in the name of the grand old party, are at each other's throats, besmirching its record and humiliating those whose efforts in its behalf have been associated with its best traditions.

As to Mr. Tweedie being a Conservative in Dominion politics, most people will recollect that he was read out of that party by its leader Sir Charles Tupper, because he would not accept the dictation of the Moncton Convention, that he accepted the situation and stood with his Liberal colleagues in local politics against Sir Charles and also with Mr. Blair in Dominion matters.

Thus, it will appear that "Old Liberal" is astray from every point of view. His weakness is that he is not a sufficiently old Liberal to know very much about the calibre of the genuine article. The Liberals of the County know him and do not propose that he and his mutinous and piratical coterie shall take charge of the old ship just yet.

A Miscarriage of Justice.

There appears to have been a failure of justice in St. John in the case of Frank Higgins' accomplice in the murder of William Doherty. As stated in last week's ADVANCE, the jury disagreed, practically ignoring evidence which ought to have convinced them of the prisoner's guilt. It was undeniable that Goodspeed accompanied Higgins and Doherty to the place where the murder took place, and that he was beside Doherty when Higgins fired the fatal shots; that he assisted Higgins to finish the job, by sharing in the work of endeavoring to conceal the body; that he returned to the city with him and was his voluntary companion subsequently. Two days afterwards, Goodspeed was one of a party who committed a robbery, showing that there was no remorse in his mind over the murder he had knowledge of. Then, he accompanied Higgins on a railway trip towards the United States, in an effort to get out of the country. When Higgins and he were arrested and brought back, as prisoners, to St. John and lodged in jail, Goodspeed, for the first time, told the story of the murder to the Chief of Police, claiming to have been innocent of any knowledge of Higgins' intention to kill Doherty until the shots were fired, and that he assisted his murderous chum under fear of the latter's alleged threat that if he did not do so he would also kill him. It ought to have seemed improbable to the jury that Higgins would be so incautious as to take with him an uninformed boy, innocent of any previous knowledge of his criminal intention, to be a witness of the murder. It ought also to have seemed equally improbable that if Goodspeed had been innocent and acted only because of fear of his life, under compulsion, as an assistant of the murderer, he would not have waited until his escape with Higgins from the country had been frustrated and he was imprisoned in connection with the murder, to make a disclosure of the facts. That he was an innocent accessory to the murder seems an absurd proposition, and the disagreement of the jury is one which is not satisfactory to the public.

Goodspeed was put on trial, after the jury's disagreement in the more serious case, for breaking into and robbing two stores. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years and three months in the reformatory. The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said he disagreed with the action of the Dominion government in commuting the sentence of Higgins, and believed the law should have been allowed to take its course.

Mayor White, of St. John, whose signature was necessary to a permit for Goodspeed's admission to the reformatory, declined to put his name thereto. His reasons seem to justify his course. He said:

"There are two grave reasons why I think Goodspeed should not go to the Industrial Home. The first of these is we have not sufficient funds at our disposal, or the facilities to make the place an absolutely secure prison. There were nine escapes last year, and without reflecting in the slightest degree on anyone, if Goodspeed made up his mind to get out it is strongly probable that he would succeed.

"The object of the reformatory is not merely to be a prison, but a place in which boys may be under moral influence and given an opportunity of changing their mode of living.

"Its partial aim is moral education, created for the purpose of keeping boys from association with criminals of the worst type, to prevent them, if possible, from becoming hardened in crime.

"By Goodspeed's own confession, the boy is guilty of a number of daring robberies, and without wishing to injuriously affect his future—and I feel that it should be carefully looked after—still in the interest of the other inmates of the reformatory I feel that it would be better if he were not one of their number.

"While not sure of my position legally, in the matter, I have felt it my duty to consult with other members of the board, with the object of delaying the carrying out of the sentence."

Our Deaf and Dumb.

At the session of the Circuit Court of York county held on Friday last, Judge McLeod charged the jury in the matter of the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb institution in which indictments had been presented against A. F. Woodbridge, G. Ernest Powers and Norman Woodbridge charging them with serious offences.

The first indictment was brought against Albert Woodbridge for indecently assaulting and having immoral intercourse with one of the young ladies under his care. The only evidence his honor had regarding this statement was given in the testimony of the girl herself, this being corroborated by the evidence of other girls who had seen them in compromising situations at different times.

An indictment was framed against Ernest Powers on the same charge, three girls of the institution having given evidence that he had been guilty of similar offences at different times, and these facts were corroborated by the other girls who had seen them in such positions as would show that there was guilt on his part. Powers having been a teacher of the institution, he was indicted on two charges.

Against Norman Woodbridge the charge was only brought for the offence, because he was not a guardian of the mutes. Evidence had showed, however, that he had criminal intercourse with two of the girls and the evidence had been corroborated by the evidence of others.

Eight of the former pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution were there to give evidence against their former teachers. Their testimony was heard through an interpreter and it was ten o'clock before the grand jury returned to court with the indictments against all three. They also recommended that a school for deaf mutes under government control be opened instead of sending the pupils to Nova Scotia as proposed.

It does not seem to have been a part of the legitimate duty of the jury, in the circumstances connected with these disgusting and disgraceful cases, to have made any suggestion for the continuation of a Deaf and Dumb School in this Province. New Brunswick's experiences with the two schools it has had—that of A. H. Abel and A. F. Woodbridge—leads thoughtful persons who have knowledge of the peculiar infirmities of the deaf and dumb to the conclusion that it is not desirable to multiply such institutions in Canada. The unfortunates for whose care and education such schools are designed require the most jealous guardianship. They should be entrusted only to the care and direction of persons of undoubtedly high moral character. Such persons are, no doubt, available for large institutions, and the larger they are the better guarantees do they offer for the proper care of those who are entrusted to them. One institution for the deaf and dumb ought to be quite sufficient for the Maritime provinces, for if each of these provinces has one of its own, the conditions must inevitably be unsatisfactory. The cost will be out of all proportion to the essential requirements, from an economic standpoint, because the pupils are happily not numerous. If sufficient money is not forthcoming to pay a controlling and teaching staff of the requisite moral standing, the work will fall into the hands of the Abel, Woodbridge and Powers class of persons, New Brunswick's experience with whom ought to bring home to our people the lesson that in this department of public educational effort, at least, centralization is desirable. There is already a good school for the Deaf and Dumb at Halifax. Let it suffice for the Maritime provinces. Arrangements can, no doubt, be made with it by the government for the reception of New Brunswick's deaf mutes which will be more advantageous from educational, moral and financial standpoints than the re-establishment of a school in this Province under any conditions that are possible.

Fast Travel.

A London despatch of 10th inst. says that the present year will witness some very interesting developments in locomotion, both by land and by sea. In June next Mr. F. B. Behr hopes a portion of his Manchester Liverpool mono-rail electric express railway will be opened and that cars will be running on it at the rate of one hundred and ten miles an hour. Mr. Behr is introducing a bill next session for a London-Brighton mono-rail railway, which would take Londoners down to the sea in half an hour.

Many big railway companies are electrifying portion of their lines. By the close of 1903 trains will be running by electricity.

There are also to be some novelties in ocean travel. In May the first turbine driven cross Channel steamer will commence running between Dover and Calais. In August another turbine vessel will be placed on the Newhaven-Dieppe service.

In April the most powerfully engined liner in the world will start running, viz.: the North German Lloyd Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite. She is expected to break many records on the Atlantic ferry.

Government-Owned Atlantic to Pacific Railway.

The St. John Board of Trade, at a largely attended meeting held to take action in regard to the proposed Grand Trunk Line across Canada and the Quebec scheme of the Trans-Canada Line, passed the following resolutions:—

"In view of the present proposition for a Grand Trunk Trans-Continental Railway and believing that the best interests of Canada would be conserved by the building of a Government-owned and managed Trans-Continental Line, and also believing that a subsidy of cash and land grants to a corporation may result in the land passing into foreign control, and further believing it best for the Government of Canada to retain the land for settlers at a fair valuation, the St. John Board of Trade places itself on record as favoring the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal across the Continent through Canadian territory and improvement of harbor facilities particularly on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Province coasts."

"Whereas, the increased sales and advance in prices of Western farming lands, the large influx of immigrants to the Northwest seeking the fertile lands and valuable mining areas of New Ontario and Western Canada have proved the great value of our wheat, grazing and mining lands. Therefore resolved, that in granting charters to Trans-Continental Railway Lines, it should be the policy of the Government not to grant a subsidy either of money or lands to such railway companies, but rather to consider that the right of way given by such charter is a valuable franchise owned by the people and should be guarded so that within a definite term of years it would revert to the people when desired. And further resolved, that all such Trans-Continental Railway charters should clearly specify that the eastern termini in winter and summer must be at Canadian ports."

Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to the various Boards of Trade and the authorities at Ottawa. In the discussion general opposition to any scheme which did not benefit the Lower Provinces, and particular opposition to the Grand Trunk for this reason developed.

Canada's Wonderful Trade Increases.

Ottawa returns show a remarkable growth in the trade of the Dominion for the last six months of the year 1892. The aggregate trade for the half year was $231 342,201 compared with $213,231,609 for the same time last year or an increase of $18,110,592. The trade of the past six months is about $11,000 000 greater than for the whole year 1896. This increase is pretty well divided between imports and exports.

The exports show a decrease in the produce of the mine of about three million dollars, a decrease of about one million in the fisheries. On the other hand the forest wealth shows an increase of over three millions, animals and their products over seven millions, agriculture over five millions and manufactures nearly one million dollars better than for the same time in 1901. There is an increase in the duty of $2,135,473.

A correspondent of the St. John Globe who has spent some time looking over the trade returns of the Dominion gives some comparative figures made therefrom, showing the growth of trade during the two last periods of seven years each:

Exports were as follows:

In 1888	$ 90,203,000
1895	113 638,803
1902	211,640 286

an increase during the first period of about 26 per cent. and in the latter period of about 87 per cent.

The imports are shown to be:

In 1888	$110,894 630
1895	110,781,682
1902	212,270,158

showing no increase during the first period and during the latter an increase of about 97½ per cent.

Goods entered for consumption were:

In 1888	$102,847,100
1895	105,252,510
1902	202,791,595

an increase of 3 per cent. during the first period and of 93 per cent. in the latter.

The duty collected was:

In 1888	$22,209,641
1895	17,887,269
1902	32,425 532

a decrease in '95 as compared with '88 of about 20 per. cent. and an increase in 1902 over 1895 of about 81 per cent.

The aggregate trade of the Dominion increased from $201 097,630 in 1888 to $224 420,485 in 1895 and to $423 910 444 in 1902—an increase of 7 per cent. in the first period and of 87 per cent. in the latter. Of this trade the aggregate with Great Britain increased from $79,383,705 in 1888 to $92,988 727 in 1895 and to $166,526,283 in 1902—an increase of about 17 per cent. during the first period and of about 80 per cent. during the latter.

With the other principal countries with which we trade, the United States, the returns show an aggregate trade amounting to $91,053,913 in 1888, of 95,932,197 in 1895 and of $192 012,434 in 1902—an increase in '95 over '88 of about 5½ per cent and in 1902 over 1895 of a little more than 100 per cent.

The grand totals of exports and imports with all countries amounted:

In 1888 to	$201,097,630
1895 to	224,420 485
1902 to	423,910,444

an increase of 11 per cent. in 1895 over 1888 and of 89 per cent in 1902 over the figures for 1895.

The percentage of duty on all goods entered for consumption was in 1888, 21.57; in 1895, 16 99, and in 1902, 15 99, showing that the percentage of duty on goods consumed in the country declined about 4½ per cent. during the first period and one per cent. during the latter—a total reduction of over 5½ per cent.

The expenses of collection of customs revenue is given as 3 81 per cent. in 1888; 5.13 in 1895 and 3.62 in 1902.

Dairying and the Apple Crop.

NEW BRUNSWICK DAIRYING.

Everything promises that next year will see a great increase in our cheese and butter production. To make dairying profitable the most up-to date methods and greatest skill are necessary and it is therefore well that our dairymen should frequently confer with each other and with the best experts in this line.

To afford such an opportunity the Farmers' & Dairymen's Association meetings at Woodstock and Sussex will devote considerable time to the subject of dairy work. Prof. J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa will talk on "The Selection, Breeding and Feeding of Profitable Dairy Cows"—Mr. J. F. Tilley will speak of "The Lessons and Results of Co-operative Dairy Effort in New Brunswick"—Mr. C. F. Alward will discuss "Up-to-date Dairying from the Farmers Standpoint," and Mr. Harvey Mitchell will talk of "The Farmer's Part in Cheese and Butter Making." Ample time will be allowed for discussion and it is hoped that a large number of farmers will attend the meetings and carry their practical experience to enrich the discussions on the addresses outlined above.

OUR APPLE CROP

New Brunswick is a province well adapted to the growth of apples and there is no reason why our people should not be producing large quantities for export. With the object of encouraging apple growing it has been arranged that the program of the meetings of the Farmer's & Dairymen's Association at Woodstock on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. and at Sussex on the 29th and 30th inst. shall include a discussion upon apple growing led by some of the best Canadian experts. Prof. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who has had a very extended experience with different varieties in a climate quite similar to our own; Mr. W. S. Blair, Horticulturist of the Maritime Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., who knows our conditions thoroughly and Mr. Harold Jones one of the most successful practical fruit growers in the St. Lawrence Valley will be speakers on apple growing. Mr. Blair will show a number of samples of apples suited to New Brunswick conditions and there will be an exhibit of apples grown in the various parts of the province. Everyone interested in apple growing should visit at least one of these meetings and take a part in the discussion.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The wife of Dr. Martin, of Boston, whom he charges with attempting to palm on him a bogus baby, one of which he and she are not the parents was, before her marriage to Dr. Martin, Mrs Elizabeth Starr Keefer, known in this province as an advocate of womans' suffrage and a writer and speaker in the cause of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The steamer Bengore Head, in attempting to take a berth at Louis wharf, Louisburg, a few evenings ago, carried away practically the whole wharf. It is understood that the engineer of the steamer mistook a signal of full speed astern for full speed ahead. At all events the steamer crashed into the wharf at full speed, ploughing almost completely through the structure and hurling beams and planks on every side. The steamer sustained but slight damage. She was bound from Halifax to St. John, and called at Louisburg for bunker coal.

A Toledo, Ohio, despatch of 12th says: "Mrs. Stanislaus Spyhalski, a Polish woman, living at Air Line Junction, this city, gave birth to four children Saturday night and Sunday morning, two girls and two boys. The girls weighed 3 and 6 pounds respectively, and were named Helen and Dorothy. The boys weighed 5 pounds each and were named Sam Jones and Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Spyhalski has a boy, aged 9 months and 16 days. She gave birth six years ago to twins and three years ago to triplets. The mother is but 22 years of age.

A correspondent sends us this fragment of a Billyville love-letter, which is a curiosity in its way.

"Dear Bill,—When air you a-comin' to the settlement again? The world is so lonesome without you, though the weather is first class, I spent yesterday killin' snakes, which air plentiful yit, an' thinkin' of you. I 'spose you know that Jim is in jail an' Tom only escaped the legislatur' by 10 votes? We orter be thankful for this Injun summer weather. I've killed enough rattlesnakes to make rattles for all the babies in the settlement—all because Providence sent us such bright weather. They ain't any news to tell—'cept that dad ketched a possum last night, an' I'm cookin' of it with one hand an' a writin' to you with the other."—Atlanta Constitution.

Use Kendrick's Liniment.

Use Kendrick's for Neuralgia.
Use Kendrick's for Rheumatism.
Use Kendrick's for Lameness.
Use Kendrick's for Inflammation.
Use Kendrick's for Pains.
Use Kendrick's for Swellings.

New Brunswick Game.

[Fredericton Gleaner.]

There has been considerable discussion of late on the subject of the quantity of large game in our New Brunswick forests. A number of men who claim to know something about the matter say that moose are on the decrease while men who are fully informed and who have hunted in the woods during the past season say that moose are more plentiful than ever. A few days ago we published in the Gleaner a statement of Chas. Crimmin, a Tobique guide, which should prove conclusively that moose are on the increase in that region of the province.

With regard to the other great game section of the province, the North West Miramichi, the Gleaner had an interview with Mr. W. T. Chestnut, than whom there is no gentleman better informed and better qualified to judge of the quantity of game in a given district, as he has been hunting in the woods every season for ten years, has made many trips over the same ground on the North West and is a close observer.

When questioned as to what he thought in regard to the decrease of moose on the North West Miramichi, Mr. Chestnut replied that he had made three trips into that country. The first trip was made ten years ago in company with Bryon Phair of this city, in which year they left this city on Nov. 8th. They went to the Bald Mountain country and in 4 days saw 103 caribou, but in all that journey of 35 miles through the woods they only crossed two moose tracks.

Five years ago Mr. Chestnut went over the same ground in company with Mr. Townsend of Boston, leaving the city on exactly the same date. They saw several moose and a great many tracks, enough to make them believe that there were at least 5 times as many moose on the ground as there was on his first visit five years previous.

The past season of 1902 Mr. Chestnut left this city on Nov. 12th and went over the same ground with the same guide, Arthur Pringle, and had for his companion, Mr. Harry Waugh, who had spent all his life hunting in our woods as well as in the newer forests of our own great West, including British Columbia and Alaska, besides Idaho, Montana, Oregon and other parts of the States. Mr. Waugh has thus had considerable experience in hunting and is thoroughly competent to judge of the game on the ground. He states that he never saw any place in all his travels that had the amount of game on it that he saw during the past season on the North West. They spent only five days on the caribou ground and saw 123 all told and one herd of 63. In regard to the moose, Mr. Chestnut had no difficulty in getting his the second day he hunted, and he says he saw at least ten times as many signs as he saw on his last visit four years ago.

Mr. Waugh did not get a moose, but that was not on account of the scarcity but rather on account of a fall of rain making a crust on the snow which spoiled chances for still hunting.

Added to this we have the testimony of Mr Holmes of Boston who has hunted for eight seasons with Mr. Pringle as guide and he said there was at least ten times the game on the ground this season that there was on his first visit. Mr. Holmes spent about a month on the ground last season and he did not have any trouble in getting his full complement of big game. During this time Mr. Holmes and his party saw upwards of 150 head of big game. Arthur Pringle and the other guides also state that there is plenty of big game in the forests and from the fact that sportsmen can get immense bulls every fall with large antlers they are on the increase rather than decrease.

Roots for Swine.

During the last two or three years a great deal of interest has been taken in the subject of feeding roots to swine. Formerly a prejudice existed against them on account of an idea that their use was responsible for a considerable portion of the soft bacon produced in the Canadian packing houses at certain seasons af the year. Careful experiment has shown, however, that roots can be fed in moderate quantities combined with other feed without any injurious effects on the quality of pork produced. As heavy root crops can be easily and economically grown in nearly all those portions of Canada where swine raising is carried on extensively the fact that roots can be profitably fed without injury to the bacon, and with positive benefit as far as the general thrift of the animal is concerned becomes of considerable importance to our farmers.

VALUE OF ROOTS.

Eight pounds of mangels or carrots and about the same weight or a little less of sugar beets are equal in value to one pound of grain. This is the consensus of opinion of the Copenhagen, Ottawa and several American experiment stations. At Copenhagen the mangles were fed finely cut and raw, and even when one fourth of the daily feed was given in the form of roots, no injurious effects were noticed in the quality of the pork. The grain per head in ten days on a ration of half grain and half whey or milk was 7.6 pounds, whereas when the grain was replaced by roots after the proportion of 1 to 10 the increase was found to be 8 3 and 8.6 lbs. When half the grain was replaced by roots in proportion of 1 to 8 the growth of the different lots were pretty nearly the same, viz, 8.5 lbs. for the grain fed pigs, and 8.6 pounds for those fed roots, thus showing a small difference in favor of the latter. In this experiment it must be noted that the pigs had been fed roots previously and consequently took them readily.

CARROTS.

In experiments with nearly 900 pigs on various estates in Denmark it was found that carrots and mangels containing equal quantities of dry matter had similar value in pig feeding; in other words the amount of dry matter in roots is of importance rather than the total weight or the quantity of sugar contained.

POTATOES.

In a number of Danish experiments four of cooked potatoes gave practically the same gain as one pound of grain. The quality of pork produced from potato feeding is especially good as has been shown by numerous experiments in England, Ireland, Denmark and Canada. In this connection Prof. Grisdale of the Central Experimental Farm says: "Potatoes are frequently available for feeding pigs especially small potatoes. All experimental work here with potatoes seems to indicate that fed raw they are of very little nutritive value, but when cooked they are worth about one quarter as much as mixed grain."

ARTICHOKES AND TURNIPS.

Artichokes have a feeding value similar to that of potatoes. Turnips have not been found as satisfactory as mangels or sugar beets for swine feeding, either in amount of gain produced or in the readiness with which they are eaten by pigs. Indeed, no other roots seems more satisfactory considering the yield per acre, palatability and feeding value, than the large red mangel.

PROPORTION OF ROOTS TO GRAIN.

The experiments conducted by Prof. Day, and Prof. Grisdale and myself, as well as the experiment of many of our best farmers indicate that the most economical and satisfactory ration for swine feeding contains equal parts by weight of grain and roots. The addition of about 3 lbs. per day of skim milk or whey will go far to insure tarifty growth and fine quality of pork.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

HOBBLED SIX YEARS.

Cured in Six Weeks of Chronic Rheumatism by Ferrozone.

Hundreds, aye thousands of cures have been put on the market for Rheumatism during the past few years, but a remedy with power to cure Chronic Rheumatism, Ferrozone excepted, in the estimation of Mr. Cullen, of Sturgeon Bay, does not exist.

Mr. Cullen says, "As everyone knows I have been simply tortured for years with Muscular Rheumatism not the ordinary kind that bothers most people, but the kind that ties one up so that they can't move.

"For six years I hobbled about like a cripple, unable to move without crutches and canes. I used quantities of medicines, special baths and so forth, but they didn't help me very much.

"On the advice of a Presbyterian minister I used Ferrozone, give it a good trial at first and when I saw it was helping, I bought six boxes and took one tablet at the close of each meal. I am perfectly cured and am today as spry as a youngster of ten. I am convinced that my recovery is entirely due to the marvellous action of Ferrozone."

Mr. Cullen's case is a fair example of the kind of cures that Ferrozone is effecting every day. In severe cases of Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism and Lumbago, it acts with surprising alacrity, and no case is recorded where it failed.

Ferrozone cures these diseases because it is a solvent for uric acid in the blood. It removes all traces of it and other poisons from the blood in from two to ten days. Then it builds up and invigorates the system, and makes weak, sickly people strong and well enough to resist and ward off disease.

The best Rheumatism remedy that one can buy is Ferrozone. It relieves quickly and cures so perfectly that the disease never again returns. After all other remedies fail, it cures, and that is the sort of medicine you want. Ferrozone 50c. per box, or three boxes for $1.25. Sent to your address by mail if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham, N. B.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the William Richards and Company, Limited, will be held in the Company's office, Bolestown, N B, on the twenty-seventh day of January next at two o'clock p m

Dated the fifth day of January A D 1903

R W McLELLAN, Solicitor — WILLIAM RICHARDS, President

NOTICE.

All persons peddling meat or poultry in Chatham, and not belonging to the parish of Chatham are required to have a certificate from the Chatham Board of Health

In order to procure the above certificate proof must be furnished that the beef or poultry so peddled, does not come from a district where smallpox is prevalent

A certificate from a clergyman, magistrate or known person at the point of origin will be taken as proof

By order of the Board of Health

GEORGE WATT, Secretary

Chatham, Dec 16, 1902

DON'T WAIT

till the days get shorter and the weather colder,

BUT SIT FOR YOUR

CHRISTMAS PHOTOS

Now.

Enlarging, Framing, Etc, as usual.

J. Y. Mersereau.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division.

WINTER REDUCED RATES

In effect Nov. 1st, 1902 to May 1st, 1903.

Commencing Dec. 18, 1902, and continuing, Steamers of this Company will leave St. John at 8 o'clock, a.m. (Standard Time) THURSDAYS for Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston

Returning, leave Boston Mondays, at 8.15 a. m. coming via Portland, Lubec and Eastport.

Through tickets on sale at principal railway stations and baggage checked to destination.

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

CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager. Foster's Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Do You Want to Make A

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

—OF—

A Sleigh! A Set of Harness!

A Fur Coat! Fur Robe

or other Seasonable Article to somebody?

IF SO GO TO

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

Why not also get something in these lines for yourself just at this Season?

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902.

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

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Loggieville.

FOR CHATHAM (read down) Freight	Express		FOR FREDERICTON (read up) Express	Freight
7 10 a m	4 00 p m	Fredericton	2 30	5 23
7 20	4 03	Gibson	2 17	5 20
8 00	4 15	Marysville	2 05	5 05
9 30	5 27	Cross Creek	12 40 p m	2 50
11 00 w	6 25	Boiestown	11 25 lv	1 20 pm
11 20 lv			11 20 ar	
	7 10 ar			
12 20 p m	7 25 lv	Doaktown	10 30	12 05
2 00	8 25	Blackville	9 25	10 20
3 15	9 20 ar		8 25 lv	8 50
3 45	9 25 lv	Chatham Jct	8 00 ar	8 10
4 05	9 45	Nelson	7 40	7 50
4 40	10 05	Chatham	7 20	7 30
5 00 ar	10 20	Loggieville	7 00 a m	7 05 a m

Connecting with I. C. R.

GOING NORTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
lv Chatham,	10.35 p. m	1.00 p.m.
Nelson	10.55 a m	1.20 "
Ar. Chatham Junc.,	11.15 "	1.40 "
Lv. " "	11.35 "	2.05 "
Nelson	1 55 "	2.25 "
Ar. Chatham,	12 15 "	2.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

	MARITIME EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS
Chatham,	7.00 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Nelson	7.20 "	10.40 "
Ar. Chatham Junction,	7.40 "	11.00 "
Lv. " "	8.25 "	11.50 "
Nelson	8.45 "	12.10 "
Ar. Chatham	9.05 "	12.30 "

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 Carroll's, McNamara's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Durham, Nashwaak, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

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 Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and 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**

Public Notice!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has deposited in the offices of the Honorable, the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, the plan and a description of the site of a wharf proposed to be built by him on the southerly side of the Miramichi River, and in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, N. B.; and that duplicates of the said plan and description have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Northumberland, at Newcastle in the said County. ALSO that application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the said plan and site and of the building of the said wharf.

Dated, Chatham, N. B., December 8th, 1902.

RICHARD D. WALSH.

DR. C. B. MCMANUS.

DENTIST.

Rooms over J. D. Creaghan's store, Newcastle. Is prepared to do all work in a most satisfactory manner by latest methods. All work guaranteed.

CHRISTMAS FURNITURE

Arrived and to Arrive.

Buy now and your purchase will be held until wanted.

During this month a discount of 10% will be allowed on all purchases.

We have, suitable for Christmas presents, Bedroom Sets (golden finish) 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 pieces per set; Enameled Iron Bedsteads, single and double.

Hercules steel wire Mattresses, Wire Cots, Health Mattresses, Cobler Rockers, Reed do, Fancy Reed Chairs, High Chairs, Easels, Clocks, White Japanel Screens, filled; Oak Hall Chairs, Jardiner Stands, Mirrors, clover leaf shaped Centre Tables, Square Oak ditto, Hall Trees, Book Stands, handsome Side Boards, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Secretaries, Crokinole Bo