PIGEON BREEDING.

Notes Upon Nest Building, Breeding Rooms and Hatching. The pairing of pigeons is over. Now look out for the breeding cages. Each nest pan should be provided with a layer of sawdust in the bottom-cedar, if possible to get it; pine, if the latter cannot be had. Some breeders give their eons no other material, but I believe it is better to strew pieces of hay, straw and twigs three or four inches in length about. These it delights them to collect and arrange for a nest, and although pigeons even in a state of nature build rough looking nests they will arrange this rough material in a neater manner than we could arrange it for them. Collecting this rough material keeps them busy, and there is less likelihood of disturbance where all are busy in this way than if the work was all done for them and they comparatively idle, for, as we have been often told, idleness is apt to induce discontent; therefore to prevent any prospect

of discord it is best to keep them interested and busy. The nest building is alternated with lovemaking, billing and cooing, calling and driving occupying the time un- | Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks, til the first egg makes its appearance. Some fanciers who watch their birds carefully take the first egg away until the second is laid, which is about 36 hours after the first, believing that they are apt to hatch closer together if incubation begins with both at the same time, but my experience leads me to believe that the hen does not sit closely on the first egg, merely standing over it until the second is laid, when she settles down and covers both alike. During the period of incubation, which occupies about 16 to 18 days, the cocks assist the hens, they sitting during the day and the hens during the

Blue Leghorns. The Blue Langshans are not popular fowls in this country, but in England they are highly favored. The subject of the illustration is a pair owned by a



well known English fancier. The cock is a first and special prize winner and is considered the most perfect blue yet out. The pullet also won first prize at one of the English poultry shows.

Covered Runs For Chickens. It is often the case that in the vicinity of brooding houses all the neighbors keep cats, and as troubles often arise with those neighbors if we kill their pets it is a good plan to have covered runs for the chicks. We hatch both by hen and incubator. All hen hatched chicks are raised in the natural way, but the incubator chicks are placed in brooders. For each hen we have a small | noticeable, and in the future the Leghouse with a covered run 16 feet long, so made that it can be easily moved mas. Leghorns can be put in pens of about. For these runs we use inch wire 15 to 20 hens to one cock, according to mesh, which is securely tacked to a the vigor of the cock. The best capons frame. It is impossible for the chicks | are made from any of the heavy breeds. to get out of these runs and equally None of the smaller breeds is worth impossible for the cats or even rats to bothering with. get in. As we every few days remove the run to a new plat of grass, the ground is never infected, but greatly benefited, and the chicks thrive well. All the brooder runs, too, have wire covered over them, and it is not necessary to build them over two feet high, making their cost about the same as the old style runs. The tops of these runs are made movable, so that at any

Farm Poultry. An Apostrophe to the Hen. Eggs are always cash. They are ready for market the minute laid, and the sooner they are got to market the better. Nothing that the farm produces sells better. They require no cultivation, pruning, churning or harvesting, but are at once in salable condition. With pleady of eggs on the farm there are a host of good things in the kitchen and money in the family purse. Gathering np eggs is like picking up dimes and ishing, strengthening food, which will dollars. Great is the hen that produces build up a well nourished body, healthy, them. When everything is dull in win- strong and vigorous, with stores of ter, the egg basket has wonderfully strength to lean upon when the drain of helped out many a poor farmer. The egg production has come and the chill crops may be poor, the provisions low the family cow dry, with a long wait resisted. The breakfast is bread crumbs, for the next growing season, but the hen comes up smiling and is ready to get a pound of tea or a sack of flour. If treated well, she will respond as readily when the snow is on the ground as when the fields are green. She is friend to the poor and rich alike.

time the yards can be cleaned. -Cor.

Mature Hens For Breeders. I do not believe in immature breeders. Hens are not in their prime until 3 or 4 years old, and chicks from hens are usually stronger than those from pullets. I doubt whether there is any difference between the number of eggs laid by hens and pullets under equal conditions. Hens are more liable to become overfat than pullets. I do not approve of crosses, hence suggest that a Brown Leghorn male, at least 1 year old, be used, as that breed equals any as egg producers. To produce capons combining size and quality, mate Indian game males with Dorking hens. A Dorking mase and Brahma female also make an excellent cross. About 10 to 15 hens may be used with one male, according to the breed and vigor of the male. -P. H. Jacobs in Bural New Yorker.

BREEDS AND CROSSES. As Acknowledged Authority on Poultry.

Eggs and Markets. in a recent address at the Massachusetts Plowman's farmers' meeting in Boston Mr. Samuel Cushman said conrerning breeds and crosses:

"The best breed is the one whose product, quantity considered, best snits your particular market.

"The demand in certain sections for market poultry having very yellow skin and legs is a senseless fad, just as much as breeding for beauty of feather is a fad. People ignorant of what good poultry is think a yellow chicken looks rich and healthy. The fact is that a thin, wasted chicken will look like a healthy one because the color of his skin is yellow, while a white sking all bird must be plump and fat, or it will not pass muster. Unless fat and in good condition the flesh of the latter shows through its more tender and transparent skin and therefore looks blue and anattractive. Certain breeds that have the most juicy, tender and delicious flesh of all fowl have white skin and white or dark legs. In some markets, Philadelphia and New York, a good chicken, one that is soft, tender, plump and fat, is all right, regardless of color of skin or leg. But you must bow to this fad where it exists in order to sell your goods unless you have a private trade and are willing to carry on an educational campaign. "Brown eggs are preferred in Boston

and some other eastern markets, while white ones bring the best price in New York city. "There is usually no real difference

in the quality. The eggs of game fowls, which produce few, are considered the richest and doubtless are. The eggs

from Leghorns, Black Spanish, Minor-cas and Hamburgs—breeds that are nonsitters and most persistent layers-may toward the latter part of the season be less rich and sometimes pale and watery. This is due, however, to the fact that they have exhausted themselves by excessive laying or have not had sufficiently nutritious food or enough of it. Their early eggs are as rich as any brown eggs. All there is in it is thisthe breeds that lay brown eggs are more hardy and stocky. They are not so prolific and do not lay enough to exhaust themselves or when they have insuffi-

cient material to produce a good egg.

"If your market calls for yellow poultry, you must not select stock that does not produce chickens having yellow skin and legs. The pinfeathers of the dark plumaged birds are also objectionable. Some dark breeds, when mated with white breeds, produce white or very light chickens. White and buff fowls : to to be preferred. If you are to raise brown eggs, you must not keep pure breeds of the nonsitting varieties. You may cros them with the breeds that lay brown eggs and get excellent stock that produce brown eggs. If you are to keep your stock pure, you have from which to choose White and Buff which have no feathers on their legs, and Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins, which do have feathers on their legs. They also make most excellent yellow poultry. If you cross for brown eggs, mate large White Leghorns or Buff Leghorns with Light Brahmas or Buff Cochins rather than with Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, as the results will

"If you cross for flesh production, mate compact yellow legged games, white or light colored birds preferred, with any of the foregoing, or stocky the Light Brahmas or Buff Cochins. Both Cornish and Indian games, which are slow growers, Houdans, which are quick growers, have full flesh development, but dark plumage, and may be mated with Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins and Wyandottes with good re-

where vellow poultry is a consideration, highest duty. Demand fresh eggs, pay are White Leghorns (large strain) and | for the same and then charge back for White Plymouth Rocks (white egg | every one proving faulty. This in itself strain). If you cross for white eggs, | will bring dealers to terms, make them try the White Minorca-White Leghorn | more critical and insure better egg fruit

"Where dark legs and white skin are | in which it comes. not objected to, keep Black Minorcas for large white eggs and Black Langshans, which are hardy, for deep brown eggs. A Black Minorca-Langshan cross is probably the best cross for egg pro-duction, if size and number of eggs and hardiness only are considered. Houdans are for flesh. Indian games and Dorking cocks may be crossed on Langshans with good results if your market does not require yellow poultry."

Leghorns For Eggs. For eggs nothing will equal a Leghorn, so it would be best to select a White Leghorn cockerel for the yearlings and a White Leghorn cock for the pullets. When the chicks are 2 days old, take a pair of scissors and snip off their wing on one side at the first joint, so as to remove all flight feathers, and they will never bother you by flying and can be kept with a 21/2 foot fence. This must be done at night by lamplight, so that the other chicks will not pick at the single drop of blood that forms. By morning these are healed and the chicks as lively as crickets. No bad effect is horns are no more trouble that any Brah.

The Turkey Trade. It is estimated that the turkey trade of the United States exceeds \$12,000,000 annually. The greatest of the turkey growing states are Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. Rhode Island produced but 11,656 turkeys in 1890, but the flavor of the bird raised in that little state is well known to epicures.

CARE OF CHICKENS.

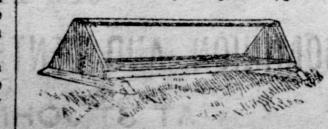
How They Should Be Fed to Produce the

By the time chickens are 6 or 8 weeks old, says a successful poultryman, the principal dangers of chickenhood are passed, and painstaking watchfulness and care may be somewhat relaxed. We must feed carefully and "feed for growth"-i. e., we must supply nourautumn and cold of winter are to be continued until they are about 10 weeks old, when they are graduated into the morning mash. About 10 o'elock they have a feed of the coarsest oatmeal, moistened, about half past 1 o'clock a light feed of cracked wheat and about 5 o'clock whole wheat or cracked cornone, one day; the other, the next.

Twice a week we have fresh meat (butchers' trimmings) cooked and chopped, which is mixed with the coarsest oatmeal (about half and half) for the second feed. We have also a bone cutter, and twice or three times a week the chicks have a good time wrestling and tumbling over each other in their eagerness to get the fresh cut bone. Not having a bone cutter, we should mix some meat meal into the moistened bread crumbs for breakfast, and about three times a week we sprinkle in a pinch of Sheridan's condition powder as a condiment to promote digestion and good

The rule is to feed only what the chicks will eat up clean and quickly, but we break over the rule so far as the last feed is concerned, and the boy goes around a second time, 20 to 30 minutes after feeding, and if the food is all eaten up clean three or four handfuls more are put down, so that all shall have a chance to "fill up" for the night. If a handful is left uneaten, it quickly disappears in the morning, and as it is always dry grain it does not sour, and there is no danger from leaving a little. Fresh water is supplied three times a day and practically is always by them, so they can drink as they choose. Grit is also always by them, and ground oyster shells are given them about twice a week. We study to promote the comfort and well being of our chicks, believing that it pays us to do so. The 11 basket in December, January and February, when eggs bring top prices, is being planned for in this good cars

and feeding. A Feed Trough. An inexpensive feed trough for fowls and one upon which they cannot stand is made of a piece of board 6 inches wide and 8 feet 1016 inches long. That is nailed securely to two "feet," which are pieces of 2 by 4 scantling a foot long each on the bottom, but scarfed off to about 7 or 8 incles on top. These are set about 5 inches in from the ends. The end pieces are 7 inches high, 6 inches wide at base, and narrow to 21/3 inches at top, the sides being perpendicular for 11/2 inches and then narrowing. The ends are nailed to the bottom board, and the top strip, of 21/2 inch



furring, is inserted between the ends and pailed, this last point being to guard against the nails drawing out digestion is slow, decomposition begins, when the trough is lifted by the tep,

which serves as a handle. Smooth it against tearing the feathers of the birds. Good clear laths nailed along the sides and to the end pieces make a sufficient side guard to the trough, projecting three-quarters of an inch to an inch above it, which is ample protection for the food put upon it. When this trough is intended for outdoor use, a quarter inch hole is bored in each corner to allow the water to run off during a rain.

To Beginners In Poultry. Select carefully your breeder from whom you wish to purchase, inquire into his reputation and standing, and when you decide to send him your money do not expect too much. Be reasonable in your demands. If you wish a show bird fit to take a prize, do not expect to obtain one for \$5. There are cases where this sum may buy a winner for a small show, but they are rare. If you want strong, healthy, vigorous stock, you cannot buy it for 50 or 75 cents unless under extraordinary circumstances. There are bargains offered at such figures occasionally. Good stock of known strains costs money, and it is worth the price. For example, a pullet bought in the fall and fit to lay is not dear at \$2 if she comes from a known strain of egg producers. She will lay over \$2 worth of eggs her first season and give you besides many good chickens. A cockerel for a breeder should bring from \$2 to \$5, depending upon his strain, health and vigor. Cheap, inferior stock is never cheap at any price and will cost more for feed generally than it is worth. - Exchange.

As to Quality.

We shall never be insured a first class article until the consumer demands is and refuses to accept anything else. So long as there is no radical kick against Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks with | limed or cold storage eggs being delivered as the fresh article, so long will dealers palm off the poorer and cheaper and charge for the richer and dearer. A knowledge of the source and nature of distinct flavors in eggs, as well as in butter, will be of material service in protecting from fraud and insuring a choice, fresh product. To neglect this is "The best pure breeds for white eggs, unjust to oneself; to protect is one's for the table no matter what the form

FROFIT IN POULTRY.

What an Enterprising Man With Small

Capital May Do. A correspondent of The Country Gentleman describes a poultry farm he visited some time ago to show what an enterprising farmer who is looking for larger profits can accomplish. A small farm, mostly in timber, but having a few acres of tillable land and a comfortable house, had been purchased very cheap. The timber had been cut and nearly enough lumber and stove wood marketed to pay for the farm. A part of the lumber had been saved and used for building poultry houses. Several of these houses had been cheaply built out of the rough lumber, the owner doing most of the work himself. They were double boarded, with paper between the boards; also board roofs and earth floors were made and windows on the south side. They were made very warm, but no money was spent on appearance or ornament. The inside fixtures were few and simple. The houses were 30 to 40 feet long and about 12 feet wide. Cr one side were the perches, running the whole length of the building, with a platform under them. On the other side were nest boxes and feeding troughs. The space between these was given to the hens for a scratching floor and cev-

ered with hay or straw. These houses were several rods apart and from 100 to 150 fewls were kept in each. The houses contained no divisions. and the fowls were not yarded, but had the whole range of the farm. Instead of fencing in the hens he had fenced in his garden and other places he wished to protect from them. Near the buildings were some springs of running water. This water had been carried to some of the houses in pipes, so that fresh water was easily provided for the fewls. Centrally located among the houses was a granary, which was quite large and contained a stove with a large kettle for cooking the meat which was fed to the hens in the winter. In the building was also a power bone mill for grinding the bones.

But few chickens are raised on the farm. Every fall the owner starts cut with a large wagon filled with crates to buy chickens. He buys both the rullets and cockerels at the market price by weight, keeps the pullets for his laying stock and ships the cockerels to the city. He keeps his hens two years, and then crates them alive and ships them to the city market in August and September, so he must replace one half of his stock every year. He obtains nearly as much for the fowls he sells as they cost, so saves the trouble and expense of raising chickens. Of course by this plan he cannot keep thoroughbred stock, but he says that he is in the business for the money there is in it, and there is more money for him in buying chickens than in raising them,

The reason why this man is able to make a good profit from his hens is that the greater part of their food is produced on the farm. As fast as his land was cleared it was sown with grain, which saved his money in buying grain for his hens, and now, after years of hard toil, he has removed the stumps and stones and fitted his land for growing crops, so that now he can grow about all that is wanted for his hens and team, and their manure furnishes the fertilizer. His family do most of the work in caring for the hens in the summer, so that he is able to give his time to his farm work.

His hens pay him a profit of nearly \$1 each, for there is but little outlay for food. Probably \$700 to \$800 is received for eggs. A buyer comes after them twice a week, and as he can get so many clean and fresh eggs at one place he pays 1 to 2 cents above his price for common eggs. If to the amount received for eggs we add the produce of the orchard and garden, house rent, etc., the income is about \$1,000 per year, with an investment of only perhaps \$3,000.

There are many small farms of 25 to 50 acres, with a house and other buildings, that in these times can be purchased very cheaply, and an outlay of a few hundred dollars more would erect suitable buildings and stock them with poultry. Ten or 15 acres of oats, buckwheat, corn and perhaps other grains, with cut clover, milk, etc., would furnish food for over 500 fowls. Two or three cows could be kept and fruit and vegetables grown for family use. For a man and family of children who can assist in caring for the poultry, and who has some capital, there seems to be a better prospect to make a living than in dairying or other kinds of farming at the present time. Nearly every business | Spruce Lumber, Laths and Anthracite Coal, is full and pushed to the utmost, and because of the intense competition and large production the margins are growing smaller. If we engage in a business that requires skill and the close attention to details that many persons are not willing to give it, we can, to a certain extent, get out of the general com-

petition and make fair profits, Hard and Soft Food. If any one will moisten a gill of corn- SPECIAL quantity of water will be absorbed. This water is not taken by the fowl vol- WTOHES, untarily, but through necessity, in order to accept the food offered. Naturally the fowls drink but little water, and but a small quantity at a time, unless deprived of it for quite awhile. When

the body. When the fowl consumes dry food and must seek it, the first portion is digested before the last enters the crop; hence when it drinks there is but a portion of the food eaten moistened and the crop is never full. This matter has been alluded to before, but it is one which should attract attention and receive consideration. To give soft food when it is necessary to do so is correct, but such food should be given only in limited quantities, and the ground food should be given dry in the trough, if possible, instead of forcing more water JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK ou the birds than they really require.

POULTRY AND DAIRY. How Much Waste Can Be Converted Into

a Profit.

Professor Myers of the West Virginia experiment station would combine the dairy and poultry and so insure success on the farm. He writes as follows: "The poultry business requires no large amount of capital, and labor upon the farm that would otherwise be idle can very largely be utilized in caring for it. The same families that take the dairy products will be only too glad to get the poultry supplies, so that there is no additional expense in marketing the supplies. Every hen, properly cared for, can be expected to pay the owner at least \$1 net per year in eggs and considerable additional, either in the form of eggs or of chickens raised for sale. Considerable poultry can be Dunlap Bros. & Co., kept largely upon what would otherwise be wastes of the dairy business. Buttermilk or skimmilk fed to hens will pay better than used any other Dunlap, McKim & Downs, way with which I am acquainted. There are wastes about the dairy stables which cannot be utilized in any way as effectively as by poultry, which pick up the lost grain, whether in the manger or in DUNLAP, COOKE & CO., the manure pile, and convert it into

"Poultry properly handled gives the generally most anxious to have the deficiencies of the dairy made good, and

"Much of the mixed food for dairy cattle is admirably adapted for feed poultry; little additional building is necessary; no additional help is required. The capital invested in poultry can be withdrawn in a few days by the sale of the poultry; the waste products of the dairy are converted into profit, and the combination of the poultry industry with the dairy business is the most natural, the most attractive and perhaps the most profitable adjunct to

dairying that can be thought of. "It is only a step from a general poultry business to the fancy poultry business. For myself I prefer the egg producing varieties to the all purpose fowl or fowl that is especially adapted for killing as meat. In the long run I think the egg producers more profitable than the meat producers, but that is a question of opinion, and the point is not to keep any fowls upon the farm that do not pay a profit to the owner. The man who expects to secure both quali-ties in a chicken is like the man who wants a good beef and a good dairy cow in the same animal. It is best to determine what a man wishes to do and work to that end."

Light Brahmas. The Light Brahma has always been a justly popular breed of fowl. Today it has more friends than ever before. For the man with a small yard in the city there is no better breed, and with a little care it can be made a fine farmer's and can thus be made to grow rapidly and to great size. The hens can be given their freedom, and a pen can be made for them to work in with a keep Leghorns where they belong. A



pen a foot high and of sufficient surface for the size of the flock, filled in three

or four inches deep with straw, makes a feeding place in which to scatter the grain. With this accessory, which a farmer has room for winter or summer and with the garden a little way off or fenced with two foot wire netting, the farmer can then get eggs in summer and at small expense, for they will hunt much of their living. With a scratching pen and not too cold quarters to house the flock and with the barnyard to work in, the birds will shell out eggs in winter at a great rate.

Value of Green Bones. The liberal feeding of green cut bone will double the egg yield from a given number of hens. Green bone is the cheapest egg food on the market today and in many places can be had for the mere asking. In those places where it has acquired a commercial value it can be bought for 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds. This is much cheaper than wheat, which is the best of the cereal egg producing foods. Green cut bone has such a potent force in increasing egg production that it will be found especially helpful at all seasons, but especially in winter, producing large quantities of eggs when they are of greatest

Double Yolked Eggs. When double yolked eggs are found, it is to be regretted, as they invariably indicate that the hens are out of condition-too fat. A hen in good laying condition will never produce an egg other than of the normal size peculiar to her breed, and if fat she is entirely unfitted for laying. If a fat hen is killed, she will be found full of eggs, so to speak, but they will be noticed to be of all sizes, and the poultryman will be amazed over the fact that she did not lay, but examination will show that obstructions of fat were the cause. and that the hen is then more profitable dead than when alive.

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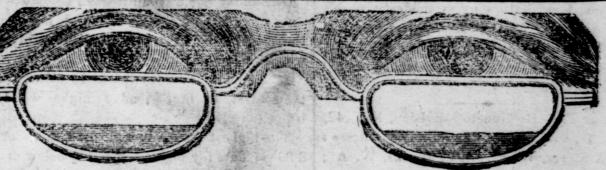
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liable to become scratched. 4th-That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in

The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glassi so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE, Chatham N. B., Sept. 24, 1895.

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## MONARCH Black & colored cashmeres & merinos, Steel

THEY NEVER LET GO. AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

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KERR & ROBERTSON, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

## CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

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

SUMMER 1897.

TYNtil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Connecting with I. C. R. Between Fredericton Chatham and FOR FREDERICTON (read (up) EXPRESS MIXED GOING NORTH. 6 20 a m lv 2 50 pm . Fredericton, ... 12 15 ar. 3 30 pm lv. Chatham ...Gibson,... 12 12 3 27
...Marysville,... 12 00 3 10
...Cross Creek,... 10 47 1 20
...Boiestown,... 9 35 11 45
...Doakfown,... 8 50 {10 45 10 40 Ar. Chatham Junc., Lv. "Nelson 11.00 " ... Blackville, ... 7 40 .. Chatham Jet.. 6 45 { 7 50 ar7 30 GOING SOUTH. INDIANTOWN BRANCH. FOR BLE'VLE LV. "Chatham Junction, 

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

Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings but not Monday mornings.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY 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.

ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager