

BUSINESS NOTICE

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MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

Vol. 25. No. 1.

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Canada House, Corner Water and St. John Sts., Chatham. LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.

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The subscriber is prepared to furnish stone for building and other purposes.

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Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also japanned stamped and plain tinware in endless variety.

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

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R. Flanagan

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The unmentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles.

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Any one seeking a sketch and description may quickly ascertain an opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable.

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MIRAMICHI FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS

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JOSEPH M. RUDDOCK, PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.

GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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Steel Wire Nails,

THEY NEVER LET GO,

AND TAKE NO OTHERS.

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Miller's Foundry & Machine Works

RITCHIE WHARF, CHATHAM, N. B.

(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852).

Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country.

TUG BOATS, STEAM YACHTS and other Crafts built to Order. Our Marine Slip has a Capacity for Vessels up to 100 Tons.

Repairs effected with quick dispatch.

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Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware

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

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School Blackboard Paint, Gloss Carriage Paint, requires no Varnishing.

Graining Colors, all kinds. Graining Combs, Dry Colors, all shades.

Gold Leaf, Gold Bronze, Gold Paint. Stains, Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Floor Paints.

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7 lbs. Turpentine and Raw Oil, Pure. 1 " Turpentine.

100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints. 1 lb. Machine Oil, Extra Good, Neats Foot Harness Oil.

Ready-Mixed Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron. 10 Kegs 100 lbs. each, Dry Metallic Roofing, 92 per cent. Iron.

Paint and White Wash Brushes. VARNISHES, Elastic Oak, Carriage, Copal, Demar, Furniture Hard Oil.

Finish, Pure Shellac, Dira. Joiners' and Machinists' Tools, a specialty.

Special attention to Builders' Materials in Locks, Knobs, Hinges, etc. Sheet Lead, and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Pumps.

75 Rolls Dry and Tanned Sheathing Paper. 75 Kegs Wire Nails, \$2.45 per Keg.

30 Boxes Window Glass. 20 Kegs Horse Shoes, \$3.90 per keg; 15 Boxes Horse Nails, \$3.00 box.

10 Tons Refined Iron, \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.

White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, \$1.90. Clothes Wringers, \$2.50. Daisy Churns, \$3.75.

Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wave Wire 14c. yd., Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales.

Weight Bands, Steelyards, Carpet Sweepers, Blasting Powder and Fuse, Sporting Powder, Guns, Revolvers. To arrive from Belgium 35 Single and Double Barrel Breach Loading Guns.

Barber's Toilet Clippers, Horse Clippers, Lawn Shears, Accordions, Violins, Bows and Fixings.

Farming Tools, All Kinds. Mower Sections, 70c. doz. Heads, 40c. each. Knife Heads, \$3.00.

" Guards, 35c. each, Rivets, Oilers. My Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.

All persons requiring goods in my line will save money by calling on me, as they will find my prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.

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

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WE PRINT—ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.

Compare it with that of others.

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FLOUR AND FEED DEPOT.

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Cornmeal Cracked Feed

Hay and Oats

E. A. STRANG

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

RAISING BABY BEEF.

In producing first-class, young beef, the breed of cattle selected is a very important point, writes M. C. Thomas.

The three leading breeds are: Short-horns, Polled Angus and Herefords. There are a few others that some recommend, but wherever they have been tested they have not proven equal to the breeds just mentioned. The beef qualities of some of our cattle have been greatly reduced by being mixed up and crossed so much with the dairy breeds. There is no use trying to raise beef from dairy cattle. If you want to run a dairy get a dairy breed, but if you desire beef, procure a beef breed. Study the qualities of the leading beef breeds and select the one that nearest suits your fancy. If you choose a breed that you do not naturally have a liking for, you will not make a success with it. Because your neighbor breeds Short-horns is no reason why you must.

After the breed has been selected, pay particular attention to the feed and care. When it is possible, I prefer to have the calves come in February or early March. If the cows are in good flesh when winter sets in, and are not giving a full flow of milk, they will not need so much extra care to keep them in first-class order until calving time. Until they have calved, good clover hay and corn fodder can be their principal diet, but when they begin to give milk, they should be given in addition to the hay and fodder, some oilmeal, bran, middlings, etc. This will produce a heavy flow of milk and will keep the calf growing rapidly until it gets old enough to stand pushing. When grass comes the cow will give a large quantity, thereby causing the calf to make rapid strides.

As soon as the calf is old enough to eat, begin feeding it a little oats, bran and shelled corn, and when it is about four months old, gradually increase the feed and decrease the amount of milk. By the time it is six months old, have it entirely weaned and on full feed of corn, oats and bran. Be very careful about making these changes too rapidly. The calf should be gradually used to the new feed, not notice them. Always have plenty of good clean water and salt in easy reach. If they cannot have the water they want, their growth will be greatly retarded. When the grass begins to fail in the fall supply green corn fodder and clover hay, and as cold weather approaches, supply them with a shed where they can go in and out as they like. Never fail to let them have all the grain and hay they will eat.

By caring for them in this manner they will weigh from 900 to 1,000 lbs. at one year old, if of good stock to begin with, I prefer to sell at this age. Some may prefer to keep them longer, but I believe it pays to sell younger and keep more cows.

THE PERFECT ANTI-SEPTIC.

Liquid Air is Working Wonders in Surgery—Its Effect on Germ Life.

Liquid air is doing wonders in medicine and surgery. It cures corns, warts, bunions, boils, ringworms, ivy poisoning and ulcers; cures sciatica, neuralgia and toothache; deadens the effects of typhoid, anthrax and diphtheria; renders operations painless; in part supplants the knife in surgery.

Speaking in the Medical Record, Dr. A. Campbell White says: "I think there is reason to hope that we have in liquid air a therapeutic agent which will remove many otherwise obstinate superficial lesions of the body and cure some lesions which have heretofore resisted all measures of treatment at our disposal, including the knife. I am firmly convinced with the experience already had with its use that it is a specific in the treatment of such diseases as herpes zoster, painful neuralgia, accompanied by an eruption, sciatica and intercostal and facial neuralgia, affording instant and continued relief after a single application over the spinal end of the affected nerve. The use of liquid air in medicine, in pulmonary diseases, in the reduction of fever, etc., opens a large field, one which presents many obstacles at the very start, but much hope for the future."

Dr. White, who is known as the first New York physician to use anti-toxin to test the effects of liquid air on germ life.

When the tubes were removed, after intervals of thirty, forty-five, sixty and ninety minutes, the sealed ends were broken and they were dropped into culture tubes. The extreme cold had been maintained.

NO EFFECT ON THEM.

After these experiments a culture medium of bacilli of anthrax was dropped into a glass of liquid air and left there for an hour. The result was the same as before.

Dr. White tried the liquid on rabbits. Dipped in liquid air for some minutes, about three-quarters of the ear of a rabbit was completely frozen—so stiff that a piece of the ear was broken off without pain or hemorrhage. After ten minutes circulation was re-established with hemorrhage at the point where the piece was broken off. Five days later the ear began to swell, and at the end of two weeks half the frozen part had shriveled and dropped off. The rest of the ear healed.

Dr. White began treatment of the human skin by curing ulcers on the leg. The doctor put himself on record as saying: "So many of these cases have been successfully treated with liquid air that it can be positively said that we have nothing at our disposal to-day which is so effective as this. It is thoroughly and with little pain."

Liquid air used as a specific has been efficacious in a number of cases of sciatica and intercostal neuralgia, one case of intercostal neuralgia and one facial neuralgia. In every one of these cases instant and permanent relief has been obtained by applying the liquid to the spinal end of the affected nerve. In one case of sciatica, the air was applied to several points in the nerve.

Two cases of facial erysipelas were treated by rolling a glass bulb filled with liquid air over the tissues involved. The surface temperature, the inflammation and pain subsided at once, and the patients were cured.

ENTIRELY RECOVERED.

Dr. White accounts for this phenomenon of liquid air in this way: He says in liquid air we have pure cold without moisture. The danger in getting into the human body is not long exposure to cold but to cold and moisture combined; moisture preventing evaporation.

In a Turkish bath one can stand 140 degrees in the dry room, but far less in the steam room, because the body cannot radiate moisture so well in a wet as in a dry atmosphere.

So who subjected to this pure cold, which has never before been available to the profession, the body returns quickly to the normal state because of the rapid radiation of cold leaving rather an exhilaration than a detrimental effect, stimulating to the healthy tissues.

For remembering that there is a difference in temperature between the liquid air at 312 degrees F., below zero and the human body at 98.6 degrees F., over zero, of over 400 degrees of temperature, it can be seen that from no other means that we have to employ could we induce such a shock to a part of the body without effect on the system.

It takes only a second or two to produce locally the most extreme cold.

REAL NATURE.

It Comes to Light in Man and Beast in Moments of Peril.

Darwin has shown that the fear of man is an acquired, and not a native instinct, and from this we may infer that with other acquired instincts it would more readily be lost or fall in to abeyance than those instincts that are inborn. With strange surroundings animals tend to lose these acquired instincts, as is well shown by the cowardice of the house dog in a strange house, the unskillful horse in a strange harness, and the like. The land bird in midocean, being bereft of its accustomed landmarks, loses with them its acquired instincts until the sight of land restores its confidence in itself and gives it back all its faculties. 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