

BUSINESS NOTICE
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mail of that day.
It is sent to any address in Canada or the United States (Postage prepaid by the Publisher at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR, if paid in advance the price is ONE DOLLAR.)
Advertisements, either yearly or for the season are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, for its insertion, and three cents per line for each continuation.
Yearly or season advertisements are taken at the rate of \$5.00 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or made otherwise with the publisher.
The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Westmorland, New Brunswick and in Bonaventure and Gaspé, Quebec in communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agriculture, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address: Editor, Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE

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TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, if paid in advance, \$1.00.

Canada House.
Corner Water and St. John Sts., Chatham.
LARGEST HOTEL IN CHATHAM.
Every attention paid to THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.
Located in the business centre of the town Stabling and Stable Attendance first-class.
Wm. Johnston, Proprietor

G. B. FRASER
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CARD.
R. A. LAWLOR,
Barrister-At-Law
Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public, Etc
Chatham, N. B.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anesthetics.
Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber and Celluloid. Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone No. 53.
In Newcastle opposite Square, over J. G. Keane's Barber Shop. Telephone No. 6.

Furnaces! Furnaces!!
Wood or Coal which I can furnish—Reasonable Prices.

STOVES
COOKING, HALL AND PARLOR
STOVES at low prices.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!
Sinks, Iron Pipe, Baths, Creamers the very best, also Japanese stamped and plain tinware in endless varieties, all of the best stock, which I will sell low for cash.

A. C. McLean, Chatham.

IMPROVED PREMISES
Just arrived and on Sale at

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

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

R. Flanagan
ST. JOHN STREET, CHATHAM

Spectacles
The unmentioned advantages are claimed for Mackenzies spectacles.
—That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses they Assist and Preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
—That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optical purposes, by DR. CHARLES MACKENZIE'S improved patent method, and is Pure, Hard and Brilliant and not liable to become scratched.
—That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glasses, so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted on no charge.
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE,
Chatham, N. B., Sept. 24, 1898.

Insurance

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, IMPERIAL, LONDON & LANCASHIRE, LANCASHIRE, FINA, HARTFORD, NORWICH UNION, PHENIX OF LONDON, MANCHESTER.

Mrs. Jas. C. Miller.

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WE MANUFACTURE & HAVE For Sale
Laths
Paling
Box-Shooks
Barrel Heading
Matched Flooring
Matched Sheathing
Dimensioned Lumber
Sawn Spruce Shingles,
THOS. W. FLEET,
Nelson.

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

JOSEPH M. RUDDOOK, PROPRIETOR

Steam Engines and Boilers, Mill Machinery of all kinds; Steamers of any size constructed & furnished complete.
GANG EDGERS, SHINGLE AND LATH MACHINES, CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CAN DIES.
Iron Pipe Valves and Fittings Of All Kinds.

DESIGNS, PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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

KERR & ROBERTSON,
SAINT JOHN N. B.
N. B.—IN STOCK AND TO ARRIVE 100 DOZEN K. & R. AXES.

Miller's Foundry & Machine Works
RITCHIE WHARF, CHATHAM, N. B.

(Successors to GILLESPIE FOUNDRY, Established 1852.)
Mill, Railway, and Machine Work, Marine Engines, Boiler repairing, Our Brass and Composition Castings are worthy a trial, being noted throughout the country. All work personally supervised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for estimates before ordering elsewhere. Mill Supplies, Fittings, Pipe, etc., in stock and to order.

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.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Hardware
Weather and Waterproof
THE BEST EVER MADE.

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
Weather and Waterproof.
Kalamine, all shades.
7 bbls. English Boiled and Raw Oil, Pure.
1 Turpentine.
100 Kegs English White Lead and Colored Paints.
1 bbl. 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, Driers.
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 Tarred Sheathing Paper.
75 Kegs Wire Nails.
30 Boxes Window Glass.
20 Kegs Horse Shoes.
10 Tons Refined Iron.
15 Boxes Horse Nails.
Cast Steel, Bellows, Chain, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Grindstones, Grindstone Fixtures.
Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Daisy Churns,
Cart and Waggon Axles, Cow Bells, Wire Screen Doors, Window Screens, Green Wove Wire, Barbed Wire Fencing, Counter Scales, Weigh Belts, Steeldrums, 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, Saws and Fixings.

Farming Tools, All Kinds.

Mower Sections, Heads, Knive Heads, Mower Section Guards, Rivets, Oilers.
Our Stock of General Hardware is complete in every branch and too numerous to mention.
All persons requiring goods in our line will save money by calling on us, as they will find our prices away down below the lowest, prove this by calling.

The GOGGIN HARDWARE STORE, CHATHAM.

WE DO
Job Printing
Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Tags, Hand Bills.
Printing For Saw Mills
WE PRINT—
ON WOOD, LINEN, COTTON, OR PAPER WITH EQUAL FACILITY.
Compare it with that of others.
Miramichi Advance Job Printing Office
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Merchant's Adventure.

At the commencement of the Transatlantic War I was sent to Bingley as a civilian clerk. Bingley is the depot of the East Hampshire Regiment, and on account of the war the Militia battalions were stationed there. I rather pride myself upon my aristocratic appearance, and I always dress rather smartly; therefore I was not much surprised when the sentry on guard mistook me for an officer and saluted me as I entered the barracks. Of course I looked unconcerned, and returned the salute in an official, off-hand manner.

There was in the same office as myself another civilian clerk, a very decent sort of a fellow; but he would insist upon wearing a turn-down collar. I overlooked this, however, and we rubbed along very well together. I, of course, pointed out to him the many advantages of wearing a high collar, telling him how I had been mistaken for an officer, and had been saluted as one on several occasions.

He said that if such were the case he would try one, and the next morning he showed up wearing a collar about 2 1/2-in. high. That morning he was very quiet, and I thought that something must have upset him. I learnt at dinner-time what this was.

It appears that when he had come into barracks in the morning, a soldier who had been at the depot for several years was on guard, and just as he was coming in the gates this soldier had put his hand up to his head to knock off a fly. Collins thought that he was saluting him and saluted in return. The soldier burst out laughing and told him that he, the soldier, was not an officer. Collins seemed to think it was my fault, and was quite nasty about it.

When the dancing season commenced Collins and myself were invited to a ball to be held in a neighboring town, and of course we went. I was in evening dress, and, though I say it myself, I looked more aristocratic than ever. There was one girl there with whom I danced, a very superior girl, and I took her at once. I had been told that she was a Miss Myers and had an income of about £2,000 a year. Now, I thought, if she knows I am a civilian clerk, earning about £75 a year, she will naturally treat me with a certain amount of indifference, so I got Collins, who said he knew her quite well, to introduce me to her as Lieutenant Bates, of the East Hampshire Regiment. He consented to do so, but remarked in the most sarcastic manner of his that "I must not be disappointed if she did not believe it."

So it came about that I was introduced to her as Lieutenant Bates, and danced with her several times, and upon leaving she expressed a wish that we should meet again. It was about two weeks after this ball that I again met Miss Myers. It was at a reception, and I had a long talk with her, and when I went home that night I was desperately in love with her, but I thought that my suit was hopeless. For was she not an heiress and I a miserable clerk? I was, I'll confess, attracted by her fortune, and had a right to be so, but I have acted differently, but I had always said that I intended to marry a girl with money. She actually arranged to meet me on the Wednesday following the reception, so I believed that at least she liked me.

Well, we met and I got along swimmingly. I now regretted very much deceiving her, and I also did so when she had spoken about the Army I was in a terrible fix for fear she should ask me some question that I should not be able to answer. She continued to know me, however, as Lieutenant Bates, and I dared not tell her differently. All things went on like this for more than a month, during which time I met her on several occasions. One evening when I left her she told me that she had come to Bingley on the following Wednesday, and I wished she would meet me there; "that is," she added, "if you can spare the time. I know you officers have so much to do now that that a swif war is on."

I said that a hundred wars would not prevent me from seeing her. "I can see that," she said, "and I should like to see you. Will you wear your regimentals next Wednesday?" "Ah—yes," I answered. "Of course I will."

I went back to Bingley, not knowing what the dickens to do; I was not allowed to wear uniform, and if she knew anything about military matters she would see that none of the soldiers that we were bound to meet saluted me. I was determined not to give her up without a struggle, so I decided that at all risks I must see her on the following Wednesday.

The first thing to do was to borrow some uniform. Fortunately, I knew a sergeant in the Army Pay Corps, and that uniform not being a common one, I asked him if he would lend it to me, telling him that I required the things for some private theatricals. He lent them to me, and on the Wednesday I took them round to my lodgings, and about military matters I removed the three stripes from the arm of the tunic. I had arranged to meet Miss Myers at three o'clock, and I had my dinner I went back to the depot an hour. Suddenly a brilliant idea occurred to me. At the depot there were dozens of recruits who would do anything for a few pennies, and I got two or three of them to wait at a corner and salute me as we passed. I went across to the canteen and asked them if they would like to earn a bob. They were only too glad of the opportunity, and I gave them instructions to wear outside a certain public-house, and when myself and a young lady appeared to salute me as though I were an officer. They winked, and putting a shilling in their pockets gave me a characteristic answer, "Not 'arf."

Having everything arranged I went back to my lodgings and got into the uniform I had made like a glow-worm, and I was quite proud of my military appearance. Punctually at three o'clock I was at the station waiting for Miss Myers. About three minutes after that time her train arrived and she stepped out, and her face quite lighted up when she saw me.

"Did you look ever so nice in uniform?" she said, "it was a real treat to see you in that way." "I always thought that officers wore swords!" "No—yes; it has gone to be sharpened, on account of the war, you know," I answered, in confusion. "Things went fairly smoothly after that," she said, "and I had to wait for you. They were waiting with such looks of expectancy that I felt sure Miss Myers would see that it was a 'plait.' " "Whatever is the matter with those soldiers at the corner?" asked Miss Myers. "I replied, 'they are only recruits, and are tremendously frightened when they see an officer. Some of them have been put in the guard-room for not saluting, and that makes them very nervous.' " "We reached the corner where the recruits were standing, and they stood to attention and saluted, I returned the salute in a casual, off-hand manner, as though it was the most common thing in the world for me to be saluted. "How can you expect me to have so much respect shown you?" said Miss Myers. "One gets sick of so much of it," I replied. "It is a beastly nuisance to keep constantly touching one's helmet to every soldier one meets." "Do you know, Mr. Bates, I have never noticed the soldiers salute you when we have been out before?" "No; that's because I was in ordinary clothing, and not having been long at the depot they do not yet know me without my uniform." "I was simply perceiving with apprehension. Whatever question would she ask next? What I did see when we turned the corner made me think of times worse, for there stood the sergeant who had introduced me to the man whom I had told that I required them for some theatricals. Before I had time to make some excuse he started back and caught sight of me. He stood still for a moment in astonishment, and then pointed over his shoulder to the public-house, as much as to say, 'Come and have one.' I had the presence of mind to touch my forehead as though he had saluted, and we passed on. "I had on, completely crushed by this latest exposure. I know that Miss Myers had said something about the what he meant, and I made some sort of reply about 'taking me for some one else,' and I thought 'put him in the guard-room in the morning.' "I could not go on like this; I was sure to be found out, so I determined to do a very bold thing, to tell her everything, who I really was, and then to propose to her. "We walked along for some time in silence, and I was thoroughly embarrassed, and even Miss Myers seemed to be nervous and apprehensive. I wondered if she would be very angry at my deceit. I saw the vision of £2,000 a year, and I thought, 'I have my eyes, then I thought that, if she really cared for me, she would not mind my position. "For several minutes I plucked up courage and commenced, 'Miss Myers, I have something very serious to say to you, and really—I don't know where to begin.' "Oh! Mr. Bates, I am sorry I—I really did not intend to—to—I can see that you know—' "She here actually began to cry as I spoke, and I thought 'I was to blame. I did my best to console her, and when she was somewhat calm I began again:— "I have deceived you, Miss Myers, by telling you that I am an officer. I am merely a civilian clerk earning about £75 a year. Let my love for you be the cause for my confession; I love you—and I am sure you would be very happy together; and—er—I want you to be my wife. Do not think that I am tempted by any mercenary consideration, for were you as poor as I—' "Her head was resting on my shoulder and she did not answer. I was encouraged, and was about to renew my protestations of love when I felt her shaking. At first I thought she was sobbing, but the next moment I saw that it was laughter that was causing it. "Oh! Mr. Bates. It is so funny, very funny indeed. I—' "You may find it funny," I answered, "but I don't know how." "It is not that," she answered, "but all the time I have been doing the same thing as you. I have been deceiving you, and I am so sorry, I died I am, but let my love be the excuse for me—' "Whatever do you mean?" I asked. "Well," she answered, "I am not Miss Myers, but I am a very poor cook. Your friend could not have known Miss Myers much, but I am supposed to be very much like her, and I thought that I should never see you again, so when you mistook me for Miss Myers I did not trouble to enlighten you. I suppose we can try tricks, can't we?" "For several minutes I did not speak; I was dumfounded. "But what could I do but marry her?"

Agricultural

TREATMENT FOR SMUT IN SEED WHEAT.

Smuts in all farm crops are caused by parasitic plants. The life cycles of these smuts consist of two stages, the mycelial or growing, and the reproductive or spore stages. The mycelium consists of minute white threads filled with protoplasm, and are invisible to the naked eye. The plant grows also by means of slender elongated cells, which increase in length, dividing and keeping pace with the growth of the host plant. In the first stage of growth the smut does not visibly show itself in the way of swollen or discolored tissue. The spore stage is caused by the collection of innumerable mycelium threads at one point, usually where the blossom or seed of the host plant is situated. Here they are changed into microscopic, round, spiny dark spores filled with protoplasm. These are the seed of the smut. In the loose smut of wheat, these microscopic spores are detached by the wind before the unaffected grain is yet mature, and in flying about lodge in the glumes of the unaffected heads of wheat, where the spores germinate and push their mycelium threads through the soft coats of the immature grain. When these grains harden, the mycelium threads become dormant until the kernel, if planted, remains in the soil, and the spores again with the young plant. This affected seed does not show any difference from other unaffected seed, and, for the reason of the smut being latent in the seed itself, cannot be treated successfully, as anything that would destroy the smut would destroy the vitality.

If the smut spore does not get into the kernel, wheat, it lodges in some convenient place on the surface of the seed, if planted with the wheat, germinates about the same time as the normal sprout and grows with it, but if the spore germination is delayed until the young plant has hardened its outer coat, a little and the spore threads cannot penetrate anything to live in, it dies. Wheat is more generally smutty if the winter is wet at the time of germination of the grain. The moisture makes the sprouts more tender and fulfills conditions for germination and growth of the smut spores. If the seed wheat is permeated with mycelium, practically all the smut spores are destroyed, and the vitality of the seed. If the spores are simply attached to the seed, the following treatment is of some value.

The apparatus needed for hot water treatment is a 75-gal scalding kettle or anything sufficient for heating water, a barrel, several gunny sacks, and a thermometer. From 35 to 60 gals water should be heated in the kettle. The wheat should be cleaned, ready to plant, then put one bushel in a gunny sack and immerse in the water heated to 132 to 137 degrees F for about five minutes. Stir gently, then take out and dip the sack of wheat into the barrel of cold water to prevent the center of the sack of grain getting too hot and injuring its vitality. The wheat will then have to be dried to get it in the condition of seed. The apparatus needed for hot water treatment is a 75-gal scalding kettle or anything sufficient for heating water, a barrel, several gunny sacks, and a thermometer. From 35 to 60 gals water should be heated in the kettle. The wheat should be cleaned, ready to plant, then put one bushel in a gunny sack and immerse in the water heated to 132 to 137 degrees F for about five minutes. Stir gently, then take out and dip the sack of wheat into the barrel of cold water to prevent the center of the sack of grain getting too hot and injuring its vitality. The wheat will then have to be dried to get it in the condition of seed. The apparatus needed for hot water treatment is a 75-gal scalding kettle or anything sufficient for heating water, a barrel, several gunny sacks, and a thermometer. From 35 to 60 gals water should be heated in the kettle. The wheat should be cleaned, ready to plant, then put one bushel in a gunny sack and immerse in the water heated to 132 to 137 degrees F for about five minutes. Stir gently, then take out and dip the sack of wheat into the barrel of cold water to prevent the center of the sack of grain getting too hot and injuring its vitality. The wheat will then have to be dried to get it in the condition of seed.

WONDERS IN WATCHMAKING.

Some Marvellous Pieces of Mechanical Workmanship.
Among the treasures of a Swiss museum, inserted in the top of an old-fashioned pencil-case, is the tiniest watch ever constructed. It is only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and its little dial not only indicates hours, minutes, and seconds, but also the days of the month. So perfectly formed is this Lilliputian watch that it keeps excellent time, and is a marvellous piece of mechanical workmanship.

Two of the most elaborate and curious watches which the world has ever seen belonged to Queen Elizabeth and her unfortunate contemporary, Mary, Queen of Scots. Good Queen Bess had a watch made for her in the form of a duck, with beautifully chased feathers, the lower part of which opened. The face was of silver, with an elaborate gilt design, and the whole was set in a case of brass, covered with black leather, thickly studded with big silver knobs. The ill-fated Mary was the possessor of a watch in the form of a skull. The dial was introduced where the palate should have been, and the works occupied the place of brains in the cranium. In the hollow of the skull, moreover, was a pair of lead works of its own, and by means of which a hammer struck out the hours upon it.

One of the noblest rarities of the Bernal collection was a book-shaped watch. This curious time indicator was made by order of Bogislaus XIV., Duke of Pomerania in the time of Gustavus Adolphus. On the face of the book, where the dial of the watch is set, there is an engraved inscription of the date and title of the day of the month, together with the date, but animals should not be allowed to drink the solution. One ounce of formalin to 25 gals of water will treat 150 bushels of seed. Dip the sack containing about one bushel of seed into the solution 10 minutes, then take out the sack and allow it to drain. The seed can be sowed in a force feed drill or dried before sowing. Several barrels can be used and a great deal treated in a short time at small cost.

MAKING HIGH-CLASS DAIRY BUTTER.

By using lime daily it is not so difficult to keep down the bad odors in the stable writes a correspondent. We always try to milk as near 5 o'clock each morning as possible, and at the same time in the evening. The milk is strained, into a 10-gal can. As soon as milking is completed, the milk is run through a separator and the cream placed in a three-gallon shotgun can. When the weather is warm we set the cream in cold water but during winter times we simply set the cream of each milking in a separate can and put it in a cellar where no vegetables of any kind are kept. A day before churning, we mix all the cream in one vat after it has been warmed to 70 or 75 deg, by setting the cans in hot water. For a starter we use skimmilk which has been kept in half-gallon fruit jars for 24 hours. These are put in a warm place and are kept tightly covered. Before putting into the cream we skim one inch from the top of these jars.

When the cream and the starter are in the vat we put a cloth over it and stir until the cream begins to thicken. Then it is wheeled into a cool place, uncovered and left until the next morning. It is then churned. If the room is not cool enough the cream is cooled by placing a large can full of cold water in the cream vat. We churn at a temperature of 32 to 35 degrees, using a gasoline engine to supply the power. We do not care how long it takes, but the time usually varies from 40 minutes to 1 1/2 hours. A 50-gallon barrel churn is used. As soon as the cream begins to break, we throw in one or two pails of cold water. This, I think, helps to separate the butter more completely from the milk.

When the butter comes in granules about the size of bird shot, the butter is drawn off and a small hair sieve used to catch the butter which tries to escape with it. After draining for a little while, a few handfuls of salt are thrown in for say 50 lbs of butter and 25 to 30 gallons of cold salt water, which is usually

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PET CATS.

The disposal of Queen Victoria's numerous pets is a matter of no small concern to the persons who are closing up her affairs. The late queen was a great lover of cats. When the court moved it was accompanied by a feline caravan. There were Persian cats, Manx cats, Angora cats, Maltese cats, tabby cats, and nondescripts, and they all traveled in state. They were placed in wooden boxes with an open wire front and had plenty of clean straw to lie on. One Persian cat, which the queen was especially fond, wears round his neck an elaborate collar on which appears in silver letters: "I belong to the queen."

SATISFIED IN SECOND PLACE.

Employer, to clerk—This is disgraceful, Jones; here I am at the office first.
Clerk—Yes, sir; I have always been taught to give precedence to my superiors.

POINTERS ON SHEEP.

Matton growing, with wool as an incidental product, will continue to be a profitable industry. Breed and feed affect the value of wool from the manufacturer's standpoint. Indiscriminate crossing is unprofitable. A sheep poorly nourished cannot produce a healthy fleece. The manufacturer buys wool on the basis of its true value for manufacturing purposes.

The grower, the local dealer, the commission man, and the scourer should each make an honest effort to satisfy his reasonable demands. A small linen, or flax, or hemp twine is best for tying wool. Coarse, heavy paint marks should be avoided in marking sheep. More and better wool can be secured by early shearing. Loose, bulky fleeces sell best in the market. Country wool buyers can greatly aid in an effort to bring wools up to the standard by buying wool on its merits. Avoid lime and sulphur as a sheep dip.

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When the butter comes in granules about the size of bird shot, the butter is drawn off and a small hair sieve used to catch the butter which tries to escape with it. After draining for a little while, a few handfuls of salt are thrown in for say 50 lbs of butter and 25 to 30 gallons of cold salt water, which is usually

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PET CATS.

The disposal of Queen Victoria's numerous pets is a matter of no small concern to the persons who are closing up her affairs. The late queen was a great lover of cats. When the court moved it was accompanied by a feline caravan. There were Persian cats, Manx cats, Angora cats, Maltese cats, tabby cats, and nondescripts, and they all traveled in state. They were placed in wooden boxes with an open wire front and had plenty of clean straw to lie on. One Persian cat, which the queen was especially fond, wears round his neck an elaborate collar on which appears in silver letters: "I belong to the queen."

SATISFIED IN SECOND PLACE.

Employer, to clerk—This is disgraceful, Jones; here I am at the office first.
Clerk—Yes, sir; I have always been taught to give precedence to my superiors.

The Factory

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TRINIDAD'S PITCH LAKE.

The Place Which gives the World's Supply of Asphaltum.
The most interesting place in Trinidad, the largest of the group of Windward Islands, or Lesser Antilles, is the famous Pitch Lake, from which comes a large part of the world's supply of asphaltum. It covers ninety-nine acres, and contains millions of tons of pitch, which never grows less in amount. Mr. W. E. Curtis, in his book on Venezuela, thus describes this famous lake, the subject of so much interest just at present. In the neighborhood of this Stygian pool the air is heavy with sickening odors, and the surrounding country is covered with its overflow so that the earth is as hard as the pavements of our cities; but neither the steam and fumes that arise from the pitch roasting in the sun, nor the asphaltum in the soil seem to injure vegetation. Flowers and fruit actually grow in the midst of them, and pineapple trees here brought to the greatest perfection.

The lake is a floating mass of asphaltum, sealed by narrow channels of sludge, and covered with yellow and white sulphurous foam upon which are floating innumerable bubbles filled with loathsome gas. The supply for shipment is chipped from the surface, where it has been hardened and dried by the evaporation of moisture; but like ice on the top of the frozen zones, the quantity cut away during the day is always replaced during the night, for some action of nature keeps forcing the unsightly substance out of the earth.

The Pitch Lake is a mystery which scientists have discussed for many years. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote the first account of it in 1595, when he landed there on his voyage in search of the El Dorado and the land of the Amazons. Humboldt gave a good description of it in 1800, and declared that the Pitch Lake is "a constantly aggregating mass formed from the cosmical gaseous fluid"—which seems to settle it.

INVALID DISHES

A pleasant and nourishing dish for a sick person with a weak stomach, is an egg well beaten with 3 table-spoons rich, sweet milk, a very little sugar, and a little grated nutmeg, or other flavor, if preferred. Set the bowl or cup into a basin of hot water, stirring the egg continually, until it is warm, pour into a dainty glass, and let the patient eat it slowly with a spoon. This makes an agreeable change from soups, broths, etc., and is very strengthening.

Break a fresh egg into a small cup, or basin, beat thoroughly, add 2 table-spoons milk and a tiny piece of butter, with salt and pepper to taste. Bake quickly in a hot oven and serve immediately. This is much more easily digested than poached or boiled eggs.

Broiled eggs in paper cases is an attractive dish. Take confectioner's paper about six inches square, make a small box by turning up an inch and a half all round and twisting the corners to make them stay, place the little paper pan on a moderately warm stove, over a slow fire, break an egg into the pan and let it stand until the white cooks through. Slip pan