General Business.

# BOTTLES

AND-

IN

VARIETY AT

### COMMON SOAP

SKIN ROUGH On Face and Hands.

We have just imported a large lot and Cucumber Olive Oil Soap

Lext TWO WEEKS \_\_AT\_\_

3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and Mackenzie's Medical Hall

#### DR. C. B. MCMANUS. DENTIST.

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

#### ISAAC PITMAN'S Shorthand,

Touch Typewriting. THE BEST BUSINESS PRACTICE United States fishermen within the SY-TEM, for use of which we hold exclusive

These are some of our features. Our Catalogue gives full information. Send for one



NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

St J.hn, N. B., between the 21st and 24th April

Moneton, N B., between the 29th and 30th April for the purpose of engaging recruits for the N. W., Mounted Police. App'icants must be between the ages of twenty two and thirty-five, and unmarried.

Minimum height 5 feet 8 inches, minimum cher

measu: ement 35 inches, maximum weight 175 lb Terms of engagement five years. FRED. WHITE, Ottaws, 8th March, 1902.

I.TERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

Winter Arrangement.

ONE TRIP A WEEK

Winter Rate. \$3.50 properly from Water to Church Streets at



stations, and Baggage checked WILLIAM G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N.

### STANLEY, SHAW & PEARDON.

Practical Plumbers

-AND-Sanitary Engineers.

Plumbing and Hot Water Heating. REET. (next door to the Hocken suilding) CHATHAM N. B. POST OFFICE BOX 189.

## Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

\$12,000,000 conform to intelligent grading. The (all paid up) (NINETEEN MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of this Branch, interest is allowed **CURRENT RATES** 

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

COLLECTIONS

made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

Miramichi Advance.

and that it had designs upon the rail-

way systems of Canada, and was, there-

fore, worth watching in the public

interest. An Ottawa despatch, how-

ever, states that Dr. Webb was in that

city on Monday last and gave a state-

ment to the press in which he pointed

out that he was connected with only

three enterprises in Canada, so far as

the railway situation was concerned.

He said : "First, I built, some eight

years ago, the St. Lawrence and

ago I undertook, on behalf of

Dominion Securities Company,

I am a believer in the future of Canada

Atlantic railway and its boat line

dian enterprises. There is no Webl

syndicate in Canada or anywhere else.'

Fishery Claims.

Pugsley, of New Brunswick, met the

Minister of Justice and Minister

Marine and Fisheries on Monday even

treaty for the privileges enjoyed by

three mile limit on the coasts of the

LUMBER DRIVES are practically hung up

worth thousands of dollars to the country

Street Work.

been made on the east side of Cunard St.

from the corner of Duke to the old Searle

homestead line. Why should the town

not make such arrangements with the

property owners between there and Water

Street as will enable them to extend the

sidewalk through? Whether that is done

or not, Cunard St. should be graded

least and have hard material, such as was

on it formerly, restored to it by the water

and sewerage contractors, who have left

only a mixture of sand and broken sand-

stone to supply disagreeable dust in dry,

and mud in wet weather. We understand

that the road-maker is to be brought

to Chatham to do grading work in the

town. If so, the crossings, etc. should be

removed, so as to admit of a good job

being done from end to end of the

streets and the cross-sections should be

evenly curved from curb to curb

with a depth below the surface of

sidewalks at the curbs of not more than

seven or eight inches. The middle of

the streets should not be above the level

of the sidewalks. We hope to see the

day when Chatham's street-makers will

have learned that bridges in front of

every residence and back-yard entrance

from street to sidewalk are simply an

indication of ignorance of the first princi-

ples of street-making. What would be

thought of the public works or street de-

partment of any city, if they should toler-

It will pay the town of Chatham to

send whichever of its officers is

charge of its street work abroad

that he may learn something on this

subject. There is a fair specimen of

cross-section of street between Pallen'

and Henderson street corners on Water

by putting better sidewalks down and

insisting upon the Public Works Com-

works used a good deal of the former

surface gravel in bedding pipes, etc., but

when they restore it, the street will be

fair one as to material. Whatever work

is done, however, let it be as permanent

ate such encumbrances?

A new and much needed sidewalk has

just now.

mier Tweedie and Attorney

in regard to the fisheries.

service and limited supervision of sewerage and water works. The "mess" that has been made at the water works dam and connecting work indicates that The Globe's "Webb Syndicate" superintendence is most urgently needed Bugaboo. in the interest of the ratepayers. Our The St. John Globe reproduced a lo of conjectures from certain western Coffin and town superintendents-ought | ion outside. papers, making an editorial out of them, to be ashamed of their work up there. If in which it labored to make its readers the Town Council cannot call these gentlemen to account, let them give up the job, believe that there was a syndicate of for there does not seem to be a practica which Dr. Seward Webb was the head

> We suggest that the Mayor get one his company's dam-builders off "th drive" and send him to Morrison's Brook to show the town engineers how to do that kind of work.

salaried man in a responsible position in

there is, it would be a relief to have the

ratepayers, who must pay the bills, hear

connection with the whole business.

duties to perform and that these duties are

only in connection with the electric light

#### The North Shore's Enemies.

Because the World is inspired, in almost every issue, to attack Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Adirondack railway and am president that paper pretends to believe that he, in of that corporation. Second, a year some way, suggests subjects for treatment in the ADVANCE. We are not able to say manager." what the practice of Mr. Tweedie was towards the World in this respect when construction of the Cape Breton railhe and some other gentlemen established way in Nova Scotia. I did it because that paper in Chatham and imported its present editor to manage it, but we The property is owned by the Dominion assume that it had no editorial assistance Securities Company. Third, I am inin the way of suggestion or inspiration terested in the purchase of the Canada from him. It is well known that if there is one thing in which Mr. Tweedie is different from most prominent public These comprise my interests in Canaleaders, it is in his belief in editors having the greatest freedom possible from suggestions or interference of anyone in their treatment of public men and public questions; and it may be that Mr. Tweedie's An Ottawa despatch says that Pre- indifference to the praises which the run the office, until they became tired of against and about him at the present ing with a view of arranging a case to time, and to which he equally pays no be submitted to the supreme court attention. Mr. Tweedie is, we think, a interpreting the recent judgment of the believer in the idea that the press ought judicial committee of the privy council to have a free hand in its treatment of all matters it discusses, and especially in regard to political affairs, for all editors-The Minister of Marine and Fishereven those of the World class-represent ies said that he would call a conference some phase of public opinion, and whether of the representatives of the various they are well-informed or ignorant, broadprovinces interested in regard to the minded or of narrow or cranky make up. question, and if no amicable arrangethey are always giving expression to views ment was then arrived at, he would and sentiments. which are not without have the case submitted to the supreme their value to those who happen to be,

court to have the matter finally decided. for the time, public leaders. In discussing the St. John Sun's opposi The matter involved is the award of tion to the Province aiding the proposed \$5,500,000 paid by the United States new Canada Eastern Railway Company to Canada under the Washington by way of a guarantee of interest on its bonds, so as to keep its rates under government control in the future and prevent it becoming part of a big railway monopoly, Maritime Provinces. It is established we argued that the North Shore was entitled to such consideration on equitable that these fisheries are and always have grounds. In stating these, we cited the been the property of the Crown as bonussing of the Riviere du Loup Railway represented by the provincial authori-Company, so called, by the legislature of ties and that the money paid by the the time, to the extent of 10,000 United States should have been disacres of Crown lumber lands per mile. tributed equitably amongst the Mari-By that transaction the company acquired time Provinces, instead of being retainall the good lumber lands of York, Carleed by the Dominion government. The ton and Victoria and, as a result, the different provincial governments interrevenue necessities of the Province have ested have determined to press their since been largely loaded upon the North Shore. But for that railway having been claims, and they must succeed, although given so enormous a subsidy, the Province the federal authorities will, no doubt would now have the lands it acquired from resist payment as strongly as possible. which to draw territorial revenue. claimed that, in equity, so important a road as the Canada Eastern, being so There is some movement of logs in the essential a factor as it is in the proper main streams but really nothing is doing working of North Shore Crown Lumber in the small tributaries where millions lands, should have the guarantee asked, of logs and many idle men are awaiting and we thought the Sun, several of whose either warm weather to melt the snow, o principal founders had profited by the a few days' rain. A warm rain would be generous treatment accorded to the

> Riviere du Loup Company, ought not to be so rabid in its opposition to the claims made in behalf of the Canada Eastern. The World, which is ever ready to echo the Sun's sentiments, endeavors to make it appear that it was not any of those who founded that paper who were profited by the 20,000 acres per mile grant to the Riviere du Loup Railway, but Mr. Alexander Gibson, and it attributes what

Mr. Tweedie. We have only to say that when the World was being financially supported by Mr. Tweedie, the ADVANCE was discussing this excessive land grant to the company of which, not Mr. Gibson, but the late Hon. Thomas R. Jones was president, and it will be remembered that Mr. Jones and his St. John associates -- a number of them shareholders in the Riviere du Loup Railway Company-were, afterwards, as

we said on the subject to the suggestion of

we stated, founders of the Sun. The statement of the World that the ADVANCE "abused the Conservatives" in connection with the matter is, of course entirely of its own invention, as we made | them, or no reference to them whatever. Brainv Conservatives, who place the interests of the country above those of party, are against the Sun and its echoes in this matter. We criticised the course of the Sun as one of the usual selfish St. John order, and leave it and the World to the judgment of both Conservatives and Liberals on the North Shore, although, so far as the World is concerned, it did not require its opposition and treachery in this railway matter to enable them to gauge its loyalty to the material interests of the part of the country to which it

### Are we to have Practical Air Ships

looks for support.

The London illustrated paper, "Motor ing" contains a challenge from Dr. Barton to M. Santos Dumont, for the Pearson prize, of \$20,000 for going from London street, and it could easily be made right to Birmingham, a distance of a hundred miles, in an air ship. Mr. Barton also challenges M. Santos Dumont to race mittee making both street and sidewalks from London to Edinburgh for any sum contractors for the water and sewerage up to \$50,000.

### Peace in Sight.

New York, April 22. - Sir Charles Dilke, one of the most laborious and best informed members of the House of Commons, asked whether he thinks that peace will be restored in South Africa During the past year the town has before the coronation, replied, according practically had no official to look after to a Tribune despatch from London as

the streets. No member of the Board of follows: "I have not the slightest doubt on the Works can be expected to assume the duty of giving the necessary time to subject. Peace will be made if it has not street-making, for the reason: 1st, that been done virtually already.

all about how a street should be made; the result since the conference with the 2nd, that, although the town is paying a Boer leaders began. Their departure to salary to a "superintendent,' that officer confer with the burghers confirms my has declared that he has only certain opinion."

not believe that the European Boer ernment, but that they might have been | useful. consulted by the delegates attending the conference in Africa. Sir Charles Dilke without doubt reflects the opinion of members of the House, which is more salaried professionals - including the optimistic and better informed than opin-

#### World's Railway Record.

A Denver despatch of 18th says :- "The world's record has been broken in a 14.8 miles on the Western division Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, when an average of nearly one hundred miles an hour was made by a regular pas senger train. Details of the trip were made public to-day. The run was made by train No. 6, east bound, which left Denver, March 26, behind time. A heavy wind prevailed to Akron, 112 miles from Denver, and the train was 30 minutes behind time at that point. In order to make up time a heavy head of steam was put on, and between Eckley and Wray, a distance of 14.8 miles. the remarkable time of nine minutes was made-a rate of 98.7 miles an hour. It the fastest time every made by a run of an length, said Mr. Eustis, passenger traffic

Coming Development. An Ottawa despatch says that applicaion is to be made to parliament for an act to incorporate "The Canada Eastern Rail way Company," with the usual powers including the power to acquire the railway undertaking of the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company, to issue paid up stock and bonds in payment for the railway undertaking, to construct and operate extension of the said railway, to construct and operate a street railway in the town of Fredericton, New Brunswick, to erect and operate telegraph and telephone lines, to acquire the franchise and his associates were finding the cash to St. Marys Bridge Company and issue paid up stock and bonds therefor, to acquire it, is the cause of its vindictive howling lands and erect and manage works for electric and other power, to acquire franchises, to sell and lease power, to construct and acquire vessels for freight and passengers, and to issue bonds for the purposes of the company, and with such other powers as may be necessary.

#### Smokeless Railway Engines.

Chicago people, and those who trave n, or live near the Lake Shore Railway, re happy over the announcement that the management of that line have determined to do away with the smoke uisance on the entire system by the use of a new smoke-consuming device. Tests are being carried on to perfect the device. which has also attracted the attention of the New York Central people. It is said that with careful firing there is no escape of smoke from the engines. An official of the road says: "By the use of the 'conumers' the comfort of the travelling public will be greatly increased, as it will be possible for passengers to open car windows without being annoyed cinders and smoke. We have found that oft coal can be used, as the attachment not only consumes the smoke but shows a saving of at least one ton of coal

#### Boers for Canada.

A London despatch of 18th says :-The question of what to do with many the Boer prisoners has been a matter f the most earnest consideration on the part of the British government. A good deal of correspondence has taken place on this subject between the Colonial office and the Canadian government. Canada wants men, plenty of men;

the Northwest Territories and towards British Columbia there are thousands of quare miles that are lying waiting for settlers. The Boers are the sort of settlers hat the Canadian government is looking for. The Dominion government proposes to give a full homestead, consisting of 160 acres of land, to each head of a family hat will settle down, as well as to each money-as settlers are at present assisted -and to admit them to the same terms of ivil liberty as any settler.

### The Pilotage Law.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill before th Canadian Parliament to amend the Pilotage Act provides :

1. Paragraph (c) of section 59 of the Pilotage Act, as amended by chapter 36 of the statutes of 1900, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor :

"(i.) Employed in trading from port port in the same province, or

(ii.) employed in trading between any one or more of the provinces of Quebec New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island and any other or others of

any port or ports in the said provinces or any of them and the port of New York or any port of the United States of America on the Atlantic north of New York, er "(iv.) employed in voyages between any port in any of the said provinces and any port in Newfoundland, or

"(v.) having a draught when loade not exceeding sixteen feet, and employed exclusively in voyages between any port or ports on Lake Ontario, Lake Erie. Lake Huron, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan or on any of the waters connecting which called for careful consideration. those lakes and any port or ports on the River St. Lawrence, or between any ports on the River St. Lawrence; except only in the ports of Halifax, Sydney, pilotage district, Miramichi and Pictou, as respects each of which ports the pilotage authorities of the district may, from time to time. determine, with the approval of Governor-in-council, whether any, and which, if any, of the steamships so employed shall or shall not be wholly or partially, and, if partially, to what extent, and under what circumstance, exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage."

### Our Ottawa Letter.

OTTAWA, 18TH APRIL.-If space had permitted last week it would not have been amiss to have alluded to the discussion which took place in relation to THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

A number of very interesting speeches were made on the subject, most of them moderate and intended to be helpful

Sir Charles Dilke added that he did thing that had not been done, and it is tien at London next summer. The Canadian scarcely necessary to add that arguments agents had been dealt with by the gor- in that strain accomplished nothing Sir Wilfrid said he did not despair that

had a number of suggestions to offer to

COL. SAM, HUGHES

the Minister of Militia on Monday night. which were listened to with some attention. The colonel was perhaps a little too facetious to be impressive, and rather marred his remarks by dragging in General Hutton at every possible turn: but the tenor of what he said was He argued very strongly in favor profiting by the lessons which had been earned in South Africa, and he had many things to say about the Colonial troops which had taken part in that campaign. Coming from one who had seen a good deal of active service in the field these observations were very valuable. Col. Hughes pointed out that

GREAT BRITAIN WOULD BE MAKING A SERIOUS MISTAKE if, in the future, she clung to her

system of handling soldiers. Too much attention, he believed, had been given the past to niceties of parade displays, while practical drill had been neglected. All history went to show that in a struggle between an equal number of men, one force being organized in a regular way and the other being irregular.

VICTORY HAD ALWAYS FALLEN TO THE

IRREGULAR CORPS. He criticized very sharply the British officer as he had appeared in South Africa, and said that all the traditions of English militarism would have to be abandoned along with the etiquette and the fuss and feathers which had gone with them. This was the particular lesson which the South African War had taught the world. Closely connected with this matter was a motion which Mr. Bennett moved, having

THE CORONATION CONTINGENT. His resolution stipulated that no should be sent to England in June next who had not served in South Africa. The Minister of Militia pointed out in reply that such a discrimination would be highly unfair, masmuch as it would bar out those who had, for example, served in the Northwest Rebellion, as well as those who had desired to go to South Africa but had failed in obtaining places. Other bers spoke in a similar strain, and concensus of judgment seemed to be the men to be chosen for the Corons Contingent should be representatives the best Canadian physique, due regard being had at the same time to uniformity. This is the plan upon which the Government is proceeding, and it will commend itself to the common sense of the Canadian people. For two days

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE was on the parliamentary gridiron. He made a very careful statement respecting For sweetness, whiteness and strength, the work of his Department during the past year, and then the subject of experimental farms was taken up, during the discussion of which the Opposition were able to give a fresh exhibition of the inconsistency which has marked their conduct ever since 1896. Two or three of them wanted to know why the Government had not been able to make the farms self-sustaining, and the Minister very properly retorted that his predecessors had not been able to make even as good a showing as he had made during the past two years. Another member asked Mr. Fisher if, now that he was Minister of Agriculture, he ceased to be opposed to experimental farms. The Minister replied that the records would show he had strongly supported the original proposition to establish the farms, and was a member of the Committee which had brought in the report making 26.17, dry gluten, 9 79. the recommendation to Parliament.

"SNIPING" AT THE MINISTER. HE ROUNDS THEM ALL UP. Being caught in this way, the Opposition members tried to even up on Mr. Fisher by instituting a running fire of petty questions. One by one they propounded these conundrums: One member wanted to know the various prices at which oats, hay, turnips, corn and barley had been sold at various times during the year. The Minister promptly gave the answer to the last cent. Another wanted to know all about the live stock, the pedigree and cost of each animal, and so on. He got his answer in detail without a moment's delay. For several hours this form of badgering was kept up ; but Mr. Fisher was so well posted that he

came through the ordeal triumphant. On Tuesday afternoon a discussion was started by Mr. Maclean apropos of the announcement made in the papers of that morning respecting THE NEW BRITISH TARIFF.

The Imperial Government having decided t "(c) Ships propelled wholly or in part impose a duty on wheat and flour, Mr. Maclean charged the Canadian Government with grave dereliction of duty in not having seen to it that a preferential rate was given to Canada. He pointed out that the services of Canada to England during the South African war should have been made the lever to force tariff concessions from the Mother Country. This was the key note to all that he said, and he taunted the Premier with a ("iii.) employed in voyages between grave lack a statesmanship under the cir-

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

made an effective and eloquent reply. He ling a part of the land each year has been said that Mr. Maclean had attacked the Government for giving a preference to Great Britain without exacting any compensation. A little further on he had blamed the Government for pro-American leanings. This. the Premier said, was a sample of the logic which constantly came from the Opposition side, and it was not surprising that men who held such divergent views should rush unguardedly into the discussion of a topic the Opposition had a policy in relation to the matter they ought, in all fairness, to put it in the form of a motion so that Parliament might come to a definite conclusion. CONFERENCE OF THE COLONIES WITH GREAT

the Premier went on to say, was called for June next. The subjects to be discussed on that occasion were the commercial, the political and the military situation. The Canadian Government had sent word that they were prepared to discuss the commercial situation, but that they could see little advantage in taking up the other questions. That would be a proper time to bring up the broad question between the Empire and the Colonies, and in the absence of a declaration of policy from the Opposition it would be idle to anticipate the conclusion which might be reached at the approaching conference. When the Canadian delegates came back from England next summer, it would be time enough to find fault with the Govern-

the Minister. There was, of course, some | Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Great Britain | the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa | instantly. Not magic, but strength that no alderman claims or can claim to know "I have not had any doubt respecting speeches from the Opposition side which free through the mail. These samples are gives Polson's Nervilline this power. You were captious and partisan. Those who she had held for 60 years in respect of taxa- tested and reported on free of charge, and will think it magic however if you try it, prices. Thenking you for past favors. I addressed the House in that spirit were tion upon bread stuffs. The duties imposed their percentage of vitality can usually be pain goes so quickly. Sold by dealers everyready to condemn the Government for were small, it was true, but the door had determined within a fortnight after they are where in large 25. bottles. Sold by C. P. everything that had been done and every- been opened for negotiations in a new direc- received.

delegates would not lose sight of that fact. the basis of a new system, involving improved trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies, would be laid down at the

WISE TO PLAY THE "STAND AND DE-LIVER"POLICY WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY The discussion lasted during the greater part of the day, and several very good speeches were made. The contention of the Conservative members was that this was a golden opportunity for Canada to insist upon a distinct advantage in the British market being given to them. No one on the Liberal side had a word to say against such an advantage being secured if it could be had; but there was a strong feeling that Great Britain should not have a pistol held to her head under present circumstances. particularly as the new tax on wheat and flour was a temporary measure, intended only to meet the great cost of the war in South Africa. More than that, it was not deemed prudent, nor courteous, to send the delegates to London in June with their

hands tied. There being no motion before

the House the discussion came to an end

CANADIAN FLOUR.

during the evening session.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, April 11th, 1902

BEST FLOUR IN THE WORLD. Canadian flour of the best sort contains b actual analysis about one-tenth more of albuminoids than the best quality of Hungarian flour; and the albuminoids or gluten being more tenacious yield a dough which rises better and holds its position in the baked loaf. Let the press proclaim this, and the news will be followed by a demand for Canadian flour in the old country, where people know a good thing when they see i and will have the best that can be procured.

MAKES THE BEST LOAF. For some time past Canadian flour has been steadily gaining ground in the European markets, and it is becoming better known as flour from which bakers can make not only the best quality of bread but also the largest quantity per barrel. The English bakers make up their sponge from seven or eight brands of flour, because this enables them to have a continuity of quality in th event of any single brand failing in the market. Three tests made by first class English bakers in London flour gave the following results: Each using 100 pounds of flour, they obtained in the first instance 146 pounds of bread, 152 pounds of bread in the second, and 151 pounds of bread in the third case. Each test was made with strong Canadian flour. It is noteworthy that adulteration of Canadian flour by Indian corn flour, or other cheaper and inferior substances, is entirely unknown. | 10 00 ar

Canadian flour is unsurpassed.

THE TESTS MADE. To meet the increased demand in England for hard wheats to mix with the home grown and softer wheats, Mr. F. T. Shutt, M. A. of the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, made a comparative examination between Cauadian best patents and the best grades of Hungarian flours. The foreign samples had been procured by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture. The result of these experiments proved the superiority of th Canadian flour for bread-making purposes The percentages of albuminoids or protein the most important part from a nutritive stand point were, Canadian, best patents 12.59 per cent; Hungarian, best grade, 11.27 per cent. The determination of gluten, both wet and dry, was, also, in favor of Canadian flour, namely, Canadian, best patents, wet gluten, 34.22, dry gluten, 12 33; Hungarian, best grade, wet gluten,

HOW TO GROW THE WHEAT.

provinces of Canada and in the coast climate of British Columbia to advantage with all ereal crops, without lessening the grain crop for the current year, for after the grain is cut the clover grows luxuriantly, acting as a catch crop during the latter part of the

Green clover turned under is specially valuable to the land, because while growing it absorbs large quantities of nitrogen from the air, and which is stored up in issues. A heavy mat of growth is produced by the autumn, which, when ploughed ander, adds considerably to the available nitrogen in the soil, as well as to the store of humus. The proportion of nitrogen thus added to the land is equal to that obtained from a dressing of ten tons of barn yard manure to the acre. Considerable supplies of potash, phosphoric acid, and lime are also taken up by the clover plant during its growth, a part of which is gathered from depths in the soil not reached by some other farm crops. Tests year after year with wheat, oats, barley and potatoes confirm the value of this method by adding to the fertility of the soil.

FALL PLOUGHING, ETC. In preparing the land for crops, in the eastern provinces the advantages arising from fall ploughing have been proved. The exposure of the soil to the influence of frost, sunlight and air is beneficial. Spring work is materially advanced, and crops can be got in earlier by this practice. Summer-fallowfound of great advantage on the northwest plains. This conserves moisture, destroys weeds, and brings the farmer much larger crops. The yield of wheat on land that has been summer fallowed will average fully onethird more than on land that has been prepared by only fall or spring ploughing. TEN YEARS OF TESTS.

The tests carried on at the Experimental Farms for ten years have fully demonstrated that increased crops result from early lowing. Sowing at the earliest possible time and then sowing a second series a week later, then four other lots at intervals of a further week each, has shown that the best crops have beenhad from the second sowings made just one week after it was possible to sow the seed. Beyond this, delay in sowing has resulted in loss which has been more serious as the delay has been greater. The average of the ten years' experience shows that with wheat a delay of one week beyond the period mentioned has entailed a loss of ever 30 per cent., two weeks 40 per cent. three weeks nearly 50 per cent., and four weeks 56 per cent. of the crop. ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER TO FARMERS.

opportunity of sending any doubtful packages of grain and other seeds to the Experimental Farm to be tested for their vitality. By this means any injury to the vitality grain from unfavorable weather during har-

Farmers should avail themselves of the

### .902.

1902.

## FOR SPRING TRADE.

#### With a full line of FARM MACHINERY AND EVERYTHING

Needed for the

#### FARM AND DAIRY.

And with an additional Floor Space of 3,000 feet, we ask all to call and inspect our stock consisting in part of the following, all of which have come direct from the Manufacturers in car-load lots

No. 5, 6, O. H. Al & B2. and Tinkler WILKINSON PLOWS. No 5, 6 O. H. CLIPPER PLOWS, 18, 16, 14 and 12 tooth

3 and 4 section

One and two horse

HARROWS.

SPRING TOOTH

DRAG HARROWS.

DISK HARROWS.

FAVORITE DAISY CHURN. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATORS, size I and A. This is something every farmer should have. A full line of Light Driving and Work Harness.

One Car of

CANADA CARRIAGES

NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGES. assorted. One Car CHATHAM FARM WAGONS, from I1 to 31 inch Tire. DUMP CARTS, CART

WHEELS and AXLES,

CART WHEELS without

AXLE. RAYMOND, NEW

WILLIAMS and EMPIRE

One Car

SEED SOWERS. SEWING MACHINES. well assorted. BELL OR DOHERTY ORGANS. MASON AND RISCH PIANO.

Also a full Line of

#### PLOW REPAIRS

for all Plows ever sold by us for the past twenty-two years. All rade

by the original makers. Try these repairs, THEY WEAR BEST. PRICES RIGHT,

and all sold on our Usual Liberal Terms.

GEO. HILDEBRAND, Manager. Chatham Branch, G. A. Lounsbury & Co., Cunard St.

BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### EASTERN RAILWAY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 21, 1901.

Between Fredericton, Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH MARITIME EXPRESS, DAY EXPRESS FOR CHATHAM (read up) Ar. Chatham June. 12.50 \*\* 1.10 \*\* 1.30 \*\* Freight Nelson 10.55 \*\* 11.15 " 1.50 " Marysville. 12 45 pm 4 05 GOING SOUTH .Cross Creek, ..11 30 MARITIME EXPRESS. DAY EXPRES .. Boiestown, .. 10 25 ar Doaktown, .. 9 35

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, 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.

Chatham Jet { 7 25 lv 6 55 ar

Nelson .... 6 35

Maritime Express Trains on I. C. R. going north run through to destinations on Sunday. Maritime

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY for all points East and West, and at Predericton with the St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Fails Edmund

and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley, THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manage

### A Good Boy in Real Life

The appointment of a young gentleman to he position of chief fruit inspector is explained on the ground that his father owns an orchard and that he himself, has studied law, but never practised it! The only question that should arise in this connection GASPE. whether the position of chief fruit inspecor is a sufficiently high reward for so Printed by Joseph Howe in 1832 and reprinted by worthy a young man. That he should refrain from practising law, even after he had studied it, suggests the possession of a sensitive conscience which, while it will make him an admirable fruit inspector, might, perhaps, be employed by his country in

time a knowledge of what the practice of the aw meant, and he resisted the temptation. But what a fruit inspector he will make! The shameless strawberry boxer who is accustomed to spread a thin covering of ripe and bulbous berries over a matted mass greenness and decay beneath, will shake at his approach so violently that the deception may be self-exposed; while the custom of putting the little apples at the bottom of the barrel will survive nowhere, but in the columns of the comic papers. He comes, it seems, from the peach peninsula of western Ontario; and we may confidently expect that no longer will the fascinating pink bloom of the peach basket come away with the colored netting, leaving a disappointing array of green and indestructible "culls" to defy mastication. Peaches, as now gotten up for the market, are as deceptive as a lady who wears a wig and uses cosmetics; and we shall expect this young St. Anthony of the

the chance; but here was a young hero who

had the chance, but who had at the same

Law to banish all such false allurements. Then it is assuring to know that his father owns an orchard. Possibly, there stands within its sacred precints a cherry tree. The on of a man who owned a cherry tree could not very well go far wrong in the matter of veracity, especially if the lad had access to a hatchet. Cavilers tell us that his father did not own this orchard until the young man had gone away from home to study law: but we will next be told that cherries were not yet invented when the elder Washington was setting out his place. There critics. The father was, at least, the kind of a man who would own an orchard; and in that prospective orchard, the lad learne ! no doubt, to so school his conscience that, when the time came he could not practise

Then it should not be forgotten that, in boyhood's happy hours, the most conscien tious lad is more apt to inspect the fruit that grows in his neighbor's orchard than that found on his father's trees, present or prospective. Thus possibly did our hero gain a practice in the inspection of strange fruits which he might otherwise have lacked .- Ex.

### Got Lame Back or Lumbago?

No need of that now. That sort of pair can be knocked out in short order, for Po! son's Nerviline, which is five times stronger vest may be promptly detected, and the than any other, penetrates at once through extent of the injury ascertained. Samples the tissues, reaches the source of suffering, increase my business by seiling goods cheapweighing about one ounce may be sent to drives it out and thus gives relief almost er than I ever did before.

## COONEY'S HISTORY

**NEW BRUNSWICK** 

[Note, - Passengers leaving chatham on the

-AND

D. G. Smith in 1896, handsomely bound in blue and green and gold -including, 97 pages of the history of the County of Northumberland and a vivid des GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE:

the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country the hostility of the Indians; the French villages

etc. : the ships sunk in the Miramichi and Restigouche; the work of the Davidsons, Hendersons Peabody, Frasers, Cunard, Simonds, Rankin Street and others, and au account of the settlement of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouas the St John River, etc., etc., etc. Price \$1.50 post paid to any address in Canada or elsewhere. For sale at the ADVANCE OFFICE, Chatham, N. B.

**EXQUISITE STYLE IN DRESS** 



made to measure by an artist tailer who knows the value of perfect fit, beautiful selects his fabrics with an eye to please the taste of the well bred gentleman, "The tailor makes the mat" is an old saying and we can supply all defects of form, and give you both style and satisfaction in suits and overcoats. Ladies suits, coats and skirts at reasonable rates. Gents fur lined overcoats a specialty.

W. L. T. WELDON MERCHANT TAILOR.

CHATHAM, N. B.

## TO PATRONISE.

I beg to retuen thanks to my patrons for their favors of 1901, and as the year has come to a close the most important feature f any business is to make the next year more successful than the last. With that special objet in view I have selected my

Call and prove my assertions when we show you my new stock at rock bottom await your visits. ROGER FLANAGAN.

Water Screet, Chatham.

#### issued, negotiable in all parts of the world, R. B. CROMBIE, Mauager Chatham Branch.