

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

COMMON SOAP WILL CAUSE ROUGH SKIN On Face and Hands. We have just imported a large lot of Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

HICKEY'S BEEF Flesh Producer.

WINE Stimulant.

AND IRON Tonic.

Will build up the System and give you renewed health strength and vigor.

HICKEY'S DRUG STORE

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CO.

International Division. Popular FALL EXCURSIONS TO BOSTON

SEPT. 14 TO OCT. 13, 1903. Note the Round Trip Fare \$6 ST. JOHN TO BOSTON \$6

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m. via Express.

Direct Service until Sept. 20. The new and powerful steamer CALVIN AUSTIN built especially for this route leaves St. John Tuesday and Saturday at 8.30 p.m. for Boston direct.

A. H. HANCOCK, G. F. A. T. A. W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. B. CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager.

WANTED. A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Chatham and surrounding country, and take orders for OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, & Coes, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington PONTILL NURSERY over 300 Acres

TORONTO ONTARIO

Bank of Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000 Reserved Fund 8,000,000 (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS)

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

on sums of \$4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st of December.

Until further notice, for convenience of customers, this bank will be open for business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

R. B. CHROMBIE, Manager Chatham Branch.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, noon, commencing on October 4th next.

Another "Times Chronical." One of the Moncton Times' principal editorials of its last week's issues was that entitled "The Decline of the Liberal Party." It was made up of its old-time stock on that subject—was, in fact, one of its formerly published articles, which are periodically reproduced with an unblinking scantiness of change of names and places to freshen them up.

The annual statement of the Bank of Montreal, issued on Friday shows earnings for the last half year of \$4,917,000. The premium on the sale of new stock amounted to \$416,000, enabling the director, after the payment of usual dividends, to add another million to the rest account, which now amounts to ten million dollars.

An Ottawa despatch of Tuesday says that Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, will proceed to Picou next week for the purpose of taking a trip over the various routes between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. He will go over the George town, Summerside and Cape Tormentine routes, with a view of finding out for himself the best possible all-winter route which can be operated with safety to the public. The government steamer Minto will meet Mr. Prefontaine at Picou, and will convey him over the various routes.

Provincial Claims. The Halifax Award it appears will come up for decision by the Supreme Court of Canada at the same time as other questions relating to the fisheries which are to be submitted in the special case. In addition to the larger claims arising in connection with the fisheries three small ones have been standing, and we learn that they are to be disposed of very shortly. Indeed one amount, being the balance of the Eastern Extension money, has been paid within the last few days; another amount of \$800, being one half the costs of wharves on the St. John river and tributaries, constructed by the Provincial Government—the claim for which has been standing for several years—was provided for at the recent session of parliament.

Another claim is for about \$1400, for the loss of rental of a portion of the Restigouche and its tributaries, by reason of the waters having been appropriated a good many years ago for fish breeding purposes. It has been agreed that this claim should also be paid. The Provincial Government is entitled to a good deal of credit for bringing these matters to a conclusion.

Riparian Ownership in Canada. A case possessing very great interest for salmon fishermen who pursue their sport in the Dominion of Canada is now engaging the attention of the Superior Court of the city of Quebec. The action has been taken by the Attorney-General of the Province at the instance of the Fish and Game Department of the Government, against Alexander Fraser and others, and seeks to have it declared that the salmon fishing of the Moisie with rod and line, which is valued at several

thousand dollars, is vested in the Government, notwithstanding that the land on either side of the fishing pools was conceded many years ago. In the endeavor to enforce its claims to the proprietors of the fishing rights, the Government some time ago leased these rights to a Canadian for \$2,500 a year. The right of the lessee and his friends to enter on the river for the purpose of fishing it is denied by the riparian owners, and the present lawsuit is a test of the interpretation of a judgment of the Privy Council in fishery matters so far as riparian rights are concerned, and to avoid conflict on the river. Incidentally, the navigability of the river is called in question, and the judgment in the case may affect the rights of the many American salmon fishermen who have paid out large sums of money for riparian rights in Canada. It is said that as much as \$30,000 was paid for the fishing rights in the Moisie by the Boston party who, conditionally upon the title being good, purchased the riparian rights of Mr. Fraser, and many others are said to have paid quite as much and even more for the riparian rights to the fishing in certain portions of the Restigouche and other Canadian rivers. If the Government win this case it will doubtless assert its rights in other rivers similarly circumstanced, but there is no doubt that whichever way the judgment in the Superior Court goes it will be finally appealed to the highest court in the empire.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS. New Records of Jesus' Words Discovered.

A London despatch of last Saturday says that many hitherto unknown sayings of Jesus Christ have been discovered in Egypt by archaeologists, who have dug up papyrus, buried since the second century, 100 miles south of Cairo. Dr. Bernard P. Grenfell, at the general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund here, yesterday, gave the following details:—Accompanied by Dr. Hunt, Dr. Grenfell found a rich papyrus necropolis at El Hibeh. The bulk of the documents, from one mound consisted of a collection of sayings of Jesus, which are all introduced with the words "Jesus saith," and for the most part are new. The ends of the lines, unfortunately, are often obliterated. Apparently all the sayings were addressed to St. Thomas.

Dr. Grenfell remarked that intense interest would be aroused by the discovery on account of the variations they disclosed from accepted texts.

A valuable find was made in Papyri, written in Latin, giving the text of the Epistle to the Hebrews and an epitome of Livy's six last books. This with other papyri covering the period 150-137 B. C., threw much new and valuable information on the history of the world and marked the recovery of hitherto lost classical literature of Egypt.

Immense Resources of Canada. THEY SHOULD MAKE A CONSPICUOUS EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is now considered that the part Canada intends to take at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 will surpass everything which has been heretofore undertaken by the Dominion. There is not the slightest doubt that our country will be in the front of natural resources, forestry, fisheries and pulp industries, when the matter of awards and prizes is discussed by the jury of awards.

Canada for years has been plodding along quietly developing its strength and seemed rather small in the eyes of her neighbors to the south. Within the past two or three years, however, there is a change of aspect in the eyes of the public men and a change of tone in the American press. Our resources and possibilities are now being realized even to the extent of their being a factor in competition with those of the United States. For years the United States have prided themselves on their great resources of wheat and meat supplies and on the advantages of their settlers' lands. The growth of Manitoba and the immense wheat crops of that province in the last five or six years, with the millions of acres of rich and fertile soil still unbroken, have shown the possibility of a grain-producing country that would soon outrival and leave in the rear the great grain areas of the United States.

And while our neighbors have been almost dazed at this development in Manitoba, the great grain fields of millions and millions of acres in the Northwest Territories have been opened and the influx of settlers, not only from the United States but also from Great Britain and the continent, have come in earnestly only to raise a greater estimation of our resources and possibilities.

There is more: The great advantages of cattle-raising in the western part of the territories has led a great number of Americans to cast their lot and future welfare in these parts for the purpose of producing meat, which it is now admitted can be done as well and more cheaply than in their own country.

Mr. Hutchison, Exposition Commissioner at Ottawa, has requested all Canadian exhibitors to file their applications for space at Ottawa before December 1st. It is hoped that this will be strictly adhered to and that our next year's display shall not be surpassed. Let us show the universe that our country has achieved a position and status of which every Canadian has a right to be proud.

Edison's Latest. [Harpers' Weekly.] Mr. Edison is not a man given to making startling promises which do not result in performance, so that his claim of having at last solved the problem of generating electricity at a trifling cost for common use may be accepted as the announcement of an accomplished fact. And such a fact is little less than a miracle, for it means the production, at will, of an almost limitless and widely adaptable power. The electrical generator which Mr. Edison has perfected after years of toil derives its power from a so-called fuel of marvellous potency. It will make it possible for the lay laborer, as well as the millionaire, to light his home with electricity and have some sort of a motor vehicle. For a few cents a day light and power may be produced in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of any family, and the generator is so simple that any person of ordinary intelligence can act as engineer. "You can wire your house for electric bells or telephones

from room to room, or for anything electricity will do, and the batteries in your automobile will operate them. The cost is so trifling after you are provided with your plant that it is not worth mentioning. \* \* \* It has always been my ambition to bring the uses of electricity within the reach of men of moderate means." Mr. Edison was the public before the harvest has been sown can be reaped. But the invention is perfected and the problem of cheap electrical generation is definitely solved.

Notice of Seed Control Act. A copy of bulletin No. 15, entitled "Bill No. 200, Reprinted as Amended: An Act Respecting the Inspection and Sale of Seeds with Explanations and Comments" has been distributed for the purpose of general distribution for the purpose of serving as a notice to the interested public, and also to provide means for closer study of the Bill in its relations to the operations of seed producers, seed merchants and seed consumers. The Bill as amended by the Committee of the House during the recent session of parliament, provides that seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants which contain the seeds of certain noxious weeds named in the Bill, will be prohibited from sale. It further provides for uniform methods of grading, according to fixed standards of purity and vitality, the Timothy, Alsike, and Red Clover seeds offered for sale in Canada.

A copy of the pamphlet may be had free on application to the Seed Division Branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa. Letters addressed as above do not require postage.

Conditions or Correctives for Swine. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1903.

Hogs that are closely confined and highly fed require a corrective of some kind to maintain the digestive system in a normal condition of health, and the fatter the pig the greater the necessity, says Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson. When the digestive organs become clogged with fat their ability to digest and assimilate is weakened. When a hog is running at large, he does not root up the pasture from pure love of exercise, nor does he do it because of innate senseness. He roots to obtain something for which his system craves. It is this craving that causes a confined pig to gnaw and tear at the trough and sides of the pen; and hogs have been known to tear apart brick walls in order to get at the mortar. The cause of this unnatural craving is not well understood. It may be due in part to a lack of ash in the food; for, as has already been stated, a hog may be getting all the grain he can eat and yet be partially starved, because certain requirements of the system are insufficiently supplied. It has been attributed by some to the presence of intestinal worms; and by others to some form of indigestion. Whatever may be the part played in the animal economy by these substances, one thing is clear, that when they are supplied, hogs are healthier, eat better, thrive better, and, consequently, pay better.

Charcoal is probably one of the best correctives; and, when it can be readily obtained, it will pay to keep a supply in some place where the hogs can get at it whenever they like. The following preparation is that used by Mr. Theodore Lous, one of the most successful hog feeders in the United States, and should be an excellent tonic.

"Take six bushels of corncob charcoal, or three bushels of common charcoal; eight pounds of salt; two quarts of air-slacked lime; one bushel of wood ashes. Break the charcoal well down with shovel or other implement, and thoroughly mix. Then take one and a quarter pounds of copperas and dissolve in hot water, and with an ordinary watering pot sprinkle over the whole mass and then again mix thoroughly. Put this mixture into self-feeding boxes, and place where hogs of all ages can eat of their contents at pleasure."

The charcoal furnishes the required mineral matter which may have been lacking in the food, and is also an excellent corrector for digestive troubles, while the copperas is a valuable tonic and stomachic. If the charcoal is at all hard to get, its place is taken almost as well by sods or earth rich in humus. It is questionable, indeed, if there is anything better than sods or vegetable mold taken from the woodlot. If a small quantity be thrown into each pen daily, it is astonishing to see how much of it the hogs will consume; and the improved health and thrift of the animals will be a revelation to the feeder that has never tried it.

Ground bone, wood ashes, soft coal, old mortar, rotten wood, etc., are also among the substances used and recommended for this purpose. Prof. Henry reports some interesting experiments to test the value of bone meal and hard wood ashes, when given as a supplement to an exclusive corn ration. None of the pigs showed an entirely satisfactory growth, but the difference in favor of those getting bone meal or ashes was very marked. The pigs fed exclusively on corn were most plainly dwarfed. When slaughtered the result showed no difference in the proportion of fat or lean, nor was there any difference in the size or character of the various internal organs. The bones, however, were a most interesting study. The table given below shows clearly the more economical gains and the greater strength of bones in the case of the animals furnished with ash or bone meal. It is quite evident that ash or bone meal, salt and water do not supply all the elements essential to building a normal framework of bone and muscle.

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