General Business.

### **COMMON SOAP**

WILL CAUSE SKIN ROUGH

On Face and Hands, We have just imported a large lot Cucumber and

Soap

direct from the factory which next TWO WEEKS

3 Cakes for 10 cents.

It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice Cucumbers. We can recommend it. Mackenzie's Medical Hall.

# HICKEY'S Flesh Producer

Stimulant,

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

HICKEY'S DRUC S

STEAMSHIP CO



SEPT. 14 TO OCT. 13, 1903. Note the Round Trip Fare

BOSTON TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m. via Eastport, Lubec and Portland. Direct Service until Sept. 26.
The new and patatial steamer CALVIN AUSTIN built especially for this route leave, St. John Tues day and Saturday at 6.30 p.m. for Boston direct. A. H, HANSCOM, W. G. LEE, Agent, St. John, N. I G. P. & T. A. CALVIN AUSTIN, V. P. and General Manager.

### WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATES NURSERIES" in the town of Chatham and surrounding country, and take orders for

# SPECIALTIES

in Fruit Trees, small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c. Stock true to name and free from San Jo Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington FONTHILL NURSERIES over 800 Acres TORONTO ONTARIO

### Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

Capital (all paid up) Reserved Fund (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS!)

IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMEN 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 December. This is the most convenient form for depositors, but deposit receipts will be issued to those who prefer COLLECTIONS

made at all points in Canada and the United States at most favorable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

and Newcastle N. B. have decided to change the Saturday closing hour to 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, commencing on October 4th next. Until futher sotice, for convenience customers, this Bank will be open for busi

business from 9.30 a. m. on Saturdays. Other days as usual from 10 a. m. until R. B. CROMBIE,

Manager Chatham Branch.

# 32 Cal High-PressureSmokeless IN MODEL 1893 We are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm, with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America. Another great advantage is that

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunicion.

Prices same as 30-30 MARLIN.

120-page cat log of rifics, shot-gens, ammunition, etc., cover in gens, ammunition, etc., cover in 9 colors, mailed for three stamps. THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

#### Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM. N. B.. - NOVEMBER 12, 1903.

Stumpage Increased The Government at its late meeting passed an order, increasing the rates of stumpage, which is in accord with the announcement made by Premier Tweedie soon after the opening of the legislature last spring. The increase is fifty cents per thousand on spruce and pine logs, which will bring the rate on these up to \$1.50. The rate on hardwood will be about 95 cts. and on effect from August 1st 1903.

The lumbermen generally do not object to the increase that has been made, as prices were never better than they are at present. It is well known that the province needs greater revenue to enable the Government to meet the increased demands of the several public thing must be done!" services, and there is no contributing interest that is at present in a better position to pay more for what it takes from the province than that of lumbering. A little more than ten years ago, when the lumber industry was depressed the government reduced the stumpage rates, although it could ill afford to do so. Now that different conditions prevail it has raised them. If it should happen that prices again materially Convention" party, as that of last year decline, the trade will again justly-

St. John's Enemy Within its Gates.

claim a reduction.

The adequate equipment of St. John as the chief winter port of Canada requires a large outlay, in addition to to grieve the opponents of the governwhat the city and provincial govern- ment that it does so much bridge, fully rigged for fishery work, artificial stimulated as a result. The increased ments have already expended upon it. wharf and road work, but its critics SIURE The western freight offering for transportation via St. John to Great Britain is so great that all the steamship berths adverse criticism to them, wins the available are already engaged, and it appreciation of the has been necessary to withdraw some business is promoted and interests of the regular liners and provide for them at Halifax, simply because there is no room for them at St. John.

There is room in the harbor for doubling the port's docking facilities, but the necessary work involved will cost some millions of dollars, and it is reasonable to expect that not only the Dominion Government and Canadian Pacific Railway Company will make material contributions for the further equipment that is necessary, but that the city and provincial governments will also assist in the work.

This duty seems to be recognised by ST. JOHN TO QC the local government, at all events, for Premier Tweedie, speaking at banquet tendered to Chief Justice Tuck to Britishers engaged in the lumber trade. at Fredericton last week, expressed A grant of £4,000 was made for the himself to that effect. Whatever might be expected in the way of adverse | devising for the regulation of the water criticism on the premier's suggestions from other quarters, St. John men and afford increased facilities for the descent be expected to receive an intimation of provincial assistance in the matter favorably. It bappens, however, that the winter port has in it at least one paper which is prepared to sacrifice its interests lest their promotion might, in some measure, increase the popularity

of those to whom it is politically opposed. This is the position taken by the Sun. That paper, commenting on what Premier Tweedie said at the banquet, took the ground that St. John did not expect any aid from the province. It

could not afford to give the aid.

The Sun's disloyalty to the best interests of the city in which it is published, as demonstrated by the position it has taken in this important matter, may be safely left to the people of St. John, but in view of the fact stated men of the country, that if St. John were fully equipped as Canada's principal winter port its population would be doubled in a few years, it would seem that Premier Tweedie's proposal to give say a quarter of a million to bring that probable and very desirable end about, was true statesmanship. The Sun will hardly take the position that it would not be a good thing if St. John's population were doubled, nor should it fail to perceive that if it were it would mean about \$40,000 a year as additional contribution from Dominion Government to the vincial treasury in the form of subsidy The Chartered Banks in Chatham, N. B. on account of population. The Sun knows this, of course, and it would do its utmost against the idea, because its realization might make Mr. Tweedie's government and party more popular, That would, from the Sun's standpoint, be a greater calamity than the loss of even the winter port trade which St. John now has.

### "Freak" Complaints.

ideas of the things which influence the public mind, and seems to have no fear of the iconoclastic ringer of the "chestnut bell." Whether it forgets things it has itself published scores of times, or underrates its readers' memory of them, we do not presume to decide. It is, however, a fact that its highest development of editorial capacity is, so far, demonstrated in the republication of phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and even articles from its own columns and those of other papers, nearly all of

which are "old enough to vote." knows that the Public Works Department of the Province is almost daily in other places. entering upon construction, reconstruction or repairs in connection with the bridges, roads, wharves and other like public facilities. The only difference between the undertakings of present and former governments in NEW HAVEN. \* CONNECTICUT | regard to these works is that they are and a quarter cents per night for all eight points. - Beware of cheap imitations at cheap number of samples germinate so poorly amount of seed it is impossible for him

a more permanent character and the expenditure, therefore, necessarily

greater. These conditions are created and exist because of the requirements of the times. No government can ignore the fact that in these days we cannot go as slowly as we did fifty years ago; and we ought te appreciate the enterprise of our local government in doing everything the means at their disposal will permit to keep the province abreast of the great development of the country

in other respects. The Times, however, does not see it in that way. It had a despatch from cedar \$1.20. The new rates will take St. John last Friday in reference to statements made in an interview with Chief Commissioner LaBillois respecting some recent bridge undertakings, which were, after all, only along the usual lines, and it headed it as a "Stir in Provincial Bridge Building-Winter is coming, so is the election and some-

"The election" took place last year, and the Times had the same kind of headings over similar announcements of what the local government was doing to improve the country's roads and bridges. It has had them year in and out for decades. It is only a paper under such somnolent management as the Times that would imagine another election, so disastrous to its "Moncton was, could be within the possibilities of and, we have no doubt, successfully- the next three years, at least, but even the peals a bell more ponderous than "the chestnut" could not awaken it to a in such matters, it only imitates larger newspaper freaks of its class. It seems of the Times class should understand that what is a source of regret and people, whose

Hon, A. G. Blair was in Toronto last Thursday. A newspaper interviewer endesvored to induce him to talk about the pel tical situation, but failed. Mr. Blair, however, said he thought the indications pointed to a Dominion election in the near future. He mentioned that Mr. Tarte before going to England had told him he had inside information that there would be ano h r session before a general election was held. As to the course he would take in the next election Mr. Blair was non-committal.

London Timber Trades Journal says in

"The Canadian Government recently made a grant which will prove of interest surveys of the head waters of the Ottawa river and tributaries, with a view of levels of the upper reaches of these streams by a series of dams, so as to St. John newspapers would naturally of timber. All the Canadian timber used in the English market is sent down this noble stream, and the Government grant will make the work easier.'

paragraph shows that there are still some writers on Canadian subjects for English papers who do not realise the desirability of being well informed.

### St. John Collectorship.

It is probable that the vacancy in the collectorship of the port of St. John wil be filled by the appointment of Hon. A T. Dann, the popular and efficient surveyor general of the Province. Should went on to prove also that the province this be so the gain of the Dominion ser vice will be a distinct loss to that of the

Moncton's New Hospital. The formal opening of the new Moncio Hospital, the corner-stone of which was laid by His Honor Lt.-Governor Snowball, took place at three o'clock vesterday by one of the best informed railway afternoon. The opening address was made by Premier Tweedie and there were speeches by other prominent New Bruns wickers. In the evening there was reception and musicale. The day's proceedings constituted a most gratifying popular demonstration which augurs well for the future of the noble institution so auspiciously opened.

A Statue to Burns. St. Andrews Society of Fredericton are taking the lead in a praiseworthy undertaking, in which they should have the cooperation not only of Scotchmen throughout the Province, but of the public generally. They propose to erect a statue to Robert Burns, Scotland's g eatest poet, in the capital of Province. They have secured a very excellent photograph of a Burns statue Scot and. This statue is ten feet high and they have an offer of it set up on gravite pedestal, about same height, with a ten feet base, for five thousand dollars. If the other Scottish societies join with them, they expect they will, of course, appoint committees, and the selection this or some other statue would be con sidered by the united committees. present they are only appealing The Moncton Times has peculiar Scottish societies, and every man and woman of Scottish blood within the

Progressive Richibucto. The ratepayers of Richibucto held a \$200 a year.

would furnish light to householders and storekeepers under the meter system at of a long past age to pass with splendid 25c. a month for meter-rent and a half cent per hour for eight candle-power lamps as registered by the meter; those having no meters would be charged one now more numerous, the bridge work of candle power and two and a half cents prices.

per night for all sixteen candle power lights installed. All installing ten or

#### more lights would also have meters. Fish and Game Exhibit.

extending west to the centre of the build- attention to ing will be a series of pools for la ge fish other creatures of great size.

targets. The various implements required by sportsmen - decoys, gun cabinet. tents, camping and hunting equipment, will be shown in great variety.

on of oil paintings, photographs and petition seems very active.

The methods of the salmon fishery be exhibited in a very attractive manner. illustrating the fishing grounds. methods employed, and the products obtained. The methods and apparatus of marine and fresh water fish culture also have an important place in section of the building.

#### [St. John Gazette ] After Dinner Oratory.

Those who were present at the banquet of the Barristers' S ciery, on Tuesday evening to Chief Justice Tuck heard afterdinner speaking perfected into a fine art. And the art was shown to defy definition and to admit of no set of canons of criticism. Speeches that were grave or gay, lively or severe, extorted equal favor. An instantaneous retort to interruption, a daring profanation of the most sacred and inviolable things were keenly relished. But there was also generous appreciation. for elevated ideas, and well balanced periods. Glowing rhetoric there was in abundance that excited highest commendation as it did homage to the veiled and sacrosanct majes y of the law, or dweit upon the dark and brooding mystery of life, the strange and hidden path through which men's lives are led, and the solemn message aged orators heard summoning them to the tomb. Each speech was a law unto itself, and their total effect was The last sentence of the foregoing to make the occasion a veritable display of oratory in its various moods. The Premier was in excellent form, and those who flad the highest merit in an after dinner effort to consist of a sustained succession of witty and caustic ideas springing pontaneously from each other could regard his speech as wholly satisfying that condition. It is a form of speaking that reveals the mind alert and selfcontained. An idea complete in itself is developed and apparently done with. Suddenly it receives a fresh shading, a subtle modification is unexpectedly introduced, and the pleasure of the original idea is revived with double force. There is no doubt that in the facility for suggestive and delicate shadings of meaning, and to place ideas in unexpected situa-

tions, after dinner speaking finds its chief method invariably employed by Mr. Skinner with great success. Mr. Tweedie told a story from his own experience that made a capital hit. He pained his auditors by remarking that the appointment of Mr. Tuck to the beach caused the deepest regret shortly afterwards to himby Mr. Justice Tuck was that of Northumberland county. Mr. Gregory and the speaker were acting together on one side, of five cases that came on for trial. Justice Tuck presided, and they lost the whole five cases. "We were filled with wrath and consternation at the outcome."

said the speaker, "and we muttered imprecations that it were well the learned justice did not hear. But we were not long dismayed. Being convinced that justice, and truth, and everything else was on our side, and with the help of a little money, we appealed those cases to the supreme court, and we won four out Mr. Hazen's speech proposing the

health of the guest of the evening was an admirable one. It emphasized certain strong features of the Chief Justice's character and judicial work which are generally recognized. The manner of delivery was exceeding good, and possessed the appropriate quality of dignity. The Chief Justice spoke very feelingly, but in a personal strain, and gathered those about him as old and valued friends. He did not desire to speak with the imprespublic meeting a few days ago to consider sive strength that is present in his judicial the question of lighting that town by declarations and he left the oratorical electricity. An offer submitted by Mesers. joust to the others. But during the R. & W. O'Leary was discussed. It was evening he made a number of happy to install forty lights of fifty candle-power comments. A learned doctor of the law each for two hundred dollars, payable in said to have been reared among the four annual instalments of \$50 each, and straitest sect of the Baptists, but now a Lettuce, to keep same lighted on all but moenlight | staunch upholder of the church of England nights from sundown until daylight, for as a bulwark of the land made use of a scriptural phrase in his speech. "Ha," The offer was unanimously accepted, as said the Chief, "you learned that when Everybody in New Brunswick well it might for it was a most favorable you were a Baptist." The speech of the one compared with what has been paid evening was that of Judge Stevens, of venerable figure and upright name. A Messrs. O'Leary also stated that they giant of the elder days walked again this upper earth, and made the classic oratory form before men that had never known it

> as a l ving thing. KENDRICK'S LINIMENT pever disap-

#### Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Commissioner's Branch,

Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1903. It should be unnecessary to urge upon A characteristic feature of the building the growers of garden crops the importset apart for the displays of fish and game ance of using thoroughly reliable seed, or and forestry exhibits at the St. Louis to defend the practice of testing seeds Universal Exposition of 1904 will be its before sowing them. Many gardeners central nave, eighty five feet wide. Its have suffered heavy loss through the NEW YORK, ends will also be eigh y five feet wide, purchase of inferior or old seed and almost and without pos s. The chief interest in all who have used the seeds of flowers this department will undoubtedly centre and vegetables have had occasion, at one in its live fish and game, which will be time or another, to lament the use of seed displayed by a number of the States. The of unknown quality. Genuine seed of aquarium will be located in the east end high germinating capacity is, however, of the building, and occupy a space of only one essential to a succe sful crop, 185 feet long by thirty five feet wide. It and to depreciate the importance of good will have two lines of tanks, separated by gardeners would be entirely wrong. an aisle fifteen feet wide. In the nave, Since a good stirt is always important it beginning in front of the aquarium, and would seem that to devote a little more

SECURING SATISFACTORY SEED and other aquatic animals. The central would amply repay the majority of pool, forty feet in diameter and five gardeners. To the horticulturist, to feet deep, will contain a collection of greater extent then to the agriculturist, marine specimens. The pools will be is genuine reliable seed important. With very large and accommodate fish and the seeds of many farm crops their actual value can be determined several months Another great attraction in this port on | before planting, because the question of of the building will be the groups of living | variety does not enter to the same extent game birds, especially the pheasants, as in garden crops. With the garden quail, wild turkey, and other species crops trueness to variety is of paramount known to the sportsman, representing a importance and a disappointment in that range of country from the Atlantic to the regard may mean, practically, the loss Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of of a season's crop, if the difference be a Mexico. The displays of hunting equip late maturing variety for an early one, or ment will be interesting. A large space vice versa, It is therefore important that will be allotted for the exhibition of rifle growers should be competent and reliable. CHANGE IN THE SEED INDUSTRY.

this country were European grown, although as early as 1785 some attention There will be an especially fine collic- was given to their growth in the United States. In that country the trade grew sense of its own absurdities. And yet, drawings, while in taxidermy, furs, game steadily until about 1860, when, owing trophies, products of hunting and fishing, to the interruption in trade due to the literature, fishing equipment, including civil war, people began to look for a home native appliances, modern netting, boats supply and home production was greatly flies, reels, and all other tackle, the com- demand encouraged growers to produce reliable seeds and kinds suited to all conditions of growth. A fair trial of homegrown seeds convinced people that they were as satisfactory as imported stocks, and in cases gave better results. In 1878 there was estimated to be 7,000 acres devoted to the production of garden seeds, but at that time the Californ a seed trade was but b ginning and since then it has grown to enormous proportions.

#### THE VEGETABLE SEEDS MOST GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

are onion, lettuce, carrot, leek, kale, parsley and parsuip; the flower seeds. sweet peas, nasturtions, verbenas and asters. Cabbage and cauliflower seed grown in the State of Washington and good quality is grown on Long Island Many other kinds of flower and vegetable seeds are grown in various districts, but, as a rule, not in sufficient quantity affect the trade. There is still, and will continue to be large quantities of nearly all kinds of seed imported from Europe where labor is not so great an item of expense as in America.

Much of the work in connection with the growing has to be done by hand, so that lab r is an important consideration. The system of "rogueing" practised by all reliable growers is necessary in order to maintain the type, and consists of removing by hand all plants that deviate from the required standard. Cultivating. harvesting, threshing and cleaning an largely hand operations.

THE LABOR INVOLVED is a serious objection to the homegrowing of seed which is practised by some gardeners. Very frequently, too, the quality of seed produced is inferior to that grown by professionals, unless proper precautions are taken. The greatest dangers encountered are the crossing of varieties and deterioration of stock. To obviate the first difficulty small growers will find it necessary to grow only one variety of any one species; to overcome the second, and approach the ideal conformation for that variety should be allowed to ripen their seed

VIGOUR OF GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVENESS IN INDIVIDUAL PLANTS are qualities that are transmitted from charm. This was where Mr. Tweedie's one generation of plants to the next, so speech had a place by itself. It is a that it is unwise to allow any but the most desirable plants to mature. Turnips or rad shes that are not suitable for table use are much less suitable for seed production. Not all the seed of even the best plants should be sown as there are invariably present small and shrivelled seeds, and only the large plump seeds self as well as to Mr. (now Judge) should be used. By following this system Gregory. The first circuit presided over of selection a gardener may not only maintain but constantly improve a variety, but if he is not willing to exercise such care he would do much better to purchase his seed from a reliable seedsman.

MOST IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION. While it is true that to secure genuine garden seeds is a more important consideration than to have seeds that show a high vitality, it is evident that a person sowing seeds should know approximately what per cent were likely to grow. In order to obtain some definite information in regard to the quality of our vegetable and flower seeds, the Seed Division the Department of Agriculture collected upwards of five hundred samples and tested them for vitality. The samples were secured at about twenty different points in the Dominion and were considered representative of the seeds on sale. About one hundred of the packages bought were of seeds held over from last year. The most approved method was used in making the tests, two hundred seeds being used for each single test and each being conducted in duplicate. Where the number of seeds in the package would not permit of this all the seeds were

The following table gives a summary of

Max. Aver. Tests. 1.3 96.5 95.3 56.5 95,8 11.3 Morning Glory, 5 91.3 Sweet Peas,

The most note worthy point in the results is the great variation in the results of different samples of the one kind of cases fairly reasonable, a considerable per cent is vital, but owing to the limit ed that a poor stand would be inevitable. to make a test. The case is different

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.)

Established Three Years Capital \$50,000. Before the Public Every Day.

NEW ORLEANS. CHICAGO, SARATOGA. WASHINGTON. REFERENCES: Any Bank or Banker in New York, New Orleans, Chicago Saratoga or Washington.

# \$50 WON \$201.75

AVERAGE PROFIT EARNED WEEKLY ON \$50 IN OCTOBER, \$50.44 TOTAL PROFITS EARNED ON \$60 IN OCTOBER, \$201 75

# Your money works while You Sleep.

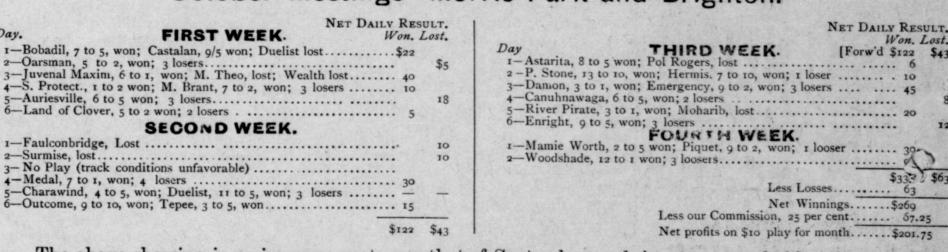
Our famous corps of track sharps are up at break of day, "clocking" the horses in their morning tryouts and while you sleep they spot the winners that bring you steady income —Our method puts you on a level with the most successful plungers of the American turf.-We operate for you for 25 per cent. of weekly earnings.-We win only when you win.-Results obtained really "beyond dreams of avarice.'

Again we scored heavily for all of our clients last month. Again we landed the money and landed it chunks. Three years of organization, with the best facilities that money and brains can procure to make our service of picking and backing winners at the horse races the most accurate and profitable in the land, has had its natural sequence, and each week our showing demonstrates a good profit for every client.

#### HOW \$50 NETTED \$201.75 IN LESS THAN A MONTH.

Here is a complete statement, showing the result of a \$10 play on each horse given in our "Discretionary Series" during October. (Note: A capital to begin with of \$50 is required by us, as a matter of conserva-For many years all the seeds used in tism, to make a \$10 play on each horse that is considered by us a good betting proposition.)

#### October Meetings-Morris Park and Brighton.



The above showing is no improvement over that of September, and is not remarkable, since we have excelled it time and again during the past three years of our uninterrupted operations. Good as it is, however, we are confident we will make it "look sick" by comparison with the showing we are going to make at the meeting of 100 days which begins at New Orleans this month.

#### We Pick the Winners

The system we employ to locate winners is identical with that used by "Pittsburg Phil," John A. Drake, John Gates, W. Langlon, Joe Yeager, and other famous plungers who win hundreds of thousands on the turf every year, and it proves just as successful. We gather our information of prospective winners through a force of expert horsemen who hold a watch on the horses in eir early-morning trials, and in that way learn when they are ready to win.

The money that is played into the game by persistent losers, such as the large mass of uninformed players are bound to be, goes into the pockets of the big operators, of which the Maxim & Gay Co., representing a large clientele, stands at the head. The work of the Maxim & Gay Co. is to place the general public upon a level with the winning plungers, and our success in this accomplishment has

We do business only on the great racetracks of the U. S. We number among our clients some of the best known sportsmen, finaniers and merchants in the country. Investment on the turf is now deemed as legitimate as any other high-class form of speculation. The present high standing to which racing has been brought, and the absolutely good faith in which turf affirs are conducted under the auspices of the Jockey Club in the East, and the Western Jockey Club in the West, has inspired millionaire capitalists and business men all over the country with as much confidence in racing as in the stock. grain and cotton markets, and this is one reason why ransactions in the betting rings now rival in magnitude those of the stock, cotton and grain exchanges,

Another reason for the rapid growth of turf speculation in popular favor, is the rapidity with which all transactions are wound up. The speculator makes his investment at the racetrack in the afternoon through us and receives a notification by mail, in a letter guaranteed to bear a postmark earlier than the race is run, of just what horses are to be backed for his account. By the next mail he is nformed of the result of that day's operations, and he learns quickly just where he stands. At the end of each week he receives a omplete statement of his account with a money order for his profits, less 25 per cent., which we deduct as our fee. This gives a wholesome tone to legitimate turf speculation which cannot be found in the more or less involved transactions of the

#### sig exchanges, and this is why turfmen live more comfortably and live longer than do men whose involved transactions are on their minds, day and night, for weeks and sometimes months at a stretch. Our Clients Won a Million Dollars.

As it is well known that our clients have collectively won as much as a million dollars at a single race meeting, it is sometimes asked: "Why do not Maxim & Gay simply sit down and back their own selections instead of running a considerable clerical force and spending large sums in advertising in newspapers throughout the country?"

The answer is simple enough if one stops to consider the situation. Maxim & Gay, by dint of ability, energy, organization, capital and advertising, have secured an enermous clientele, which means the command of immense capital. If we can pick winners for this immense number of investors, our profits are larger than if we played our own money only, for on a basis of 25 per cent. of winnings, which we charge for information and commission, one man out of every four of our customers is practically bett ug for us. The proof that this plan works for the benefit of the public as well is that they win three weeks out of four and our books snow that no customer who stuck to us for two months ever failed to get well ahead of the game, while not a few of those who now own winning stables of racehorses and who are cutting an important figure on the turf, began the game as mere novices, playing our selections through us.

The principle upon which we operate is such that we must of necessity do the best we can for you. Our income, as pointed out, is derived solely from a percentage of the winnings of our clients, and if we cannot make you win, our entire meome is cut off. That we have been successful in making our clients win, is amply proven by the fact that we have prespered for upward of three years, while imitators, pursuing more economical and less businesslike methods have gone under by the score. Noting the success that was being chieved by Maxim & Gay, scores of "get-rich-quick" operators tried to break into the field successfully occup ed by the older and more responsible firm, but it did not take the press and public long to discriminate between the legitimate and the illegitimate, and as a result we have continued to flourish uninterruptedly, while in the ranks of our rivals there have been scores of enterprises initiated, only

### A Few of Hundreds of Recent Endorsements of the Press.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL-TRIBUNE, March 1, 1903. Maxim & Gay, who have been so successful in selecting vinners at the New Orleans races, are in a class by themselves and have no relation in their system of operation to the "getconstant care in selection will be required. rich-quick" schemes that have recently gone to pieces disastrously to those plants which are vigorous trously to those who patronized them. Maxim & Gay do not guarantee their clients profits nor against losses, but merely play the money of their subscribers and deduct a fixed percentage from winnings for placing the commissions. This point is made clear in all their announcements. What they guarantee to do is to confidentially handle all money forwarded them and place is on the races just as if it were their own. They have in their employ as "clockers" the most expert judges of track work in the country and there is not a horse at the New Orleans meeting that they have not a record of. The information

> nd its reliable character is attested by the n they have picked up in the past two weeks. Maxim & Gay are the pioneers in this line of investment or peculation; they have been established three years; they conuct their business on straightforward business lines; their methods have been thoroughly investigated and are entirely different from those pursued by the "get-rich quick" schemes, so called, which were but recently closed by the authorities. The transactions of Maxim & Gay are legal in every sense, and they do exactly what they advertise to do, that is, play the money of their subscribers on the horses they judge will win, and they usually win. Prompt and proper accounting is made of the result, but they guarantee no fixed profits, though those who have continuously patronized them have not been losers.

collected in this way is used for the benefit of their subscribers,

ST. PAUL DISPATCH, February 28, 1903. An investigation of the methods of the Maxim & Gay Co. shows them to be anducting their business on straightforward business lines. They have been established nearly three years. They do not guarantee clients profits or against

loss, but merely place subscribers' money on judgment of experts. charging a fee for information and deduct a fixed percentage from winnings for placing the commis ions. They are the pioneers in this line of investments or speculation.

NEW YORK MORNING TELEGRAPH, February 23, 1902. Since the incorporation of the Maxim & Gav Co., the casual racegoer can possess himself of as much if not more knowledge of the comparative merits of the horses, and their chances of success, as the "regular," who burns the midnight oil studying from charts. He can secure through this company, which is incorporated under the laws of New York State the expert knowledge and expert judgment of an experienced combination of horsemen whose duty it is to find out for him such things concerning the horses as he could not possibly find out for himself, unless he devoted his entire time and attention to the business. Even then, to do as well, he would have to possess a peculiar talent and be specially fitted by experience

CINCINNATI TIMES STAR, March 2, 1903. The Maxim & Gay Company, well known purveyors of turf information, should not be confounded with get rich quick" turf investment or concerns of similar character. They have been established nearly three years. They place subscribers' money on judgment for their experts and deduct a fixed per

centage from winnings for placing the commissions. They are the Napoleons in this line of investment or speculation. MEMPHIS EVENING SCIMITAR, March 2, 1903. The advertisements that appear from time to time in the columns of various newspapers with reference to the turf plan of Maxim & Gay Company tell a story entirely different from the exploits of the defunct "get-rich-quick" concerns

#### The Maxim & Gay Company transact business thoroughly and solely on business principles. Join Our Winning Army.

The greatest race meeting in the history of the South begins at New Orleans within a fortnight. In magnitude it will eclipse all ther turf gatherings of the part. The Crescent City Jockey Club knows this to be a banner year and has prepared for it. So have we If there are more horses at the New Orleans racetrack than ever gathered there before, we have more expert "clockers" and handicappers than we ever employed at any other meeting. They cannot make the game too big for us to handle. We move with the times. If you want to get aboard our discretionary series, at New Orleans, in which we play daily those and only those horses we think I betting propositions, with the privilege of not playing any horses at all on days when we consider conditions unpropitious, fill out the following blank and forward your remittance to us at New Orleans as soon as you can. Play will be begun on the first day of the meeting, if your money reaches us in time; otherwise, we will begin play the first day it reaches us after the meeting has begun. Money hould be sent by bank draft, express money order, or currency in registered letter. Uncertified checks are not accepted

> To MAXIM & GAY Co. (Incorp.), 928 Canal St., New Orleans, La. In accordance with the terms of your ad in the CHATHAM (N. B.) MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, I enclose..... ........................... Dollars. Please bet for me daily ...... Dollars on each selection of your Discretionary Series at the New Orleans races. You agree to send me every day, in a letter postmarked before the races are run, the names of the horses which will be played for my account that afternoon and to send me statement and check weekly for profits, less 25 per cent. of winnings. Post odds are guaranteed as published in the New Orleans Morning newspapers. My account is subject to withdrawal in full Name Street State.

n n n ...... 50 Remit direct to the Maxim & Gay Company, 928 Canal Street, New Orleans. All accounts received by the Maxim & Gay Company will be played at the track by the Maxim & Gay Co, and the Maxim & Gay Co, will make all accountings direct to its clients. The

The samples of extremely low vitality | with the wholes ale dealer, who has seed doubtless were principally old seed held in bulk and should know within at least 54.2 and in a few years are valueless, so that on each package would en ail some little 1,500 TO 2,000 CORDS seed. For while the average is in most should know at least approximately what users of the seed.

Maxim & Gay Co. assumes all responsibility for a proper execution of its clients' order.

Our friends are cautioned against sending money through the mails without registering.

over from year to year. Some kinds of five or ten per cent the vitality of the seeds depreciate in value very rapidly seeds he handles. To stamp the vital ty the practice of some seedsmen of leaving trouble to seedsmen but not nece sarrly seed packages in the hands of retailers any risk, as no objection could be raised vear after year cannot be commended. to a reasonable margin. Such a practice It is important that a buyer of seeds would be of inestimable benefit to the

> Yours very truly, W. A. CLEMONS Publication Ce k.

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