

General Business.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 13, 1904.

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. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

Mackenzie's Medical Hall. Our New Catalogue For 1904-5 is just out.

It gives our Terms, Courses of Study and general information regarding the college. Send name and address today for free copy.

S. Kerr & Son GODFELLOWS' HALL.

DENTISTRY!

Henry G. Vaughan, D. D. S. Office Hours—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays—9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 7.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000. Reserve Fund \$8,000,000. (TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS)

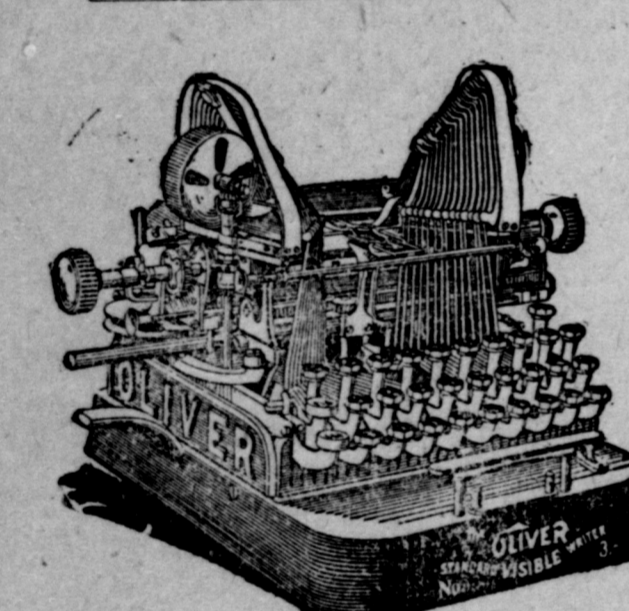
IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT CURRENT RATES on sums of \$4.00 and upwards and paid or compounded twice a year, on 30th of June and 31st December.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE. The Chartered Bank 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.

Only high grade machine made in Canada. Long or short carriages interchangeable. In use by both great Canadian railways.

MANITOWOC TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 183a St. James St., Montreal.



Every machine guaranteed perfect. Regarding the price, we save you \$25 which you don't have to pay in DUTY.

International Division. Time Table in Effect August 8, 1904.

STEARNS LEAVE ST. JOHN'S. MONDAY—St. Croix, 8 a.m., Eastport, Lubec, Portland and Boston.

STEARNS LEAVE BOSTON. MONDAY—Calvin Austin, 9 a.m., Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

REMOVAL. Dr. John S. Bacon has removed his office to the residence, lately occupied by Mrs. Alexander's Robinson on St. John Street, where he may be found at all hours.

\$25.00 REWARD. I will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke into my store on Sunday night last.

J. D. R. F. MACKENZIE, Chatham, N. B., June 13th, 1904.

The tricks to which the Government are accused of resorting in these strenuous election times are being exposed on the right and on the left. Section men are working on the Intercolonial as usual keeping the roadbed up to standard.

Contracts under several subsidies for railways in Ontario and the west which were provided for by parliament, are being entered into; that arch political friend lighthouse inspector John Kelly has been on the Miramichi looking into the matter of lighthouse requirements for next season; Dominion funds are being used for the payment of civil service salaries; the dredging done in the summer to improve the Northwest Miramichi channel is being paid for by money that comes from Ottawa; improvements for winter port facilities at St. John and Halifax are going on; Public wharves and breakwaters along the whole Maritime coast line are being built and are likewise to be paid for out of the Dominion Treasury.

In West Durham a minority of 40 is now a Liberal majority of 12. In Victoria, B. C. Liberals changed a minority of 231 to a majority of 419; in North Ontario, a minority of 518 to a majority of 200, defeating Hon. G. E. Foster; and in West York, a minority of 820 into a Liberal majority of 111. Then Lisgar was changed from the independent column to a liberal majority of 1016. These are just an earnest of what the Liberals will do at the coming election. It requires only a very small turn over in a few of the above constituencies for Liberals to increase their majority in the next house to 75.

The Tribune, a Conservative paper, of Nelson, British Columbia, is not enthusiastic, to say the least, over the immediate prospects of its party. It says: "The Conservatives have a majority of 18 in the present parliament from Ontario.

Although the rearrangement of the boundaries of Dominion ridings and the reduction in the number of seats from Ontario does not help the Conservatives, it will be admitted even by Liberals that the Conservatives are the stronger in Ontario, and that it is not likely their majority of 18 will be reduced at the coming elections. In Quebec the Liberals have a majority of 51 out of a total of 65. While it is admitted that Laurier will hold Quebec, it is not unreasonable to assume that the defection of men like Tarte has weakened the Liberal party in that Province, and that the majority of 51 will be reduced to 40 or 45. The Maritime Provinces gave the Liberals 15 majority at the last election.

The number of their representatives has been reduced, and it is safe to assume the present Liberal majority of 15 will be reduced by the number of seats these Provinces have lost through the redistribution of seats, that is, by 5. If this "guess" holds good, the parties will come to Manitoba standing 111 Liberals to 80 Conservatives.

If the West went solidly Conservative the Liberals would still have a majority. But the West will not go solidly Conservative. It will split even. In order to win, the Conservatives must hold their own in Ontario and carry 35 seats in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Can they do it?

The Manitoba Free Press, one of the ablest and most candid Liberal papers in the Dominion in concluding a judicial review of the political prospects in the Dominion as a whole, says:

"We come now to the West, which has its representation in Parliament increased by nine members by the new Redistribution Act. In the last general election it will be remembered, the Conservatives confidently predicted that they would carry every seat west of Lake Superior; a prediction which they failed most lamentably to realize. In the present election the contest will be warm and close in Manitoba, but that the Liberals will hold their own there is every ground for believing; in the Territories and British Columbia, whose representation in the late parliament was almost solidly Liberal and whose representation in the new parliament will be seventeen in all, instead of ten, the Liberals will make gains. There are those who think that Manitoba, all things considered, will break even, though we think this is much too pessimistic an estimate; but the result in Manitoba, will, in any event, not affect the total result in the Dominion. Taking Western Canada as a whole, the Government will undoubtedly have a majority.

"Looking back over the four sections into which the Dominion was divided, as above, for the purposes of the present survey, we find that in three the Liberals may count on majorities, and in one a Conservative majority is probable.

North Bruce 1, North Lanark 7, Laval, Que. (bye-election) 8, Prince, West, P. E. I., 9, Sherbrooke, Que., 31, North Wellington, 32, East Simcoe, 39, West Durham, 40, East Bruce, 43, Provicher (Man.), 54.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Number. Includes names like Montmoroni, Prince Edward, East Hastings, Montreal (St. Antoine), etc.

It may be noticed that Laval and North Grey seats were won at bye-elections, but these are said to be now safe for the Liberals. In the case of North Bruce a bye-election increased the Conservative majority to 11 and in East Bruce to 171, but this does not take these out of the above column. But to show what the Liberals can do it may be interesting to notice the seats won from the Conservatives since the last general election.

The ministerial party who visited Chatham on Monday of last week went to Amherst direct and participated in a political meeting there the same evening. The Maritime Fair building was crowded to its greatest capacity. Mr. H. J. Logan late member for Cumberland in speaking of the progress of that part of the country said:

In 1896 the firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co. employed 250 men; to-day they employ over 1300. In 1896 they paid in wages \$87,000 last year they paid \$480,000. In 1896 their output was \$415,000; last year it was \$2,800,000. The Robb Engineering Co. in 1896 employed 140 hands; to-day they have on their payroll nearly 500. The business done in 1896 was \$163,000; last year it was over \$400,000. The wages paid in 1896 was \$37,000; last year it was over \$125,000. These were only samples; other industries could be quoted to show the great growth that had been experienced during the past eight years.

Mr. Logan briefly reviewed the policy of the government on the labor problem. He challenged any one to show any act of parliament during the eighteen years of Tory rule that tended to benefit labor. Under the Liberal rule the sweating system had been abolished, a fair wage schedule had been adopted, a labor bureau had been established and a conciliation law had been passed.

Hon. W.S. Fielding said that since the Liberal party had come into power, the problem of deficits had come to an end. They now had to deal with surpluses. The surpluses had grown from \$700,000 in 1898 to \$14,250,000 in 1903, and for the year just closed the surplus would be still greater. This had been accomplished not by an increase, but by a reduction in taxation. The public credit of Canada never stood higher than at the present time. If the tariff was to blame for bad times in 1878, the tariff should be given some credit for the prosperity that now prevails.

The policy of the Liberal party was to modify the tariff to meet the changing conditions of trade. The tariff is not perfect and the Tariff Commission would endeavor to adjust it to meet the needs of the hour. Mr. Fielding alluded briefly to the great increase of trade during the Liberal rule. In the 18 years of Conservative rule the trade of the country had increased \$66,000,000; in seven years of Liberal rule the trade had increased \$228,000,000. Mr. Fielding alluded to the excellent work done by Sir Wm. Mulock in the Postal department. He showed how by a reduction of postage and a saving in taxes deficits had been transformed into surpluses. The Finance Minister then came to the great railway question and showed clearly that Mr. Borden's statement that the people of Canada would pay nine-tenths of the cost was an exaggeration. The government had a mortgage on the road which would be foreclosed if the rental and interest were not paid. The business men among the Conservatives were alarmed at Mr. Borden's policy of government ownership. It was a policy that had been denounced by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. The opposition did not expect to win in this contest, for no government was ever beaten at the polls with a record like the Liberal party.

The next speaker was Charles

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

The question, then, reduces itself to this: Can the Conservatives elect not merely a majority of the members from Ontario, but a majority large enough to outnumber the Government majorities in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Western Canada? To ask the question is to answer it. The prospect (for the Opposition) is a hopeless one. The best they can look forward to is that they may be able to fight such a good fight that when the new Parliament assembles the Government will find itself with its majority reduced by a few seats; but the outlook is not encouraging even for that.

The Conservatives have not yet found a candidate to oppose Mr. Oliver LeBlanc in Kent County.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, who came to the Maritime provinces to tell the people how to vote in the pending election, made the discovery that missionaries of his calibre from so long a distance, while civilly received, are not required for the political enlightenment of electors who send to Ottawa an average of the ablest men in parliament.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, who once belonged to Nova Scotia, but has been a resident of Vancouver since 1900, and who has often declared that he is out of politics altogether, is announced as one of the campaign speakers to stump Pictou County for Mr. Bell.

The nomination of Alex. Gibson, jr., as the Liberal party's candidate for York County in the pending election was made in open convention at Fredericton last Saturday. No other candidate was thought of and the choice was entirely unanimous. Mr. Gibson's election is sure.

The Parish of Chatham Liberal Association met on Tuesday for the appointment of delegates to the County Association Convention at Newcastle tomorrow, which is called to nominate a Liberal party candidate in the pending Dominion election for Northumberland. The meeting was held in Temperance Hall, Chatham.

W. S. Loggie, Esq., president of the Parish Association, occupied the chair and Mr. T. Myrt. Gaynor was secretary. The attendance was a good one and on the announcement that only those who were members of the County Association or subscribers to the constitution and bye-laws of the Parish association, were eligible to take part in the meeting's proceedings, Mr. Thomas Murray went forward and made the qualifying signature.

President Loggie referred to the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, made to the meeting of Liberals in the town Hall last week, that delegates to the County Convention might be chosen on the basis of one to every two hundred voters in each parish and an additional one in parishes having over three hundred voters. He said they were to select delegates accordingly.

Mr. Gaynor proposed Mr. Edward Gallivan as a nominating delegate to the County Liberal Convention. Mr. Robert Murray led in a discussion of the inclusion of all the voters of Chatham and Glenelg, voting at Chatham and Loggieville polls as the basis on which delegates should be chosen.

It was the sense of the meeting that as only about thirty Glenelg voters were on the Loggieville list it would not affect any action the Liberal Association of that parish might take.

Then, the selection of delegates was proceeded with and the following were nominated and unanimously chosen. Edw. Gallivan, M. S. Hocken, Geo. Stothart, Robert Murray, P. H. C. Johnson, Chas. Cassidy, jr. John A. Gray, W. B. Snowball.

In presenting copies of the speech of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, on the Trans-continental Railway project, President Loggie said copies were available for anyone present. He referred to the cost to the country

of the C. P. R., which had done so much as a trans-continental line for the development of Canada, and said this proposed new Railway, so much needed for the further opening up of the western country and the transportation of its products to the seaboard, was to be provided at a much smaller cost to the people of the Dominion.

Mayor Murdoch was secured as Chairman of the Chatham parish Conservative Association meeting in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, in the absence of the president Mr. J. L. Stewart, and alderman James Maher was in his place as Secretary. The attendance was very limited. The business was to choose nominating delegates to attend the Conservative Convention in Chatham tomorrow evening to select an opposition party candidate for the House of Commons. Those selected—many of whom were not present—were as follows: Queen's Ward—Wm. Lawlor, Jas. D. Johnston, Chas. Sargeant—substitute, Richard Williams.

King's Ward—F. E. Neale, Geo. Hildebrand, Wm. J. Connors—substitute, J. Ken Bread. Wellington Ward—John Coleman, A. S. Ullock, S. U. McCulley—substitute, A. McLennan.

Duke's Ward—Donald Fraser, Thomson Copping, Thos. Murray—substitute, Donald Ullock. Loggieville—Wm. Damery, J. W. S. Babbirk, James Kelly.

On motion of Mr. S. U. McCulley a vote of confidence in the policy of Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition was passed.

Mr. Thomas Murray, of Chatham who demonstrated his repentance over his long connection with the Conservatives by signing his name as a member of the parish Liberal Association and who participated in the choice of nominating delegates to the County Liberal Convention was solemnly voted a nominating delegate by the parish Conservative meeting the same evening.

Mr. Murray and a number of other electors were quite indignant yesterday when they learned that such liberties were taken with their names in their intentional absence by the managers of the meeting over which the Mayor was induced to preside.

The Candidates chosen up to Tuesday afternoon in New Brunswick are as follows: LIBERAL. CONSERVATIVE. Restigouche—Jas. Read, W. A. Mott. Gloucester—D. Turgeon. Northumberland—O. J. LeBlanc, Herbert (ind.). Westmorland—H. R. Emmerson, H. A. Powell. Albert—Kings A. S. White, G. W. Fowler. St. John city—R. O'Brien, Dr. J. W. Daniel. St. John city—H. A. McKeown. Charlotte—D. Gillmor, G. W. Ganong. Queens—Sunbury Dr. Hay, R. D. Wilcox. York—A. Gibson jr., F. B. Carvell, F. H. Hale. Victoria—John Costigan.

Northumberland County nominating delegates are to choose their men tomorrow. The Liberals of the county, as members of a great party, have the way open before them to select a candidate sure of election, and it is to be hoped that they will have the wisdom to put a winning man in nomination, to unite in choosing him and in supporting him through the campaign and at the polls. The import of the action to be taken at tomorrow's convention in Newcastle is, therefore, very great in its bearing upon the party's interests in the county, both present and future. If bygone differences should be revived they will be fatal to the harmony and good work necessary to the success which is sure, if the man most acceptable to all is chosen.

The Sun again attacks the purchase of the Canada Eastern Railway, one of the most advantageous railway arrangements ever made by the government of Canada in the interest of the Intercolonial and the province of New Brunswick.

"Affidavit" Powell has been again induced to oppose Hon. Mr. Emmerson in Westmorland. Some of our Moncton friends say he was selected because he was willing to be a "forlorn hope." Mr. Powell's friends freely admit that they have no hope for him—forlorn or otherwise.

Game Notes. Messrs. Anslow and Giddings, of Newcastle, returned home on Saturday from a moose hunting trip of several days in the Ekedidlo region. It is reported that they did not see any heads sufficiently large to make it worth while to take them.

Mr. E. W. Jarvis made the season's woodcock record on Saturday, he went to the Richibouctou rd covers, starting from Chatham about two o'clock and killed nine woodcock and two snipe during the afternoon.

Mr. J. J. Sterling of London, England, returned to Chatham after four weeks hunting in the Bay des Vin Mills district with Mr. D. Nal Fraser as Guide. Mr. Sterling secured a fine moose head of 46 inches spread with 20 points. He speaks very highly of Mr. Fraser as a guide and expects to have four weeks next season hunting here.

Count Okuma said that corruption appeared to pervade the military, political and financial departments of the Russian government and that this corruption had almost reached a climax which threatened a revolution. It was even reported that Lieut. General Stoessel, now defending Port Arthur and upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility for the loss of a large share of Russian prestige in East Asia, was guilty of dissipation during the siege. The speaker declared that the weakness of the Russians gave the Japanese many victories.

George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

IF SO GO TO

The War.

Tokio, Oct. 6.—In addressing the members of the united clearing houses of Tokio last Thursday, Count Okuma, the leader of the progressive party, warned the people to prepare for a long war, the date of the termination of which it was now impossible to foretell. He predicted that the cost to Japan for a two years' war, including the loss which had been already placed and the expenses consequent upon the war at its termination would total \$1,000,000,000, which would make the per capita share amount to \$20.

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Board of Health Notice.

The attention of Physicians, Householders and others is called to the following sections of the Board of Health Act and rules of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of New Brunswick: 37 Whenever any house owner shall know that any person within his family has smallpox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health he shall give notice thereof to the Health Officers of the Local Board of Health for the Municipality, City or town in which he resides.

38 Whenever any Physician shall know that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with smallpox or other disease dangerous to the public health, such Physician shall immediately give notice thereof to the Local Board of Health or the Health Officers of the Municipality in which the diseased person may be.

39 Whenever any Physician shall know any pupil attending any public school is infected with diphtheria or other infectious disease dangerous to the public health, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Principal of the school at which the pupil is attending and also to the Local Board of Health or the Health Officers of the place in which such pupil may be.

40 Any person or persons, Physician or Physicians to whom the three preceding Sections shall apply, who shall refuse or neglect to give the notice by such Sections required to be given by him or them respectively, shall be subject to the penalty provided by the fifty-fourth Section of this Act, and the said Section and the subsequent Sections thereof shall apply to any prosecution under the three preceding Sections.

41 In case the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises neglects or refuses to obey the orders given by such Health Officers in pursuance of such regulations, such Health Officers may call to their assistance all constables, peace officers, and such other persons as they think fit, and may enter into such dwelling or premises and execute the same or cause to be executed therein such regulations, and remove therefrom and destroy whatsoever in pursuance of such regulations it is necessary to remove or destroy for the preservation of the public health.

RULE IV.—Any householder in whose house there shall occur a case of smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever or measles, shall immediately notify the Board of Health of that district of the same.

RULE V.—When a Physician knows or suspects that any person to whom he has been called is sick of, or has died of, any of the diseases named in Rule 4, he shall immediately notify the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE VI.—Whenever a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever or smallpox exists in any house or dwelling, a notice or placard shall be posted on or near the door of such house, stating that such disease exists therein, and no person shall remove such notice or placard without the authority of the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE VII.—A rigid quarantine shall be put upon any person sick of the diseases named in Rule 4 for a period of at least three weeks or until the Local Board of Health shall permit the quarantine to be removed. During this period all persons not necessarily in attendance there shall be excluded from the patient's room.

RULE VIII.—Whenever the existence of any contagious disease in a house or in any public institution has been ascertained, or if there is reason to believe that one of the inmates is suffering from any contagious disease, no occupant of such house or public institution shall change his residence without the consent of the Local Board of Health of that district.

RULE IX.—In case of removal it shall be the duty of the Local Board of Health to prescribe the precautions to be taken so that the said removal may be effected without danger of spreading the contagion.

RULE X.—Any person affected with a contagious disease shall not be allowed to leave any health district before the Local Board of such health district has notified the Local Board of the district into which such person is to be removed.

Do You Want to Fit Yourself out with A Nobby Wagon, or A Set of Harness or other Seasonable Article? IF SO GO TO George Hildebrand, Cunard St. Chatham, N. B.

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RULE XI.—No person suffering from or infected with smallpox or any other infectious disease, or any member or inmate of any household where any contagious disease exists, shall wilfully expose himself without proper precaution against spreading the said disease in any street, public conveyance or in any public place or in any congregation of people.

RULE XII.—Rooms with their furniture in which there has existed a case of either of the diseases named in Rule 4, shall be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur before reoccupation.

RULE XIII.—Hereafter there shall not be a public or church funeral held within any health district, of any person who shall have died of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhus fever or cholera. The body shall be interred within twenty-four hours or as soon thereafter as possible. The body shall be immediately after death be disinfected and shall be enclosed in a metallic or other tight burial case which shall be strictly private and in no case shall children be allowed to attend thereat. The body shall not be brought into any church but must be conveyed directly from the place of death to the place of burial and in the removal thereof for burial a hearse or open vehicle only shall be used.

RULE XIV.—Any conveyance that has been used to carry any person suffering from any of the diseases named in Rule 4, shall be immediately disinfected before further use is made of it; and no conductor, owner or proprietor of any public conveyance shall knowingly carry such person without an order from the Local Board of Health.

RULE XV.—No person shall give or sell any articles, merchandise, products, milk, bread, provisions, etc., if such are coming from a house in which any of the diseases named in Rule 4 exists.

RULE XVI.—Every person shall permit his residence to be disinfected by the Local Board of Health or by any person directed so to do by the Local Board of Health.

RULE XVII.—No person shall oppose any visit made by the Local Board of Health, or any agent of the Local Board of Health at reasonable times during the day, under the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health.

Any physicians or other persons who do not comply with the above regulations will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By order of the Board of Health. R. L. MALBY, Chairman. Board of Health Dist. No. 23, County of Northumberland.

Telephone No. 26, Newcastle. Newcastle, Sept. 28, 1904.