MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

THE GREEN DUCK.

It Is a New and Profitable Development of the Poultry Trade. The green duck is an innovation o recent years-that is, it has arrived in quantities quite recently. It has been considered a delicacy for a great many years, but the trouble of moducing it was so great that it never made its appearance until within a very short time, excepting as it graced the table of the epicure, says an exchange. As an arti-ele of diet, if provided by a competent chef at a hostelry worthy of its name. it will resemble the famous and fast disappearing canvasback duck, not that it has any gastronomic features in common with the scion of the duck family, but the prices are about the same for a dinner with either as one of the principal ingredients, with a small cold bottle accompaniment.

The cognomen "green" duck is not bestowed upon the fowl because it has any resemblance to one of the prismatic colors, nor for any likeness to the green spple because it is unripe, but for the reason that it is not matured or seasoned, excepting with toothsome spices and savory filling matter. The green duck is a duckling about 8 weeks old, or, rather, a duckling that will weigh about four pounds. Some ducklings that those faroff lands. We send missionare 8 weeks old would be very green, while other ducks that would weigh four pounds might be unreasonably high, so the requirements of a green duck are that it shall not be over 2 months old, not less than 4 pounds in weight, and that it shall never have ducked in the water. The production of green ducks is a new but thriving industry. The introduction of artificial incubation made the industry profitable, for under the old system of raising ducks by nature it was expensive to produce green ducks. The turning of them out by the thousand made it profitable, and now the demand for them in the New York and Boston markets exceeds the supply. Poultry men with advanced ideas have made this department a specialty, and now there are several firms that raise these greenies almost exclusively and in immense numbers.

White Wyandottes.

"it makes him tired." But, I repeat, it shows lamentable ignorance among those who we would suppose should know at least something of the charac-

teristics of these denizens of the loft. If pigeon breeding was more general and the same pains taken with them that is given to cage birds, the dovecot would soon become as necessary to every country house as the flowers that bloom in the dooryard, and these we all know

three times per day. It is not necessary to coop them. The full feeding causes them to rest and sun themselves. Dough is not much used for fattening in Rhode Island. One grower who gives it every morning and whole corn at night mixes condition powder with the dough and finds the latter causes them to eat more and gain faster.

of Venice. The old Romans were great lovers of fancy pigeons, and Pliny says of his countrymen: "Many are mad with the love of them. They build towers on the tops of their roofs and will relate the high breeding and ancestry of each." So that we see from this that pedigree breeding is no modern idea, and as to the madness of our modern fanciers, when a man pays \$250 and \$300 for a pair of pigeons those not interested might well think him mad. People of oriental countries have from time immemorial been fanciers, and some of quality. our choicest varieties-in fact. I may say most of them-had their origin in aries to them to teach them our re-

are only kept alive and brought to per-

fection by constant care. It is said that

in Arabia every mud hut has its accom-

modations for pigeons. In Russia they

are well known and regarded as sacred,

and every one has heard of the pigeons

ligion. They might send missionaries to us to teach us of the pleasure to be derived from originating new varieties of pigeons and in perfecting those we already know. Poultry For Market. Sending poultry alive to market when

fatted is now generally condemned, and this view is supported by an English writer of nearly 100 years ago. "There is not any particular breed of poultry should be hung up until all animal heat in this county. Geese are reared on the | has left them before they are put tocommons and sold to the farmers, who gether for delivery or packed for shipfatten them in their stubbles, and with | ment, or they may become discolored. grain afterward. Some farmers rear large quantities of turkeys, particularly within the Honor of Clun, though I know of no local circumstances that influence their doing so. These turkeys are bought up by persons who drive them to Birmingham and other large towns. The markets of the county are

well supplied with turkeys, geese, fowls the eggs are collected. The White Wyandottes have perhaps and ducks. It is to be lamented that A Good All Around Bird. as many admirers as any other standard | they are generally carried alive to mar-The Asiatics, the Brahmas and Cobreed except the Barred Plymouth Rocks. Their qualities as an all round utility fowl very closely approach those of the Rocks. The standard require-ments as to weight are one pound less on adults than are called for in the Plymonth Rocks—namely 814 pounds Plymouth Rocks—namely, 8½ pounds for cocks and 6½ pounds for hens. They have two marked advantages over their needless pain. The higglers who bring poultry to London carry it thither



popular American cousins - namely, they have a more compact and round body, especially being fuller on the breast, and they have a close rose comb seldom damaged by frost.

eldom damaged by frost. Old henologists claim that it is the long bodied hen that is the best producer of erge and that the bread with the tell of eggs and that the breed with the tall comb and long headgear appendages produces the most eggs, but the Wyan-dottes, both White and Silver, seem to be exceptions to this rule, as it has been attested time and again that the Wyandottes are among our heaviest egg producers.

Young breeders of White Wyandottes should aim to secure pure white plumage and bright yellow legs. Any feathering on the shanks is to be avoided as a serious disqualification, likewise white in ear lobes, single combs or comb

falling to one side. The White Wyandottes are the partic-ular favorites of those who produce broilers, as they are plump and well feathered at an early age and, being pure white, are free from objection from a pinfeather point of view. No one who breeds White Wyandottes and pushes them vigorously is making a mistake. — National Stockman.

The Vermin Plague.

When a poultry house is found to be badly infested with poultry mites or other vermin, the first measure is to cxclude all the chickens, forcing them to roost in the open air if possible and placing large quantities of air slaked lime and sulphur in the dust in which they wallow. This will soon rid the hens of any mites that may have remained on them and will also clean them of any other lice to which they are subject.

To clean the chicken house, first drench the floor and roosts with kerosens emulsion. Use nearly full strength. In a few hours after this has been applied scrape the roosts, turn out and burn all the straw in the nests and have the floor thoroughly cleaned. Fol-low this with a coat of whitewash in which a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a gallon of the wash has been mingled, applying thickly to walls, ceiling, floor and nests. This will destroy all vermin and disease germs of every sort. Every poultry house should be thus thoroughly most severe and pelting storms of mid-winter. We have seen them roost high on the apple trees during a fierce north-easter, with the snow and ice collecting about them, apparently unconcerned purified once or twice a year. In the about shelter or protection. meantime the droppings should be scraped up and removed every week or two and air slaked lime be thrown in in such quantity as to fill every crack and corner with the pungent dust. It is a good plan also to kerosene the roosts occasionally. By this means only can poultry houses be kept perfectly clean and comfortable, not only for the fowls, but for the caretaker as well.

prepare their geese in the same manner,

obedience to duty when it is considered that the commodity may be carried more conveniently to market when dead and that there is an extra gain by the feathers."

A Modest Estimate.

A well known poultry man says he considers 90 eggs a year a good average in a flock. If more attention would be paid to the selection of layers, we could secure a race of good laying fowls. He will molt late in the fall and not be finds that the April hatched pullets give gin laying again until eggs are extra the most eggs in their lifetime. He believes in getting out the pullets early, and for that purpose uses incubators.

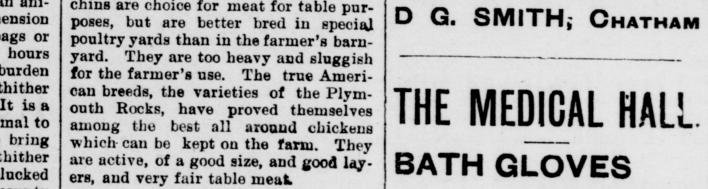
The question was asked him if he thought it advisable to hatch the breeding and laying stock artificially. "I'd go out of the poultry business," he re-plied, "before I'd give up hatching with incubators. First, I would not have the patience to bother with sitting hens, and, second, no man could set and han-

dle enough hens to get out all the pullets we need every year." He thought that 85 pullets from 100 eggs set was a good result. Out of 1,000 eggs he puts in the incubators he generally secures 300 pullets. He rears about 75 per cent of the chicks hatched, and usually half

THE TURKEY.

General Information Mostly Valuable to Those Beginning Their Culture. That lordly and deliberate bird, the turkey, has two marked peculiaritiesnamely, its uncommon tenderness when young and its unqualified hardiness when full grown. Nothing in the poultry yard is so tender, delicate and so

the turkey. It is easily chilled past recovery by cold or storms, and yet when full grown it will endure some of the



cheap in the spring.

THE

Combs of Fowls. It is by closely watching the combs of fowls that the experienced poulterer can decide which are about to go into the molting period, and which therefore will require extra care and feed. It is a decided advantage to have the fowls begin molting early, for such hens will be full feathered in the fall and be

STORY

from five cents to one dollar per cake good fall and winter layers. Such a hen has also begun laying early, so at both JUST ARRIVED ends of the season she furnishes eggs that bring the highest price. The hens

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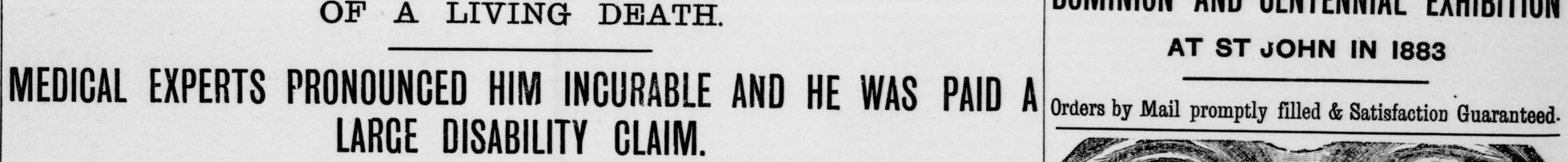
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WHO

easily destroyed when first hatched as The Case Probably the Most Wonderful in the History of Medical Science---Brought from Hopeless, Helpless Inactivity to Health and Strength--- A Reproduction of the Check by which the Disability Claim was Paid.



of these are pullets.

Points About Geese.

Samuel Cushman of Rhode Island, good authority on aquatic fowls, says: "Old geese lay more eggs and are more reliable than young geese. If geese must be purchased, it often saves time to buy young geese rather than to attempt to secure any number of old ones. Young ganders are better for breeding than young geese. Young geese do not lay as many fertile eggs or produce as many goslings the first breeding season as they do the second. If geese are often changed from one place to another, they are apt not to breed well. and, the other conditions being equal, they breed better the third season they are in a locality than the second." LUVE OF PIGEONS.

Plesare and Information Derived From Their Culture and Study.

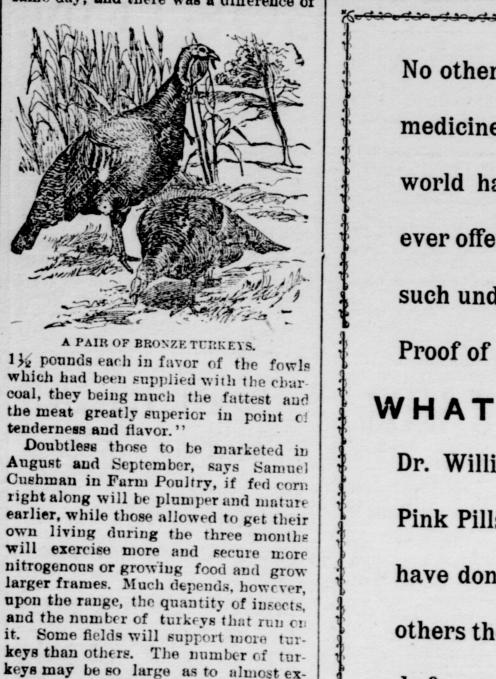
According to the extent of our population the proportion that appears to love and enjoy the keeping and breeding of fancy pigeons is very small, says a writer in The Poultry Monthly. This is perhaps owing to the fact that we are such a practical people and want to see money returns in all our investments. And every one who indulges in this luxury knows that the cash returns for the money invested and the time and care devoted to such an amusement does not cover the expense. If every pigeon raised was worth its weight in gold, the breeders would be like the leaves of the forest, or, to quote an old slang phrase, "the woods would be full of them."

With all their attractiveness and beauty, it would seem as if every country home at least should have its place for pigeons, and no doubt if the pleasure derived from watching and caring for them was understood it would be a recreation more generally indulged in. But the ignorance displayed concerning the habits, beauties and lovable qualities of these choicest of pets is astonishing and lamentable. Nowhere is it more frequently made apparent than at our fall shows. The judge, in the performance of his duties, is called upon to answer the most absurd questions and listen to most amusing comments, such as "What makes that bird blow his breast out like that? I should not think he could see to eat. Does it make him fly any better?" and "Oh, John, just come here and see this pigeon-how mad he is! He raises the feathers upon his neck just like a cat," and, "Do those birds with the big tails have to carry them that way all the time? I should think it would make them tired." These are The growers must use some judgment has to hear, and, to quote more slang,

The rearing of turkeys seems to be almost one of the duties of our farm housewives, for the turkey is a part of our rural and domestic economy. No farmyard seems complete without having therein a few turkeys commingling with other fowls, for they, next to the common fowl, are the most useful and valuable of our domestic birds. Still, to rear them successfully requires patience as well as great care in the management of their young.

The egg and hatching season is now past, but a few words concerning the fattening of turkeys will be timely. A writer in one of the Pennsylvania papers says:

"I have recently made an experiment and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical upon the subject. Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others c the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food-mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of



ANADIAN MUTUAL LIFE Issociation. TORONTO, Amie 16 1892. THE DOMINION BANK. Pay to Sessers Willow & Grans Barristus or order -Dollars Countersigned. Jayment of disability Claim inffree policy 173 Reuten Files. W. Aubul Per. fran Treasurer.

From the Meaford, Ont, Monitor. two years after his sickness bagan. For the rest of my body. Perhaps you have ob. adde de de de la About two years ago the Monitor pro- three years more he lingered in the con- served that I have now even ceased to use a cured an interview with Mr. Reuben Petch, dition aboved noted, atterly helpless, and a cane, and can get about my business perof Griersville, in order to ascertain from his burden to himself and friends. He was fectly well. You may say there is absolute-No other own lips if the reports were well founded then advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink ly no doubt as to my cure being permanent. that he attributed his most astonishing re- Pills. He did not hope that they would Indeed I am in even better health than when medicine in the turn to health to the use of Dr. Williams' help him, but in his sid condition he was I gave you the first interview." Pink Pills for Pale People. The result of prepared to grasp at anything that afforded "Do you still attribute your cure to the the interview was published in the Monitor the prospect of even a slight relief. The use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pilis?" asked the world has under the date of Jan. 17th, 1896. Mr. first change noted in his condition after he Monitor. Petch's case was certainly one of the most began the use of the pills was a disposition "Unquestionably I do," was the reply. extraordinary in the annals of medicine in to sweat freely. Then life began to return "Doctors had failed, as had also the numerever offered Canada-if not in the world. He had been to his hitherto dead body, and from that ous remedies recommended by my friends. ill for five years and in that time he con- time on his progress towards rocovery and Nothing I took had the slightest effect upon sulted no less than six of the best physicians activity was steady and certain. such undoubted he could find, but none could give him the The publication of the interview, contain- Pink Pills. To this wonderful medicine I least relief. His limbs and body were puff- ing the facts above noted, created unusual owe my release from a living death. ed and bloated to such an extent that he interest, not only in this section, but have since recommended Dr. Williams' Proof of merit. could not get his clothes on, and for two throughout Canada. That a man, whose Pink Pills to many of my friends, and the years he had not dressed. He had lost the limbs and body were all but dead, who had verdict is in their favor. I shall always use of his limbs entirely. His flesh seemed been examined by medical experts, and bless the day I was induced to take them." to be dead, and pins could be stuck into pronounced incurable and on the strength The above are the chief statements made various parts of his body without being felt of their report was paid a large disability by Mr. Petch in this latest interview, and or creating the slighest sensation. He could claim, should afterwards be cured by Dr. the Monitor may remark, from a long ac-Dr. Williams' not move about and if he attempted to get Williams' Pink Pills, was looked upon as a quaintance with him, that we consider his up would fall and would have to be lifted up. marvel. Many were skeptical; not as to statements absolutely true and reliable. He He was unable to open his mouth sufficient- the cure-for the fact that he was actively has no interest to serve other than a desire **Pink Pills** ly to take solid food, and had to be fed with going about proved this-but they did not to recommend the medicine that has done so a spoon like a child. The doctors said his believe it would prove permanent. In view much for him, and we feel sure that if any trouble was spinal sclerosis, and that he of the doubts then expressed, the Monitor sufferer will write Mr. Petch, enclosing a have done for could not possibly get better. He was in determined to watch the case closely, and stamp for reply, he will endorse all the fact nothing more or less than an animated now, nearly two years after the cure was statements made above. We may further others they will corpse, so helpless was he. He was a first published, has again interviewed Mr. add that Mr. Petch's remarkable recovery

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FOR CHATH. (read down) MIXED EXPRE	SS EXPRES	S MIXED	GOING	NORT	E .
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lv 8.00 a m		7 10 2 6 50 0 am 6 30 a m FOR BLR'VLE ar 5 00 p m lv 4.15 "	Ar. Chatham Junction, Lv. " Nelson Ar. Chatham	SOUT: Express. 3.25 a. m. 3.45 4.05 " 4.20 " 4.40 5.00 "	EL. MIXED 10.10 a. m 10.30 " 10.50 " 10.55 " 11.10 " 11.30 p.m

do for you, if terminate in two or three seasons the insects upon which they feed. Turkeys that have been fattened soon given a fair trial. grow thin if not killed when "fit" and

member of the Canadian Mutual Life Association, and was under their rules en-titled to disability increase and mode of the postion to say most emphatically that this titled to disability increase and mode of the postion to say most emphatically that the seems reasonable to infer that, they will do claim for it. Two doctors, on behalf of Oa being again questioned, Mr. Petch for others what they have done for him-Express Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Sunday. Express trains run Sunday mornings the association, were sent to examine him, and they pronounced him incurable and permanently disabled, and in accordance hard and without sensation. You could with their report he was paid a disability pierce them with a pin and I would not feel disability claim was paid and is given in and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley. insurance of \$1,650,00. This was about it, and what is true of my hands is true of further corroboration of his statements. THOS. HOBEN, Supt. ALEX. GIBSON, Gen'l Manager

me until I began the use of Dr. Williams'