

The Daily Herald.

VOL. VIII.

FREDERICTON, N. B., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1903.

NO. 262

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Something About the Illustration Poultry Stations.

THEIR LOCATION IN CANADA AND THE VARIOUS KINDS.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Nov. 12.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has in operation in Canada three poultry breeding stations, three chicken rearing stations and ten chicken fattening stations, sixteen in all.

The poultry breeding stations are located at Holmesville and Bowmanville, Ont., and Bondville, Que. At each of these stations a modern poultry house is erected and about 125 utility type Barred Plymouth Rock pullets are kept. At Holmesville and Bowmanville double poultry houses are built. These houses are 80 feet long and 16 feet wide and contain ten breeding pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks. The roosting quarters are separated from the exercising pens and are planned to withstand the cold; the fowls are kept warm at night. The single poultry house is erected at Bondville, Que., and is 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. During cold nights the roosting quarters are closed by a cheap, burlap covered frame. (The fowls are kept warm at night. On account of the cold winter weather throughout Canada a warm roosting pen should be built in every single poultry house.

It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to develop the utility type strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and to distribute them to the farmers at a minimal price. Last year about 800 Barred Plymouth Rocks were sold to the farmers. The demand for Plymouth Rocks has greatly increased this year.

The poultry breeding stations are equipped with incubators, brooders, and movable houses. One incubator will generally hatch as many chickens as 20 sitting hens. The most satisfactory method of rearing 200 or more chickens a year is with these movable houses and indoor brooders. The house and brooder are cheap in construction and can be built at home. It is profitable for almost every farmer in a large city to raise and fatten from 200 to 500 chickens a year.

The chicken rearing stations are operated at Chicoutimi, Que., Andover, N. B. and Vernon River Bridge, P. E. I. They carry on the same work as the poultry breeding stations except that the eggs for hatching are brought from farmers who possess good flocks of Barred Plymouth Rocks. There are no specially selected Plymouth Rock pullets at these stations.

The chicken fattening stations are located at Sandwich, Ont.; Stanford, Que.; Rogersville, N. B.; East Amherst and North East Margaree, N. S.; Alberton, Glenferris, Montague Bridge, Mount Stewart and Eldon, P. E. I. These illustration stations purchase chickens from the farmers for fattening. The stations have an equipment of fattening crates, shaping boards, etc. The chickens are fattened for 24 days in the crates and at the completion of that time are starved 36 hours, killed by dislocation of the neck, pressed into a square shape and packed into boxes.

This year it is the intention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to sell fatted farmers' chickens on all the principal Canadian markets and to show the consumers the improved quality of crate fed chickens. Up to the present time no chickens have been exported by the Department to Great Britain. The price received per pound is from 10 to 13 cents, plucked weight. This course will be pursued so that farmers in any part of Canada fattening their chickens can sell them to dealers who recognize the value of fatted chickens and pay an increased price per pound for them.

It would be to the advantage of the farmers living near the fattening stations to visit the stations and learn the modern methods of killing, plucking and shaping chickens. The men in charge of the stations will give information regarding the disposal of the fatted chickens.

ILLUSTRATION CHICKEN FATTENING.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture carried on illustration chicken fattening work for three years at Ren-

frew, Ont. When the work commenced, Mr. John Frood, the operator of the station, was requested to interest the farmers about Renfrew in chicken fattening and to inform them of the high prices paid for fatted chickens in Montreal. Mr. Frood loaned two farmers the fattening crates and showed them how to feed their chickens. These chickens were sold in Montreal at 11 cts. per pound, plucked weight, and one of the farmers wrote the department that he was well pleased with the price he obtained. This year the farmer erected a poultry house costing \$200 and is engaging in the business extensively. He speaks very favorably of the fattening work. He has chickens in the fattening crates and is shipping regularly to Montreal. It is learned that the second farmer and three others are also forwarding chickens to Montreal. One of them realized for his shipment 75 cents per chicken, another 65 cents per chicken. Three years ago these farmers' chickens, unfattened, could not have been sold for more than 50 cents per pair. It was then difficult to buy first class chickens. A great number of Leghorns and scrub chickens were raised by the farmers. This year almost every farmer owns a first class flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Since the chicken fattening business is established at Renfrew and promises to develop into an important industry, the department of agriculture decided not to operate the station another year. The work will be transferred elsewhere. The Renfrew poultry business received a great impetus on account of the operation of the illustration fattening station, the farmers are pleased with the increased returns received from their fatted chickens, and are in a good way to realize a substantial poultry revenue. What has been accomplished in Renfrew can be repeated in other parts of Canada.

CATARRH, PNEUMONIA, CONSUMPTION

Death's fateful trinity, they are called. Catarrh is the first stage, pneumonia often follows, and consumption finally exacts the full penalty. This can all be averted by using healing, balsamic Catarrh-zone, an antiseptic that penetrates the remotest air cells of the lungs. Catarrh-zone reaches the entire mucous surface of the throat and breathing apparatus; it carries health wherever it goes, brings instant relief and is absolutely certain to cure. Don't delay, get Catarrh-zone to-day. It means health, certain cure. Two months' treatment \$1.00, trial 25c. Catarrh-zone is guaranteed.

An investigation of the Obi and Yenesei rivers, made under the auspices of the Russian government, has revealed the fact that these streams are navigable by seamers for a distance of 1,000 miles from their mouths.

Spent Over \$2,000 Doctoring.

Mr. Joseph Pominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over \$2,000 with the best doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so, and is a well man today. For sale by all druggists.

The College of Confucius, the old University of China, has for 3,000 years, borne the name of Kwotsekie. Its main building, the finest temple of Confucius in China, has 300 columns in its court, on which are engraved the names of 60,000 graduates.

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond that simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgment are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. No one can be well balanced in mind and body whose blood is impure. No one can have a wholesome and pure life unless the blood is pure. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes a daily happiness.

Free.—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray expense of mailing, and send 31 one-cent stamps for customs paper cover, or 50 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A DUKE'S HOME.

Floors Castle Awaiting the Duke of Roxburghe's Bride.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ANCESTRY OF MISS GOELET.

Who Has Become Duchess of Roxburghe.

Floors Castle, which, like Blenheim Palace and Kimbolton Castle, is to have an American born duchess for its chateau in the person of Miss May Goelet, whose marriage to the Duke of Roxburghe took place at New York last Wednesday, was built for the first duke in 1718 by Sir John Vanbrugh, the same architect who designed Blenheim, but was subjected to an extensive reconstruction some fifty years ago by Playfair, of Edinburgh, who transformed it into the stately and splendid Tudor edifice of today. It is situated on a terraced lawn on the north bank of the Tweed, on the site of the old Roxburgh Castle which figured so conspicuously in the early history of Scotland, and which was for many years the residence of the kings of Scotland. There are only a few fragments of the old structure now remaining; and the remnants of the moat, which, filled with water from the Tevoit, formed part of its defence, have now been converted into a garden.

The old castle was the stronghold of the princes of Northumbria before Earl David became King of Scotland. Long after Northumbria had been severed from Scotland the castle continued to be the principal royal residence. In fact, it was the seat of Alexander III. and courts, councils and even parliaments were held within its walls, which likewise contained the royal mint.

Subsequently, in the possession of the Kers, it sometimes became the headquarters of foes to the crown, and a gnarled holly tree marks the place where King James II. of Scotland was killed by an arrow while besieging the Castle of Roxburghe, while within thirty feet thereof flourishes the splendid oak planted by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her visit to Roxburghe shortly after her marriage, the Duchess of Roxburghe of that day, grandmother of the present duke, having been the mistress of the robes, lady in waiting and the earliest of the intimate friends of the late Queen. Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor to Floors Castle, which now occupies the site of the old Roxburghe border stronghold, and refers thereto, as well as to dramatic episodes in the history of the houses of Iones and Ker, of which his friend and patron, the bibliophile third Duke of Roxburghe, was the chief, will be found in many of his works.

In view of the role played by the ancestors of the Duke of Roxburghe in the Reformation, it may be considered fitting, says the New York Tribune, that he should take his bride from a family which is of Huguenot origin, and whose forebears were compelled to flee from their French home at Rochelle to Holland to escape the penalties to which they would have otherwise been subjected for refusing to become converts to the Roman Catholic faith.

Seventy years after their migration to Amsterdam they came to this country, Francis Goelet established himself in New York with his son Jacob in 1676. Peter Goelet, born in 1727, may be said to have been the founder of the great Goelet fortune. The firm of Goelet & Cartanue, at the "Sign of the Golden Key," was among the most notable and prosperous of the mercantile houses of New York in those days. Peter Goelet invested most of his profits in real estate, and when he died, in 1790, he was reputed as one of the wealthiest citizens of New York. His son Peter, who inherited nearly all of

his fortune, followed his father's example of investing his accumulations in city real estate, and on his death, having doubled several times over the paternal heritage, bequeathed it thus augmented to his children, Peter, Hannah and Robert.

Peter, who never married, left his real estate equally to his surviving brother, Robert, and his sister, Hannah, wife of Thomas Gerry and mother of Eldridge T. Gerry.

This younger brother, Robert Goelet, was the grandfather of Miss May Goelet, and was born in 1800, married Miss Sarah Ogden in 1839, and died twenty-five years ago. Robert Goelet, who, like King Louis XVI. of France, was an amateur locksmith of extraordinary skill, and had two sons, Robert and Ogden, who are both dead. Robert, the elder of the two, married in 1879 Miss Harriet Louise Warren of this city, who survives him, as does also his son, Robert Walton Goelet, the daughter, Beatrice Goelet, having died in New York about two years ago. Ogden Goelet married in 1877 Miss Mary Wilson, daughter of Richard T. Wilson, and succumbed to a pulmonary affection at Cooves six years ago, leaving his fortune to his widow and his two children, Robert Goelet and Miss May Goelet, who has become the Duchess of Roxburghe.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

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Kills to be Humane.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Evelyn W. Murray, owner and occupant of the old Snyder Fralinghuysen farm, on the road from Somerville to South Branch, is disposing of the live stock on the farm by having it put to death, although the stock is in the best of health.

Mrs. Murray is one of the wealthiest women in Somerset county. She is prominent in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and has a horror of having any suffering come to the animals on her farm. Many of the animals have been on the place since she bought it. She does not believe in eating meat and will not allow any of her stock to be sold lest it get into the hands of the butcher. Of late she has been having all the calves born on the place chloroformed immediately after birth, so that they will not become veal.

Last week by Mrs. Murray's direction, Dr. E. R. Voorbees, veterinary, of Somerville, killed four full-grown cows and a bull about three years old, by poison injections which brought about the quickest death possible to them. Mrs. Murray has planned this for about two years. The carcasses of the cattle were brought to this city.

Two dogs were put to death at the same time. Mrs. Murray is preparing for a systematic slaughtering of the rest of her stock, including two fine carriage horses, also an old horse and mule which have been for many years on the farm. She has given up driving and goes about the country in a large automobile.

Dr. Noorhees protested against killing the healthy animals, but did so finally at Mrs. Murray's orders.

William Dunn, who drove from this city to get the carcasses with a bony team of horses, was warned by one of Mrs. Murray's men to blanket them before she saw their emaciated condition. Dunn was warned that he would probably be arrested if Mrs. Murray saw the horses.

Mrs. Murray is said to have other peculiar ideas regarding her farm. Crops are raised, but never harvested, and wither away in the fields, while food for the stock is purchased in large quantities.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS

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GIVEN TO INDIANS.

Remarkable Statement By Former New Brunswicker.

MR. W. F. BEST SAYS HE FOUND WHITE CHILDREN IN THE CARE OF INDIAN FAMILIES.

In a recent number of the Victoria, B. C., Times was published an interview with W. F. Best, a Vancouver man who had just returned from a 200-mile trip up the Skeena, who reported that he found white children of tender age in the keeping of Indian families. These children, he said, have been turned over to northern tribesmen and are being reared under native environment, with all its superstitious and unwholesome influences and in many cases are being unkindly treated by their Indian guardians. The Times continues:

"These children, of whom there are several in the north, have, Mr. Best learns, been taken from orphanage institutions a number having come from Vancouver. One was brought south on the steamer Danube. It is a bright little child of about five years of age. An Indian woman accompanied the youngster, and both were going to New Westminster. There the child was to be taken from the woman and returned probably to the institution from which it was taken when very young. Complaints had been made of the miserable creature who was acting as its guardian. She had been drinking heavily and was giving the child scant nourishment, and altogether improper care. But this case is only one of several which came to the notice of Mr. Best. Probably a more pathetic case was reported from Masset, over on Queen Charlotte Islands. A white child was there given to a family of natives at a time when they had no children of their own. At first much fuss was made over the little one. The natives lavished a great deal of kindness on it, but after a while Indian children were born in the family and the attention which the tiny white stranger received grew gradually less until now the child is reported to be severely ill treated. Mr. Best says that there are three white children in the care of Indians at Esquaton. They were given them, it is understood, through the medium of an Indian missionary, and astonishment has been expressed that so little interest has been manifested in the welfare of the little ones."

Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, who spent fourteen years in Vancouver, and during that time travelled extensively in British Columbia and knows conditions there probably as well as any one in Toronto, when shown the clipping from The Times said he was pretty certain that Mr. Best had been mistaken. "I never heard of such a thing while I was in British Columbia," said he, "and I may say that I know the two children's societies, the Alexandra Orphanage and the Children's Aid, thoroughly, and would not hesitate in saying that I do not believe the story in the slightest particular. As for missionaries giving white children to the Indians, the idea is preposterous."

Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, Secretary of the Presbyterian Mission Board, also said he did not think there could possibly be any truth in the story. "I have travelled all through that country," said Dr. Mackay, "and have visited the schools and missions of the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians and I can testify that I never saw or heard of any such thing. The Presbyterian missions especially I know are continually taking charge of Indian children and putting them into their schools."

[Mr. Best is a native of St. John and a son-in-law of the late William Fisher, of Fredericton.]

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