

CHICKEN FATTENING.

A Timely Bulletin from the
Department of Agriculture.

THE BEST RATINGS TO BE USED— THE EQUIPMENT NEEDED.

The following bulletin on the important subject of chicken fattening for market, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should be carefully perused by the farmers of York and Sunbury Counties.

Dept. Agriculture, Com. Branch,
Ottawa, July 14, 1904.

In order to have the chickens plump and well fitted for the market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are three months old. It is not meant by this that chickens cannot be fattened profitably when they are more than three months old. Suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. In selecting chickens for fattening, those should be fattened that have a good constitution, denoted by short strong beak, head wide between the eyes, lively appearance, and that are of medium size and are of a broad square shape with short, straight legs set well apart.

Equipment for Fattening.—In fattening chickens for market, it is advisable to use the fattening crates recommended by the Poultry Division Ottawa. If only a small number of chickens are to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box should become the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed for the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front, and also lengthways of the crate to form a floor. The laths are placed at the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crate. A board should be loosened in the top of the crate to remove the chickens from, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

Fattening Rations.—A satisfactory fattening ration is one that will produce a white-coloured flesh. Ground oats, finely ground or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in yellow-coloured flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness to the flesh that is not desirable. Ground oats, ground buckwheat, ground barley and low grade flour are the most suitable meals for fattening.

Satisfactory Meal Mixtures: (1) Ground oats (coarser hulls removed). (2) Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included.) (3) Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.

(3) Equal parts of ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.

(5) Two parts ground barley, two parts low grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The ground meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim-milk or buttermilk. On the average 10 pounds of meal require from 15 to 17 pounds of sour skim-milk. A small quantity of salt should be added to the mash.

When sufficient skim-milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mash, a quantity of animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of 24 days more or less depending on the conditions of the bird. Before they are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be again sulphured three days before they are killed.

The First Week.—It is necessary to feed the chickens highly the first week they are in the crates. A small quantity of the fattening food should be spread along the troughs, and as this is eaten more food is added, but not as much as the chickens would consume. The food should be given three times a day, and after feeding the troughs should be cleaned and turned over. The chickens should receive fresh water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week while in the crates.

The Second Week.—The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the feed troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

The Last Ten Days.—At the commencement of this period one pound of tallow a day should be added to the mash for every 70 chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased so that at the latter part of the period one pound

of tallow is fed to 50 chickens. The chickens should receive the fattening food twice a day.

THE VERDICT OF PUBLIC OPINION

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BACK FROM THE WAR.

English Newspaper Men Tell of Their Experiences.

Victoria, B. C., July 15.—Wm. Kirton, war correspondent for the Central News and London Graphic, a military critic of considerable note, arrived by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's steamship, Empress of India. Asked as to the real reason of the refusal of the Japanese to allow any war correspondent to go to the front, Kirton declared with great emphasis that the sole reason was the fact that a number of irresponsible and sensational American newspaper reporters, who knew nothing about war or the duties of a war correspondent, had been sent out by individual American newspapers, and the Japanese include not only those persons in the ban of prohibition, but also on their account the trained and veteran British war correspondents.

Kirton maintains that is the one solitary reason why Japanese did not permit correspondents to leave Tokio, or, on permitting a few to accompany the latter divisions, effectually muzzled them at the front, so that all their efforts were abortive. He says further that until the American newspapers remove these men there will be no material change in the situation as far as the correspondents are concerned. Kirton says his statement is based on information imparted to him by responsible officials, civil and military.

Kirton, describing the Yalu River fight, which he witnessed, says it was far excellence a Howitzer fight, that the Japanese outclassed the Russians in everything at every point, their combination work being the finest he had ever seen in Kriegspiel. The Russians gave every evidence of being completely stupefied by the movement of the enemy. Blundering contradictory orders led to several disastrous evolutions, which the Japanese used to advantage. In the hand to hand fighting, some of which Kirton saw, the Russians, in spite of their superior physical stature, were no match for the Japanese, who won all these encounters with the steel.

Kirton says E. F. Knight, of The London Morning Post, reported killed by the Russian rifle fire, is alive, but suffering from a sprained ankle, due to a fall of his horse during the Yalu action. This fall led to the report that he had been shot.

J. Sheldon Williams, special war artist of The London Sphere, also returned from Tokio on the Empress.

He declares it is hopeless for correspondents of individual newspapers to remain in Japan to try to get to the front. The only men who are doing the real war reporting are the representatives of the Associated Press of America, who are scattered all over the war front, and doing what Mr. Williams describes as truly splendid work.

It is now understood in Japan that the tactical crisis of the war has been reached. Kuropatkin's decision to fight or fall back will determine the length of the war, and men returning to Yokohama from the front just before the Empress left expressed no doubt that Kuropatkin intended to risk all in a general engagement on a selected battlefield.

Mr. Williams says Oscar K. Davis, of the New York Herald, is returning from Tokio on the next steamer. Other well known correspondents are preparing to leave. Major Gen. Sir A. B. Tulloch, commanding the British forces in China, was a passenger on the Empress, bound for England.

THE MAN WHO WORKS HARD.

Persistence and will-power he must have, but whether he has strength and vigor is another consideration. Hard working men usually have irritable nerves and should fortify their systems with a course of Ferrozone, a tonic that rebuilds and revitalizes beyond all telling.

It's just wonderful the strength that Ferrozone imparts to broken-down men. It forms new blood, supplies the system with abundant nourishment, and where formerly there were tiredness and lassitude Ferrozone established a reserve of energy and vim. Try Ferrozone,—price 50c, per. box.

CHAMBERLAIN THE MAN.

Reconstructed Council of the Party Elects Him President.

London, July 16.—Joseph Chamberlain was elected president, and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne vice-presidents of the newly reconstructed Liberal Unionist Council at a meeting in London today, which was attended by nearly 1,800 delegates from all parts of the kingdom.

A resolution was passed in favor of a complete reform of the British fiscal system, approving the Premier's demand for increased powers, to deal with hostile tariffs and "dumping," and expressing sympathy with the proposals for preferential arrangements between the colonies and the motherland.

The resolution was adopted with practical unanimity, and Mr. Chamberlain, who presided, pointed out that it must fairly represent the views of the Liberal Unionists, as no fewer than 278 separate associations were represented at the meeting.

Mr. Chamberlain presided over and delivered a speech at an immense meeting in Albert Hall tonight under the auspices of the Liberal Unionist Council.

The vast building was crowded in every part, and was decorated with sentences from Mr. Chamberlain's previous speeches. On the platform were Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Selborne, and a large number of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and colonial representatives.

In beginning his speech Mr. Chamberlain, who received a tremendous ovation, said that the object of the Liberal Unionist Council was primarily the maintenance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland under the control of one supreme parliament. There was nothing in the present circumstances to justify the relaxation of vigilance in this direction.

After discussing at length the fiscal question on practically the same lines as in his former speeches, Mr. Chamberlain returned to the Irish question and said that the Council was impressing upon the government the necessity of reform in Irish electoral representation. The leader of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons controlled some eighty votes which were swung from side to side without regard to the merits of the case under discussion and with the avowed object of making the British government impossible and coercing the British parliament to give the Nationalist leader what he wanted.

Mr. Chamberlain asked why should Parliament play into the hands of John Redmond by giving him power to which he was not justly entitled.

Lord Tennyson moved a vote of confidence in the government and the approval of its fiscal policy, which was unanimously carried.

Lord Lansdowne briefly acknowledged the resolution, and said it would greatly strengthen the hands of Premier Balfour.

The part taken by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne in the new Unionist organization, which The Evening Standard calls the "Annex Tariff Reform League," evokes much interest. The Evening Standard considers that the fact that the "two principal members of Mr. Balfour's cabinet have become vice-presidents of an active electioneering association, of which Mr. Chamberlain is chief," raises a grave constitutional question.

It is said that the opposition intends to raise the question in the House of Commons, and invite Mr. Balfour to explain how two members of his cabinet come to be supporting a policy so different from that enunciated by the Premier himself.

Thoughtful.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler relates the following amusing incident that took place during the night of the El Caney affair.

Gen. Lawton's division was marching back to El Paso, there to take up a new position in the morning. The general, in company with Major Creighton Webb, inspector-general of his staff, was standing at the edge of the road, watching his troops file past. Just as dawn was breaking the colored troops came in sight. They gave evidence of being dead tired, but were nevertheless full of "ginger."

Gen. Lawton's attention was attracted to a certain corporal of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a great six-foot negro, who, in addition to a couple of guns and two cartridge belts loaded full, was carrying a dog. The soldier to whom the other gun belonged was limping alongside his comrade.

The general halted his men. Here, corporal, he said to the six-foot man, did not you march all last night.

Yes, sir, responded the negro, saluting. And fought all day.

Yes, sir.

You have, besides, been marching since ten o'clock last night.

Yes, sir.

Then, said Lawton, why on earth are you carrying that dog.

Well, general, replied the negro, showing his white teeth in a broad grin, the dog's tired.

Nature "makes all things beautiful in their time." Every one of life's seasons, when life moves on Nature's lines, has its own charm and beauty. Many women dread that period when they must experience change of life. They fear that face and form may suffer by the change, and that they may fail to please those whom they love. The value of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription in this crisis of woman's life lies in the fact that it assists Nature. Its use preserves the balance and buoyancy of the mind and sustains the physical powers. Many women have expressed their gratitude for the help and comfort given by "Favorite Prescription" in this trying period. Its benefits are not passing but permanent and conduce to mental happiness as well as physical strength.

Lower Hainville.

Special Correspondence to the Herald.

July 14.—The rain yesterday helped the growth of grass and crops in general.

Millie Jewett, Zona Elliott, and Mrs. E. N. Reynolds went to Woodstock the 12th and enjoyed themselves and the sights.

Mrs. Emma Jewett has gone to Woodstock to spend the summer with her brother, James Brewer.

Mrs. John Foes of Millinocket, who has been here on a visit to his parents, is about returning home.

Beverly Elliott of Ramford is here on a visit at the old homestead.

Mr. Charles Slocum of Millinocket arrived here Tuesday to spend the summer with his daughter Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Mrs. McClary of Carleton County paid us a flying visit and returned home last night. We were glad to see her once more.

Our busy merchant E. N. Reynolds has gone to St. John to make purchases and transact business for the firm of Reynolds & Brewer.

Mr. Arthur Chute and wife have returned home from a visit to Mrs. Walter Allen's Keswick Ridge.

Mrs. Greta Haines has a birthday party today. Mr. Robert Haines has put a kitchen and shed on the ell of his house. N. Chute is building a new barn.

John M. Elliott of Ramford Falls, has moved his family here at present occupying Rankine Chute's house.

Pale Weak Women Take New Hope.

There is a Remedy for all Your Troubles. Thousands Have Been Cured. Why Get Back Your Strength and Vigor by Using the Food-Tonic Ferrozone?

Ever since the world began woman has borne more than her share of suffering. Secret troubles undermine her strength, yet she seldom complains. But because she has suffered in the past is no reason why she should forever be dragged down misery and sleeplessness.

There is a remedy, one that will lift that awful burden and remove the ills from which women suffer. The name of this remedy is Ferrozone, which today is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. New hope has been brought into the life of many a downcast woman, a new era of health has dawned for thousands who have tried and proved the merit of Ferrozone.

There is no girl or woman who can afford to miss the benefit that is sure to come from the regular use of this grand remedy. It acts directly on all the organs and insures functional activity upon which health so largely depends. Your days of weakness and headache, your hours of nervousness and despondency will all depart. Life will hold for you many new joys as it does for everyone that uses Ferrozone regularly.

Your whole body will feel the quickening influence of Ferrozone. The blood will be purified and enriched. You will no longer suffer from suppression and interference with the menstrual functions. Ferrozone cures all such ailments and prevents their return.

You may have noticed that a self-made man wears tailor-made clothes.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

PHTHISIS AND CANCER.

Recent Investigations Into Origin of these Scourges.

DISCOVERIES OF PROF. SCHRON OF NAPLES.

On Phthisis of Greater Importance Than Dr. Koch's.

Wide spread attention has been directed to the distinct advances in the investigation of the greatest scourges of humanity, consumption and cancer, which have been chronicled. Thus the discoveries of Prof. Schron of Naples, as the result of sixteen years' study of the microbe of phthisis, are of far greater importance than Dr. Koch's investigation. He has been able to show, by means of 16,000 micro-photographic negatives and other evidences, that phthisis and tuberculosis are two entirely distinct diseases. The well known Koch bacillus is comparatively harmless. The phthisis microbe is in the form of spiral or twisted threads. It is a parasite of enormous volume, rapid extension and unheard of virulence. Prof. Schron demonstrates not only the germ itself, but its development down to the fourth secretive product which is a prism, while that of tuberculosis is a rhomb. It was otherwise discovered by him that it is possible by the detection of the latter in expectoration to diagnose a tubercular disease before the appearance of Koch's bacillus. The new phthisis microbe is of a nature heretofore unknown in tuberculosis. It can remain latent for years, and is relatively curable, while phthisis is fatal.

Further study and report of the cancer investigation shows little encouragement beyond the fact that there is no danger of infection. The only practical advice offered as the result of the investigation thus far is that all growths which are even possibly cancerous should be removed by an operation without delay. The removal of the parasite furnishes the only hope of a cure, and every day it is suffered to remain increases the probability of its passage into some other portion of the body.

RACKING PAIN IN THE JOINTS

Also every form of rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica are best cured by Nerviline the quickest relief for muscular pain yet discovered. It's because Nerviline strikes in and penetrates right to the core of the pain that it gives so much unbounded satisfaction. "I caught cold in my shoulders while driving and suffered great pain, writes G. E. Dempsey of Berlin. I used Nerviline freely and was soon quite well. I have found Nerviline an excellent remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia as well as for cold on the chest. I recommend Nerviline highly and wouldn't be without it. Price 25c.

Did Him Good.

A provincial clergyman during his sermon, caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appealed so strongly to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," said William, "I wasn't payin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to hev done; I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and threepence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in nohow."

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightning that I had spent two and threepence for a new horsewhip to give my boy Pim a thunderin' good hidin'." It's wonderful, as you say, sir, what a help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."

Taking it year in and year out the coldest hour of each twenty-four is five o'clock in the morning.