

The Daily Herald.

VOL. X

FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1905

NO. 30

FARMERS' COLUMN.

Something About the Use and Management of Incubators.

BEST MACHINES ARE CHEAPEST—DIRECTIONS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1905.

At this season of the year the incubator question is an important one to the poultryman, says Mr. F. C. Elford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. An inexperienced person or beginner in the poultry business should exercise the same care and judgment in buying an incubator that a farmer should use in selecting an expensive farm implement. In other words, he should take care to buy the best. It is simply wasting money to buy a poor machine, as it can never be depended upon. With a first class machine all the beginner has to do is to learn to run his machine according to the manufacturer's directions. Five or ten minutes, morning and night, will be all the time required to care for the machine, and it can be depended upon to maintain the proper degree of heat and bring the eggs to a successful termination of the hatch if the operator simply follows the instructions and does not interfere with the machine or attempt experiments on his own behalf. He is not likely to know more about the machine than the manufacturer.

To be considered first class an incubator must not only hatch a large percentage of chicks, but those hatched must be large, strong and lively. The test of incubation is not alone in the number hatched, but also in the health, vigor and hardiness of the chicks and their ability to live and thrive. Faulty incubators are responsible for the death of many small chicks. Being poorly hatched, that is, hatched with ten or twenty or thirty per cent. less vitality than they should have, they struggle against heavy odds and die off in large numbers in the brooder. If, by buying a low priced and poorly constructed incubator, a man gets a twenty per cent. lower hatch, or gets twenty per cent. lower vigor in the chicks that do hatch, he has brought the probability of failure in buying that machine.

A large hatch of strong chicks cannot be expected unless the eggs used are from a pen of thrifty, vigorous fowls. If the breeding stock is lacking in vitality the chicks are sure to be weak. The fresher the eggs are, the greater is the vitality of the germs and the more chicks they will hatch. It is not advisable to use for hatching eggs that are more than ten days old, and these should be tested twice during the incubation period. The use of a simple egg tester will enable a man to know what percentage of the eggs are fertile, and thus prevent him blaming the machine when it is not at fault.

The advantages of a really good incubator are not all summed up in the larger hatches and the greater strength and vigor of the chicks. Such a machine renders us independent of the vagaries of the broody hen, and enables us to get chicks when we want them. How much this means a study of market prices reveals. Everyone knows that the price of eggs is very high in the fall and winter, owing to the fact that the hens have not recovered from moulting and the pullets have not yet begun to lay. Obviously then, if we want eggs to sell when prices are high, we should hatch our chickens of the American varieties in April or May, and of the Mediterranean varieties in May; then feed the pullets for growth so they will be mature and laying by November.

The same thing holds good with chickens for market. The greatest profits are made by putting our eggs our broilers and our fatted chickens for the home or export trade upon the market when supplies are scarce and prices highest.

If an incubator is to be purchased, it should be ordered early, as there are apt to be vexatious delays in shipment and delivery and it is always advisable that the operator have an opportunity to run the machine for a few days before the eggs are placed in it, or until the regulation is understood and the temperature of the egg chamber can be maintained at 102½ degrees F. The incubator should be placed in a well ventilated room, preferably one unheated. The chicks developing in the shells require an abundance of fresh air. A bright airy cellar or a well-ventilated room having an even temperature is the best place. The ventilation should be arranged that

there will be outside air entering the room at all times, but without a direct draught blowing on the machine.

Finally, let me repeat the advice to follow implicitly the directions that accompany the machine. Study carefully the instructions regarding the care of the lamp and the control of temperature, the turning, cooling, and testing of the eggs, and all other details. Then, when hatching commences, let the machine alone. It is too late to rectify mistakes in management and interference can only injure the hatch. The chicks should be left in the machine until they are thoroughly dry and should not be fed the first day. When feeding commences be careful to feed sparingly. More small chicks are killed by over-feeding than by under-feeding.

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 such unbounded satisfaction. "I caught cold in my shoulders while driving and suffered great pain," writes U. E. Dempsay 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.

BLUNDERING RUSSIANS.

Two of Their Warships Fired Into Each Other.

London, Feb. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times wires:—A gentleman of my acquaintance, who had the opportunity of ascertaining at first hand a number of facts connected with the Dogger Bank affair, gives me the following interesting particulars:

The Russians thought that the trawlers' green rockets were Japanese signals. As soon as the rockets were observed by the Kamchatka she altered her course and went blundering into the w/e squadron, where she met the Aurora. They signalled each other, but as they were working from two different code books they did not understand each other and the Kamchatka opened fire on the Aurora.

The first shot struck on the starboard bow, killing the first officer and three others. The Aurora returned the fire, but with light deck guns, chiefly or pointers. It was a shot from these guns that killed the captain of the Crane and the man Smith and finally sunk the boat. The firing continued about twenty minutes at a distance well under half a mile, the Kamchatka using her bow guns and pegging away at the Aurora. The fighting tops of both ships were got into action quickly and from these the trawlers were cannonaded. Wherever the searchlight showed a trawler they fired at it.

The Aurora received nineteen shells in her middle section fired from the Kamchatka. Altogether eleven men were killed and nineteen wounded on board the Aurora. The dead, with the exception of a priest, were buried at sea somewhere off Goodwin Sands. The other was buried at Vigo, and three men who died later of their wounds were buried at Tangier. The weak point of the case before the commission of inquiry is that there are no officers of the Aurora present. It would be interesting to know what they could say and what they did say at Vigo. There are two of the Aurora's men at St. Petersburg, though one of them is wounded or injured. The fact is the two ships got a night alarm and fired into each other. That was the real origin of the whole incident. Russian officers who realize what actually happened on the Dogger Bank are for obvious reasons loath to admit it.

THE MAN WHO WORKS HARD.

Perseverance 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 is 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 was tiredness and lassitude Ferrozone establishes a reserve of energy and vim. Try Ferrozone,—price 50c. per box.

If the skin is red and oily avoid greasy and rich foods.

FOOTBALL A FIGHT.

Says President Eliott of Harvard University.

STRONG PREY ON THE WEAK.

Conditions Governing the Sport Described as Hateful.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 3.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, in his annual report, which will be published tomorrow, comes out with an attack on football which is all the more bitter for the certain effect it will have on the game and the opposition which the report has met from time to time.

Football, according to Dr. Eliot, is a fight, and its strategy and ethics are those of war. The game, he says, is played under established and recognized rules, but the uniform enforcement of these rules is impossible and violations of them are in many respects highly profitable towards victory. Thus, coaching from the side lines, off-side play, holding and kicking and by heavy blows on the head and particularly about eyes, nose, and jaw are unquestionably profitable towards victory; and no means have been found of preventing these violations of rules by both players and coaches. Some players are never guilty of them, and some are only guilty of them when they lose their tempers, but others are habitually guilty of them.

After characterizing these conditions as "hateful," President Eliot goes on to say that new tricks are always desirable as surprises, and that the weaker man is the legitimate prey of the stronger.

"One should always try," he says sarcastically, "to discover the weakest man in the opponent's line, as, for example, the man most recently injured, and attack him again and again. If a man, by repeated blows on the head and particularly on the jaw, has been visibly dazed he is the man to attack at the next onslaught. If in the last encounter a player has been obviously lamed in leg or arm or shoulder, the brunt of the early attack should fall on him. As a corollary to this principle, it is justifiable for a player who is in good order to pretend that he is seriously hurt in order that he may draw the opponents' attack to the wrong place. These rules of action are all justifiable, and even necessary in the consummate savagery called war, in which the immediate object is to kill and disable as many of the enemy as possible. To surprise, ambuscade, and deceive the enemy, and invariably to overwhelm a smaller force by a greater one are the expected methods of war. No sport is wholesome in which ungenerous or mean acts which easily escape detection contribute to victory, whether such acts be occasional, accidental or habitual."

The main objection to football, President Eliot believes, lies thus against its moral quality. The state of mutual distrust and hostility between two otherwise friendly colleges is another evil. "This distrust is publicly manifested in humiliating ways, as when a member of the opposing team or an official of the game puts his mouth close to the ear of the trainer who has run out from the side lines to wash the face of a prostrate player. The precautions against trickery, like the armor and padding against hurts, show what the game has come to be."

President Eliot acquits both the public and the average player of any liking for these football evils. "The respectable people," he says, "who attend football games—collegians, graduates and others—do not prefer to witness injuries, violations of rules, quarrels and penalties, and the average player had much rather play fair than foul."

President Eliot concludes his discussion with these words:

"On the question whether or not football victories do, as a matter of fact, contribute to the growth or reputation of a college or university, there are evidently two opinions. But if a college or university is primarily a place for training men for honorable, generous and efficient service to the community at large, there ought not to be more than one opinion on the question whether a game, played under the actual conditions of football, and with the barbarous ethics of warfare, can be of a useful element in the training of young men for such high service."

Mazerall Settlement.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)
Feb. 7.—Not seeing anything in your valuable paper from our quiet little settle-

ment, I thought I would send in a few items, to let the readers know that we are still in the land of the living.

The roads are in a fairly good condition considering the weather we have experienced this winter.

Mr. Alex Goodine, who has been under the care of Dr. Weaver for throat trouble, is much improved, we are pleased to say.

Miss Gertrude Mazerall has taken charge of a school in Victoria county this term. We wish her success.

Miss Theresa Goodine, of Hanwell, has charge of our school, there being a small attendance.

Mr. Napoleon St. Thomas is having his house remodelled.

Mr. Aaron Mazerall is engaged hauling wood to the celestial.

Messrs. Gilbert and Lavi Burgoyne are busily engaged hauling wood for their sugar camp.

Mr. Arthur Mazerall, who had to return home on account of ill health, is much improved.

Miss Agnes Mazerall is spending the winter in Fredericton.

Miss Lydia Mazerall is dressmaking in Prince William at present.

Mr. John L. Mazerall is hauling cedar poles for the telegraph line from Fredericton to Prince William.

Mr. George Mazerall is also hauling telephone poles to Fredericton.

Miss Mary Feeney of New Market, is visiting friends in this locality.

Miss Mary Jane Mazerall of Hammondville, is visiting friends here.

Messrs. Fred and William Mazerall have returned from the Maine lumber woods.

SOME FUNNY THINGS

That Were Said at the Tourist Association Meeting Thursday Night.

St. John Times: Mr. Adam Moore of Scotch Lake, York Co., one of the members of the Guides' Association, who was present at Thursday evening's meeting of the Tourist Association, provoked much laughter by his ready replies to questions. He had been asked about the resorts of moose, caribou and deer, and their food, and had also replied to questions about bears, lynx, catamounts and wolves, when Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., enquired:

"Did you ever see a yoho, Mr. Moore?"

"Yes, sir," promptly replied Mr. Moore, "there's lots of them right around here."

There was great laughter which was renewed when Premier Tweedie enquired if Mr. Moore meant to say that the yoho was a native to this region.

The Premier caused another volley of mirth when D. G. Smith alluded to what was termed the "side-winder." Mr. Tweedie said he had got one in the last election in Northumberland.

Mr. W. H. Allen of Penniac, York Co., another of the guides, told very entertainingly of the questions asked him by some Americans such as:

"In what part of Nova Scotia is New Brunswick?" In Chicago they thought the only guides to be found here were Indians. He wasn't sure that all of them were convinced to the contrary when they looked him over, but still he thought some of them were satisfied that a white man might be as good as an Indian—if he behaved himself.

When Mr. Moore asserted that there were no wolves in New Brunswick, Premier Tweedie replied that he had met them often.

"What was the limit?" queried one of the railway men, whereat there was more laughter.

When Mr. Allen said that Americans were hungry for high class literature about this province, the premier observed that Mr. Hazen would no doubt recommend the auditor general's report.

"If that wouldn't satisfy them," promptly rejoined Mr. Hazen, "they would be very hard to please."

SNIFFELING AND SNEEZING COLDS.

Can be stopped in a few minutes and permanently cured in one hour by inhaling fragrant healing Catarrh-ozone. No remedy compares with Catarrh-ozone for cold in the head and nasal catarrh. It soothes and heals the inflamed mucous membranes, prevents sneezing and coughing, clears away the "stuffed up" feeling in the forehead. If you haven't used Catarrh-ozone get it today and try it on your next cold. You'll be surprised at the efficiency of this delightful inhaler treatment which pleases everyone because it cures so quickly. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

THE GENIAL PRICE WEBBER.

The Secret of His Success: He Lives Up to His Word and Hustles.

Moncton Times: The genial Price Webber was in Moncton yesterday with his company and notwithstanding big counter attractions at the rink and elsewhere a large and enthusiastic audience witnessed the production of "The Ocean Waif." Mr. Webber, who is always a favorite in Moncton, has been playing to good business right along and has never been out of the bill and one secret of his success is that he always gives a better show than he promises and keeps hustling all the time. He has had the best business the last year he ever had and that is saying a good deal. Mr. Webber worked on The Times newspaper in Moncton in 1868, but was shrewd enough to see that there was nothing in the newspaper field for a man of talent and got out. It was a lucky move for him. He has been on the road since 1875, playing an average of 300 nights a year and an excellent company. He must be getting along but the years press lightly on his shoulders and he is as gay and as spry as ever. In his prosperity he has the reputation of never refusing to do a good turn for his less fortunate brothers in the profession and he is universally liked. May he live long and continue to prosper.

From Moncton Mr. Webber's company goes to Rexton, Richibucto, Newcastle, Bathurst and Coatham, thence to Fredericton Feb. 22 and 23.

MEDICINES LOADED WITH ALCOHOL.

Think of it! The Danger You Run—Drink Habit is Easily Acquired, but Hard to Cure.

Careful analysis shows that many so-called tonics contain little else but whiskey—the rankest, poorest kind of whiskey.

You may unconsciously be using an alcoholic liquid remedy. Some member of your family may be doing so. Your duty is plain; stop it at once.

The test of a tonic is the permanency of its cures. To become strong, you must build up the blood—alcohol weakens it. You must increase your nerve force—alcohol steadily devours it.

Give up the liquid tonic before you become its slave. The true medicine for the run-down, depressed and nervous is Ferrozone. It is nothing but concentrated cure in tablet form. It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, fills the blood with iron; builds up in nature's way. Never known to fail.

Whether weak from worry, overwork, thin blood or ill-nourished nerves, Ferrozone will quickly make you well. It is safe and harmless, undoubtedly the best tonic and rebuilding medicine made. We recommend you to use Ferrozone if in poor health.

Ferrozone, known as the great food tonic, costs 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co. Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn. U. S. A.

THE VERDICT OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Is with the best article every time. That's why Putnam's Corn Extractor has been in the lead for the last half century. It cures corns painlessly in twenty-four hours and never fails. Use only Putnam's for corns and warts.

WHEN THE WAR IS ENDED

Britain Must not Have an Election on Her Hands.

London, Feb. 2.—W. L. A. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., speaking at the Westminster Conservative Club tonight, said that the Government would remain in office until the Russo-Japanese war was concluded, and predicted the ending of that conflict during the coming summer. He said the Anglo-Japanese alliance was the most prescient act of foreign policy ever achieved by Great Britain, and Premier Balfour was bound by every consideration of honor and patriotism to remain in office during the critical period when the war being closed, other powers might step in and perhaps rob our ally as shamelessly as they robbed Japan before.

With the closing of the war, the speaker said, would come a period of free diplomacy, and it was impossible that the time should find the country in the throes of a general election.