

animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of twenty-four 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 lightly 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 seventy 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.

W. A. CLEMONS.

How to Prepare a Fowl for the Oven.

The best way of killing is by dislocation of the neck. After the feathers have been removed, lay the bird upon its back upon the table, with the feet away from the operator, and make a small cut with the knife in the skin immediately above the hock of each leg; trim the pinions, cutting away the skin on the outside, as this is always the part to burn in cooking; then lay the bird breast downwards, with the legs towards the operator, and make a cut in the skin of the neck, about three inches from the back, and draw the skin backwards until the backbone is seen, and a white mark will be exposed, put the point of the knife in this and cut off the head and neck; now turn the bird round, back on the table, and press the thumb firmly downwards into the orifice between the two sides of the merrymouth, and cut out the crop. Now insert the finger within the carcass of the bird under the breastbone, loosening all the internal organs from the front; turn the fowl round and make a transverse cut just below the "parson's nose," and insert the finger and cut off the tail; next insert the two middle fingers, and hook them over the gizzard and gently draw, when, if the operation has been rightly performed, all the inside will come out at the same time.—[Irish Exchange.

Hot-weather Notes on Chicken Rearing.

A few hints for the young stock now that the weather is becoming hot and dry. Spray the dust bath for the young stock. The dust they stir up is almost as injurious to their lungs as it is to the lice. Many people think that lice kill them in hot, dry weather, but, in reality, if they breathe in much dust it frequently kills quite a number. Also, it is better to omit meat altogether from their diet; they find more insects than is good for them at this time of year. Feed as much dry food as possible, and if milk is to be given to them, mix it in with the mush, as they should have only clean, clear water during the "dog days." Save all your scraps of bread and toast them black. Put a good-sized piece into every drinking cup. It prevents thirst, and is more nourishing than plain water. Never soak bread in hot milk or water, nor boil it with the scraps. It is the cause of a list of ills. Keep your birds growing. While I was in Victoria I was selling laying pullets in June. Again, do not be afraid to use a good poultry spice with the food, and use it in moderation. Because a pinch of it among a dozen will make them lay and keep healthy, it does not follow that a tablespoonful will induce any hen to lay more than an egg a day. Above all, don't tire of your flock because the weather is "so hot." A chick cannot be neglected for one day of its life.

B. C.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

Revolutionists are again active in the Balkans.

Anti-Christian riots have broken out in a district 85 miles west of Chefoo.

Cholera has broken out in Persia, and grave fears are entertained that it may spread to European Russia.

Judge Parker has declared that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency unless it is made clear that he stands for the maintenance of the gold standard.

Two Russian steamers, the St. Petersburg and the Sevastopol, have passed out of the Black Sea, and are on their way to Vladivostok, where they will be utilized as hospital ships.

The Chinese Government has ordered the punishment of the soldiers who caused the death of Louis Etzel, the American newspaper correspondent, and has provided that \$25,000 be paid to the widowed mother of Etzel, who lives in Denver.

A despatch from Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, says that the expedition to the northern portion of Sumatra has met with several encounters with the rebellious Achinese, of whom over 600 have been killed. The Dutch losses in all were 46 killed and wounded.

A most sweeping reform, which will end forever the arbitrary condemnation of political suspects to exile or even death, has been put in force in Russia, by the issuing of an Imperial Decree, which provides that all persons suspected of political crimes shall henceforth be tried in the courts.

Professor Schron, of Naples, after sixteen years study, has been able to prove that phthisis and tuberculosis are two entirely distinct diseases. He describes the microbe of phthisis, which he has succeeded in isolating, as being spiral in form, and exceedingly virulent. His discoveries are looked upon by the medical world as being much more important than those of Koch.

The British advance on Lhasa has begun. Colonel Younghusband has issued a proclamation, announcing that it is the intention of the British Government to secure reparation from the Thibetans for their "overt acts of war," and that any interference with the progress of the party will meet with severe punishment and result in making the terms demanded more severe.

At a meeting in London, on July 14th, which was attended by about 1,800 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was elected President and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne Vice-presidents of the newly-reconstructed Liberal-Unionist Council, Lords Lansdowne and Selborne thus identifying themselves finally as upholders of the Chamberlain policy. 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 proposal for preferential arrangements between the colonies and the motherland.

The announcement of the death at Clarens, Switzerland, on July 14th, of Paul Kruger, has again brought the name of "Oom Paul" to every tongue, and with the announcement comes the recital of the history of a life once full of promise, and not unmarked by courage and ability. Kruger was born in 1825, and in early life made his name famous by his exploits in battles against the Matabele. He arose steadily in the army, until he held the position of Commander-in-Chief, and was then elected President of the South African Republic. His ambition, however, led to those intrigues against the British in 1880 and 1899, which finally brought about his downfall and exile to Europe in 1900. Kruger will be buried in South Africa beside his wife, who died shortly after his departure from the country.

There is a surprising lack of news from the Far East, whence little is reported save the occupation of Yinkow by the Japanese, and the landing of 30,000 Japanese soldiers at Pigeon Bay. The interest this week centers in the fact that the Russian volunteer steamships, Smolensk and St. Petersburg, which recently passed the Dardanelles, are now cruising in the Red Sea, and searching the ships of neutral nations for contraband of war. It is also reported that a guardship, the Chernomoretz, carrying ten guns, passed out of the Black Sea on the 18th of July. The whole circumstance has made a decided sensation in all circles, as upon it may hang the question as to whether Russia has not, by this action, violated the treaty of Paris. Developments are awaited with keenest interest.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton will open the Dominion Fair at Winnipeg, on the 25th.

Active preparations for resuming work are being made at the Sault works.

The Australian Government has abolished the post of commandant of the forces.

Another band of Doukhobors has been reported as on the march from Minitonas, Man.

The Palma Trophy is back at Bisley, and will be held there until a challenge has been sent in.

Some Toronto citizens are agitating for systematic dental examination of the teeth of school children.

At Paris, Ont., July 11th, a herd of seven Jerseys belonging to Mr. Horace Hudson was killed by lightning.

Two Boers, representing three hundred families who contemplate emigrating to Canada, are looking after the land.

Andrew Carnegie has sent a check for \$1,000 to help furnish the Midland and Penetanguishene Hospital, Midland, Ont.

Lou Scholes, the winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, will not be a competitor at the regatta at St. Louis this year.

Mr. John Maclean, B.A., a graduate of Manitoba University, is the successful Manitoban candidate for the Rhodes scholarship.

A large building containing the stores and records of the Mounted Police at Lethbridge, Alta., was destroyed by fire on July 11th.

Other means of saving the crops of Minnesota from the grasshopper pest having been exhausted, the State Legislature has passed a Bill for that purpose.

Keep the roadsides clean by occasional mowings. The weeds that grow on them are not only unsightly, but are a source of contamination to all the farms in the vicinity.

In a collision between the steamships Verex and Athenian, near the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, on July 12th, the Verex was almost cut in two. She was, however, immediately beached, and no lives were lost.

In order to induce the attendance of teachers at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont., a number of scholarships, to the value of \$50 and \$75, will be granted for competition to those teachers who take the three months' course, which begins in September.

Mr. Fred Brown, implement dealer of Durand, Mich., has a daughter who has proved so successful as an implement agent that he has taken her into partnership, and now writes the name of his firm, "Fred Brown & Daughter." This is probably the first time on record in which the word "daughter" has appeared in such a connection.

"The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful, men who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of their mortal life like men facing rough and smooth alike as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb, that 'good times and bad times, and all times pass over.'—Chas. Kingsley.

The annual report of the London Cancer Research fund states that cancer is not, as has been supposed, a product of civilization, but that it pervades the whole civilized and uncivilized world, affecting animals and even fishes, as well as human beings. The report states, moreover, that the prevalence of cancer is not increasing, and that it is not infectious.

The trestle work at Red Sucker Creek, fifty miles east of Schreiber, Ont., was carried away by a cave-in of earth on July 8th. It was 100 feet high and 1,000 feet long. A freight train had just passed over, and a C.P.R. passenger was due in thirty minutes when the cave-in took place. The timely flagging of the passenger, however, saved what might have been a terrible catastrophe.

The construction of the first section of the C.P.R.'s immense irrigating undertaking east of Calgary is now being proceeded with. The tract of land irrigated in this section will, when completed, amount to 300,000 acres, about 400,000 acres in addition being also fitted thereby for dairying and grazing. The cost will be \$1,300,000. If the irrigation of this portion proves a success, operations will be carried on on a much larger scale.

The great Trent lift-lock, the largest of its kind in the world, was formally opened by Hon. H. R. Emmerson, at Peterboro, Ont., on July 9th. This lock, which was eight years under construction, and cost \$500,000, completes a chain of navigation one hundred and sixty miles long. Its opening was attended by an immense concourse of people, among whom was a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament, conveyed thither by a train run for the special accommodation of the members of Parliament and their friends.

Experiments in shipping fruit in cold storage are being undertaken under the direction of Prof. Reynolds, of the O.A.C., and Mr. G. W. Hunt, President of the