

placing large quantities of air elaked lime and sulphur in the dust in which they wallow. This will soon rid the hens of any mites that may have re-mained on them and will also clean them of any other lice to which they

are subject. To clean the chicken house, first dranch the floor and roosts with kero-sens unulation. Use nearly full strength. In a few hours after this has been ap-plied scrape the roosts, turn out and have the floor thoroughly cleaned. Fol-low this with a cost of whitewash in which a teasmonth of carbolic acid to 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 portified once or twice a year. In the meantime the droppings should be acraped 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 purgent dust. It is a good plan also to kerosene the roosts occasionally. By this means only can ponkry houses be kept perfectly clean and comfortable, not only for the fowls, but for the caretaker as well.

ints About Geese

Samuel Cushman of Rhode Island, a good anthority 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 this 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 an-other, 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.

Pleasure 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 breed ing of fancy pigeons is very small, says a writer in The Ponltry 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 gpld, the breeders would be like the leaves of the forest, or, to quote an old along phrase, "the woods would be full of them."

With all their attractiveness and beauty, it would seem as if every coun-try home at least should have its place for pigeons, and no doubt if the pleasure for pigeons, and no doubt if the pleasure derived from watching and caring for them was understood it would be a rec-reation more generally indulged in. But the ignorance displayed concerning the habits, beauties and lovable quali-ties of these choicest of pets is astonish-ing and lamentable. Nowhere is it more frequently made apparent than at our fail shows. The judge, in the perform-ance of his duties, is called upon to an-swer the most absurd questions and lisswer the most absurd questions and lis-ten 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 only a few samples of what the judge has to hear, and, to quote more slang,

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 resovery by cold or storms, and yet when full grown it will endure some of the most severe and pelting storms of midwinter. We have seen them roost high on the apple trees during a fierce northeaster, with the snow and ice collecting about them, apparently unconcer about shelter or protection

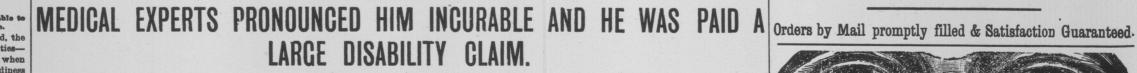
The rearing of turkeys seems to be almost one of the duties of our farm housewives, for the turkey is a part of our rural and domestic economy. No farmyard seems complete without having therein a few turkeys commingling with other fowls, for they, next to the common fowl, are the most useful and valuable 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 pa-

pers 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 of 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 char-coal 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

A PAIR OF BRONZE TURKEYS.



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.

> AUNAIDIANY NIDITUAL 13SOCIATION. TORONTO. Amie 16 1892: Oraus Carristus or order -Dollars 173 Reuten Felch ayment of disability clo MMLO\_ President. H. Hillow Treasurer.

No other medicine in the world has ever offered such undoubted Proof of merit. 1 pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest and coal, they being much the lattest and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor." Doubtless those to be marketed in August and September, says Samuel Oushman in Farm Poultry, if fed corn WHAT Dr. Williams' right along will be plumper and mature earlier, while those allowed to get their **Pink Pills** own living during the three months will exercise more and secure more nitrogenous or growing food and grow larger frames. Much depends, however, have done for

The set of the set of the

upon the range, the quantity of insects, and the number of turkeys that run on it. Some fields will support more tur-keys than others. The number of tur-keys may be so large as to almost exothers they will do for you, if given a fair trial.

terminate in two or three seasons the insects upon which they feed. Turkeys that have been fattened soon grow thin if not killed when "fit" and do not fatten readily for some time The growers must use some judgment as to whether he should feed them grain

From the Meaford, Ont, Monitor. |two years after his sickness bagan. For | the rest of my body. Perhaps you have ob. 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, sutterly 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 absoluteown 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-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 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 numer-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. me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' he could find, but none could give him the The publicat on 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' could not get his clothes on, and for two throughout Ganada. That a man, whose Pink Pills to many of my friends, and the years he had not dressed. He had lost the use of his limbs entirely. His flesh seemed to be doad, and pins could be stuck into use of his limbs entirely. His flesh seemed to be doad, and pins could be stuck into various parts of his body without being ful or creating the slighest sensation. He could not move aboat and if he attempted to get up would fall and would have to be lifted up. He was unable to open his mouth sufficient-ly to take solid food, and had to be fed with a spoon like a child. The dootors said his tromble was spinal elerceis and the he doubts then a tromsdet the doubts then a tromsdet the doubts then a tromsdet the doubts then attemped to get mould have to be fed with believe it would prove permanent. In view

fact nothing more or less than an animated now, nearly two years after the cure was statements made above. We may further titled to disability insurance and made a remarkable cure has proved permanent. seems reasonable to infer that they will do laim for it. Two doctors, on behalf of Oa being again questioned, Mr. Petch for others what they have done for himclaim for it. Two doctors, on behalf of the association, were sent to examine him, and they pronounced him incurable and permanently disabled, and in accordance with their report he was paid a disability insurance of \$1,650,00. This was about

and an an an an and a second second



The undermentioned advantages are claimed for MacKenzie's spectacles

1st-That from the peculiar construction of the glasses they ASSIST and PRESERVE the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary. 2nd—That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with

an amount of EASE and COMFORT not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle

3rd-That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured especially for optic purposes, by DR. CHARLES BARDOU'S improved patent mathod, and is PURE, HARD AND BRILLIANT and not liable to become scratched.

4th-That the frames in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish, and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

The long evenings are here and you will want a pair of good glassi so come to the Medical Hall and be properly fitted or no charge. J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham N. B., Sept. 24, 1895.

