

inted WOMAN

nted simply becaus SURPRISE Soap e of this soap conrgely to ber contentoportion to its cost. gest factor in house-

re, lasting and effect. oves the dirt quickly ughly without boild rubbing.

SE is a pure bard So ONSON TRAGEDY.

May 21.-After being in thy six hours today, the jury Coroner Martin to inquire ery surrounding the tragic man Wesley J. Allen and his fiter, who were slaughtered is burned in their home in eek, tonight adjourned until out having completed the ex-witnesses Although twelve heard during the day, noth-tional character developed and y little brought out beyond has been published in connec-affair. The principal witnesses are Telois Smith, with whom t, now under arrest charged now under arrest charged , made his home, and Mrs. ois Smith's daughter-in-law. fied regarding the time Lam-his home on the night the writted earther he was nogle mmitted, saying he was posi-t later than 9.15 o'clock, and was earlier. He seemed very is point, and, although subsearching cross-examina attorney, persisted in

RATHCONA'S REPLY.

21.—Secretary J. F. Mas-dian Club is in receipt of blegram from London:

cablegram from London: ey to the president and mem-nadian Club of Boston my for their kind considerations a reception and banquet in have the highest appreciation poror intended me by the elub, retting much that my engage-permit of my being in Boston not to have an opportunity at time of expressing in person banks to you and your fellow loo deem it a great compli-liege to be enrolled as an hon-of your club, SCTP ATHCONA."

STRATHCONA." BELIEVE IN MEDICINE.

May 21.-J. Luther Pierson trial in White Plains today of having failed to secure mace for his sixteen months h died from catarrhal pneu-ry last. Pierson was indicted liciously and unlawfully om-the duty imposed upon him

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N B, MAY 25, 1901.

FOWLS FOR THE LONDON MARKET.

(By H. Swan, in Windsor Magazine for February.)

While London is sleeping a heavy leep, and twilight is dim and grey sfore dawn, in the midst of the hush-id. city are certain wakeful corners, where hundreds of busy hands are al-eady at work replenishing the larders of the great metropolis. The streets of Smithfield, around the Central Meat and Poultry Market are alive with ready at work replenishing the larders of the great metropolis. The streets of Smithfield, around the Central Meat and Poultry Market, are alive with traffic. Hour after hour, in a constant RUSSIA

stream, supplies come pouring in-maybe dispatched by midnight train In the coldest regions of Northern In the coldest regions of Northern Russia-says Capitain Wiggins — the peasantry have to contend with a ther-mometer running down to 37 degrees Fahr. below freezing. Their cottages are warmed each by an enormous brick oven called a "peetch," and be-neath this, in an enclosure some two feet in height and seven by four in area, the fowls are kept song and warm, and are fed through a barred wooden grating in front; the chicks escape sometimes from their confine-ment, to take a run in the kitchen, and pop up their cheeky heads from hisybe dispatched by midnight train but a few hours ago from some pretty English village, maybe shipped from the Antipodes months before—to satis-fy for a single day the mighty hunger of the Giant City. Carts and vans of every description rumble up in continuous succession, some laden with trates and hampers from the railways and the docks, but most of them groan-ing under the burden of piled up carcasses of meat. The drowsy boy, who has been sleep-ing as peacefully on the top of a stack of beef or mutton as if it had been a hayrack, is joited awake by the stop-ping of his van, and mechanically springs to attention and begins the ment, to take a run in the kitchen, and pop up their cheeky heads from unexpected corners as they dodge among the children and furniture, heedless of the warning calls of the agitated mother hen under the oven. In the warmer regions further south grain is so plentiful that the feathered flocks can pick up a free livelihood by roaming the fields. So little do they cost their owners that the vilagers will sell them as low as id. a pair, to the agent who comes round to collect for exportation. The birds are gener-ally killed during the cold weather. The porters, incessantly running their trolleys in and out, wheel away the goods into the market place, the wagon

drives off and another pulls up in its place. Since one o'clock the slowly moving procession of carts round the Market square has been continuous. By four o'clock the shops within are for exportation. The birds are gener-ally killed during the cold weather, and after plucking are placed on shelves in a rough shed, where they are exposed to the feesing air; pre-served by this natural method they are wrapped tightly in brown paper, pack-ed in wooden cases and sent enormstocked, the salesmen begin to arrive, and the business of the day bemarket-place itself. with its The

of meat.

lofty glass-arched avenues and its quaint red-brick shops at intervals on wrapped tightly in brown paper, pack-ed in wooden cases, and sent enorm-ous distances to the coast, whence they are shipped in small vessels to Eng-land. So hard are they fremen, that, unless delayed unduly on the voyage, they generally arrive in good condi-tion, in spite of the drawback that they are not kept in artificial refrigeration druing transportation. ither side of the interesting arcades, is not unpleasing to the eye, but the hangings thereof are somewhat bar-baric in color and design, and the spec-tator turns with relief from the raw red of thousands of suspended joints to the tenderer tints observable on the alternate stalls, where rows of na-ked fowls are drawn up side by side druing transportation. The Russian fowl holds its own on in limp array. A few hampers of live birds are lying about the floor of the The Russian fowl holds its own on the London markets, by reason of its cheapness, and, in the opinion of sales-men, it has come to stay. The typical Russian chicken is neither large nor plump-it emerges from its wooden case, looking like a fossilised fowl of market-place, and now and then from behind the wooden grating of his box a cock cheerily o'ercrows his captiv-

case, looking like a fessilised fowl of the Glacial period: still, recalling its strange history, one cannot deny that it is an interesting bird. When it ap-pears in some cheap restaurant or third-rate hotel in the samcy gaise of "poulet grille a la diable," or in more melting mode as "creme de volaille," it will have creditably fuilled its des-tiny. But there is not much feathered life But there is not much feathered life in the market, and the artistic eye, reminiscent of that wonder of color-ing, Fred Walker's "fish stall," fails to find a companion picture in a study of plumage on the poultry stall, for the birds generally arrive plucked ready for the shop window. Nor is the stall more suggestive to the causal observer. He may surmise

Nor is the stall more suggestive to the casual observer. He may surmise that one fowl will cut up tougher than another, but his imagination does not soar beyond their possibilities as roast or boiled. To the eye of the expert, however, they tell a story; a glance will enable him to make a shrewd guess at their nationality, history, and value in £. s. d., and to draw a moral therefrom. I Within the last ten years the poil-try trade of London has been revolu-tionized. Fowls, like game, used to be luxury of the season. Sometimes there were none to be had. But the not trade of London has been revolu-tionized. Bowls, like smare rised to be bar usy of the season. Sometimes there were none to be had. But the of the farms are small and space in the soundary, the is the soundary of the season. Sometimes there which was once a locus distinct or a distinct of the limit was the soundary is now a not or markets, and so spolit us, this what was once a locus distinct or a distinct or a distinct of the soundary is now and or an excision of hear revolution of the locus of the soundary is now and or the soundary is now and or the soundary is now and or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of the soundary is now and or the soundary is now and or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of the soundary is now and the soundary is now and or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of hear or the soundary is now and or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of hear or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of hear or the soundary is now and or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of hear or the soundary is now and or the locus of hear revolution of hear revolution of hear revolution of hear revolution of the sound of hear revolution of hear re most twice the amount imported for, the whole year of 1894.) The enormous denand which these figures represent has been to a great extent created by the available sup-ply. Our wants have been anticipat-ed and provided for from abroad, ev-en before we were aware of them, and now we realize, with something of a shock, that our markets are crowded with foreign produce, which we might and ought to have provided for our-selves! Will it take a disastrous war to rouse us to the need of being as far market pattern. The French thoroughly understand the value of "good form." and spare no pains to make their fowls present-able by careful preparation and packing. The small farmer will sell from fifty to five hundred of these fatted fowls in a year, thanks to the skill of madame, who has doubtless undertakto rouse us to the need of being as far as possible self-supporting in the mat-ter of food supplies? <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

The government of Canada has been a good foster-mother to agricultural enterprise. Not only has it given in-struction in the best scientific methods of farming, provided experimental stations and depots to facilitate the collection of produce in different dis-tricts, but it has actually undertaken to secure a market for the produce by arranging for the provision of refrigerating plant on board some of the trans-Atlantic boats, so that it may be conveyed in sound condition to its destination. Since this innovation the

Canadian poultry trade has been de-veloped with amazing rapidity. Geese and turkeys can be easily reared on the spacious farms of the

ninded" to prefer colonial to

produce ?-

A celebrated Canadian bi being asked upon what he fed his fam ous turkeys, replied, "On apples and grubs," meaning to say that the creatures throve on marvellously casual inestment. However that may be systematic "fattening" is now recom-mended in Canada, to "finish off" the mended in Canada, to three weeks be birds during the last three weeks be fore they are killed, and exporters ar taking heed, in all details of handling and packing to meet the requirements of the London market. progress.

Besides our growing trade with Can-Besides our growing trade with Can-ada great quantities of poultry are al-so shipped to us from Boston and New York, the favorite breed sent over be-ing the "Plymouth Rock," a serviceable birds, but one which, on account of its deep yellow colored skin, fetches a ower price than the white skinned va-The chief secret of the success of

American and colonial trade is the recent perfection of the refrigerating system, which involves a continhain of many links between the producer and the consumer. One of the greatest advances of our

time in connection with meat and poultry supply is the application of artificial cooling, to the preservation of food. The refrigerating vaults, in which imported meat and fowls and other perishable food is stored, are a wonderful sight!

wonderful sight! In the basement of the Smithfield market is a gigantic cellar, containing dozens of chambers, which are kept at an average temperature of 120 de-grees Fahr, below freezing. This de-grees of cold is maintained by means of circulating currents of air cooled by contact with pipes through which icy brine is flowing, the brine itself being constantly re-chilled after passng through the freezing chambers, by the agency of expanding ammonia-va-

por. In this marvellous underground isbyrinth perishable food may be stored for months without deteriors, tion, provided, of course, that it is put tion, provided, of course, that it is put there in perfectly sound condition. (There are turkeys left over from last Christmas which will probably make a second debut next winter!) During December and January, when the largest supplies are received from abroad, the rooms of the vast store-house are packed to the ceiling. it will soon bring about a large increase of British supplies on the Lor

TRELAND. ALLOST

But, after all, we are not withou help enarer home. Our good sister Erin, ever ready to contribute to our Erin, ever ready to contribute to our wants, sends us every year eggs and poultry to the value of over £2,000,000. According to the estimate of E. Brown "there are now about \$,000,000 more fowlse are now about \$,000,000 more case ten years ago." The Family Physician

point too far to expect the "imperial the roost-he should have given place East Anglia, whence come the excel-

the strictest cleanliness in all detail of ousing and management. These points, which are all of the utost importance, have been too long ed; and as for such "new-fang-

neglected; and as for such "new-fang-led" methods as incubation and arti-ficial gramming, they have been until recently utterly despised. Happily, at last, the English people are awaking to the possibilities of scientific poul-

E. Brown, who has lectured for the county council in many parts of the county, is encouraging as to this newaroused interest. The good country folk who, he says, used to at " they knew best how to mind their own business," are now becom-ing quite enthusiastic in their desire learn better methods. Local country shows do much to encourage the villagers in the keeping of fine breeds, which is the first essential step to

progress. . C. E. Brooke (past master of the Poulterers' company, and a leader among salesmen on the London mar-kets,) is anxious to encourage the Brit-ish industry. He says: "So greatly have I been impressed with the mani-fest improvement of our English breeds of poultry throughout th country, that I shall most willingly continue to do all in my power to assist in bringing all in my power to assist in bringing this industry up to the level of its real possibilities." But though individual interest may do much, co-operation is the power to which we must chiefly look for aid. This power is now put within reach by the National Poultry Organization society, started in England, last year. With Viscountess Cranborne as president, and Princess Christian at the head of the executive mmittee, the society is going conidently to work to rescue the native industry from the "slough of despond into which it had fallen. It has already established depots in many parts of the country for the collection of oultry and eggs, which will enable regular supply to be sent thence to market, and in quantities which will involve lower railway rates, allow of grading (i. e., arranging the fowls according to size and quality), facilitate packing and generally help the pro-ducer to get the best returns for his labor. It has also instituted the trade mark of a rose to be stamped upo all fresh eggs which have been tested and guaranteed. Unless the expecta-tions of the society are disappointed,

market. At present the trade centres in few countries where poultry-keeping flourishes and is systematically car-ried out. These are Surrey, Sussex, and West Kent, where "fattening" is and West Kent, where "fattening" is done on a large scale; Lincoln and her place at the royal table.

和学校的思想的意义。

Malina ha

the roost—he should have given place years ago to pure-bred sires. No trouble has been taken in the se-lection of stock, to keep only good breeds either for table or for laying, such as Indian game, Dorking, and tinct from ome another; to minimise the darger of disease among the birds by frequently changing their run, as the ground becomes stale; to practise the strictest cleanliness in all detail of shire.

In the last named county Mr Walsh's duck farm is one of a few isolated instances of successful undertakings on a large scale. Many wonder-ful things are done there. 6,000 eggs at a time are hatched in incubator, and the energetic farmer is able to market over 20,000 ducklings during the season. Poultry, however, are more dif-ficult to rear than ducks, and it is notable that in this country poultry farming on a large scale has never succeeded.

Rearing can best be carried on in a small way by farmers and cottagers, who can keep a few fowls at very little extra expense on the land they al-ready hold for other uses. But fattening can profitably be carried on on a large scale, as is proved by the suc-cess of the Sussex establishments, mong which that of Mr. Brooke, at Baynards, may be mentioned, whence forty dozen fowls a week can be sent to the London market. Heathfield is the great centre of the trade in this country. Carriers, called "higglers," scour the country for miles round, collecting fowls from the farmers in the neighborhood to fill the "fattening pens." Here a cramming ma-chine, worked by foot treadle, is gen-erally used, by means of which food can be pumped through a tube into the Chickents crop. The operation lasts only a few seconds, and is repeated twice a day, one man being able to twice a day, one man being able to cram fifty dozen fowls an hour. Mr. Brown, who is secretary to the N. P. O. S., is of opinion that the starting of similar fattening sheds in other parts of the country would be a great help to the British poultry trade. Cottagers, who could not afford to fatten their own chickens for market, would be able to sell them at a fair price to the "higglers" who come round to their doors.

There is an ever-increasing deman for fat poultry of the best quality, and if we do not take the means that will

in we do not take the means that will enable us to meet it, we shalk see our-selves eclipsed by others more capable and enterprising than ourselves. Unless the trade-mark of British produce be its excellence, we cannot hope to regain control of our own markets. But that excellence will come, if only we take to heart the words which the Canadian commissioner of Agri-culture addressed to his compatriots: "Let us believe in our nation, and show our belief in it and hope for it, not by empty boasting and bravado about the flag, but by laboring, as each one of us is able and has a chance to labor, for her prosperity and welfare.

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A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Containing Much Information as to the Care of Children, and the Treatment of Ills that Commonly Afflict Little Ones-Given Free.

"Baby's Battles; A Message for Mothers," is the title of a very handome little pamphlet just issued by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. It is devoted entirely to the care of in-fants and small children, and tells the mother how to aid her little ones in the emergencies of every day life. It decribes the ills that commonly afflict children and tells how to treat them. This little book is one that should be in every home where there are infants or small children. All mothers whe send their name-and address on a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., will receive a copy of this book free of charge. Mention

the Sun when writing. WAS PROBABLY GUY N. ALLEN.

The identity of the man whose body was found some days ago off the Market slip has probably been settled. On Saturday Captain Maxwell of the A. P Emerson received a letter from Mrs. Hiram Allen of Munroe street, Calais, Maine, stating that she had read a newspaper account of the finding of the body, and wished to make sure that it was the body of her son. In her letter, which Capt. Maxwell has hand-ed to Coroner Berryman, Mrs. Allen. states that her son's right name was Guy N. Allen, but that he often signed his name as George. Coroner Berry-man has found out that Allen registerother places as George, which facts agree with the statement made in the letter. In reply to Dr. Berryman's message the chief of police of Calais said that there were no such persons in the town, which answer made the identity of Allen more difficult to disover. Allen's mother had not heard from him for some time, and says that to the best of her knowledge when she last saw him he was a temperate man, although since then he may have acquired an appetite for liquor. Coroner Berryman is forwarding full particulars to Mrs. Allen and feels convinced that the identity of the man has been fully discovered.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

MONTREAL, May 21.-Rev. Prof. Steen proposes to have Archbishop Bond cited be-fore the ecclestantical courts in order to make him prove his heresy charges. There is no lack of means behind the professor, but the fact that he is no longer a clergyman of the diocese somewhat complicates the matter, and it will therefore be a difficult matter to bring the matter to a head in the way desired.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

WINDSOR, Ont., May 21.—The city co has desided to accept Andrew Carnegie fer to erect a \$25,000 free library buildin the city. The corporation must provide ette

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IPLING LOST.

, May 21.-In the suit of against George Putement of copyor infrim Outward Bound edition of orks, Judge Lacombe, in States circuit court, took a the jury, directing a nis decides the suit in Putnams.

A COLD IN ONE DAY. Broino Quinine Tablets. d the money if it fails W. Grove's signature is

PORT FISH STORY.

t correspondent writes: Cann was out on the fisha few days ago, he suctising a very large halibut rale of his boat. While to kill the 300 pounder, e the line, carriyng off l a considerable portion of he next day Capt. Gower me fish on his trawl and anding him safely. Capt. and line still remained atjaws .- Digby Courier.

CURE FOR ASTHEA.

na. Just cures, that's druggist for it. If he get it from his wholerth your while to have Others relieve. The Gold Hayes & Co., Simcoe, for free sample and treat-

RE ARE OTHERS.

Glasgow Bulletin.) idow \$500 for proand was compelled back to his client eld in cond that \$75 for the sergood thing that bar has been robbing a widow, ild be a case sho ers of the proinclined to such ras-

Though agriculture in England is at present in sad disgrace, yet happily we may still see felics of its brighter days in those quaint old farmhouses which remain round our villages. There is nothing more pleasant to an English tound to her door! But how is it that we cannot make prince of mongrels, has too dong ruled in Engine for years poultry begoing to meet the present demands of the ad in the total insulity of the country generation to generation, have result-ad in the total insulity of the country for the of mongrels, has other country and in the total insulity of the country for the country pay as well as other country for the of the present demands of the ad in the total insulity of the country for the country pay as well as other country for the country pay as well as other country and in the total insulity of the country for the country pay as well as other country for the country pay as well as other country for the country pay as well as other country for the same of the country pay as the same of the same of the same of the same of the country of the country for the country pay as well as other country for the same of the same

in a Million Homes

By preventing and curing disease and saving unreasonable and unnecessary doctor's bills, Dr. A. W. Chase has won the esteem and confidence

of the people of this continent. He is the family physician in a million homes where his remedies are kept on hand and his famous Receipt Book ready for reference in case of accident or disease.

Many Canadians know Dr. Chase personally, but far more have learned to respect and love him because of benefits they have derived from his famous prescriptions. It is not like taking patent medicines when you use Dr. Chase's Remedies, for you know that they are the outcome of a life-long study of disease and its treatment-the result of wide experience and unusual ability as a practising physician. The best people in the land use and recommend Dr. Chase's Remedies because for which they are recommended.



they have proven themselves the best treatments available for the diseases.

Mrs. Pursley, 180 Lippincott Street, Toronto, says:

"I may say that Dr. Chase's Receipt Book has been the consult-ing physician in our house for years; as I have always been able to control any sickness amongst our children by using the receipts given in its pages. For the past few years I have suffered much with my kid-neys, accompanied with severe pains in the back, almost unbearable at

times. "After using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for a time, I am en-tirely restored to health, the pains in my back have left, and I feel bet-ter in every respect. It is a pleasure for me to add one more testimony to the grand reputation of Dr. Chase's remedies."

Mr. S. Johnston, 109 Alexander Street, Toronto, states: "I am pleased to testify to the excellence of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which are equal to any emergency in cases of liver and kidney troubles. I can recommend them with confidence. We have had Dr. Chase's Receipt Book in the house for the past eleven years, and our folks would simply not be without it." the fit webod off files

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill'a dose, 25 cents a box. Df. Chase's Nerve. Food, the great blood builder and nerve restorative, 50 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, 25 cents a box, blower

free. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle. At all dealers, or by mail from Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, the easiest selling book of the age. a gang string magnine series