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SALE.

Miller. EBY GIVEN

he 1st inst. says press from Syd-

POUTRY RAISING NO

LONGER A SIDE SHOW

the seriousness with which the poultry industry is regarded by farmers at the present time. The reason is obvious. It was, the other day, well expressed and observed the effect of foods on quality. If you have says doubt of

ket was glutted and sale could not be wheat from a burned building, and made at any price. Today it is altogether different. We can now take any number of live chickens to the co-operative bacon factory at Brantford and sell them at prices which give a handsome profit In the old days, after all the trouble of killing and picking, there was no profit; now, with none of the trouble of slaughtering and plucking, there is a big pro-

ditions, I find farmers all over On-tario who have either already engaged, or are preparing to engage, in the busi-ness of systematically feeding chick-ens for the Old Country market. The mand for stock.

In mearly every case where I find a farmer who is preparing to engage in

the poultry business in a large way I ness should be carried on either at the Provincial Winter Fair, or from Su-perintendent Graham of the Poultry Department of the O. A. C. I'am glad, re, to note that the Poultry Department at the college is preparing this year to give still further instruc-tion and illustration along the same

There has been erected on the college grounds a building such as may be erected, at very moderate cost, by any farmer, for the purpose of fattening chickens in quite a large way. This building is made from old material, which has been in use in other structures. There is a feeding-room at one end and a small killing room at the other. The fattening room is 18 feet by 38 feet. The building is made of one thickness of boards, nalled on studding and then battened, with plentry of provision for ventilation by means of windows.

"I am satisfied." said Superintendent Graham, "that this building will, with six hundred chickens in it, be plenty warm enough for feeding purposes up to the first of December." A building as far as Canadian cities are concernic to the first of December." A building side way.

Speaking of the market for broilers, Mr. Graham said:—"A broiler is a chick which will weigh about one and a quarter to one and a half pounds live weight. March chicks should have that weight now. May is the best month for broilers in Toronto, Montreal, and Chicago. In New York they call for what they call squabs, little birds which will weigh about one and a quarter to one and a half pounds live weight. March chicks should have that weight now. May is the best month for broilers in Toronto, Montreal, and Chicago. In New York they call for what they call squabs, little birds which will weigh about one and a quarter to one and a half pounds live weight. March chicks should have that weight now. May is the best month for broilers in Toronto, Montreal, and Chicago. In New York they call for what they call squabs, little birds which will weigh about three-quarters of a pound. In Boston they do not want broilers at all. They want a bird which will weigh about three-quarters of a pound. In Boston they do not want broilers at all. They want a bird which will weigh about three-quarters of a pound. In Boston they do not want broilers at all. They want a bird which will weigh about three-quarters of a pound. In Boston they do no

such as this would cost in the neigh-borhood of \$75 or \$80. There is no floor in it; nothing but the bare ground.

It is intended to have two tiers of crates in the centre of the feeding-room, and one at each side. There will be three sets of crates in each tler—that is, the crates will be three deep, one on top of the other, the capacity of the whole being six hundred birds. The crates are made of slats, in three compartments. Each crate is 71-2 feet compartments. Each crate is 71-2 feet long, 16 inches square, and each crate will hold twelve birds, or three to each compartment. The droppings from the birds in the second and third crates will fall upon boards, laid for the purpose directly below the crates. These droppings will be cleaned out every day wheelbarrows. As the orates are op-en they, as well as the birds, can be sprayed all over with insecticide for the purpose of keeping down insect enemies. There are fifty crates all told: and they cost \$1.50 each, or \$75 for the lot. The cramming machine which will be used in feeding cost

Speaking of feeding, Superintendent Graham said: "During the first part Graham said: "Buring the first part of the feeding period, the chickens will be fed simply from troughs in front of the crates. During the last ten days of the feeding period they will be fed by means of the crammer. You can put as much fat on them without the crammer as with it; but, with the help of the machine you add to the amount. of the machine, you add to the amount of meat on the bird. Moreover, withof meat on the bird. Moreover, without the machine you would have some
in first class condition and others not
quite as good. By using the machine
you obtain uniform results all the way
through and have at the killing a nice
lot of birds of even, plump appearance; and uniformity in the product
counts when you come to sell in a large

SORT OF FEED USED.

"The feed which has given us the best results for fattening is white oat dust, mixed with milk, pound for pound. This is not only cheaper than the ordinary ground oats, but will give us more fat than the ground oats. You can control the color of the flesh by the feed used. If you want a yellow flesh, feed corn meal and use meat soup instead of skim milk. By adding a little red carrots you will still further increase the tendency to color in the flesh. With oats and milk, on the other hand, you get a creamy white flesh, and the market is more and more demanding this creamy white flesh. The reason is obvious. These second-class birds go to a poorer class of consumers, and these poorer consumers have not yet been educated up to the use of white birds. But the best market, that which consumes the best class of birds, and pays the highest price, calls for a creamy white flesh, but gives you a juricler meat, of finer grain, and of better flavor. Still, if you are fond in qualities of different kinds, Mr. of better flavor. Still, if you are fond ing qualities of different kinds, Mr. information in connection with the St.

"That food effects the flavor of the tured a few years ago to take more and, and you will find the have of than half a dozen pairs of dressed the flesh so strong that you cannot eat the flesh. One man had some fowls which had the run of a pile of buckwet was glutted and sale could not be wheat from a burned building and APPEARANCE MEANS DOLLARS.

"There is another point," continued ir. Graham, "in connection with the Mr. Graham, "in connection with the marketing of the fowls, and which is almost as important as the feeding of the same. This is in preparing for market after killing. If the fowls are put in a molding board directly after slaughter, with the butt against one board and the back lying upon the other, the feet turned up heside the other, the feet turned up beside the breast and the head hanging down, the bird will be given a neat, plump apness of systematically feeding chickens for the Old Country market. The effect of this development has been strongly felt by producers of eggs for setting, particularly by the breeders of Barred Plymouth Rooks. These breeders say that this season they have been unable to keep pace with the demand for stock.

bird will be given a neat, plump appearance, and the blood will all run into the head and neck. A bird so prepared will have a length of about eight inches and have an appearance of plumpness that attracts the eye. If on the other hand, yet hang up by the less, the carcass will have a length of two feet and a half and will have a will have a prepared with the less, the carcass will have a length of two feet and a half and will have a being the control of the other hand, yet have a length of about eight inches and have an appearance. thin, scraggy appearance, no matter how well fed. In packing for ship-ment each bird should be put up in

ped in parchment and neatly packed in boxes, will sell far and away ahead of those which are thrown loosely in-to a basket for shipment." GROWING MARKET FOR BROIL-

ed. The first I knew of it was in '95, but I believe this broiler trade is going to reach an enormous development, and that the demand of the future will be for small broilers rather than

CARING FOR YOUNG CHICKS.

Speaking of the hatching and care of young chickens, Mr. Graham said:or young chickens, Mr. Graham said:—
"If one is not raising more than one hundred chickens, he will do better with hens for hatching than he will by the use of an incubator. If he is going beyond the hundred limit he will find the incubator the better system. The great advantage of the incubator is that you can get the chickens when is that you can get the chickens when you want them, and you cannot always do that with hens. But, with an incubator, you must be satisfied with fifty chickens for one hundred eggs. The ordinary breeder should have nothing to do with a brooder. A brooder is all right in the cold weather; you can regulate the temperature then, but just now the sun shining on the glass will bring the temperature up to 110 degrees during the day, and your temperature will vary so much during the night that it is almost impossible to regulate the heat required to maintain the proper conditions during the night for the young fowls, and this being so you are in danger of suffering very serious loss. The ordinary breeder, then, will find it a better plan, after hatching the chickens in his inafter hatching the chickens in his incubafor, to give them to a hen for

"But," put in Mr. Currah, "if you require hens for the care of the chiuld you not do as well to have them

for the hatching also?" for the hatching also?"
"Not at all," answered Mr. Graham,
"a hen does exceedingly well if she
hatches out ten chickens, but she can
take care of fifteen. So, by hatching
in the 'ncubator and then giving the
chickens to hens for mothering, you
will find that ten hens will take care lot of birds of even, plump appearance; and uniformity in the product
counts when you come to sell in a large
way.

SORT OF FEED USED.

will find that ten hells will take the care
of a hundred and fifty chickens, instead of a hundred, as they would if
they hatched them. You can give the
chickens to broody hens which have
not set at all. We have a number of

Graham said: "Last year the Barred John winter port trade, which will also Graham said: "Last year the Barred Rocks came first on the years' production, while the White Rocks came next. The Andalusians, which were third on the record gave an average of twenty eggs less per hen than did the Rocks. But the Andalusians gave a heavier egg than the Rocks, and the additional weight more than made up for the deficiency in number; that is, alithough the Andalusians laid twenty eggs less, their total layings weighed more than did the total layings weighed more than did the total layings of the Rocks. It must be remembered, how-Rocks. It must be remembered ever, that the Andalusian does not produce a brown egg, and it is a brown egg that the English market calls for Moreover, while the Rock eggs weigh less than the Andalusian, it is still up to the standard called for in the English standard called for in the English eggs weigh less than the Andalusian, it is still up to the standard called for in the English eggs weigh less than the Andalusian does not truly alarming and fearful, particularly as the ultimate result might possibly be the overthrow of the present dominion government! If all these dreadful things should really happen, in consequence of the publication of in consequence of the publication of in consequence of the publication of the pub It was, the other day, well expressed by a farmer living near Galt.

"If," said that gentleman, "we ventured a few years ago to take more the flesh so strong that you cannot eat the flesh so strong the flesh so strong that you cannot eat the fles orcas lay large eggs, but the eggs are white, and, furthermore, I have never yet been able to induce a Minorca to lay eggs in winter. I have one Bar-red Rock which gave 180 eggs in nine months. A daughter of this hen has months. A daughter of this hen has this season given 45 eggs in two and a half months. Another Rock, which I obtained from the Myrtle Fattening Station, gave forty-nine eggs in forty-nine consecutive days, and then, after ten days' rest, began laying again and has since produced twelve eggs in as many days. Heredity does not always count. I have one Rock which wants to set as soon as she has laid seven eggs, while a daughter of hers won't

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

set at all.

OUR NOBLE LEGISLATORS. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-It would seem that our provincial government intends to try a bout dure some pretty shabby provincial governments, but never, I think, one "You are perfectly right in governments, but never, I think, one that has taken so many impudent liberties with the ordinary law of the land, and within so short a time either, as our present set of officials. Not long ago they hastily "faked up" a statute and hustled it through the house, all within the space of a few hours, so as to decide a case that was then actually being dealt with by the law courts. This cool over-riding of the law (and the lawyers, too) has a flavor about it that reminds one unflavor about it that reminds one unflavor about it that reminds one unflavor statements, one the stand you have done against basing the comparative statements of trade on the customs valuations. These are notoriously incorrect, probably at all ports. I know them to be so here. The only satisfactory basis for statements of export is the commodity basis, and of course the tonnage basis."

This letter you will observe not only confirms the correctness of what I have stated, but also shows that the by Kruger and his Volksraad in the palmy days of their supremacy over everything and everybody in the Transvaal. A late premier of ours, now upon the road to still higher preferout of his purpose only by the fear of heavier losses elsewhere if he persisted. Since then, three other officials have uttered threats of similar action unless they are allowed personally to viole the field partitions and are similar to my statements in previous winters, excepting only the exconfer the "title, privileges and appurtenances" of dentist or M. D. upon anybody that they may choose, like the Archbishops of Canterbury in old days, when all the learning of the

was bound to make the most of it while it might last. OBSERVER.

July 1, 1901.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES BEING ORGANIZED.

Sir-The commissioner for agricul-Sir—The commissioner for agriculture has begun the organization of "Farmers' Institutes" as provided by 1st Edward VII., chap. xiit., and the regulations thereunder. On June 26th there was an institute organized in connection with Agriculture Society No. 36, at Keswick, to be known as the Farmers' Institute of Douglas and Bright, No. 36, York Co.

On the 27th your correspondent organized another institute at Millyille, York Co., to be known as the Farmers' Institute of Southampton and Queensbury, No. 37. The officers of these institutes are generally the same as

those of the agriculture society they represent, and the membership of the institute are the members of the agriculture society, and all those who can be induced to join the institute in ad-

egular meetings in the month of No-rember, the exact date to be fixed by

ing an institute in connection each society. Organizing Delegate.

> WINTER PORT TRADE. ST. JOHN, N. B., July 2, 1901.

To the Editor of the Sun: Sir-I shall be obliged if you kindly publish the following additional

minion;" (2) "destroy the trade of the do-navigation tables;" (3) "condemn the reports of the minister of trade and certainly feel very uncomfortable at having caused such a serious dis-I shall have a clear conscience for having stated correct facts, and I shall that the St. John Daily Sun has aided and abetted my crime, as for several years past it has been "condemning the reports of the minister of trade and commerce," and doing its best to "spoil Mr. Fielding's budget speeches."

We shall, therefore, both be equally guilty and responsible for, as Shake-speech truly wrote:—

"And you that do abet him in this

"Cherish rebellion and are rebels all." By reference to your own newspaper files I think you will also find that eral governments, the Sun has fre quently referred to the recent increased market values of goods as a point of importance to be borne in mind when comparing the annual returns which were thus admitted to be somewhat unreliable for purposes of com-

It would of course be impossible for the entire trade of the dominion to be compiled in any other way than by valuation, but the winter port trade with the Dentists, similar to that which it rad not long ago with the Doctors over the Osteopathy business. It is to be hoped that they will have no better success now than they had then. This province has had to endorse ments of the system of which letters, written at Portland, dura some pretty shabby provincial.

valuation statement of trade publish upon the road to still higher preferments, proposed to tear up the Medical Act off-hand for fear of losing some 70 votes in his county, and was scared the united States departmental officers in the same ruthless manner that you claim I have done here, and I can therefore safely calculate upon his

vious winters, excepting only the ex-clusion of the cargo valuations, which ing increase in the cargo valuations country was vested in the clergy. The shameful treatment of the Kings country electorate is so fresh in everybody's memory that I need say no more of it was publicly announced in the Sun memory that I need say no more of it just now.

Lawyers, doctors, dentists, ordinary citizens and voters, it is all one to these gentry what class of the community comes handy for exploitation to serve their own petty personal interests for the time being. They act badly and shamelessly, almost as if each of them thought that he was serving his last term in the house and was bound to make the most of it while It might last.

OBSERVER.

was publicly announced in the Sun on the 14th of May (on authority of the Board of Trade) that the business last winter had "declined some forty per cent," as compared with the previous year, I felt that the matter should be thoroughly investigated, as I knew very well that no such decline in the volume of the traffic had taken place, and I considered it detrimental to the reputation of St. John for such a statement to go abroad. The statement which I subsequently compiled and published showed that for such a statement to go abroad. The statement which I subsequently compiled and published showed that the western shipments had only declined 12 3-4 per cent, and the total traffic only 8 1-3 per cent, and I have also clearly demonstrated that the valuations of the shipments were grossly incorrect in consequence. grossly incorrect, in consequence of which I excluded them altogether from my annual statement this year, and I

think properly so, too.

In order to further illustrate the unreliability of valuation statements as items will probably suffice, the com-parisons being between the shipments here last winter and the previous winter:

DealsInc. 18 p. c. Dec. 6 p. c.

EggsInc. 8 p. c. Dec. 13 p. c.

SheepInc. 350 p. c. Inc. 180 p. c.

Grain.Dec. 22 p. c. Dec. 30 p. c. Grain. . . Dec. 22 p. c. Dec. 30 p. c.

Mis. Goods . Dec. 52 p. c. Dec. 6 p. c.

Meat Dec. 61 p. c. Dec. 51 p. c.

Mfd Goods . Dec. 73 p. c. Dec. 26 p. c. The grossly incorrect valuations

mentioned in my last letter should also be remembered, goods in some in-stances having been reckoned at five to nine times their actual values. my statement was based entirely upon the register tonnage of the steamers. One of the lists in the statement is made up on that basis, as usual, and shows the decrease of tonnage employed last winter to be eight percent, but the other lists are based upon the cargo carrying capacities of the steamers, and the quantities of goods actually carried by them. No notice was taken of the quantity of cargo loaded at Halifax, "either last winter or in the five previous winters, it being difficult to get information on the subject, and the quantities each winter being only small. The Furness steamers were included in my statement only to the extent of the cargo which they actually loaded

BENTLEY'S is the best Liniment, the savenge shipments having been only 8 per cent. It is stated in your own editorial column on the 30th April, the shipments having been only 8 per cent. less than during the previous winter, and 34 per cent.

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amouted to 34 per cent. of their en-tire capacity. It might also be inci-dentally remarked that the Furness line received no subsidy whatever from the government for sending their twelve steamers to this port last winter, that portion of their service having been entirely gratuitous. I hope that the foregoing facts will convince you of the correctness of my winter port statement, and of the in-

here last winter, which altogether

amouted to 34 per cent. of their en-

the previous winter, and 34 per cent. more than the average shipments

during the five preceding winters that the business has been in existence.

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mons today, during the debate on the naval estimates, the cabinet ministers were heick-

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