

Living Off the Flock

An elderly carpenter who lives in a city suburb, has worked out some conveniences for keeping his flock of 150 fowls that any poultry raiser can easily copy.

He has his incubator in his basement. As soon as the young chicks come they are put immediately into a homemade brooder, which is kept a few feet from the incubator. This brooder may be made out of an ordinary soap box, the dimensions being about 20x30 inches and its depth 8 or 10 inches. It has a movable bottom and a hinge top, and the front end of the box is knocked out and replaced by a piece of canvas hung from the top. The brooder is kept warm by a small tank of water that may be heated either by a pipe from the basement furnace or by a lamp on the outside of the brooder. Tanks and lamps especially for this purpose may be had from poultry supply houses, but any one with a little ingenuity can devise his own.

His brooder is placed upon a wide shelf at the south side of the basement on a level with the ground outside and just in front of a small window that slides up and down. On warm, sunny days this window is opened to get out in the fresh air and exercise. When they become cold or tired of the outdoors they can hop back through the window and under the canvas flap to the warmth of the heated brooder. In addition to being healthful for the young chicks and convenient for the caretaker, the brooder is perfectly safe from fire, since the heat comes from outside. The bottom of the brooder does not have to be loose, but it is more easily kept clean that way.

Cleanliness, he insists, is essential for successful poultry raising. He cleans his pens every morning and sprays with an oxide once a week. Cleaning the pens takes him only a few minutes because everything is detachable. The nests stand on strips of board, just high enough from the earth floor to give ventilation and keep them dry. The roosts and dropping boards are above the nests. "Two-by-fours," running lengthwise in the pens, rest in slots nailed to the ends of the pens. The dropping boards are laid loose across these "two-by-fours" and at right angles with them. On three of these dropping boards, one at either end and one about the middle, the supports for the roosts are placed. These supports are made of one-inch boards, a few inches wider at the back end than at the front to give a "stairway" effect to the roosts. Two short strips of inch lumber are nailed on the bottom at opposite ends of these supports to make them stand up and afford a solid foundation for the roosts when the fowls are perched on them.

While the fowls are at breakfast every morning, he goes into the pens with an empty pail, another containing slaked lime, and a trowel. With the trowel each piece is scraped as it is lifted from its place, the droppings falling into the empty pail. When the last piece has thus been removed and cleaned the trowel and lime pail are put into service, and each piece dusted with the lime as it is put back into position. It takes but a short time and he has found it a sure preventive both of lice and red mites.

A simple but effective plan of ventilation also is incorporated in these poultry-houses. They have shed roofs with the high sides of the houses towards the south. The "two-by-four" studs are about four feet apart, and the rafters, which run crosswise, are equally distant. In each of the pens the space between two of the studs and the corresponding two rafters is sheeted up, with the exception of about eighteen inches at the bottom.

Under this system of caretaking, his 110-White Leghorn hens last year produced an average of a little better than 127 eggs each, with a net profit of more than two dollars apiece. His total income from his flock was \$443.92. Of this amount 1,232 1/2 dozen eggs brought \$357.57, spring chickens sold net \$21.25, twenty-nine hens and roosters sold to the butcher brought \$14; four setting hens sold for \$1 and 104 pullets and cockerels remaining at the end of the year were valued at \$46.80. For feed, lime, medicines and other incidentals he spent during the year \$241.49, leaving a net profit of \$235.49.

He has a natural fondness for birds, and has been keeping a small flock, partly as pets, for the last twenty years. In view of his advancing age he is increasing his flock gradually to about 600 birds, which, he believes, will support him and his wife. He says he prefers to develop his flock gradually because he has found that there are new things to be learned all the time, and he wants all the experience and knowledge possible before placing too much at stake. — The Farming Business.

HAIR TURNED GRAY IN NIGHT

Young Austrian Officer Tells of 15 Hours of Horror.

A despatch from the front says: Much that happens during this war does not find its way into official reports. A couple of days ago I was made acquainted with Capt. Marischke of the Fourteenth Austrian Infantry Regiment, who was in Vienna on a brief leave. He had a remarkable face, mainly because though but 29 his hair is white as snow.

"Yes," he said, with a wan smile, "just as in those tales of horror I read when a boy, it turned white in a single night. It happened quite simply. At Komarov I got a bad shot in the thigh and remained on the field powerless. I was carried by men of the sanitary corps behind the front and placed in a peasant's cart filled with straw. There were three of us Captains. One had a bullet in the abdomen. The left leg of another was crushed by a shell.

"On the way to the nearest field hospital, between Uhnov and Rava Ruska, Cossacks made an attack on our train. The driver was so scared that he overturned our cart and fled with his horse into the adjoining woods.

"In falling my right hand had been jammed by the cart so I could not move it. We three lay under that upturned cart for eighteen dreadful hours. At last I lost consciousness.

"I woke and heard voices. I did not know whether it was Russians or our men, but I cried for help. They were our men. They lifted up and turned the cart. The man with the bullet in the abdomen was dead. The other was crazy, insane from pain and excitement. He dashed into the woods and has not been heard of. I alone was left."

Britain's Strangle-Hold.

The thousands of travellers by the ferries to New Jersey gaze with never-ending interest at the three funnels of the giant Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, lying at her Hoboken pier, mute evidence of the suddenness with which the European war broke out of England's control of the seas. Since the declaration of war, with the exception of the sea raider Kronprinz Wilhelm, and a minor freighter or two which slipped out and took chances, no German vessel has cleared from an American port. The result is that the Vaterland is but the type of something like \$61,000,000 worth of idle German ships in American harbors.

The ships are idle, the money is idle, but the men have to be kept busy, and therein lies one of the hardest problems of the commanders. But here is one department of work on shipboard that never lags, and that is "cleaning ship." It is safe to say that not even a spic and span battleship is kept in better trim than these idle German liners at Hoboken.

An idle ship, lying in a harbor filled with smoky shipping and dust blown from the shore, requires stricter attention to housecleaning than with all her machinery running in a dustless sea. So, when there is no other work to be done the sailors of the Vaterland are set to "cleaning ship." Every day the visitor to Hoboken can see them so engaged, swabbing down bulkheads, holly stoning decks and polishing brasswork until it glistens. Even with this recourse the commanders are hard put to it to keep the crews busy, but the companies, despite the fact that every day adds to the enormous deficit they are piling up, have kept their crews intact, holding and keeping on the payroll every man possible.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

His Little Jake.

The bigamist turned back to say, Before they put the handcuffs on, "One cannot lead a double life. As cheap as one."

That Broken Look.

"How did you guess I was having financial troubles?" "I noted the change in your face."

Cheer up. The fool who rocks the boat may live to ride in an aeroplane.

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can. — "I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house." — Mrs. FRANK EMSLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.

Beatrice, Neb. — "Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls." — Mrs. R. B. CHILD, Beatrice, Neb.

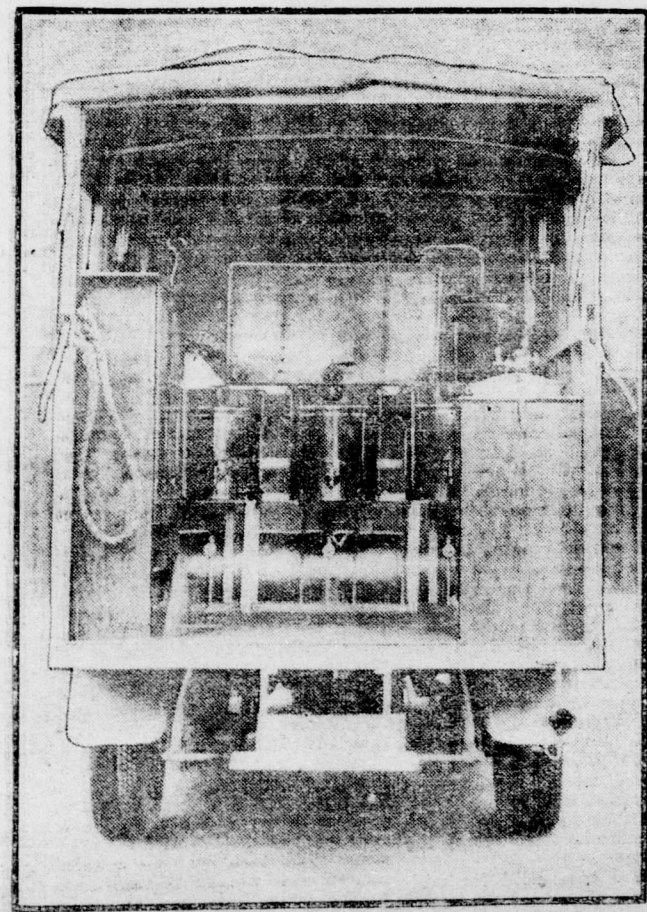
Cherry Growing.

"The Cherry in Ontario," by E. F. Palmer, B.S.A., is the title of Bulletin No. 230, forty pages, well illustrated, which is being distributed without charge by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, to those interested in this branch of fruit growing.

The relationship between the sour and sweet varieties of cherries is thoroughly discussed, it being pointed out that the latter are much more tender in bud, and consequently are less generally grown, the number of sweet cherry trees being less than ten per cent. of the total. Fall planting of the young cherry trees is recommended, and at distances not less than 15 x 18 feet for sour and 24 x 24 feet for sweet varieties. In the matter of pruning, low headed trees with rather open centres are advocated. Low-lying, undrained land should be avoided in planting a cherry orchard, as the trees do not thrive with "wet feet."

Methods of picking, packing, and marketing the fruit are fully described, with illustrations of the most desirable packages. The most suitable varieties to plant, cost of production, insect enemies, diseases, etc., are given in detail. Three leading cherry growers also contribute articles based upon their individual experience, which is not the least valuable feature of the bulletin.

A man may feel put out over a cut in his salary, but he would be more emphatically put out if he lost his job.



Interior of Field Kitchen Presented to Canadian Red Cross Association by Major R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

When the Mother Country decided to embrace the cause of Belgium, France, Russia and Serbia, against Germany and Austria-Hungary, she had a standing army of 125,000 with reserves that brought up her total of trained men to 798,000. Of course, these forces did not include her overseas troops that are subject to the disposal of the several autonomous colonial governments.

On the ocean she was invincible, and the mightiest of the world's fleets was her chief reliance in the event of a war, her real bulwark for attack and against invasion.

But this fleet was destined for a time, at least, to play only a minor role in actual hostilities. The real test of Great Britain's fitness was to be made on land, and the soil of France and Flanders was to prove whether she had become a decadent and played-out nation since Waterloo, or whether she was still in the national race.

Numerically, hers was a contemptible, insignificant, little army compared with the others, she sent to the scene of conflict when the war began. But it was the best she could do in the few days of mobilization.

It is not surprising that the Kaiser picked it out for ridicule and chastisement.

There was a chance, he thought, to overwhelm the pride of England in the first conquering rush, and the effect of such a victory would, no doubt, have proved enormous upon the spirit and morale of the whole situation. But the fitness of the British regular was amply demonstrated in the grueling retreat from Mons. He kept his head, and the fighting spirit, while his skilled and splendid commander, General French, who had learned all the tricks of the game as it was played by the trickiest fighters in the world—the Boers—kept him out of the grip of Von Kluck until a position was reached from which he could strike back.

The British had the most important part of the battle of the Marne, for it was on their end of the line that the issue was decided, and it was they who started things going the other way, that swelled into a precipitous route of the Germans. They remained a small army for a long time, but the Germans dropped the adjective "contemptible" when referring to them thereafter.

Since then the achievement of Great Britain has been the maintenance of that original force at constantly augmented strength in spite of terrible losses, and the simultaneous creation out of volunteer material of an entirely new army said to number over two million men.

This achievement is unparalleled in military history. In seven months a great thoroughly equipped body of trained soldiers has been built up, and there has been no conscription, no compulsion, beyond the appeal to patriotism of the people to "rally round the flag."

The men who compose this grand aggregation, came from every section of the British Isles, and from every corner of the vast empire; and among them stand Ireland's noble sons, who forgot their local troubles in the complete blending of the sons of Ulster with those of Connaught.

These men came of their own accord to face the horrors of the trenches, for the sake of the British flag, and the cause of freedom. This surprised Germany, for they

COMFORT SOAP advertisement with image of soap box and text: "It's All Right", "Most Popular—with Most People", "POSITIVELY the LARGEST SALE in CANADA".

had counted on disaffection to weaken England's hand. They told the German people that the tribes of India, South Africa, the colonies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the inhabitants of her other possessions only awaited the chance to fly into open and obstinate rebellion. Germany sent her agents of disaffection into all of the colonies and possessions of Great Britain, and they have been very energetic in fomenting strife, discord and sedition, but so far without substantial success. About 200,000 Irishmen are enlisted in Kitchener's army, the rebellion in South Africa was put down by the loyalists of that uncertain country, while Egypt refused to respond to the cry of a "Holy War," and the native princes of India have given generously of their wealth, while Indian troops are among the bravest of the brave fighters to be found on the firing line.

Great Britain is touched by the loyalty of Canadians, Australians, and those from the Isles of the Sea, who have so grandly responded to the call for help, and whose soldiers are the best and bravest at the front.

With a wonderful force of loyalty and affection, she has held her shattered empire together, and has rallied the flower of its manhood to her colors from pure love of the old Union Jack, that stands for liberty and democracy wherever its folds float on the breezes of heaven. But her biggest and grandest part in the field is yet to be played.

She has held her corner, small though it be, against the most vicious assaults of the enemy through the winter; and if Dunkirk and Calais are still French it is due mainly to the invincible and unbreakable fence of steel that her forces have opposed to Germany in the region of Ypres and La Bassée.

Meantime, her fleet has cleared the last of the enemy raiders from the high seas; bulwarked her coasts against invasion, led the bombardment of Dartanelles, and conveyed, without the loss of a man, over a million troops to France to "begin the war in May."

The world now recognizes that the master struggle is between Great Britain and Germany. If France and Russia, and Austria-Hungary were to withdraw from the fight to-day, Great Britain would welcome the chance to fight it out with Germany alone.

CHAS. M. BICE, Denver, Colo., April 6, 1915.

STUDY THE MARKETS.

Often a farmer has raised a successful crop or produced a nice bunch of hogs or cattle, he loses a part of the real profit when he comes to sell his produce. No small part of the net profits from farm produce comes through the practice of scientific methods of selling. The progressive farmer must keep in close touch with market operations. The keen competition in the sale of all classes of farm produce demands that the man who would be successful must study market problems regularly.

Most men pay some attention, but by no means enough, to picking the right market. This applies equally to both the products that are commonly sold near home, as eggs, cream, butter, vegetables, etc., and to those that are sent to more or less distant markets. Of course where the home market is good it is best to sell there. When the produce is shipped the freight charges and the time required in transit must be taken into consideration. But it is sometimes the case that a distant market more than makes up by extra prices the difference in freight rates and the extra work involved in getting produce to that market.

Let us take the first class of products, for example. A farmer may live five miles from one town and twice that distance from another. Once or twice a week he must make a trip to one of those markets with butter, eggs, etc. The one five miles away is his logical market if prices there are as good, or even from one to two cents less if just an ordinary amount of produce is marketed, as prices at the more distant market which requires at least two hours additional time to reach. But if prices at the distant market are so much better that the quantity of

produce to be marketed will return a profit sufficient to pay the producer from fifty cents to one dollar an hour for his time in making the extra drive, ordinarily the farthest market is the proper outlet for the producer. The same rule applies to shipments of cattle, hogs or grain crops made to the large central markets. The closest market is not always the best.

The modern farmer must keep in close touch with the central markets. No longer should it be possible for local dealers to hurry out from town and buy up stock or produce at prices prevailing the day before, if there has been an advance in values. That was possible before the rural mail delivery system was established, but now that mail is delivered right at the farm house door there are too many daily newspapers published which carry up-to-the-minute market prices in all of the large central markets for the farmers or stockman to be caught napping in any such manner as we have mentioned. There is hardly a part of the country where a reliable daily paper cannot reach every farmer by noon or a little after, and if a dealer shows up before the paper is received it is a simple matter to step to the telephone and call up a friend who can give him the latest market quotations.

Daily market quotations, while of inestimable value, if used immediately, are of little help in informing the farmer what to do to-day in order to hit the market right many months in the future. What should be studied for the purpose of forecasting the markets are the tables and charts, prepared by experts, which present in a direct way the results of careful studies of supply and demand, of causes and their effects, and of seasonal fluctuations in supply and prices. The agricultural periodicals publish many such tables and reports which explain in simple language why prices rise and fall at certain times.

When all of this material has been well digested the farmer will possess fairly accurate knowledge as to the trend of affairs on the farms with which he is competing and in the various markets that demand his products. He may then draw more perfect conclusions regarding what to do now in order to adjust himself to future commercial conditions, to the end that he may reap greater profits for himself. It may seem best to specialize on the type of his product that is going to be in popular demand, or it may be that his proper course is to delay or to kind of certain operations.

One kind of a nuisance is a man who works but tries to impress people with the idea that he doesn't have to. A school teacher was instructing her class on the relative value of words and phrases. The phrase "horse sense" was discussed, and she told one of the boys to write a sentence containing that phrase. The boy labored for ten minutes and produced this: "My father didn't lock the barn door, and he ain't seen the horse sense."

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Digestive Disorders Yield When

the right help is sought at the right time. Indigestion is a torment. Bloating causes suffering. Either is likely to lead to worse and weakening sickness. The right help, the best corrective for disordered conditions of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels is now known to be

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