

The Raising of Barred Rocks for Profit.

(By A. J. Campbell.)

Emerson said that every man is a consumer and therefore, ought to be a producer. The clergy of Canada are not generally included among our producers of industrial wealth, but this rule if it really be one has, like other rules, its exceptions. A few years ago the Rev. W. B. Crowell, of Arcadia, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, was presented by one of his parishioners with seven Barred Plymouth Rock hens. In the fourth year of his operations one of his fowls secured the world's record for egg production. His flock now numbers fifty and included among them is Lady Morley, with a sworn to record of 292 eggs, and Lady Morta, with an egg record of 283.

The flock is housed in a very cheaply built structure 20 x 15, facing south—7 feet high in front and 5 feet high in the rear. An opening 2 feet wide extends along the front and is covered with one inch chicken wire. Beneath the opening a sloping platform covered with waterproof roofing material carried off all storm water. The space below the platform is occupied by windows. An open space is left between the plate and the rafters so that the moisture from the roosts following the incline of the roof, freely escapes. The roosts and dropping boards are at the rear, and under the dropping boards are the trap nests. At first a certain was used to protect the hens during cold nights, but before the first winter was passed this was taken away and so far there has been no illness among the birds.

The floor of the house is covered deeply with oat straw. Over a ton of straw is used yearly in this way, and the straw is removed twice a year, in spring and fall. Into this straw the grain, whether whole or cracked, is scattered and all day long, especially throughout the winter, the birds are busily scratching for food.

April Chickens Lay in October.

The chicks are hatched out before the first of May and they begin to lay about the middle of October. During the past four years his largest egg yield has occurred in December and January. This is due in part, no doubt, to the exercise that the fowls obtain by hunting for their food. He feeds the hens twice a day on oats and wheat until a month before he expects them to lay. Then for three weeks he feeds more heavily, using some corn and a little green bone. During the last week if they are quite fat he semi-starves them and, as soon as they begin to lay, again feeds liberally. He has dry mash in hoppers always before them and during the winter he feeds them green bone four times a week. Turnips and mangels are nailed up for the fowls to peck at and he finds that sprouted oats will stimulate a flagging egg flow. His Plymouth Rocks consume, besides bone and vegetables, an average of one-quarter pound of grain a day.

Mr. Crowell, of course, fully realizes the supreme importance of a proper diet in successful poultry raising. "I am frequently consulted," he said, "in regard to the proper feed for fowls, and I should like to say that fowls if compelled to subsist on one type of food do best on a ration of grain, whole or cracked. The grains most widely relished by them are corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and peas. At the same time birds do not do well if fed all winter entirely on grain. There is where so many amateur poultry raisers make a big mistake. A grain ration without any vegetable or animal ingredients is not only wastefully expensive but actually injurious to the fowls."

"The winter feed of fowls should approximate that of summer conditions. Butcher scrap, table waste and vegetable foods should all be utilized."

HANDY HUSBAND.

Know How to Get Part of the Breakfast.

"I know one dish I can prepare for breakfast as well as any cook on earth," said my husband one morning when the cook was ill and he had volunteered to help get breakfast. He appeared with his dish and I discovered it was Grape-Nuts which, of course, was easy to prepare for it was perfectly cooked at the factory, but it was a good illustration of the convenience of having Grape-Nuts about. "We took up Grape-Nuts immediately after returning from a five years' sojourn in a hot country. Our stomachs were in bad condition and we were in poor health generally. "In a day or two we liked Grape-Nuts better than any other kind of food on the table. We both gained steadily in health and strength, and this was caused by Grape-Nuts and Postum."

"A friend of ours had a similar experience. She was seriously ill with indigestion and could find nothing to eat that would give her heartburn and palpitation, especially at night."

"She found that a small dish of Grape-Nuts with cream made her a satisfactory supper and gave her a comfortable night's rest. In a short time she gained several pounds in weight."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Ever read the letter? It appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Moreover, laying hens require, of course, a supply of mineral matter, not only for bone building but for egg structure as well. Oyster shells will supply this nutriment, and I can recommend dry wheat bran. As to vegetables feeds, beets, mangels, turnips, and cabbage are all good. A supply of good sharp grit is essential to active digestion, and the water supply should be continuous and abundant.

Systems of Feeding.

"Almost innumerable systems have been evolved for the feeding of poultry. Nearly all of them are combinations, more or less ingenious of all hoppers feeding, dry feeding of all grains, through feeding of wet mash and dry feeding in litter of grains. The ordinary flock belonging to a farm should get a fair proportion of its food from free range. My own experience during the winter season leads me to say that the feeding of the dry mash in hoppers and all the cracked grains in litter is entirely satisfactory. Table waste, mixed with boiled vegetables and bran, and fed three times weekly gives excellent results. On other days the fowls should be given a feed of raw vegetables. As to the quantity to feed, that must be governed by the appetite of the flock. It is not safe to feed by measure. Fowls at different seasons require different treatment. The generous feeding they need at moulting time would induce over-fatness during the laying season. A very good rule is to feed only what the birds will clean up in short order. If any grain is left over from a previous feeding, the quantity given should be immediately reduced."

Record in Egg Production of "Lady Morley."

Month.	Eggs Laid.
January	24
February	23
March	24
April	28
May	26
June	24
July	24
August	24
September	22
October	22
November	20
December	28

Total for whole year . . . 292. To all beginners in poultry raising, I would say: "Consult only reliable sources of information." The method adopted by one man in a single successful year does not make his method a sure recipe for success. The outcome might have occurred through incidental conditions. Do not draw conclusions from isolated cases. I often wonder why all poultry raisers, and for that matter all our farmers, do not consult our Government agricultural authorities more freely. I cannot speak too highly of the agricultural reports and bulletins issued by Mr. Cumming, the secretary for agriculture for Nova Scotia. They have been especially helpful to me.

Milk is Important.

"My experience has convinced me that skimmed or sour milk is a very important factor in obtaining a heavy flow of eggs. I attribute my success largely to the fact that my fowls are given milk every day of the year, and during the winter it is practically the only drink the hens have. I notice that when the supply of milk is lessened, the egg yield falls off. I consider that skimmed milk has a commercial value to me of at least two cents a quart. To my mind there is no doubt that farmers can get a greater money return by feeding milk to poultry than they now get by feeding it to swine."

"I must add that people cannot raise poultry for profit in a permanent yard, small in extent, and bare of vegetation. I use two yards for my flock and sow one yard in grain or clover while the fowls are in the other. Every six weeks the hens are transferred. This method, together with an open front building, deep straw litter, green bone, sprouted oats and skimmed milk, will enable any pullet of a good egg-laying strain to reach nearly to the three-hundred egg mark."—Farmers' Magazine."

Here and There.

PATIENTS ARRIVE.—Four patients suffering from different ailments came by the Prospero for hospital.

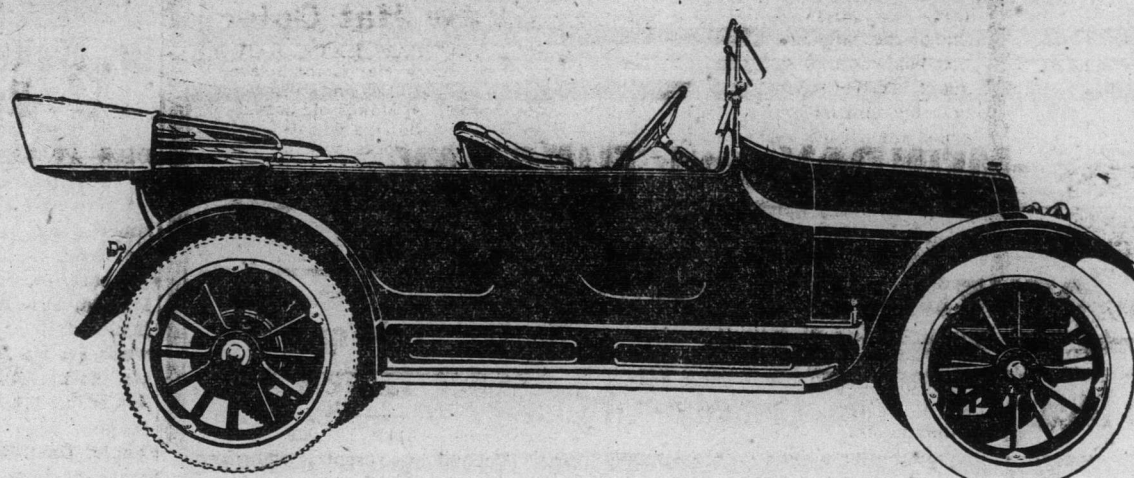
RETURNED FROM NORTH.—The Cabot and Earle of Devon which came north with sealing crews, came back yesterday.

BIG OFFERING.—At the close of the women's mission at St. Patrick's Church yesterday afternoon the collection that was taken up was over \$800.

MILDRED ARRIVES.—The sister, Mildred, Randall, reached port yesterday from New York, bringing a general cargo.

Model 75

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Electric Lights
Electric Starter



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In Milady's Boudoir.



ERADICATING WRINKLES.

You can eradicate wrinkles by systematic massage. It should not be hard for a woman to remove all traces of them, but the treatments must be very regular or they will return again.

Every night apply hot cloths to your face until the pores are well opened. Then cover the skin with a good cold cream and you are ready to begin. First massage the muscles of the cheek just in front of the upper half of the ear, using the three fingers of both hands. Rub outward and upward in a circular manner with a firm yet gentle touch, covering a spot about the size of a silver dollar.

The upward motion will pull the skin taut about the corners of the mouth, rubbing out the drooping line at the side of the nose. If the face is heavily lined here, massage will, in time, so strengthen the muscles that the furrows will be much softer or disappear entirely. Repeat the same circular motion at the corners of the mouth.

Next massage the temple muscle in the same way. The regular and systematic massage of them will prevent the formation of crow's feet. The cheek muscles running from the corner of the mouth up over the cheek bones are massaged with a quick clapping movement, which however, must be light and not pinching.

The forehead is rubbed in the circular manner, upward from between

the eyebrows and outward to remove horizontal lines. The vertical furrow must be rubbed with the two forefingers only. Figure to yourself two long ovals passing over this central forehead wrinkle and use the right left forefinger at the same time running in contrary directions. This is a hard line to efface but with patient massage and the use of a wrinkle plaster at night, even a deep line will be softened in time.

STEROO IS COMING.

Militarist Megalomania Of Germany.

(New York Evening Post)
Had not the hundred million inhabitants of the United States occupied themselves with such feverish ardor in despatching masses of death-dealing warships to Liverpool and Havre, the stock of war munitions would have been exhausted by now and peace would have been possible.—Rheinisch Westphalische Zeitung."

We doubt this exceedingly; but supposing it true, what then? Why did not the German war-lords take this into account before they started the war? Did they expect to grab Belgium, and in consequence get possession of a large part of industrial France, and yet that the Allies would make no use of their command of the seas to compensate in a measure for these advantages seized by Germany? "Fair is foul and foul is fair," in this witches' dance into which militarist megalomania has led the German mind.

Who Represents Ireland.

(New York Herald.)
Mr. T. P. O'Connor presided over the St. Patrick's Day celebration of Irish nationalists at Liverpool. Resolutions were unanimously adopted to give support to the Entente Allies "in

their defence of the cause of freedom democracy and the small nations and the civilization of the world." Mr. O'Connor announced that 250,000 sons of Ireland are fighting under the flag of Great Britain for the cause of freedom. Who represents Ireland—these 250,000 of her gallant sons or the little handful of Irish Kaiserlites in this country who are doing their little best to stab in the back their brothers fighting so valiantly against the enemies of that freedom which all Irishmen profess to love so dearly?

Germany Heads List.

Six Hundred of Her Ships are Sunk, Captured or Interned During the War.

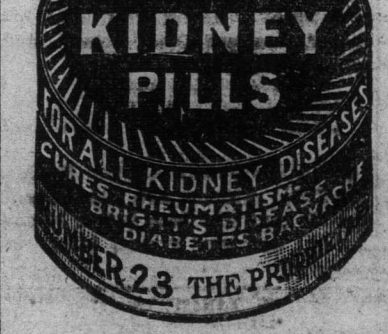
Washington, March 26.—The European war has taken from the seas more than 2,000 merchant vessels of nearly 4,000,000 tonnage, according to figures published to-day by the Department of Commerce. Germany with 600 vessels sunk, captured or detained, heads the list of losses.

Two hundred and twenty-five of the 500 British vessels lost were sunk by submarines. Great Britain's allies lost 167 ships. Austria lost 89, and Turkey 124. The total of neutral losses is put at 736, but most of these were released after being reported captured.

Ninety-two neutral vessels have

been submarined, and 94 sunk by mines. Twenty-three have been damaged by submarines and mines.

A description of the last hours of the evacuation of Gallipoli, which appeared in the London Daily Express from the pen of a correspondent who took part in the operations, states that the last men left in the trenches were Lieuts. Freyburg, Asquith (son of the Prime Minister), and Kelly. They remained at the telephone station at the top of the communication trench while the rest of the troops embarked, and afterwards got away safely. The last named officer is Lieut. F. S. Kelly, R.N.V.R., the famous Oxford oarsman and sculler, who three times won the Diamond Sculls.



Extract From Dr. Grenfell's Letter.

OF MARCH 10th, 1916.

"I am writing to you probably for the last time from France from the headquarters of the at (unintentionally). I was given the opportunity to make a complete tour of the armies 1, 2 and 3 for certain reasons which I will not mention now. I have been all round 1 and 2. It is most extraordinary to begin with to find so many unexpected people, especially army folk, who know of us and our work, and it has been most helpful. The sights I have seen and the intimate knowledge I have gained of the working of an army, especially the medical side of the battlefield, will be as vivid as long as life lasts. From the Surgeon General at G. H. O. I've been shown courtesy and help I little enough expected or deserved. It has been a wonderful experience. As I lay awake last night in bed, you can imagine one's emotions, as one watched the sky lit up by the star rockets of the fighting hosts, especially the Germans, which are far the brightest and heard the roar of guns and the rattle of shells and then the endless darkness and silence—no lights. I have been permitted to go into the first line of trenches only 30 yards from the Boches, and looked through the periscope to watch them and then poke up my head now and again for a second. Jack Johnson's shrieking over head and shrapnel barking in the air, and no one taking the least notice. Then to watch the air guns firing at the aeroplanes and the British right wings tackling the Germans. Never do I expect to see such sights again. I enjoyed every second of it. Only once, when there were seven Taubes directly overhead, did I feel there might be danger then I felt like staying to see the bombs fizzle through the air. The chance of anyone hitting you never seems to enter the mind, and yet one visits the various shambles, dressing stations, aid stations, field ambulances, casualty clearing stations, etc. The battle with sickness and wounds is as difficult and important as the battle with guns almost, and every poor beggar brought in has a different tale to tell, if only you had time to listen to it. My brain is in a muddle naturally just for the moment, only my endless notes can ever straighten them out, even the Generals, Colonels and other names fade as one dashes from one place to another in a motor, and each one is as kindly and hospitable as the last. I was in the Canadian trenches with Colonel Foster, but have neither seen or heard of the Newfoundlanders."

I've resigned from the Harvard Unit, and shall be in Newfoundland again soon and out of it all, though the Surgeon General offers me a commission at once. I feel I ought to stick to Labrador till winter anyhow, when I can still get a commission if I am needed for next winter. But I tell you it is hard to get out now."

THE HARVARD SURGICAL UNIT.

All the leading Medical Officers of the British expeditionary force in France recently entertained the "Harvard Surgical Unit" on the occasion of its moving back into canvas for summer quarters.

Speeches were made by Colonel Sir Bertrand Dawson, medical consultant to the forces; Colonel Sir Almonroth Wright, the world-famous pathologist; General Sawyer, Director General of the medical services; Colonel Fullerton, surgical consultant to the forces, and others.

From personal and constant experience of the professional work done by the Unit, they wished to put on record the high value they were bound to attach to its presence with the British forces in the fearful war, but they especially wished to emphasize the further appreciation felt by one and all of the fact that America, in service such as that of the Harvard and Chicago Surgical Units, is expressing her real feelings toward the Empire, and the principles for which the Allies are staking everything on earth that they hold dear.

Colonel David Cheever of Harvard, in charge of the Unit, replying, said that any sacrifice the officers had made in leaving their homes and "practice," was amply repaid by the spirit in which they had been received, and the interpretation placed on their volunteering aid; that war of any kind between England and America was absolutely unthinkable ever again; that America hated war as opposed to all her ideals; that owing to her cosmopolitan population it was especially difficult for the leaders of the nation to act so as to satisfy the endless varieties of views on what their course as a nation should be, but that America stood first for the motto that Harvard boasts, viz. Veritas, or truth, and that she would never regard her word as merely a scrap of paper; that she distinguished clearly between clean fighting and merciless murder of innocents by a ruthless foe, and was always glad to put into such practice form as these Units might exemplify, her real attitude to all those ideals which England and her Allies were now defending.—Boston Transcript."

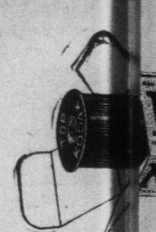
Cape Report.

Special to Evening Telegram.

CAPE RACE, To-day.
Wind S.W., light, weather dull. A southeast gale with snow and rain raged last night. The s.s. Prospero passed in at 5.30 p.m. yesterday; nothing sighted to-day. Bar. 29.25; Ther. 38.

Winnard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Eastman



Just arrived by express from
man Roll Film in
PRICE

TOOTON'S

Headquarters for Every

Crew of Ves Submarine

Abandoned by Austrians in Su Boats—Adrift a Week—Landed Africa, Attacked by Arabs.

London, March 30.—A stirring story of the experiences of the crew of British steamer which was sunk by submarine is told by Captain Arthur C. B. Groom, late of the near Coquet.

"About 10.45 a.m., Jan. 4, 1916," said Capt. Groom, "I was writing in a saloon when I heard a gun fired, reaching the bridge, the third told me it was fired across our bow. Then another was fired across the bow, one over the bridge and under the stern from a submarine in the port quarter. At the same time or two people told me there was another submarine on the port bow. I stopped the engines and noticed that I had done so by flag signals."

"The firing stopped and the submarine was close to us with its flag flying 'Abandon ship!' Immediately I took the chronometer, set a chart in the starboard boat and left the ship. The other boat left little before us. We had no good clear of the ship than the submarine started firing at her. Eight shots were fired."

"One of them broke the signal ladders on the bridge. They stopped firing then and, coming close to the boats, ordered us alongside. It was a dangerous proceeding as the submarine's deck was just awash. There was a big swell. I was ordered aboard the submarine and the Austrians, armed with revolvers, cutlasses were sent in our boats. The two boats returned to the Coquet."

Austrians Looted Ship.

"All hands were given 15 minutes to get what they wanted from the ship. At the same time the Austrians looted whatever they could in the time given. They lowered on the small boats to take them and to look back to the submarine."

"When they had all their wanted they ordered the two lifeboats to turn to the submarine, then they threw two time-bombs under the stern and left the ship themselves. Six afterwards there were two explosions and the ship settled down by the bow. Four or five minutes after the explosion the Coquet lifted her stern in the air. Something hit the wharf and, with a pitiful screech, the Coquet disappeared."

"While all this was happening the commander of the submarine gave me many questions. The two lifeboats were near the submarine a minute and bailing was in full progress each boat with two or three men. I pointed this out to the commander of the submarine, and the fact both of the bilge planks of the ship had most likely been sprung, and his awash deck. I told him."

Learned from a

That He Could Depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Living eighteen miles from a store Mr. Carr found it necessary to keep in the house some pills to regulate the action of liver, kidneys and bowels.

To the habit of keeping these important organs active by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, required, he attributes the good health of his large family.

Here, surely, is evidence of the value of these pills as a family medicine to protect the members of a family who use it from the complications so many of which arise from constipation of the bowels and rapid action of the liver and kidneys. Mr. James Carr, May 1915, writes: "About 19 years ago I received an envelope containing two of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was doctoring at the time with doctors, and as they did not do I used the Pills, and by the time