# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., MARCH 8, 1902.

BUSINESS SIDE OF POULTRY. Facts and Figures That Are Very Con-

vincing to Ponitrymen. As the result of a prize contest set up by The American Agriculturist as to the earnings made by a large number of flocks of poultry, that paper has reached some conclusions that are both interesting and instructive. On making up the averages from 365 poultry keepers, that paper reached the following conclusions:

The contest year was started with

The contest year was started with 24,345 fowls, and closed with 27,-268, there being a gain during the year of 2,923. As these represent almost entirely pullets hatched during the spring, they affect the income only part of the time—that is, after they reached maturity and began to lay, which we have assumed at eight months of age. Therefore we have added one-third of this increase to the original number and figured that 25,340 fowls were the number kept during the year. There was invested in these fowls, in the poultry houses, yards, fixtures, etc., the sum of \$43,987.52 or an average investment of \$1.81 per hen. Figuring that each hen is worth about 50 cents, there hen is worth about 50 cents, there would be required an investment of about \$1.30 in the way of buildings, land, etc., to keep her. During the year there was expended for food and supplies, which include grit, green bone, condition powders, medicines and the like, \$23,712.34, or 94 cents per hen. This is very close to the usual estimate of \$1 per year. as the cost of keep of a hen.

An accurate account was kept by each contestant of the amount, of time expended in the care of poultry and a fair valuation was placed upon this, which amounted to 34 cents per hen per year, or \$23.96 per flock, there being an average of 69 fowls in each flock. During the year these hens laid an average of 82 eggs each. The best record was 247 eggs from a flock of Rose Comb White Leghorns by a Connecticut poultry keeper. The smallest egg record was from another Connecticut poultry-man who obtained 483 eggs from 49 fowls, or about 10 eggs per ben per year. While this average record may seem small, it must be borne in mind the number of fowls given include the roosters, which would make a The eggs sold for \$1.15 per hen,

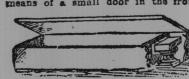
showing a fair profit on eggs alone over cost of feed. A considerable portion of the income was derived portion of the income was derived from the sale of poultry, either, young stock or the original fowls, which were turned and replaced by, young stock raised during the year. This amounted to \$17,118.81, or 68 cents per hen. Making no estimate for stock raised, but charging the entire food cost to eggs, makes the eggs cost \$1.15 cents each for food consumed, but as nearly one-third of the food was consumed by young stock, the net food cost per egg was about three-fourth cent each. This must of course very largely with locality, as food costs more than idouble in some sections what it does in others. It can safely be assumed, however, that the food cost of eggs is in the neighborhood of sne-half their market value.

The total receipts per low amount-

The total receipts per fowl amounted to \$1.95 each, leaving a profit of
\$1.01 over cost of feed and 67 cents
net over cost of feed and labor.
This gives a net income of \$46.23
per flock and a gross income of
\$135.40. The gross income is actuality much nearer the profit derived
from the fewls in the contest than
the net fowlers for nearly all the lathe net figures, for nearly all the la-bor given was that employed at odd intervals, which would otherwise be of small value, while a good properof small value, while a good proportion of the food was that produced on the farms and gardens, or refuse from the table which would otherwise go to waste. As a basis for future figuring in the poultry industry, a cost of food of \$1 per hen and a return over feed of \$1 are pretty safe figures to tie to. These figures are briefly summarized as follows:

Value of eggs, sold and used \$1.15
Value of chickens sold \$1.15
Value of chickens sold \$1.95
Cost of food \$1.95
Cost of fabor \$1.95
Profit over food cost \$1.01
Inter profit \$1.95
Investment, including hen, buildings, etc. \$1.81

For warming water the plan por-trayed herewith is very useful. One end of the trough is partitioned off and over a square opening in the partition is tightly fitted a galvan-ized iron box, the water flowing freely out into this iron box. Under this iron box a small oil stove is placed, admission being had by means of a small door in the front



TANK WATER HEATER.

of the trough. With a tight cover the water in the trough can have the chill removed very easily. It is: especially important to have the iron box as low down in the trough as bottom of the trough may be warmed, as well as that at the top. If possible let the end compartment exed, as well as that at the top. If possible let the end compartment extend below the main body of the trough, so that the iron box may open into the lower part of the trough. As the water is heated it will rise and the colder water from will rise and the colder water from people, we may look for great things the bottom be drawn in to be heat- in the future."

ed in its turn.

as good satisfaction in the harness as the horse gives, and the colts year until the mares are along in the teens represent clear profit. In buying horses for farmwork buy mares—good ones of weight, depth, width and constitution, which may be raised nearly every year until the mares are along in the teens represent clear profit. In

A GOOD HENHOUSE. Que Which Has Given Entire Satisfaction

te Its Designer and Which Is Free From Drafts.

I have always had success in poultry keeping, with the exception of being troubled more or less with roup, which has done much damage to my flocks from time to time. I believe this was due to improper ventilation which I think I have now overcome, writes J. K. Koons in Orange Judd Farmer. The house here illustrated is perfect in ventilation, at least I have had no trouble with roup since the hens were housed in it. The upper part in which the hens roost is made as air-tight as possi-



VENTILATOR FOR HENHOUSE. ble, the walls being covered with tarred paper, so that no air can come in from below or at the sides.

The ventilator draws out air from below the hens, while at the top or peak of the room I have made an opening in the ventilator to draw out all the foul air from the compartment in which the hens roost. There is no draft around hens and in the morning their roosting place smells as clean as at night. They are very healthy, lay well and have had no sick fowls in the flock since I used this system. The house is 10 x12 feet, with a dust pen 2x7 feet, covered with glass. I keep 40 hens in this house and they have a run of

sized stone, then on that a layer of crushed stone and on that a covering of gravel and rolling the surface down hard and smooth. But that is not all that is needed, says The American Cultivator. A part of the skill the cited gentlaments rule, for implies from the heaten. is like the old gentleman's rule for making good coffee. "When you make

we have been watching the work on a bit of road this season. There are about three inches in depth of the round cobblestones, one inch of gravely crushed stone and one inch of gravel and loam mixed, which, by wetting and rolling has been so pressed down into the stones that it is now less than a half inch. If it were whitewashed after it were rolled, it could not look much better, but it might be more durable. We think before one winter passes the larger think stones will be at the surface and the covering will have been washed away or settled down below them.

or settled down below them.

In close proximity to a strip built by the state as an example of how to build a good road, it is likely to furnish an equally good example of how not to make a good road. It is one of those cases, too common, where the town thought to give employment to its own citizens instead. ployment to its own citizens instead ployment to its own citizens instead of hiring the work done by contract, when it would have been better to have employed a competent man with ablebodied help and supported its cripples from the town's poor fund than to have paid them \$1,75 for eight hours' loafing or trying to do that which some of them were unthat which some of them were un-able to do by reason of old age and others were utterly incompetent to do well, while few of them cared for or took any interest in any part of the work excepting drawing their

pay. Farmers' Institute Work.

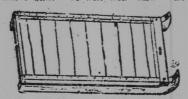
Mr. Simpson Rennie of Toronto, in speaking of his recent trip through New Brunswick in connection with the Farmer Institute work of that province, says that the meetings were generally well attended, and a interest taken in the discussions. Mr. Rennie also attended the Nova Scotia Dairymen's meeting at Amherst on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of Jan., and the meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association at Fredericton on the 28th, 29th and 30th, delivering addresses on the "Cultivation of Corn, Field Roots and Potatoes," and "The requirements of the Beef Markets." At both these meetings the delegates and others present, appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. "Judging from what I could see when traveling through the country," continued Mr. Rennie, "very much more could be done in the breeding, and feeding of both the breeding and feeding of both cattle and hogs, but before very much is done a better class of animals should be introduced. Sheep raising should be more extensively gone into, especially where the land is dry and rolling. Dairying is carried on somewhat extensively and box as low down in the trough as with fair success, but in some localpossible, so that the water at the ities the isolated condition of the patrons is found to be a great draw-

Silage Butter Satisfactory. There is no good reason why mares should not be made to serve a dual purpose—work on the farm and raise colts, says Farmer's Voice. Under proper management they should give as good satisfaction in the harness tested for weeks at a time by ex-perts who were unable to tell whether it came from silage fed cows or

Light, Easily Handled and Sufficiently

Durable. Where one has to deal with hillsides and where land is very stony a boat on runners works very satis-factorily. A Farm and Fireside cor-respondent has told of one which he made, and somebody may profit by his experience;
The size of 2 boat for our hilly

lands need rot be over 3 by 8 or 9 feet. A mistake is sometimes made in choosing too heavy material. I would rather make another new light boat after the first one was worn out than to handle over and over again for several years perhaps, the extra amount of timber that it is necessary to put into a boat to make it last a year or two longer. Life is too short to waste strength that way. I want to use the more porous or light timbers, such as whitewood, chestnut or pine, for floor and those not over one and a half inches thick. The railway I make of the same material two and a half inches square. This is high enough. The higher they are the more work it is to load on heavy stones requiring rolling. For the same reason I don't want the runkers to be higher than is consistent with attracts. sistent with strength. I regard a of four inches sufficient, but the kind of timber should white oak.



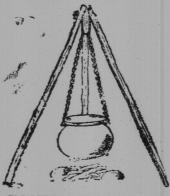
A SCONEDOAT.

rot out very soon. A natural crook is to be preferred. When such a runner is partly worn off, strips of oak board may be nailed under for shoes, and when these are gone others again may be nailed on if the boat is still good.

The narrower the stoneboat the eas-

the runner about one and a half inches from the bottom. Aside from these six bolts I use spikes to fasten the floor to the runners and the railing to the boat. Thus a the railing to the boat. Thus a boat can be made quickly. To draw by, either a hold may be mortised through the front plank large on ough to admit a piece of chain or a large clevis or an iron hook may be bolted on.

There are many farmers in need of something convenient to hang a large kettle on. Many support the kettle on three stones, which is unsatisfactory, especially if the heat cracks one stone and the kettle tips over The accompanying cut is drawn from a photograph I took recent, on a neighboring farm. The cut comes very near to explaining it-The device consists of three moderately heavy pieces of wood for



legs, which are attached together at the top by a heavy bolt. Some si the three legs a heavy clevis is secured to the middle leg. From this clevis two chains extend downward ward to fasten onto the ears of the kettle, which then hangs suspended The length of the legs will depend or convenience and the size of the kettle they are to support. Those showr in the cut are 11 feet in length and were made from medium sized wel seasoned fence rails. When the der folded together and laid away.

Draining Wet Places,

Frequently wet places that produce more frogs and mesquitoes than any crop that can be planted car be drained with a good plow and team and a day or two with a shovel or hoe, says Farm and Ranch. It will pay to do work, because such places, drained, are very fertile; such areas frequently cause side, because when it should be cultivated the wet ground will not permit it, and when that becomes dry enough the other will be too dry for best results. We once drained a pond of about two and a half acres by digging a well in the lowest point down to a sand bed. All the water ran into this not work at all places. But the wet places should be made dry or dredged and converted into fish ponds.

Keep only such horses as can be profitably used.

A brood sow should have strong, tough bones.

Variety in feeding belongs to pro-

fitable stock growing.

The bull is a dangerous animal, no matter how gentle he may The greatest losses on the farm from feeding stock come from small

## OB!TUARY.

Miss Ella Smith, Dorchester.

Dorchester, N. B., March 4,-(Special) The death of Miss Ella Smith, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, occurred at her home last evening, after an illness of several months. She was 17 years of Mrs. Wm. Shea, of this town, and two brothers, Percy, of the C. P. R. Telegraph staff at Sydney, and Charles, of East Cambridge, Mass. Much sympathy is expressed for the family. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at 2-30 cheef.

John E. Foley

By a despatch received by Miss M. C. Foley of 302 Brussels street, it is learned that her brother, John E. Foley, died of pneumonia on the 26th of February, in Boston, leaving a wife and four children. Mr. Foley was buried in Boston.

Mrs. Samuel Nichols.

The death occurred Tuesday, at her residence, Carleton, of Mrs. Samuel Nichols, an aged lady, and an active member of St. Jude's church congregation. Her usband and two daughters survive.

Fredericton, March 4 .- 4 (Special) -- Harry died at his home there this morning after a lingering illness of diabetes. He was 42 years of age and leaves a widow. His

Mrs. J. Henry Leonard.

The death occurred at Tulare, California, on Feb. 25th, of Mrs. Fanny Leonard, widow of J. Henry Leonard, formerly employed at Warner's mill here. Mrs. Leonard lived in this city up to a year ago, when she went to California to visit her brother. She was 61 years of age and a sister of Mrs. Geo. F. Harding. The interment was made at Tulare, California, on the 27th ult. the 27th ult.

Norris Cadman.

Woodstock, N. B., March 5—(Special)— Norris Cadman, aged 33 years and unmar-ried, died in Quebec yesterday afternoon. The deceased was born at Upper Wood-MAKING A GOOD ROAD.

Without Competent Men There Is No Chance of Success.

A good road can be made by puting in a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a layer of crushed stone and on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a covering to a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a layer of large or medium sized stone, then on that a layer of large or medium sized stone, the late stock and was the eldest son of the late Jas. Cadman. He was a civil engineer this load of stones. On our withing the late Jas. Cadman and with late of the late terday afternoon and will accompany the remains to Woodstock. The interment will be made in the Episcopal cemetery.

Son of Charles Dickens.

London, March 5-A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., announces the death of Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, young-est son of the late Charles Dickens.

Charles H. Gladwin.

Halifax, March 6-(Special)—The death occurred this morning of Charles H. Gladwin, stationer. He had been contined to his residence nearly all winter. He was aged 59, and a native of Musquodoboit. He was a very popular citizen, a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of the Union Protection Company. He leaves a widow, two grown-up children and four brothers.

Sister Mary Barbara.

The death occurred Thursday morning at the Mater Mesericordiae home, Sydney street, of Sister Mary Barbara, of the or-der of Sisters of Charity. Deceased was ormerly a Miss McGowan, who belonge to Kings county. Burial will take place Saturday morning.

Death of the Oldest Oddfellow. Champagne, Ill., March 6.-Rev. S. K Reed, a pioneer Methodist preacher, died here today, aged 99 years. He was the oldest Oddfellow, joining in Baltimore as a charter member

Prof. G. N. Brown.

Columbus, O., March 6.-Prof. G. N. Brown, dean of the college of engineering at Ohio State University, died tonight of ervous prostration, the result of over-

B. F. Stevens.

Washington, March 6 .- A cablegram re ceived today from London announced the death of B. F. Stevens, for more than a quarter of a century the United State espatch agent at London.

Prof. Moriz Kaposi. Dermatologist. Vienna, March 6.-Prof. Moriz Kaposi of the University of Vienna, the cele



Economical Soap.

PILOT'S CERTIFICATE

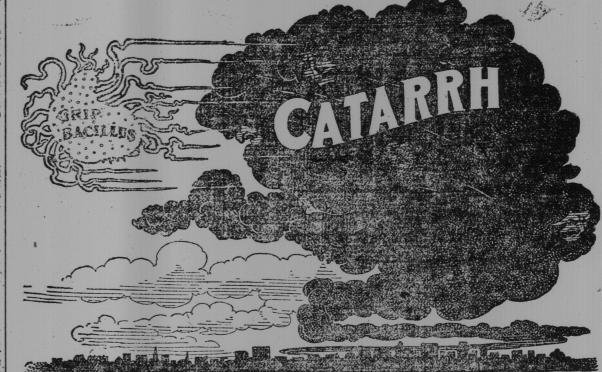
Damage to Steamer in Halifax Harbor the

Halifax, N. S., March 6 -(Special)-The pilot commission held an investigation Tuesday into the matter of the steamshi Karlsruhe having her propeller blade damaged by striking something in the Narrows. The captain of the ship did no

SUSPENDED.

give evidence, but the commissioners obtained a copy of his report, which was read. The decision was that the first-class certificate of Pilot Thomas, who was on board the Karlsruhe, be suspended for two recent The decision confines the for two years. The decision confines the pilot to work on second class certificate which does not allow of his bringing vessels of more than 500 tons burthen into

# AFTER THE GRIP COMES CATARRH.



Building, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

IKE A TERRIBLE CYCLONE grip I also used it for my catarrh, and I can | street, New York, suffered with the Grip. bacillus has passed over our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,
to anyone who is suffering from the grip
also writes that he knows a large numtry helping it a deal along the grip. leaving behind it a dark cloud of an- and catarrh."-J. P. Megrew. guish and despair. Catarrh follows grip as effect follows selor, Loyd Mystic Legion, 293 Endicott Hon. Charles W. Culkin, Alderman of

A multitude of catarrh victims will spring up in the trail of the awful epidemic of grip that has just passed over dition for catarrh when I was exposed he was laid up several days with the

in any way to inclement weather. At those times I would be severely afflicted with la grippe and its unpleasant conself better within twenty-four hours. our fair country. The hope to these people is Peruna. Most people know this already. Everyone who has had the least touch

of grip, should not fail to take a course have used Peruna in such cases and have Mr. Martin Edwards, President of the of treatment with Peruna. found that it not only cures me quickly, County Clare Men's Benefit Society, 522 but it also cleanses my blood and renders me less liable to catch cold. It is the finest preventative of colds that I a short course of treatment with Peruna. Peruna eradicates every vestige of the disease and leaves the system in a normal condition.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from the National Anna Russell. Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"After giving Peruna a fair trial I can
Westside Young Woman's Club, No. 152
Mins Russen.

Mins Russen.

Mins Russen.

Mins Russen.

Westside Young Woman's Club, No. 152
Minn., says she was cured of the Grip. Hotel, Washington, D. C., as follows: cheerfully recommend your remedy to West Congress street, Chicago, III., Nothing helped her until she tried Personal members of the club of the congress street, and the congress street, Chicago, III., Nothing helped her until she tried Personal members of the club of th writes of several members of the club of which she is president, who have had ning its use. Was able to be out of bed grippe and all catarrhal complaints."-

Hon. George H. White, Congressman to health by Peruna.

Mr. Nicolas F. Rossiter, of 463 Nor
La Grippe is epidemic ca from North Carolina, writes:

"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy attack of the Grip, was very sick and specific for in gripne.

advised by a friend to use your Peruna. Eighth District, residing at 36 Rivington Ohio.

for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedid not receive strength. Peruna not edy."—George H. White. edy."—George H. White.

Hon. J. P. Megrew, Superintendent U.
S. Capital Police Force, of Washington,
D. C., says:

did not receive strength. Peruna not write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Miss Anna Russell, Past Worthy Coun- the Grip by Peruna.

"Now for the past year and a half I usual vigorous health.

"For years I have unfortunately found Borough of Manhattan, residing at 45

know of and a very superior tonic."- Miss Blanche Dumont, President of

the Grip and have been quickly restored the third day. She also tells of others

all the praise.

"Having suffered from the grip, I was Hon. Max J. Porges, Alderman of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,

ber of people who have been cured of

the Seventh Assembly District of the

This remedy soon restored him to his

the Athenia Club, 4110 Aldrich avenue

La Grippe is epidemic catarrh. Pe-

Perms can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug source in sensule. "The list of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases.

## MOTHER LAND AND COLONIES. DOING WELL OUT WEST.

of Several Who Have Done Well.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

C. P. Dunham, of Halifax. passed through the city Thursday on his way to his home. Mr. Dunham for several years has been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, at Fort Garry. He says that Western Canada is practically filled with people who are themselves from the Maritime Provinces, or whose parents with people who are themselves from the Maritime Provinces, or whose parents of the country of the March 5—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London says: "The ministry is now definitely pledged to discuss the preferential tariff question with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other colonial sugar, provided continental governments abolish their bounties."

Toronto, March 5—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London says: "The ministry this week pledged itself not to grant a tariff preference to colonial sugar, provided continental governments abolish their bounties."

Toronto, March 5—(Special)—The Telejourneyed from this part of the country in the past. They are for the most part doing well and he instanced the case of the country and the case of the country trade on this subject have been recorded from a subject to the country trade on this subject have been recorded from a subject to the country trade on this subject have been recorded from the country trade on this subject have been recorded from the country trade on this subject have been recorded from the country trade on this subject have been recorded from the country trade on the country trade of the country trade on the country trade of the country trade on the country to the past. They are for the most part doing well and he instanced the case of there of the chief executive officers of the "The spirit in which the ministry is ame with the colonial premiers who will Frank Mullins and George Purcell, who are all Nova Scotians. The man in Fort Garry who is popularly thought to have "a bigger pile" laid up against the "a bigger pile" laid up against the proverbial rainy day than almost any man! n the Northwest is a native of Apohaqui, John Seaton, who joined the Northwest mounted police some years ago and later engaged in farming. Now, Mr. Dunham

es and is also heavily interested in Win-nipeg real estate. Mr. Dunham will spend several weeks with his sister in Halifax before returning to the west-New Companies.

ays he has the largest and most pro-

ductive farms in that vicinity, is a large

reholder in several extensive enterpris

The People's Steamship Company, Ltd., has been incorporated. D. J. Purdy, M. P. P.; J. W. McAlary, George H. Perry, Luther Jordan, Archibald P. Belyea and Sandford H. Belyea are the members. The company has bought the river steamer

Robert S. Orchard, Charles J. Wasson William I. Barton, B. C. Estabrooks, ames Manchester and A. H. Hanington of St. John, and Chas. C. Taylor, of Sheffield, have been incorporated as the Maestic Steamship Company, Ltd.

The manuscript diary and correspond ence of President James K. Polk, which have never been printed in book form, have been bought for \$3,500 by the Chicago historical society. The diary is in 40 manuscript volumes, and with the

ALL DISEASES

AND
AND
MEAKNESSES OF MEN

PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE NO. 4 BULFINCH ST. (opposite Revere-House), Boston, Mass. Established in 1890. Chief Consulting Physician (for 30 years), graduate of Harvard Medical College, class of 1864, late Surgeon 5th Reg. Mass. Volunteers; Assistant Physician and Surgeon from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class 1895. These physicians cure where others fail. Know Thyself Manuel free, 6c. postage. Write for it to-day. Key to health. Consultation in person or by letter, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1. Expert Treatments

Haligonian in Town Thursday Tells New Remount Scheme Definitely Includes Canada-Statistics of War Materials Bought Here.

Montreal, March 5-(Special)-The Star's a guiding principle in the British spend-

Canada as a permanent source of supply for army horses; also by the fact attested by unpublished official statistics during the latter stages of the war. The war office that the house would give its support if endeavors were made to establish come. latter stages of the war. The war office has purchased in Canada 180,000 tons of hay, 9,600 tons of oats, 3,600 tons of flour, 50,000 serges, 8,875 sets of saddles and large quantities of other war material. The administrative preference for Canadan and Australian goods is now accepted as

# CANADIAN MILITIA CHANGES.

Officers' Married Establishment Abolished-Resignation of Commission in the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, and Appointment Following.

this date the officers' married establishment is abolished. Those officers who are at present borne on the married roll of the militian. Howard, unattached that the militian to the general officer commanding their units will continue to occupy quarters or to receive lodging allowance in lieu, at the rates they are at present in receipt of. With the exception of such subaltern officers as were married previ-ous to the 1st July, 1901, officers of the permanent corps below the regimental rank of captain will hold their commission only so long as they remain enmarried, but this rule may be relaxed in the case of officers who have completed seven years service in the rank of licutenant on the recommendation of the general officer commanding, who must satisfy himself that the officer's means are such as will

Ottawa, March 4-(Special)-The last the permanent corps obtaining recruits militia general order states that from who are finally approved and attested. Major E. H. T. Howard, unattached

62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers— Lieut, G. Anderson resigns his commission to accept the appointment of quarter

To be quartermaster with the honorary rank of captain-G. Anderson, gentleman, vice H. H. Goddard, retired; to be 2nd eutenant provisionally, R. L. Sippreil, gentleman, to complete establishment. 92nd Dorchester—Provisionally 2 heutenants. L. Bolduc and Carrier, having failed to quality, their names are removed from the list of officers of the active

The Royal Canadian Regiment, 3rd

that the officer's means are such as will enable him to maintain his family in a manner belitting his position as an officer. In future, the only officers who will be recognized as having any claim to married quarters or allowance in lieu (except as provided in paragraphs) will be field officers and captains in the order of senority. An allowance of SI for each recruit secured and finally accepted for the permanent corps or for the special service battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, is authorized, this allowance to be to non-commissioned officers or mea of an interest of and lieutenant.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, 3rd (special service) battalion—General order No. 1, of 1st January, 1902, insofar as it refers to the revertment of major and lieutenant. Colonel J. S. Skinner from this battalion to the command of the 14th. (Princes, of Wales Own Rifles) is amended to date March 31st. Lieut R. A. Girou and resigns. Lieut F. C. Ogilvie resigns. To be lieutenant—2nd Lieut. F. Oliver, vice R. A. Girouard pesigns.

2nd lieutenant (probationer)—D. B. Papineau is confirmed in the appointment of an interest production of the special service) battalion—General order No. 1, of 1st January, 1902, insofar as it refers to the revertment of the product of the revertment of the revertme refers to the revertment of major and lieurenant. Colonel J. S. Skinner from this battalion to the command of the 14th. (Princes of Wales Own Rifles) is amended to the the colon of the state of the st