

Hints for the Poultry Raiser

What Can be Done With Poultry?

There are few agricultural crops that are greater than that of poultry. Any man, woman or child will find profit in poultry culture. We find poultry a neglected side issue on farms to an elevated business which affords support and luxuries to many a family. Poultry raising will flourish anywhere regardless of climate.

An Interesting Occupation.

Poultry raising is an interesting occupation. The returns can be secured quickly. Of course the amount of money to be got out of it depends upon the work applied and ability for making a "go of it." Many fail—as in other lines of business. If it was such a sure thing, the country would be flooded with the hen products. There is a good percent of interest for the ones who are willing to do the work as it should be done. For anyone who is adapted to this line of work, he will find in it a good, paying, steady job.

Good Stock Best.

These days the farmer cannot afford to harbor stock, neither can he afford to feed and care for mongrel fowls. No one is able to raise poultry so cheaply as the farmer. Of course if one has a large number it will require a little more work.

Right Feeding Essential.

No matter what breed is kept, they must be fed properly to attain the best results. Not one in ten of the thousands of flocks on the farm produces enough eggs to pay for the feed and a great many only just pay for their board, to say nothing about the time taken to care for them, which means that the feed given them is nothing but a loss. Many farmers think as long as they can take some eggs to town and buy a few groceries, that their hens are making good. They do not know how much their coffee, etc., is costing them, as no records are kept and they cannot tell where they are at with their hens.

Great Possibilities on the Farm.

There are rare possibilities on the farm for a profitable poultry plant and every farm should have a flock of 500 or 1,000 hens. If proper methods are used, a goodly sum of money can be obtained from the farm flock. One great trouble on the farm in the winter is that the fowls are not given any or not

enough greed food. Kale should be raised or oats sprouted. If the people who manage the great poultry plants of the country on a small lot of ground after buying all their food are able to make a good profit from poultry, it would seem like the farmer could more than double this profit. Where stock is kept, there is so much food going to waste.

Demand Increasing.

The demand for poultry products is on the increase. No market has ever refused to buy our products and it is up to the producer to market at such times of the year when he can obtain the highest price. During the winter, when eggs are at the highest, the farmer has more time to care for the flock. Poultry has been with us for hundreds of years and we are only beginning to apply the best methods of care and feed. Egg production is sadly neglected on farms where it could be made to pay the best.

On the farm, the grounds are apt to be more wholesome. The death list is small and food cheaper. Orchards and timber lots make an ideal place to rear poultry. Insects are abundant, and plenty of scratching material is at hand thus furnishing the fowls with the needed exercise. More failures come from under feeding than from any other one cause. In every flock, we have a lot of birds that should be culled out.

The Hen and the Cow.

Poultry is fast taking a place side by side with the cow in supplying the necessities of life. You need but a small piece of ground to establish a poultry plant and a start can be made with small capital. The increase in stock is very fast. There is more profit in eggs, and the most profit comes in the winter time when the eggs are high or in the spring when you can sell eggs for hatching purposes. During July and August, when eggs are low in price, is a good time to raise your own meat, as these chickens, if given clean quarters, can almost take care of themselves, if they are given free range.

Most persons think that the spring is the only time to hatch chickens. Why allow a closed season any time of the year? Make a longer season of it. Spread profits over the whole year.

life. That is to say, if you cut out the portion representing your back garden, it would cover a five-hundredth part of the lawn. Five hundred such portions would cover it entirely.

Only towns possessing more than four thousand inhabitants are surveyed on this huge scale. The cultivated districts of all parishes are mapped on the twenty-five inch scale, which works out at one square inch to the acre. The smaller maps cover the whole of the kingdom, and cost from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each.

How are these maps made? How is it possible to get a proper bird's-eye view of the land without going up in a balloon or airship? And, of course, merely to look down upon the country from a great height would not tell you the exact length of every road and lane and footpath, the exact area of every field and pool, the exact height of every hill, and the exact distance between Farmer Giles's cottage and the vicarage!

Map-making is an art, and needs as much study and skill as painting a picture.

The Process in Brief.

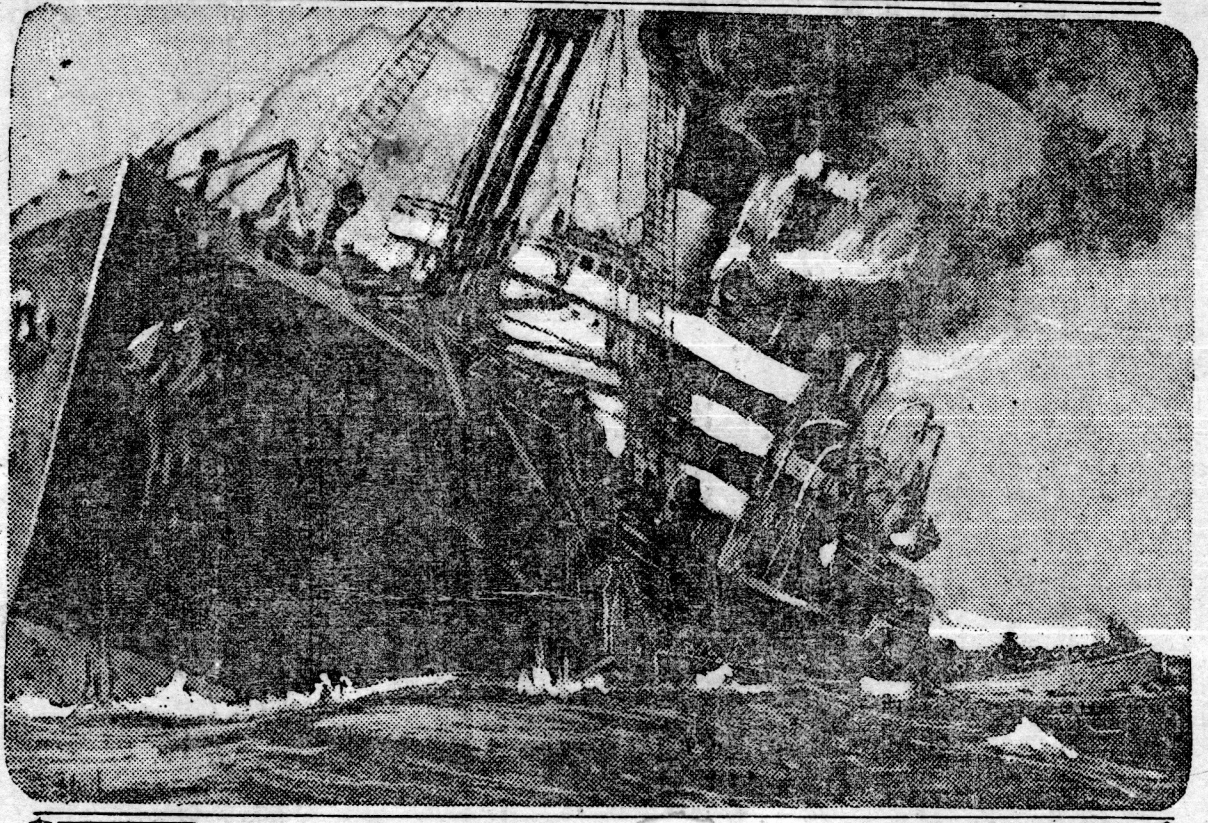
The following is a rough outline of the elaborate process:

First, the land has to be surveyed. Every inch of the district has to be measured, every curve and angle noted, every elevation, no matter how slight, reckoned out and recorded. The size and area of every object must be found, and the point of the compass or direction which these face must be accurately gauged.

All the items of this out-door inventory are entered in the field-book. One single slip of the men who are doing the surveying and measuring, or of the man who keeps the field-book, or of the artist who eventually transcribes the field-book's notes into the Ordnance map, will throw everything else out of gear. When the field-work has been completed, the map is drawn—very slowly, very carefully, and with constant checking of every detail.

You may wonder sometimes to note the extraordinary clearness of each crammed portion of a map.

THE GERMAN LIE PICTORIAL.



Fifteen thousand British were drowned in the Yser, it was widely circulated by the press in Germany last September, long before any of the British had reached the district. The Lion and Tiger, every newspaper reader in Germany knows, were both sunk in the Dogger Bank battle—two pictures of the going down were published in German illustrated journals of repute, purporting to be from sketches by naval officers. Above is shown the latest German picture of the disaster that never happened. No date is specified, nor the ship's name—which is discreet. It is entitled: "Sinking of an English Troop-ship in the Channel." The Germans must be in more despondent mood than outsiders imagine if pictorial lying is needed for encouragement.

This is due to the fact that a map can be drawn on a very large scale, in which the artist is not cramped, and can afterwards be reduced by photography. Thus the map as you see it may have been originally drawn on a sheet a dozen times as large.

Still, our modern maps do not always show as much detail as did those of ancient times. There is an old papyrus in the Turin Museum, drawn about 1400 B.C., which gives, besides the rivers, the crocodiles and fish swimming in them!

BLIND ARE TEACHING BLIND

HELPLESS VICTIMS OF BATTLE LEARN TRADES.

St. Dunstan's, Regent Park, London, Lent by Otto Kahn, is Novel Training School.

Help for the blind by the blind is the working principle of the institution opened by the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee at St. Dunstan's, Regent Park. That principle in its application has made St. Dunstan's one of the most interesting places in London. It has lightened the sadness which, more actual than the imprint of pain, though much more elusive, lingers in the faces of the men who are learning here how to begin life once more at the beginning and to discount misfortune and defeat memory by new achievement.

The object of the work is to teach every blind soldier a trade by which he may expect to earn his living and to introduce him at the same time to the Braille system of reading and writing. Blind instructors have been engaged in every instance. These men are among the most capable workers in the country and their energy and enthusiasm are an immediate incentive to effort. The knowledge that other men have "made good" in spite of their blindness is therefore the first lesson which the blind soldier receives. There is generally in his character a quality of determination which, thus aroused, may be counted upon to achieve success.

Lent by Otto Kahn.

St. Dunstan's, which was lent to the committee by Otto Kahn, is a very large house standing in fifteen acres of ground. Thanks to this latter circumstance it has been found possible to include poultry farming and market gardening among the subjects of instruction. This country-life section has been taken over by Capt. Pierson-Webber, one of the best known blind experts in England. Capt. Pierson-Webber's life is itself a romance of successful endeavor against heavy odds; he has proved that a blind man may without previous knowledge compete with experts on their own ground; his work in connection with poultry farming is known throughout the agricultural world.

Many very wonderful devices have been introduced by him into the model farm which he is now conducting. The arrangements of

gates and pens, of railings and coops, reveal extraordinary ingenuity. A blind man, by means of them, is enabled to conduct the farm with entire success, to catch any fowl he may desire, to drive his birds from one plot of ground to another, to collect eggs and generally superintend everything. Capt. Pierson-Webber was a soldier himself before he became blind and therefore is especially well qualified to help the men who are receiving instruction from him.

Small Beginnings.

Inside the house, in a large conservatory, work tables have been arranged for the teaching of carpentry, boot repairing, mat making and basket making. The scene of a recent visit to this workshop was an intensely interesting one. At the carpenter's bench a young fellow who lost his sight on the Aisne was just completing his first picture frame. It did his instructor and himself credit. In this case blindness was caused by a bullet which passed from one side of the forehead to the other, injuring the optic nerves. Near him another young soldier, a victim of bursting shrapnel, was having his first lesson in drilling with a brace. That he was entering into the spirit of his work was obvious from his cheerful expression, yet only a short time ago he returned to this country from a German prison, broken down in health and without hope for the future.

The boot makers were very busy and their work defied faultfinding. So also were the mat makers. The only pupils of the basket making instructor were two young Belgians who have been welcomed to the institution and who are very quickly picking up a trade.

In another room a massage class was in progress. Massage is one of those very useful occupations at which blind people are found to excel. In view of the widespread need for this treatment which the war has produced and is producing, no better lesson could be taught or learned. The large Braille room was full of pupils, some of them being instructed in the elements of the alphabet; others at work on the ingenious Braille typewriters. Everywhere one met the spirit of hope and cheerfulness, until the impression of pathos gave place to an enduring sense of admiration. Here surely is

A Nobler Courage

even than the fierce bravery of war. There are quarters for officers in the institution and these have already been called into use. Reading and writing will be taught to these young fellows and also probably some outdoor work. When their period of instruction is over it is hoped that it will be possible to place men in permanent positions and a large grant has been made by the Prince of Wales's Fund toward this purpose. The actual cost of running the hotel is borne by the National Institute for the Blind, the Red Cross and the Order of St. John.

A great part of the credit for this splendid undertaking belongs to C. Arthur Pearson, whose interest in his fellow sufferers from blindness is so well known. Under Mr.

Pearson's direction the grounds of the house have been specially prepared for the comfort of the soldiers. All stepways and dangerous places have been surrounded by wooden boards so that the altered resistance of the foot may give warning of their presence. He has also encouraged the use of the lake, which communicates with that in Regent's Park. Blind men are generally fond of rowing and it is one of the few outdoor sports in which they can participate. "A blind man feels," Mr. Pearson said, "that when he is rowing a boat he is conducting other people and not, as at other times, being conducted by them."

It is this attitude of sympathy and this comprehension of the psychological problem to be solved that endows the work at St. Dunstan's with so much value and attraction.

PARIS CLUBS PATRIOTIC.

Canvass Shows Many Members Killed or Wounded.

A libel on young Frenchmen belonging to the highest society has stirred up sufficient indignation to produce several detailed replies, although the original statement is stigmatized as unworthy of notice as being the work of German agents. A Portuguese paper began the trouble by stating that "about 740 deserters from the French army, almost all belonging to the aristocracy or the highest ranks of society, are now at San Remo" (in Italy).

To establish the baselessness of this statement, an investigation has been made into the effect of the war on the most select Paris clubs. At the Jockey Club, 34 members have been wounded, 9 are prisoners, 35 have been mentioned in despatches, 15 have won the Legion of Honor, 2 have been decorated with the military medal, and 6 proposed for promotion in the Legion of Honor, every one of the foregoing being bearers of noble titles.

The Cercle Agricole, familiarly known as the "Potato Club," has lost 8 members killed, 12 wounded and 4 missing. The Union Artistique, or "Epatant," (extraordinary), has had 7 killed, 18 wounded, 17 missing and 10 mentioned in despatches.

The Automobile Club has had 15 killed and 30 wounded; the Rue Royale Club, 4 killed, 15 wounded, and 3 missing; the Cercle Artistique et Litteraire (Volney Club), 4 killed. These statistics are not complete, but they show that the aristocratic class, like every other in the country, has done its duty, and not fled to any Italian pleasure resort.

A Good Talker.

A man of real conversational talent will take all the time he wants, and leave his hearers satisfied with the moments he has left to them. A woman who is a really good talker will leave her hearers conscious that she has not said a great deal, wishing she had said more, and determined to give her another opportunity to have her say out.

I'm not afraid of horses now! automobiles are so much more vicious.

WAR MAPS IN THE MAKING

MAPS ARE VERY NECESSARY IN TIME OF WAR.

Describing How the Features of a Countryside Are Transferred to Paper.

It is well-nigh impossible to exaggerate the importance of maps in warfare.

Conceive, if you can, two modern Powers at war, the one well supplied with maps, the other possessing none at all. However superior the latter side might be in regard to men and munitions, it would probably be beaten in the end through its lack of maps. Strategy minus maps is like a pedestrian minus sight.

It was about one hundred and seventy years ago that the British Government first realized the truth of this. Necessity is the mother of invention, and during the rebellion of 1745 our officers in the north of Scotland were greatly hampered because they had no reliable maps. They told this to the Government, and the Government decided to pay proper attention to the map question in future.

But they were mighty slow about it! It was not until over a hundred years later that the whole country was properly mapped out, and the Ordnance Survey could point to completed achievements. It must be remembered, however, that the work of map-making is an exceedingly arduous one, and that the maps we now possess are of the finest description.

Made in Many Sizes.

Take, for instance, our six inches-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Maps. With one of these maps before you, you might work out the position of every house and field, and almost of every bush or tree. But you can purchase larger maps than these. There is a twenty-five inches-to-the-mile map, and another of ten and a half feet-to-the-mile! The last map is one five-hundredth as large as