

PERSONAL TOUCHES ON MEN WHO ARE HELPING TO MAKE HISTORY

Milwaukee Returns to Socialist Rule by Election of Mayor of That Faith—John Murray Gibbon's Novel Is Attracting Wide Attention—American Architects Promise to Assist in Reconstruction of Belgium.



Modern Poultry Culture

Blackhead strikes a blow at turkey-raising. It is the bane of turkey-raisers in nearly every state. Characteristics of Infection Given. One need not be a pathologist to suspect or to recognize blackhead. In turkeys of varying ages it has various manifestations and durations, but certain symptoms are always present. They are loss of appetite, consequent emaciation and weakness, a white or yellowish diarrhea. In very young birds the heads are grayish or pale; in those whose wattles are beginning to color and in adults, the head turns dark due to congestion, which gives the disease its name. In a typical case, the turkey first declines food or picks indifferently, and develops diarrhea. After a day or two it gives up trying to follow its mate. It has a distended look and sometimes it stands and swallows as though it were endeavoring to rid its throat of an obstruction. It has an inveterate thirst. In three days or a week, according to its age and vitality, it dies. The postmortem decides definitely whether the trouble is blackhead. In an older victim, or one in which the disease has most stubbornly resisted, the liver exhibits spots, white or grayish, an outgrowth of this infection. Besides, the caecum, or blind pouch, is enlarged to several times its diameter and contains a core. If the turkey has drunk much water, it will be collected in the pouch, while the remaining intestinal tract is empty. This latter condition is always present in cases of short length and in little turkeys, though the liver spots may be lacking. Occasionally in an acute attack the gizzard is discovered filled with undigested food. This condition seems to be responsible for the symptom of continual yawning observed in some affected ones. To be sure, the victim of blackhead must be dead, that there may be no doubt as to the disease, for the unscientific observer. Yet if an ailment of this nature invades a flock, without explanation and is resistant to all treatment, the raiser may reasonably suspect its identity. If it is proved, the first step is to take measures to prevent its spreading. This depends upon the knowledge of the ailment's origin. Parasite is Persistent. The cause is a minute parasite. Entering its host by way of the mouth, it finally reaches the liver and intestines, where it establishes its little laboratory for reproducing itself and disintegrating the tissues. Infection of the older birds is not always fatal. The mature turkey of rich vitality may maintain an equal struggle for months, meanwhile remaining a constant menace to its healthy fellows: a feathered Typhoid Mary. Fatening such a turkey, especially on corn, often turns the balance. It slumbers at last to the enemy within. For this reason turkeys in which the infection is semi-latent may seem to sicken unaccountably and die at fatening time. The germs of new individuals cast off in the excrement of infected fowls, remain dormant in the ground from one season to another for several years, ready to enter business actively the moment they find a stand. For this reason, established turkey-raisers are taboo with the experienced raiser. Other fowls are susceptible hosts, but resist more stoutly. Blackhead's Trip Is Mysterious. How this parasite has finally journeyed from New England throughout the states may only be conjectured. It is reasonable to believe that turkeys shipped from one point to another have been responsible in part. Pigeons and quail are susceptible to its infection and rats and mice are carriers. Perhaps among its other activities, the sparrow has hastened the prevalence of this pest. Certainly they may bear germs from farm to farm in free-lance feeding. Some intelligent people believe that certain farm seeds and commercial fertilizers share the responsibility for its dissemination. The parasite, once settled on new territory, exercises the right of squatter sovereignty. It is difficult to dislodge. It is said that the soils of certain New England states are so impregnated with the parasite that even the game birds are being depleted. Scientists declare there is no cure

for blackhead. Knowing these facts concerning it, how can raisers protect themselves? Prevention is the reply. Since it attacks all poultry, turkeys should be raised apart and never allowed to feed where fowls run. Freshly turfed ground, as far as possible, is recommended for turkeys. Their habit of ranging abroad may be encouraged. New stock should always be subject to the closest scrutiny. Mopsy or light-weight turkeys or "finicky" feeders are suspicious. If possible, one should acquaint one's self with the history of the flocks from which one's breeders are selected. The first sign of sickness, the ailing turkey should be isolated. Upon the appearance of blackhead, prudence would dictate the removal of the healthy turkeys to a new range, such as a wheat or hay field. The sick turkey may be put in a coop reserved for this purpose, and be housed. The raiser is experimentally inclined. Air-slacked lime is a cheap, effective disinfectant. It should be scattered on the feeding boards. For a few days after a suspicious case has been removed, coppers (sulphate of iron) or permanganate of potassium, or potassium bichromate, should be used to purify the flock's drinking water. This is not absolutely essential, since the parasite is in the earth or on the equipment of infected birds; all dead turkeys should be burned or buried deeply. A plentiful supply of charcoal in rations is a wise precaution.

Turpentine Often Effective. The only treatment that I have found helpful is turpentine. I do not offer it as a cure, but I do know that it has been used again and again with gratifying results to prevent general infection of the flock, and particularly of turkeys old enough to eat wheat. On a farm where blackhead has claimed victims at various times for some years, the farmer, at first indication of its activity, begins to use turpentine. For 20 birds he uses a tablespoonful of turpentine with one quart of wheat for breakfast. As they grow accustomed to the taste, he increases the potency to two tablespoonfuls. After a week, he omits the turpentine unless the birds continue to sicken, which he thinks may be removed by just infected often improve and apparently recover. After decided emaciation and loss of appetite appear, there is no hope. With an infected fowl remains in weight it has a chance. The use of turpentine in early infection seems to devitalize the germ. Emaciated birds are greatly benefited by the use of turpentine in liver and intestines, for these organs are greatly impaired by the parasite.

The Rhode Island station investigators are inclined to believe that blackhead and white diarrhea in young chickens are caused by the same parasite. Outward signs as well as microscopic examinations tend to confirm this theory. It cannot be denied that blackhead is to be feared by turkey-raisers. Yet its appearance on a farm need not entirely abandon. Prompt measures to isolate sick birds, burning of carcasses and use of turpentine prevent its spreading. If the average permits it, the healthy turkey may be removed to another pasture, preferably a wheat field, to which other poultry has no access. If the disease has obtained such a foothold as to make heavy incursions annually in the flock, as a last resort it would pay to dispense with the industry for a year or two, or to remove the parasite loss vitality if they do not wholly disappear. With a new and healthy flock and a rising tide of hope, the turkey-raiser may start again. In poultry culture a safe venture is thousands are interested in the profitable business. In next week's article, entitled "Keystones That Insure Success in Poultry Culture," the writer will look up the various points which may be expected, both from the poultryman and from his flock.

BE KINDER TO YOURSELF

Women Often Nervous: They Don't Know How to Relax. Mary Carolyn Davies in Mother's Magazine. One of the important things to know in life, especially if you are a woman, is how to let yourself alone. The ability to relax, the art of being judiciously lax, the tact to let herself alone has saved many a woman from a nervous breakdown. We all know the housewife who nags herself into such a state of conscientiousness that she cannot rest. If she lies down she is continually worrying herself with thoughts of the work that she is neglecting. Much of the blame for this state of affairs lies at the doors of the mothers. The mistake is in their training of their children, especially their daughters. They are taught from earliest infancy to be kind to others, to hear with them, to forgive them, to help them, but from birth to death, no one ever tells them to be kind, also, to themselves. The woman who nags herself can make herself more miserable than anyone else possibly could. She can make her life a hell, and she can make her misfortune possibly make it. If such women could learn to be kinder to themselves, their lives would be lengthened, and not only that, but the lives of those with whom they come in close contact would be made far more pleasant. But the pictures displayed by him at

PORTLAND EXPECTS TO SEE YOUNG ARTIST WHEN WORKS ARE SHOWN

Art Museum Display, September 1-20, Will Contain Some of Best Offerings From Jerome Brush, Whose Father Also Is Great Painter—Grandfather Was Oregonian.



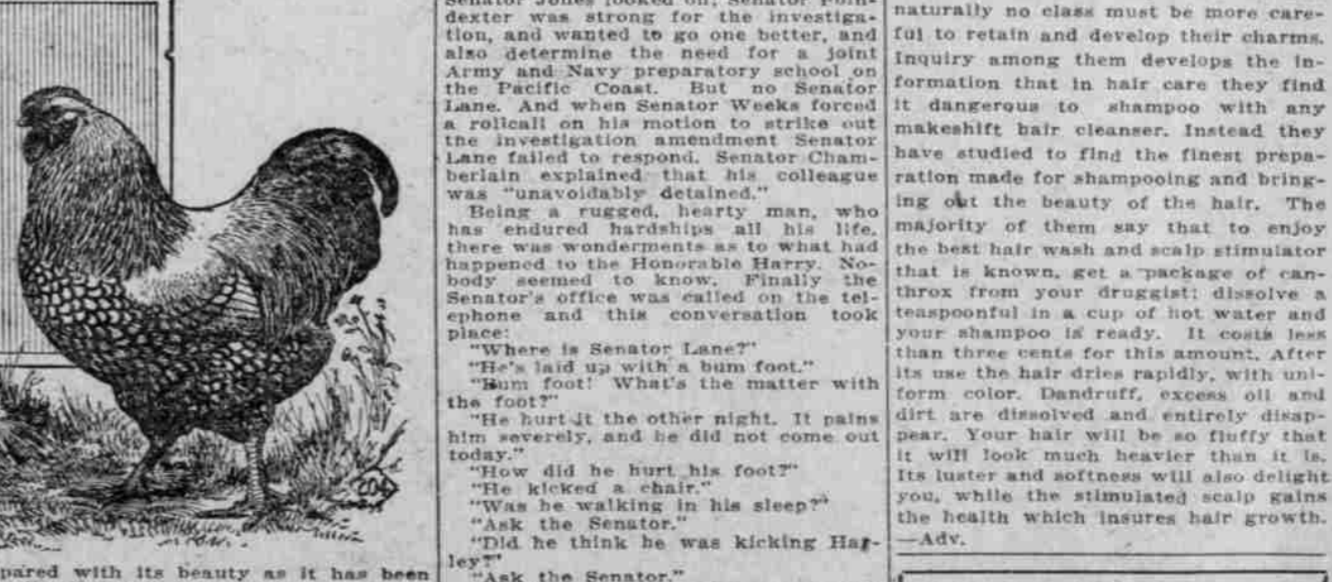
Painting by George De Forest Brush. Reproduction from a photograph of one of the oil paintings of the eminent American artist George De Forest Brush. The picture now in the Chicago Art Museum was purchased by Philip Armour and presented to that city as a gift. The figures are members of the family of the artist, whose son Jerome (shown on the left) has been invited to exhibit works of art consisting of paintings, drawings and sculpture at Portland Art Museum from September 1 to 20.

It has been a subject interesting to speculative writers how far heredity may account for genius, and modern scientific research on the subject still leaves the answer uncertain. Jerome Brush, still in the '20s, has attracted not a little attention by his recent exhibition of oil paintings at Knoedler's in New York, and by a beautiful bronze head shown at the American Sculptors' exhibit at Gorham's in that city. It will interest Portland people to learn that the Portland Art Museum has arranged for an exhibition of his works beginning September 1, and it is hoped that he will visit Portland about that time. Jerome is the son of the eminent American artist, George DeForest Brush, and in fact, was named after his grandfather, the painter, Jerome, in whose studio in Paris the elder Brush spent much of his student days. The younger Brush grew up in an atmosphere of art, so to speak, for much of his life has been spent in France and in Italy, where his father has maintained a studio at various times. An association with artists, visiting the famous art galleries, seeing close at hand the preparation of works of art, has been a part of his life. He has been a professional artist, and upon his final choice of a profession. But until recently he did not intend to follow in his father's footsteps as a painter. His education has been different from that of most young men of his period, for he has not been a school boy. Yet he is proficient in several languages and has an education not less practical and complete than that of a college graduate. He married a lovely young woman formerly Miss Seymour, of New York, and she is supposed to have had much to do with his final choice of a profession. The grandfather of Jerome was, during a number of years, a well-known resident of Oregon. He was not an artist by profession, although he always took a keen interest in work of the fine arts. His daughter, Mrs. Hugh Hume, lived here for several years prior to her death, and during that period did much to stimulate a love of the beautiful and an appreciation of good craftsmanship by installing and carrying on in conjunction with Mrs. C. A. Curry a "shop of arts and industries" which is still in successful operation. But Portland's interest in the Brush family may be said to have really begun with the Lewis and Clark Fair in 1905. Among the great American paintings exhibited at the art gallery were several by George DeForest Brush. These at once attracted the attention of not only the critics but also the general public. In early life this artist had succeeded among the Indians, and had painted good pictures and at the same time popular pictures of Indian life. But the pictures displayed by him at

Senator Lane Is Crippled by Kick Against Chair

Champion of Pacific Coast Base and Naval School Is Abused After Accident and Inquiry is Started. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 22.—When debate was opened in the Senate on the naval appropriation bill Senator Lane, of Oregon, was conspicuous by reason of his absence, and his absence was the more notable because of his frequent participation in all debates during the past few weeks. Senator Lane, who is absent while the naval bill was before the Senate was regarded as extraordinary, because he is the sponsor for the Pacific Coast Academy, while East-ern Senators ridiculed and opposed the idea. Finally the Senate agreed to authorize a Naval Commission to make an investigation to determine the necessity for and probable cost of another Naval Academy, but the necessary votes being lacking, the Senate did not require the investigation to be made on the Pacific Coast. Senator Chamberlain was present, but did not take part in the discussion. Senator Jones looked on; Senator Poin-exter was strong for the investigation, and was expected to go one better, and to determine the need for a joint Army and Navy preparatory school on the Pacific Coast. But no Senator called on his motion to strike out the investigation amendment Senator Lane failed to respond. Senator Cham-berlain said in this conversation: "Being a rugged, hearty man, who has endured hardships all his life, there was no surprise that what had happened to the Honorable Harry. No-body seemed to know. Finally the Senator's office was called on the telephone and this conversation took place: "Where is Senator Lane?" "He's laid up with a bum foot." "Bum foot? What's the matter with the foot?" "He hurt it the other night. It pains him severely, and he did not come out today." "How did he hurt his foot?" "He kicked in the chair." "Was he walking in his sleep?" "Ask the Senator." "Did he think he was kicking Hag-ley?" "Ask the Senator." But the Senator does not care to talk about himself, and the mystery of the "bum foot" promises to go unsolved.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES



EARLY in the history of fancy poultry in America an attempt was made to produce a Cochon Bantam with the beautiful markings of the Seabright. A Seabright cock was crossed with a Cochon hen. When the size of the offspring proved too large to class as a bantam, they were dubbed Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Other crosses of Silver-Spangled Hamburgs and Cochons were made and the blood of the two crosses intermingled. The resulting fowls were mated to fowls known as the "buckeye," which was the result of a cross of Silver-Spangled Hamburgs on Dark Brahma females. These fowls were brought together more uniform specimens were produced. The fowls had rose-combs and their plumage was much the same as that of the Seabright. The females are beautifully laced black and white in all sections and the male laced in the breast and body and striped in the neck and saddle. This coloration, which was created at that time and not to be compared with its beauty as it has been refined and is bred today, was sufficient to set the American breeders in favor of the fowl. In addition to its attractive coloring, the new breed proved to be heavy layers. Such was the origin of all Wyandotte fowls. All other varieties are descended from it in some way. The Silver-Wyandotte enjoyed immense popularity, rivaling the famous Bantam Rock, until the White Wyandottes appeared. The Silver-Laced Wyandotte is hard to breed true. It is doubtful if any other variety of poultry is as difficult to produce. It is ideal for the home flock, however. The hens are heavy layers of large eggs. They get broody and are good mothers. The chicks, like those of the other American breeds, are rugged and active and rapid growers. When fully grown this variety weighs 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pounds for males and 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 for females. They are docile and easily confined, doing as well in confinement as on free range.

His Advantage.

From Life. "How many miles can you go on a gallon?" "How many can you?" "I asked you first."

Train Your Hair as an Actress Does

No class of people devotes as much time to beauty as do actresses, and naturally no class must be more careful to retain and develop their charms. Inquiry among them develops the information that in hair care they find it dangerous to shampoo with any makeshift hair cleanser. Instead they have studied to find the finest preparation made for shampooing and bringing out the beauty of the hair. The majority of them say that to enjoy the best hair wash and scalp stimulator that is known, get a package of carbox from your druggist; dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water and your shampoo is ready. It costs less than three cents for this amount. After its use the hair dries rapidly, with uniform color. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its luster and softness will also gain you, while the stimulated scalp gains the health which insures hair growth.—Adv.

To Look and Feel Bright in Hot Weather

This is the season when she, who would have a itchy-white complexion should turn her thoughts to mercurized wax, the firm friend of the face in a lotion made by dissolving a few drops of the wax in a little water. It is a most effective remedy for the withered or scoured cuticle, bringing forth a brand new skin, clear, soft and girlishly beautiful. It also soothes the pores, removing blackheads and increasing the skin's breathing capacity. An ounce of mercurized wax, obtainable at any druggist, applied nightly like cold cream, and washed off mornings, will gradually improve the worst complexion. If depressed by the heat and you want to freshen up for the afternoon or evening, bathe the face in a lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered alumina in a half pint of water. This will find the more refreshing than an hour's rest. It is fine for smoothing out wrinkles, even the deeper ones.—Adv.

EUROPE'S COMING PUZZLE

War Kills Off Men; Women and Girls in the Majority. Indianapolis Star. A London news item appeared a few days ago reporting that the patriotic women of Great Britain are being urged to marry crippled war heroes. The British may be the first to give the subject consideration, but they are not alone in having to solve the problem that will be presented in a large surplus of women. There were 2,788,373 more females than males in the population of Great Britain, France and Germany before the war was precipitated. Germany had a surplus of 846,661 and France of