



POULTRY

ROUP IS DANGEROUS DISEASE

Delicate Fowls Have Very Severe Attacks and Recover Slowly— Isolate Sick Birds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the worse results of the wet and inclement weather of fall and early winter is the disease of chickens commonly called roup. It resembles the more malignant forms of influenza in larger animals and in man, attacking principally the membranes lining the eye, the sacks below the eye, the nostrils, the larynx and the trachea. It is attended with high fever and is very contagious, but the nature of the germ is not yet known. However, it is known that contagion is brought into the poultry yard by infected birds. Outbreaks of roup in the fall occur most commonly where the growing chickens are overcrowded in the coop or where the coops are not waterproof or are poorly ventilated. Sometimes these are birds purchased from other flocks, and sometimes they are birds from the home flock which have been on exhibition and exposed to contagion. Again, they are wild birds or pigeons which fly from one poultry yard to another.

Delicate birds have very severe attacks and recover slowly, as pointed out in Farmers' Bulletin 557, published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Often a chronic condition persists for a long time and birds so affected give and spread the disease for a year or more, becoming a starting point for many new outbreaks.

At first symptoms are similar to an ordinary cold, but there is more fever, dullness and prostration. The eyelids are swollen and held closed most of the time. The birds sneeze and shake their heads in their efforts to free the air passages. Sometimes the eyes are entirely closed and birds are prevented from finding food. This, of course, results in rapid loss of strength, and many of the birds die within a week.



Comfortable, Roomy Winter Lodgings for the Hens Means Plenty of Eggs.

or ten days. Some of the affected ones recover and others continue weak and have a chronic form of disease for months.

The best treatment is to place sick birds in a warm, dry, well-ventilated room free from drafts, and away from the rest of the flock. An antiseptic and healing mixture should be applied to the affected membranes. Lacking a spraying apparatus, a small syringe and oil can, or even a medicine dropper, may answer the purpose, or the bird's head may be plunged into a basin of the mixture and held there for a few seconds. The most suitable remedies are: Equal parts of hydrogen peroxide and water; boric acid, 1 ounce, water, 1 quart; or permanganate of potash, 1 dram, water 1 pint.

WINTER SHELTER FOR GEESE

Shed Open on South Side With Plenty of Straw or Shavings is Most Satisfactory.

Except in stormy weather or in the winter mature geese seldom need a house. A shed open on the south side, a poultry house, or a barn usually is provided by breeders in the North, and is used by some breeders in the South, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Coops, barrels, or some other dry shelter should be provided for the young goslings. But wherever they are the geese should have a clean place, with plenty of straw or shavings for the floor during the winter.

KEEP POULTRY FROM CATTLE

Unless Herd Has Been Found Free From Tuberculosis Fowls Should Be Separated.

Poultry kept on dairy or general live stock farms should not be allowed to run with cattle unless the herd has been tested and found free from tuberculosis. Poultrykeepers are beginning to realize that if they are to buy healthy birds they must get them from places where the live stock is known to be free from tuberculosis.

Legacy Is Now 231 Years Behind

Will of Col. Lewis Morris Left Six Pounds Sterling Annually to Quakers.

DISCOVERED IN OLD RECORDS

Arrears Without Any Interest Total \$6,468—No Record Is Found of Any Payment From Bronx Lands of Testator.

New York.—Through a search of one of the oldest records of the Surrogate's court, it has just been discovered that in the will of Col. Lewis Morris, dated December 7, 1691, an annual legacy of £6 was bequeathed to the Society of Friends in New York.

Members of the Friends were very much surprised to hear of this old bequest, as there is no trace today of any such fund among the records of either the meeting on Twentieth street or in the minutes of the Sixties on Fifteenth street.

An investigation is planned to add in the payment of past and future amounts due from such a bequest, in the event that it should be possible to collect it. John Cox, Jr., the custodian of the records of both meetings, was very much interested in the news of the old legacy, and stated there had never been received such a sum from the Morris estate.

As 230 years have elapsed since the will was filed, the total amount due, without interest, would be \$6,468.

Col. Lewis Morris was one of the most distinguished men of his day, and was the predecessor of a long line of noted statesmen, through his brother, Capt. Richard Morris, who fought under Cromwell. Among the descendants were Lewis Morris II, chief justice of New York and governor of New Jersey; his son, Robert Morris, governor of Pennsylvania and chief justice of New Jersey; while the four sons of the succeeding generation included Morris III, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a general in the Revolutionary war, and his brother, Gouverneur, minister to France, patriot and United States senator.

Converted by George Fox.

Having met George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, during a successful venture in the West Indies at Barbados, where Colonel Morris and his brother, Richard, had large plantations, the legacy to the Friends in New York was a result of the conversion of Colonel Morris to that faith.

The will reads, in part as follows: "I give and bequeath to my honored friend, William Penn, my Negro man, Yaff, provided the said Penn shall come to dwell in America."

"I give and bequeath unto the Meeting of Friends in the Province of New York the Sum of six pounds per annum, to be paid out of my Plantation over against Harlem in the same Province, by whomsoever shall enjoy same . . . on every twenty-fifth day of the month called March, Yearly and every Year, forever unto such Persons . . . as shall be appointed by the General Meetings of Friends (called Quakers) in ye said Province, to be employed as they shall judge on Truth's account."

It is especially interesting to note, in view of the high offices and influence wielded later on by his nephew, Lewis Morris II, in what low esteem he was held by his uncle, Colonel Morris, for the will continues: "And whereas I formerly intended to have made my nephew, Lewis Morris . . . my whl. Executor, his many and Great Miscarriages and Disobedience towards me and my wife, and his causeless Absenting himself from my house and Adhering to and

24 Children, All Living, Swiss Family's Record

Geneva.—The family of a public servant named Hauglin, of Mensingen, in the Canton of Zug, has recently been increased by a twenty-fourth child. All the children are living and none of them are twins. The eldest, twenty-four, is to enter the priesthood. The agricultural syndicate of the locality has requested the favor of being godfather to the newcomer.

Good Reason.

"Jack isn't the same to me any more." "Did you see him with another?" "No; he saw me with another."

Veils Being Discarded in Turkey



The change that has come over Turkey may be appreciated by this photograph of a throng of women waiting in Constantinople to greet the Kemalists. Up to a short time ago not one of them would have dared to appear in public unless her face was covered with a veil, but the custom of centuries is being abandoned.

To Use Radio in Mine Disasters

U. S. Bureau of Mines Conducts Experiments Through Fifty Feet of Earth.

SEE GREAT POSSIBILITIES

Communication Between Rescuers and Entombed Miners Held as Hope to Lessen Horrors and Losses in Mine Disasters.

Washington.—Radio communication between rescuers on the surface and miners entombed in mines following fires and explosions is a hope held out by the United States bureau of mines to lessen the horrors and losses of mine disasters. Preliminary tests conducted by the bureau, with the cooperation of a great electrical manufacturing concern, in an experimental mine at Bruceton, Pa., already have resulted in a degree of success.

While these experiments so far

have failed to develop any practical method of using wireless waves for underground communication, nevertheless, says a publication of the mines bureau, they indicate clearly that electro-magnetic waves may be made to travel through solid strata.

Heard Through Fifty Feet. In the Bruceton experiments signals were heard distinctly through fifty feet of coal strata, although the audibility fell off rapidly as the distance was increased. The absorption or loss of intensity with distance is very great for the short wave lengths used in these tests. Longer wave lengths are known to suffer less absorption and may possibly be found practically effective under certain conditions.

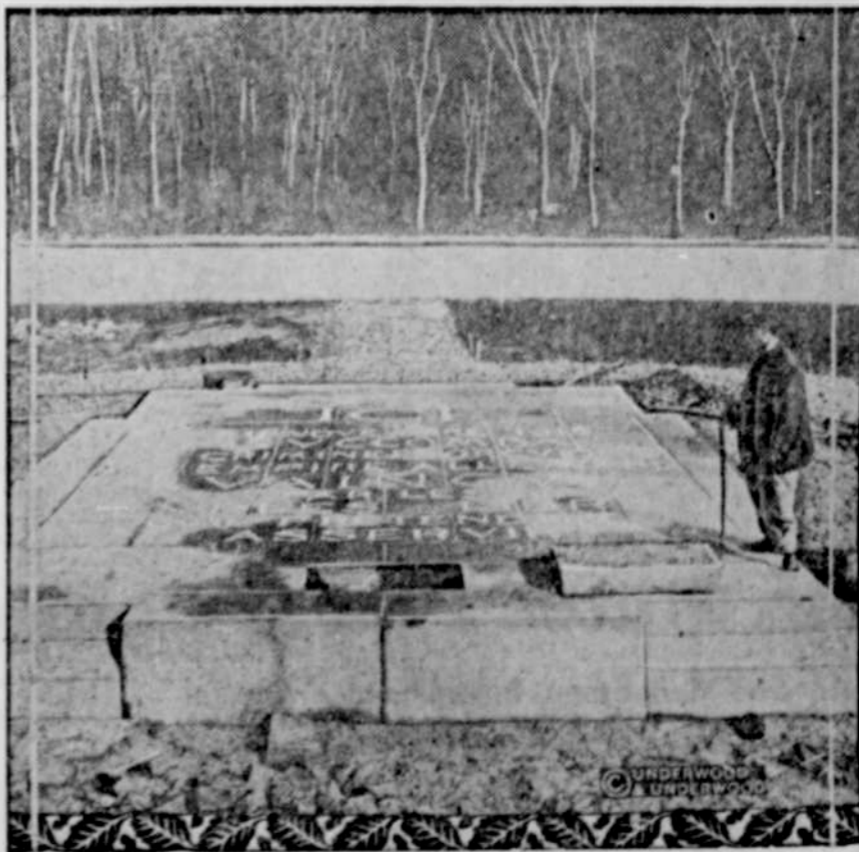
In this connection it is interesting to note tests conducted by the United States bureau of standards in dropping wireless antennae down deep, unused oil wells to underlying rock strata, in order to send the wireless impulses through the rock instead of through the air. The results, it is believed, may be the same as projecting the antennae upward into the air strata.

The desirability of substituting the wireless system of communication for the present telephone systems in use in mines is evident in considering that a rock fall or explosion, by breaking wire connections, can put the entire system out of order.

Present Phones Unsafe. The mine telephone has been perfected to such an extent that it is giving satisfaction in most mines where the wiring is well insulated, the bureau of mines announcement continues. Very often the telephone cannot be depended upon on account of falls of rock, grounding due to worn insulation or extreme dampness. In the event of a disaster it frequently happens that the mine telephone system is put out of commission by the agency that causes the disaster at the very time when it is most urgently needed. On this account the mining industry is interested in any kind of telephone system that can be counted upon in an emergency. Many requests have been received by the bureau of mines to devise means of utilizing wireless methods for this purpose.

The preliminary experiments consisted first in receiving signals from without the mine by means of a receiver located inside the mine, and, second, both sending and receiving messages underground through the strata. It was found that with a receiving instrument set at a point 100 feet underground, signals sent from station KDKA of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at East Pittsburgh, eighteen miles away, could be heard distinctly.

Stone Where Armistice Was Signed



This shows the memorial stone at Rethondes, France, on the spot where the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, ending the World war. The stone was dedicated on Armistice day, this year, by President Millerand of France, assisted by Marshals Joffre, Foch, Haig and other notables.

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

YOUR TEMPER

MEN harness rivers and make them work. Some day they will continue the experiments begun by Benjamin Franklin and harness lightning itself. They have already hitched electricity in another form, to most of the wagons of industry.

Energy, controlled, is tremendously useful. Uncontrolled it is tremendously destructive.

Temper is highly concentrated energy. Allowed to take its own course, it is capable of doing infinite damage.

Controlled, kept in check, and directed into useful channels, it is an asset that can be turned into ready money.

If you have a high temper it is proof that you have energy. Lazy, languid men never get angry or excited.

But your fits of anger, your explosions of temper, are sheer waste of the energy that is stored up in you.

They lose you your friends. They destroy your judgment. They bring about consequences which you cannot foresee and from which you may never recover.

Harness your temper as men harness the energy that is stored in mountain torrents. Employ the "pep" that now goes to waste when you fly off your handle, in attacking your job.

If you have got to get excited, get excited over your work. If you are excited to get mad, get mad at yourself for not accomplishing more than you are accomplishing.

Nothing important is ever done without energy. And if your energy is allowed to run away, as does the uncontrolled stream, you will have none left with which to do the great things which you have planned to do.

Temper, kept within bounds, properly directed, will carry a man far on his way to success and happiness.

Permitted to "blow up" it will keep him in continual trouble, and land him in the poor house if he is fortunate enough to escape jail.

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MEN YOU MAY MARRY

By E. R. PEYSER

Has a Man Like This Proposed to You?

Symptoms: Good style, good looking, looks unlike anything but a clergyman, yet he is one; he is the irregularist regular feller you ever knew. Awfully funny, awfully jolly, quite flirtatious, wears good looking civilian toggery, doesn't want to put a damper on people when he comes around. Says he, "I would never have my wife mix up in parish matters. She must have her own job and not take mine over even as is the case with a broker's wife." Talks of his Paris gambols and your future trips with him.

IN FACT

His pre-wedding notions are ideal.

Prescription to His Bride:

Get an antidote for Parish Green. You'll need it. It will be your constant duty to help in parish affairs.

Absorb This:

There Are Great Differences Between Parishians and Parishians.

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Somewhat Monotonous.

Some men are too methodical in their habits, and so are some horses. Twelve months ago a horse fell with its owner near Blanchview, Queensland, and the rider fractured his left thigh. The other day the same horse fell again at the same spot and the same rider fractured the same thigh.

Mother's Cook Book

We climbed the heights by the zigzag path. And wondered why—until We understood it was made zigzag To break the "force of the hill!"

A road straight up would prove too steep For the traveler's feet to tread: The thought was kind in its wise design Of a zigzag path instead.

HONEY DISHES

THOSE of us who are not bee keepers will not feel that it is economy to use much honey in cookery, but rather as a sweet, and as an occasional treat; however, those who have it in abundance will enjoy a few of the dishes made famous by the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck who has written very entertainingly of the bee and its habits.

Honey and Sour Milk Ginger Bread.

Blend one cupful of honey, one-half cupful of sour milk and one-half cupful of butter; two well-beaten eggs, two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of salt, one and three-quarters teaspoonfuls of soda, one-half teaspoonful of ginger. Heat the honey and butter and when just at the boiling point remove from the fire and add the sour milk and the eggs and dry ingredients. Bake in a sheet and coat with a thin icing.

Baked Apples With Honey.

Core large apples, fill each cavity with honey and top with pieces of butter. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally.

Pears are also delicious (using lemon juice with the honey) baked in this way.

Ham Cured With Honey.

To every 50 pounds of ham use a brine of four pounds of coarse salt, one ounce of saltpeter, two pounds of honey and two gallons of water. Blend well, pour over the ham and let them stand for six weeks. They will be found delicious in flavor.

Oatmeal Honey Bread.

To a cupful of rolled oats add three cupfuls of hot water, half a cupful of honey, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt. When cooled to blood heat add a dissolved yeast cake. Stir in flour till a suitable dough for kneading has been made. Raise again and make into two loaves. Raise again and brush with one teaspoonful of honey and two tablespoonfuls of milk just before going into the oven.

Honey is a natural sweet and should be given to children to satisfy the craving for sweets which is natural to childhood.

Fresh preserves are quite different when prepared with honey instead of sugar. Quinces are especially delicious when preserved with honey. Served with whipped cream they make the most delectable dessert.

Nellie Maxwell
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ONCE IS ENOUGH

