

### Making Money and Thrift

Sheer lack of thrift has caused more financial failures than anything else. How many men there are today who might have become wealthy had they only known how to save money! During the course of their careers they have earned large sums, but these have slipped from their fingers from day to day. They had the natural gift of making money, but as their successful rivals, but they lacked the quality of permanent thrift—which is thrift.

Although the ability to make money is, to a considerable extent, a matter of natural aptitude, the still more important accomplishments of thrift can be acquired by anyone. There is no excuse for not saving money.

Thriftlessness is an indication of weakness. It is indecision of character.

Thrift requires steadfastness, and the marshaling of the last ounce of mental strength that we possess. But it does not require any special genius or brilliant gift of mind.

It is within the power of every man and woman to thrive through the cultivation of prudent habits. Practices of thrift do not bring a guarantee of great wealth. But they are an absolute assurance of modest success and a never-failing protection against complete failure and poverty.

The primary value of thrift lies in the fact that through it we secure full advantage of the little things.

Those who are thrifless in money matters do not, as a rule, dissipate their resources in large amounts. The processes of waste are going on constantly, however, in the way of unnecessary or ill-advised spending.

On the other hand thrift consists of saving by small degrees. A point often overlooked is that a few years of thrifty habits will place one in a financial position where he can enjoy many of life's wholesome pleasures, whereas continual thriflessness yields only inadequate and superficial pleasure.—S. W. Straus in Thrift Magazine.

### About Poultry Feeding

The high prices of grain this past year have caused many poultry people to try different feeds and feeding from what might be called standard feeding.

From reports reaching the Pennsylvania department of agriculture and the observations of the poultry experts in its employ, these experiments in new or abbreviated feeding have mostly been a failure and have resulted in much poultry having made an unprofitable growth and being puny and stunted.

A notable exception is the feeding of boiled oats, which feed, previously used by only a few poultry keepers, has become very popular, particularly among the larger poultry keepers having much feeding to do.

Boiled oats are greedily eaten by chickens of all ages; make a good growing and a good laying feed and in results obtained or obtainable are proving to be the cheapest food that has been available the last six months.

Boiled oats have largely, too, superseded the sprouted oats so much exploited a few years ago, as they are safer, a better and a less fussy feed.

To prepare, soak good, heavy oats 12 hours or more (in hot weather or a warm room a fresh lot should be soaked daily), dissolve one tablespoonful of salt in each bucket of water used for this; boil two or three hours and so gauge the amount of water used for soaking that at the finish the water is boiled away. Feed warm, but not hot. White Leghorn pullets can have these boiled oats twice daily, say, at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and all they will eat up clean. For old hens or heavyweight pullets, one feed a day is enough, and not too much at that, lest they become too fat on this much-liked feed.

### SOME POSTSCRIPTS

In one region of government forest land in Argentina it is estimated that there are at least 1,000,000 pine trees large enough for profitable lumbering.

An Illinois inventor has patented hangers for barn or other doors that are suspended from tracks that can be adjusted to work properly when a door warps.

To save automobile tires when a car is standing in a garage a Jack has been invented that automatically lifts the car clear of the floor when run over it.

The Siamese musical scale is an equal division of the octave into seven parts and music never is written, but learned by ear and handed down traditionally.

### Tartar on Teeth May be Cause of Many Diseases

Where tartar is allowed to grow undisturbed it eventually covers the teeth and forces the gum from around them. The gums become spongy and bleed freely when brushed. In advanced stages pus pours out from around the roots of the teeth into the mouth and is swallowed into the stomach, causing many diseases. Keep your teeth clean if you wish to be healthy. Watch 'em! Your eyes can greatly assist in this work.

### Poverty.

No man is poor that does not think himself so.—Jeremy Taylor.

## POULTRY FACTS



### MAKE PROFITABLE SIDE LINE

Success May Be Attained With Pigeons by Careful Attention to Many Little Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many people can keep pigeons successfully as a side issue, although this requires constant oversight and careful attention to details. The greatest difficulties confronting the successful raiser of pigeons seem to be in securing good breeding stock, and finding a market for the produce of a small flock. Pigeons are a profitable source of income on general farms where they may secure much of their feed from the fields, provided they are not a nuisance and the loss by shooting and by hawks, owls and cats is not large. They can also be raised successfully on farms where they are closely confined, provided the squabs can be marketed to good advantage.

Of the squab-raising varieties the Homer is considered the most popular variety. The habit of this bird of returning home if allowed freedom makes it necessary to confine pigeons purchased from other lofts. The Carneaux pigeon has recently become popular as a squab producer. This variety is somewhat larger than the Homer and it is stated is about as prolific. Several other varieties of pigeons larger than the Homer are used on a small scale in squab raising, especially in crossing with the Homer and Carneaux, to increase the size of squabs. The Runt



Homer Pigeon is Most Popular.

is one of the largest, but is not as prolific or as good a breeder or feeder as the Homer.

Some of the other varieties reported used as squab breeders are the Dragon, White Maltese, or hen pigeon, the White King, and the common pigeon.

### BIG RETURNS FROM POULTRY

Arizona Farmer Made Profit of Nearly \$300 From Small Flock in Short Space of Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A net return of nearly \$300 in two and one-half months from a side line on the farm is the record made by a Glendale, Ariz., farmer who is carrying on his operations under the direction of a poultry extension expert of the United States department of agriculture. In connection with his general farm work he kept a flock of 210 hens, which produced an average of ten dozen eggs during the four winter months. During February the eggs brought an average of 55 cents a dozen, or approximately \$150, while the feed bill, including the feed for the young chicks, amounted to \$50. The following month the flock showed a profit of a little over \$100. During the first half of April the gross receipts were \$97.50. In April the extension specialist conducted a culling demonstration on this farm and weeded 56 hens from the flock. The culled hens were kept in a separate pen for a week following the demonstration, and made practically no returns in egg yields. This indicates, the specialist says, that the remaining 154 hens probably made the record with which the entire 210 had been credited.

### GET RID OF DISEASE GERMS

Drive Out Fowls, Close House Tightly and Burn Sulphur in It for an Hour—Then Air It.

To rid the house of disease germs and vermin drive out the fowls, close the house tightly and burn sulphur in it until the entire house is full of blue fumes. Let it remain closed an hour and then air it thoroughly before the fowls return.

### SMALL BACK YARD FOR HENS

Whether They Can Be Kept at Advantage Depends on Whether They Get Proper Care.

The smallest back yard affords an opportunity to keep a few hens. Whether the occupant of the premises can keep those few hens to advantage depends upon whether he or she can and will give them the necessary care.

### Central Longitudinal Line of the United States Runs Through State of Kansas

Discussing the frequently used term "middle West," an American writer remarks that the territory so designated might more reasonably be called the "middle East." The central longitudinal line of the United States passes through Kansas not far from Topeka. On one side of the line, geographically speaking, lies the true West; on the other the true East, and the eastern side includes what is ordinarily called the "middle West," whereas the geographical "middle West" would cover the region of the Rocky mountains. The expression originated on the eastern seaboard, just when or how it would perhaps be difficult to discover, and seems in the beginning to have been a patronizing phrase indicating that, compared with the older cultural condition of the states bordering the Atlantic, the nearer states toward the west were well-meaning but somewhat backward, although nothing like so lacking in the amenities as those younger states which were growing up still nearer the sunset. The idea has vanished with the development of the nation, and the term remains as a convenient but rather indefinite way of referring to what many people think is really a geographical division of the country.

### Why the Tree Leaves Turn Red When Chilly Autumn Days Return

An examination of the withered leaves of the autumn foliage at the time of their turning red shows that they contain more sugar and less starch than in midsummer. Leaves of starch than in midsummer. Leaves of evergreens, however, lose their red pigments with the return of the warm season, and reassume their green color. In these plants—i. e., the holly and ivy—the sugar of the leaf is transformed into starch in springtime. From these observations two inferences can be drawn—first, that the red coloring substances are probably of the nature of the glucoses, being in most cases compounds of tannic substances with sugar; second, the chief physical conditions for the formation of the red color are sunshine, which, on the one hand, enhances the assimilation and production of sugar, and, on the other hand, quickens the chemical process that leads to the formation of the coloring matter, and, furthermore, a low temperature, which prevents the transpiration, and the sugar into starch. In other words, the red tints of autumn are the direct product of the meteorological conditions prevailing during that season—i. e., sunshine and low temperature.

### Fate of American Indian, Now Slowly Disappearing

There is, in the fate of the Indian, much to awaken our sympathy, and much to disturb the sobriety of our judgment; much which may be urged to excuse their own atrocities; much in their characters which betrays us in their involuntary admiration. What into an involuntary admiration. What into an involuntary admiration. What into an involuntary admiration. What into an involuntary admiration. What into an involuntary admiration.

### Silent Motor Coming.

The effort to make a silent motor and propeller for the airplane is progressing steadily.

## Airplanes Spy Out Hidden Fish on Coast

Schools That Escape the Eye in Crow's Nest Readily Seen From Plane.

### USE IN CATCHES IS SHOWN

Flight Made by Navy Craft Bares Worth as Locator and Time Saver—Act as Guide to Steamers.

New York.—A new use for airplanes had been found. Schools of fish for which the fishing fleets along the coast may search vainly for days can be detected from a seaplane, according to a report by W. W. Welsh of the bureau of fisheries.

The report of Mr. Welsh followed a trip he made in a naval seaplane from the Cape May naval air station. The flight was made at from 500 to 1,000 feet and at a speed of 70 miles an hour. At the time of the flight no schooling fish were breaking water on the surface, and none could be seen from the crow's nest of a vessel or from fishing piers.

"The plane ascended rapidly to about 800 feet, and most of the trip was made at that altitude," Mr. Welsh reported. "Few schools of fish were seen at first, but as my eye grew accustomed to the conditions many small schools of menhaden were observed, all moving at some depth, and none of them breaking water. Some schools were so near the surface that they appeared as a reddish brown granular mass, ameboid in character and changing form constantly.

Large Schools Observed. "Deeper schools had the appearance of large masses of sunken gulfweed, and others were so deep that they could be distinguished chiefly by the shadow they caused on the suspended particles in the water. From a comparison with other objects seen at known depths it is estimated that the depth of the schools varied from about two feet to ten feet, or possibly more.

"One school of silver fish was observed breaking water. Those were possibly weakfish, certainly not menhaden, as they lacked the characteristic color of the latter. A school of porpoises was clearly seen and could be followed under water.

The most evident opportunity for the practical use of aircraft in the commercial fisheries at the present time lies in their employment as scouts for the purse-seine fishermen, in the pursuit of such species as menhaden, mackerel, bluefish, bluebacks, kyacks and other schooling fish. In the case of the spring mackerel fishery it is believed that the use of aircraft would save much time in locating the fish upon their first appearance and in enabling the fishermen to keep in touch with the fish as they appeared farther north. The chief service rendered would be notification of fishermen of the general vicinity of the schools and it would require actual trial and practice to determine how much could be done in directing the fishing vessels to particular schools by means of radio-telephone or other methods of signaling.

### Most Promising Field.

"It would appear that the menhaden fishery offers the most promising field for experiment in this direction. In the case of a region like the mouth of Chesapeake bay, where there are large menhaden interests, and where there is a naval air station conveniently located, the conditions would seem to be excellent for the development of tactics in the use of aircraft to assist fishing operations. The benefit to the fishing fleet would be in time and fuel saved in the searching for fish and in the concentration of effort on large schools instead of wast-

ing time on small, scattered bunches of fish.

"It is quite possible also that schools of large fish might be distinguished from those of smaller, leaner fish, although this would require experience in observation. Another field for experiment would lie in the guidance of fishing steamers to large schools not visible from the coast, but plainly visible from aircraft, and communication by means of wireless telephone, harking buoys or other devices would enable the boats to set the seine around the fish invisible to them. Such co-operation would be of great advantage to the naval air service as well as to the fishing interests, as it would provide for the naval aviators excellent practice in scouting, station finding and communication."

### New Vaccine Method Used to Check the Flu

London.—A new method of preparing vaccines, which may result in complete mastery of infectious diseases, is described in the London Lancet by the discoverers, Capt. David Thomson and Capt. David Lees, doctors who served in the British army service. They say they can detoxicate a vaccine, which means that the poison in it can be removed.

"Using the new method I have been able to inject without toxic symptoms doses of vaccine ten to one hundred times greater than was ever dared before, with the result that a greater degree of immunity is developed," says Doctor Thomson.

Doctor Thomson believes a few doses of a compound detoxicated vaccine given in October and again in January will afford considerable protection from influenza.

Has Gem of a Smile. Cleveland.—Police are looking for a woman with a gem of a smile. She is wanted for pocket picking. She wears a diamond in her teeth.

### FAMOUS FRENCH AVIATRIX



Capt. Jane Horveux, the famous French aviatrix, the first woman ever to receive a license as pilot, has arrived in New York to teach aviation to American women. Captain Horveux, who has been a pilot since 1909, was stationed during the war at Villa Coublay and following the armistice was assigned as a mail carrier between Paris and Brussels. Photo shows her with "Toto," her flying mascot.

## Get Gold Bullion from Sunken Vessel

Laurentic, Torpedoed During War, Carried \$35,000,000 in Ingots.

### IS RETRIEVED BY DIVERS

British Salvage Ship Conducts Operations Off Shore of Ireland—Precious Metal Brought Up in Buckets.

Portsalon, Ireland.—Salvaging \$35,000,000 worth of gold ingots and bullion the White Star steamship Laurentic is reported to have carried when she was sunk the night of January 25, 1917, off Fanad Light, one of the northernmost headlands of Ireland at the entrance to Lough Swilly, is being conducted by the salvage ship Racer.

The princely cargo, lay at a depth of 22 fathoms. The gold and bullion were contained in the strong chamber amidships, rendered almost impregnable by its thick steel walls and heavily bolted doors. At first portions of the Laurentic's decks were blasted away and a passage was made clear

for the divers. On June 20, the retrieving of the treasure began.

The first bucket sent up contained only copper pennies and a few silver coins. Then for several days, bucket after bucket containing three or more gold bars, each worth more than \$5,000, were hoisted to the surface and dumped on the deck of the Racer. The first of these bars brought lusty cheers from the crew of the salvage ship, but tossing fortunes about soon came to be merely another form of manual labor to these sailors.

Most of the gold bars were 6 inches long, 2 inches thick and 4 inches wide and weighed about 28 pounds. For days not one was found, as many of them were buried clear of the wreck by the blasting necessary to make the strong chamber accessible. Several feet of sand have now been washed over these scattered bars beneath masses of twisted steel and it frequently requires hours of patient labor to pry them loose. The record day's haul so far had been 47 bars—worth approximately \$350,000. Thus far several million dollars' worth of treasure has been salvaged.

Divers Work in Shifts. The Racer carries eight divers. Their "tricks" are so arranged that one diver is at work throughout the day. Each works half an hour and then must spend 30 minutes in coming to the surface as otherwise the sudden relief from the tremendous deep-water pressure might cause partial or complete paralysis. They are brought up in ten-fathom "hauls," with ten-minute "rest" intervals.

When the day's work is over, the day's "catch" if considerable, is dispatched to London with an armed convoy.

When first built the Racer was a square rigger man-o'-war—one of the "Wooden Walls of England," as the ships of the British navy at that time were known—a century ago.

### Had No Change for \$20, So Court Raised Fine

Herbert F. L. Funk, all-round sportsman of Flushing, N. Y., was caught speeding by a motorcycle officer on the Merrick road and haled before a justice of the peace.

"I will fine you ten dollars," the rural justice said.

"No, but I can change the fine," the judge replied. "You are fined \$20."

Mr. Funk paid the fine.

### WHERE TRIP OF ARMY TRUCKS ENDED



July 7 Washington - 0 Miles  
Sept. 6 San Francisco 3000 Miles

Mayor Rolph of San Francisco and Col. Charles H. McClure, commander of the fleet of 72 army trucks which made the 3,000-mile trip from Washington to the Pacific coast in 62 days. They are inspecting the stone put up to mark the end of the trail.