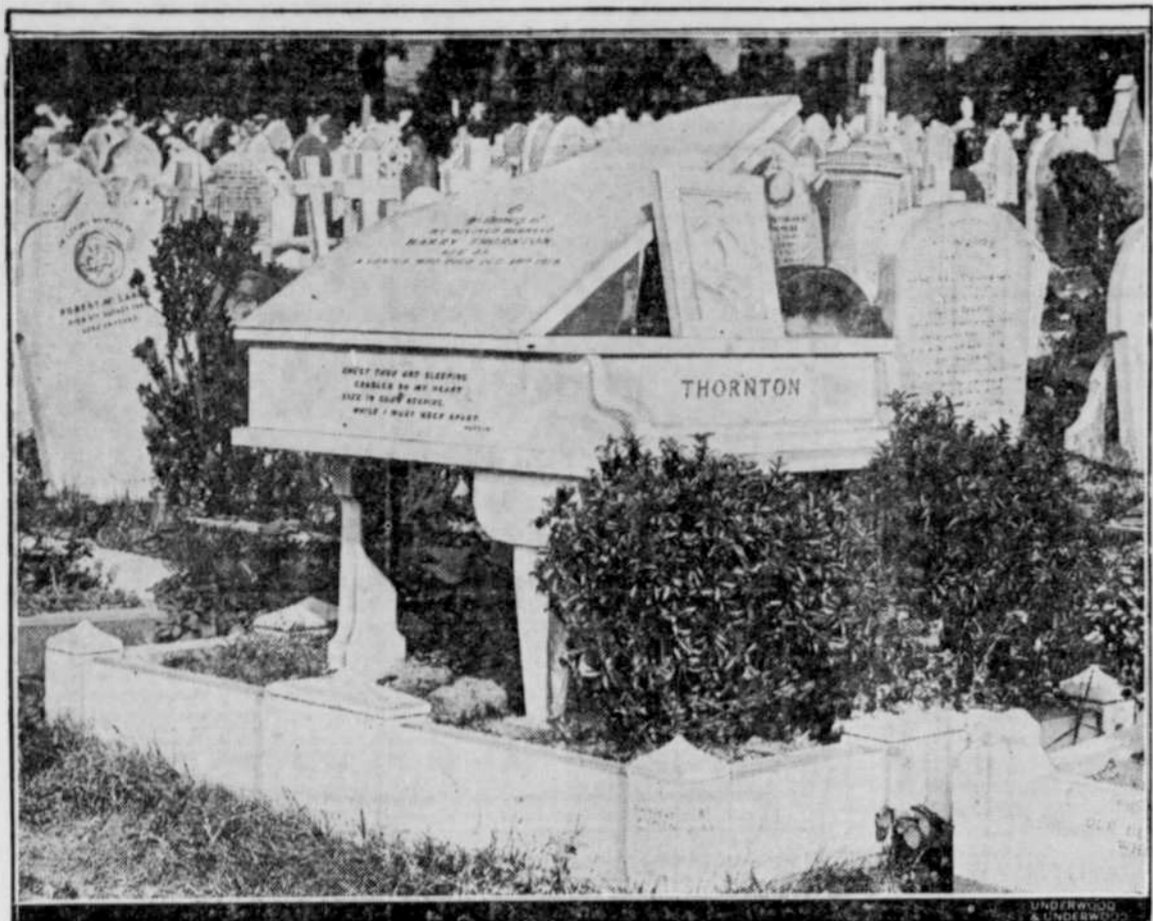


# "Here Lies—"



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

RECENT press dispatches carried the news that Dr. William P. Rothwell of Pawtucket, R. I., has caused to be cut on a huge boulder in Oak Grove cemetery in that city, where he will be buried, this inscription, "This is on me." Known as an ever-generous host, Doctor Rothwell has said "This is on me" so many times while paying the check that he wants it to be his last word. When he dies, he says, he wants no mourning among his friends, and he believes that the familiar words on his tombstone will bring smiles to them instead of sorrow.

The Rhode Island doctor is not the first to write his own epitaph and to do it in a half-jesting mood. Perhaps the most famous of all American epitaphs was written by that first great American, Benjamin Franklin, at the age of twenty-three. It was:

The Body of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (like the cover of an old book, And striped of its lettering and gliding) Lies here food for worms; Yet the work itself shall not be lost, For it will, as he believed, appear once more In a new And more beautiful edition Corrected and amended by the Author.

His wishes were not respected by his family who thought that some other epitaph than this, which reflected his career as a printer, would be more appropriate. In the case of Robert Louis Stevenson, however, it was different, and upon Stevenson's monument in Samoa appear these beautiful lines which he wrote:

Under the wide and starry sky, Dig the grave and let me lie, Glad did I live and gladly die, And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me; "Here he lies where he longed to be, Home is the sailor, home from sea, And the hunter home from the hill."

The self-chosen epitaphs of two other famous men are nearly as well known. Hilaire Belloc, the historian, chose for his:

When I am gone, may only this be said— His sins were scarlet, but his books were read.

On the tomb of the poet Gay in Westminster abbey appears this couplet which he wrote:

Life is a jest and all things show it, I thought so once and now I know it.

A walk through an old cemetery will reveal some interesting facts about the things which people wish to have known about them after they are gone. Especially is this true of the epitaphs written during the Colonial days in America and the early days of the republic. Many of them warn the "friend" who is passing of the certainty of death and judgment. In some cases the passer-by is hailed as "passenger" instead of friend, as wit-

Perhaps the strangest tombstone in the world, shown in the photograph above, stands in Highgate cemetery in London, England. It is a marble piano erected "To the memory of My Beloved Husband, Harry Thornton, Age 35, A Genius Who Died Oct. 19th, 1918." His epitaph also includes this stanza from a poem by the composer, Puccini:

Sweet thou art sleeping Cradled on my heart, Safe in God's keeping, While I must weep apart.

ness the following from a cemetery in Elizabeth, N. J., dated 1781:

Stop, Passenger, here lie the remains of a woman who exhibited to the world a bright constellation of the female virtues. On that memorable day, never to be forgotten, when a British foe invaded this fair village and fired even the temple of the Deity, this peaceful daughter of Heaven retired to her halloved apartment imploring Heaven for the pardon of her enemies. In that sacred moment she was by the bloody hand of a British ruffian dispatched like her divine redeemer through a path of blood to her long wished-for native skies.

A good example of the combined "historical" and "admonitory" epitaph is found on the monument of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale college, which reads:

Under this tomb lies Inter'd Elihu Yale of Place Gronow, Esq., born 5th April, 1648, and dyed the 8th of July, 1721, aged 73 years. Born in America, in Europe bred, In Africa travelled, and in Asia wed. Where long he lived and thrived, in London died, Much good, some ill, he did; so hope And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven. You that survive and read, take care For this most certain exit, to prepare. Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just Small sweet and blossom in the silent dust.

Many of the Colonial epitaphs were long-winded affairs, but the prize goes to the brass tablet, dated 1778, which appears on the walls of St. Peter's, the oldest church in Bermuda. It reads:

To the Memory of George Forbes, M. D. Whom living A singular complacency of manners joined with many useful talents and eminent virtues. Render'd highly estimable Blessed with a convivial disposition in the cheerful hour of social festivity He shone irreprehensible And an agreeable companion Ever assiduous in furthering good humor and the enjoyments of sociality friendly to mankind His endeavors to mitigate the evils of life which he bore himself with temper and philosophy were not alone confined to the healing art. Long exercised by him with much reputation But were likewise exerted In composing differences Restoring friendships Interrupted And promoting Peace, harmony and mutual good understanding Among his fellow men Having acquitted himself with approbation In the several relations of life As he had lived, respected and beloved, So he died. Lamented and regretted for those virtues And many others which

seey, reported a strange disease which had broken out among their chickens. Prompt investigation of the first reports which were received in June, disclosed that the dreaded pest had reached this country. Within two weeks all infested fowls and numbers of others which had been exposed were destroyed, and after a month without further reports of the disease, the federal officials were convinced that the outbreak had been suppressed while in the stage of outbreaking.

## Wipe Out Fowl Pest

The heavy hand of the government fell so emphatically upon the invasion of the United States by an alien foe that within two months of the invasion the foe was exterminated. The foe in question was one of the most dreaded of foreign diseases from the farmers' point of view—the European fowl pest. It was discovered when several farmers in Morris county, New Jer-

Tho' not registered on this tablet are forever engraven On the loving memory of his surviving friends.

He died Jan'y 9th, 1175, aged 63 years. If the epitaph chosen by the Rhode Island doctor seems a bit flippant, he has plenty of precedent for this kind of jesting. John R. Kippax, a Chicago man, has made a collection of unusual epitaphs, some of which would seem to be more appropriate for a joke book than a graveyard. There is the epitaph of eleven-year-old Mary Jane in a cemetery in Cape May, N. J., which reads:

She was not smart, she was not fair, But hearts with grief for her are swellin' And empty stands her little chair— She died of eatin' watermelon.

In the town of Burlington in the same state appears this one:

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Lowder, She burst while drinking a selditta powder. Called from this world to her heavenly rest, She should have waited till it efferevaced.

Mr. Kippax is the authority for this one, although he does not say where it may be found:

Here lies the body of Deacon Speer, Whose mouth did reach from ear to ear. Stranger, tread lightly o'er the sod For if he yepes, you're gone,—by ood.

This one comes from Connecticut:

Here lies cut down like unripe fruit The wife of Deacon Amos Shute; She died of drinking too much coffee Anny Dornly eighteen forty.

A similar one, over the grave of a former slave who lived in Savannah, Ga., tells the passer-by that:

Here lies old Rastus Somminv Died a-eating hominy In '59, anno domini.

In an Indiana graveyard there is the brief record of a tragedy:

Here lies I Killed by a sky Rocket in my eye.

In an Ohio cemetery is an inscription, often quoted, which reads:

Under this sod And under these trees Lieth the body of Solomon Pease. He's not in this hole But only his pod; He shelled out his soul And went up to his God.

What could be more appropriate than this one, written for a Long Island (N. Y.) carpenter:

No wonder he sawed short life's span For long he was a (nailing) man. Brief and to the point is this from Schenectady, N. Y.:

He got a fish-bone in his throat And then he sang an angel note.

And here is an old epitaph, date unknown, which in these modern days of motor cars and reckless drivers should be a warning to all of us. Especially: Is it recommended that "Pedestrians, paste this in your hat":

Here lies the body of William Gray, Who died maintaining his right of way He was right, dead right, As he sauntered along, But he's just as dead, As if he'd been wrong.

Man's Vanity There are two occasions when we men think we look splendid—when we rig up in evening clothes and when we have on the regalia of the Grand Inland Doorslammer.—SL. Louis Globe Democrat.

Wisdom Who is wise? He that learns from every one, Who is powerful? He that governs his passions, Who is rich? He that is content, Who is that? Nobody.—Franklin.

## PRESIDENT ASSURED OF U. S. PROSPERITY

### Conferences With Country's Leaders Most Gratifying.

BILLIONS FOR BUSINESS Washington.—Promises of nearly five billion dollars in business expenditures have come forward from all parts of the country in response to President Hoover's appeal for forward industrial activity in the next year.

Some of the larger programs provide: One billion by railroads; one billion to three billions for general construction; one billion by New York city; 500 millions for federal buildings; \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for government ocean mail contracts; \$16,000,000 of a 100 millions electrification program by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Henry Ford, who attended the industrial conference, announced afterward that a general advance in wages is to take effect immediately throughout his automobile plants. About 135,000 men will benefit.

Labor leaders promised no new demands for wage increases, but instead "every co-operation" with industry.

A call was issued for a national meeting which will bring into being a permanent organization of business, mobilizing industrial and commercial agencies for business progress, stable employment and buying power, and co-operative relations with government.

Washington.—President Hoover's conferences with leading railroad officials, bankers, manufacturers, labor, farm and other leaders in the country's business affairs, to stimulate the tide against any oppressive effect from the stock market decline have resulted in most gratifying assurance that business will proceed at even a greater pace than in the past.

One of the most important facts brought out as a result of the President's call for conferences is that the railroads of the United States will spend a billion dollars for expansion and equipment in 1930.

At the annual dinner of the Railway Business association held in Chicago, following the meeting with President Hoover, a general outline of railroad betterment and construction programs added to the plan to keep business booming.

Eastern railroads, which are expected to furnish the bulk of the building projects, are busy working on the details of their 1930 spending. The Pennsylvania alone, according to President W. W. Atterbury, will expend \$100,000,000. Of this, \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 will go for electrifying its road between Washington and New York. It is estimated. The whole electrification project will reach \$100,000,000, and it is assumed that \$15,000,000 of it will be used in 1930.

Various other railroads have made announcement of greater expenditures for equipment and general betterment of their property, all of which will add to the lubrication of the wheels of United States industry. The government has instituted plans for a sharp increase in public construction and marine building.

Interest in the development of inland waterways has greatly increased during the last year, and the Chicago-to-gulf waterway is expected to be completed in the next two years, according to a report made by the National Industrial Traffic league by its committee on inland waterways.

Among the notable aggregations conferring the past week with President Hoover for the purpose of maintaining business progress, was one headed by Henry Ford, and included Julius Rosenwald, Owen D. Young of the General Electric company, and a score of others. It was one of the most impressive groups of business leaders to assemble in Washington since the war.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other prominent labor leaders, had their important part in the joint conference. Leading public utility magnates also participated and outlined their lines in the interest of business success.

The trend toward cheaper money was made evident by an announcement by the federal reserve board of its approval of a reduction in the discount rate of the Boston federal reserve district from 5 to 4½ per cent. The Boston bank is the second of the 12 federal reserve banks to make this reduction, the New York bank having taken the lead a few days ago.

The President particularly is anxious that construction activities of the various industries shall be expanded, in line with his theory that construction work can be used to take up the slack in employment.

Sinclair Is Out of Jail Washington.—Harry F. Sinclair, multi-millionaire oil man, has been released from the District of Columbia jail after serving 188 days for contempt of the senate and of the District Supreme court.

Girl Bandit to Be Beheaded Reims, France.—Death on the guillotine was the sentence imposed upon Lisa Karl and her alleged accomplice, Albert Klarisse, for the murder of an aged innkeeper.

## ACTING WAR SECRETARY



Patrick J. Hurley.

Washington.—Patrick J. Hurley of Tulsa, Okla., assistant secretary of war, is at the head of the department since the death of James W. Good. It is the belief in some quarters that Hurley will be chosen to succeed his late chief.

## QUAKE TIDAL WAVE TAKES MANY LIVES

### Wall of Water Strikes Along Thirty-Mile Front.

St. John's, N. F.—An immense tidal wave, 40 feet high, caused by an earthquake, swept the isolated section of the south coast of Burin peninsula, Newfoundland, killed many, and caused property damage of thousands of dollars, it is reported here.

The town of Burin felt a severe earth tremor. Two more shocks followed a half hour later. Almost simultaneously the gigantic tidal wave crashed into the village, sweeping away everything along the water front. Sixteen dwellings were crunched by the mass of water and their wreckage swept to sea. Nine lives, mostly women and children, were lost. Several bodies have been recovered.

All communication by wire was destroyed.

It is also reported that 18 lives were lost at Lord's Cave, a tiny fishing settlement a few miles from the town of Burin. Lamalin also reports great damage with a loss of life. The S. S. Daisy, a government revenue patrol boat, was standing by to render assistance.

St. Lawrence, an extensive fishing village, was also struck by the tidal wave, but no loss of life is reported here. Hundreds of people are reported homeless.

The 100 feet of water also caused great havoc from Rock Harbor to Lamalin. Houses, provisions and boats were submerged along the water front. Seven were drowned at Port aux Bras, with four bodies recovered. The town of Corbin also reported being struck by the wave.

The fact that the wave swept in after dark added to the distress. The scenes in the darkness, with the roar of the water and the crashing of houses, added to the helplessness of the frantic populace. One woman and her three children were carried out to sea in one of the houses. A girl and her brother were lost in another.

The people were speculating on the earth tremors when, without warning, the great wave swept in, engulfing the homes and then rolled back to sea with its toll of human lives and the shattered remains of houses.

## Five Persons Killed in Dime Store Explosion

Washington.—An explosion in the basement of a 10-cent store during rush hour killed five persons, dangerously injured others, and sent 40 to hospitals.

The blast rocked the store and tore away the front wall to send debris hurtling upon passersby.

So great was the disorder left by wreckage that it was two hours before firemen could clear it away.

The dead; Cullinane, Catherine; Cockerell, Mrs. Anna May; Cockerell, Mary Ann, two; Dawson, Mrs. Elizabeth; Jacobson, Charles.

## Wool Marketing Body Is Launched in San Angelo

San Angelo, Texas.—The \$1,000,000 National Wool Marketing association was formally perfected here as the new wool and mohair selling organization which will co-operate with the farm board. Headquarters are expected to be located in Boston. The company will have 10,000 shares of capital stock with a par value of \$100 a share.

Kidnapers' Victim Dies of Torture Aguas Calientes, Mex.—Of seven men kidnaped by bandits from a ranch near here, three were found hanged by their thumbs to telegraph poles some distance away. One had died of the torture.

Trades Adopt 5-Day Week Oakland, Calif.—The five-day week has been voluntarily adopted by all the building trades of Alameda county and will become effective February 1, 1930.

## DAIRY FACTS

### REDUCING LOSSES ON LIVE STOCK

### Heavy Toll Caused by Shipping Fever and Other Ills.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Precautions to take in shipping live stock are contained in Leaflet 38-L, Maintaining the Health of Live Stock in Transit, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The leaflet deals chiefly with the prevention of hemorrhagic septicaemia, or shipping fever, and related maladies that have caused serious losses among cattle received at public stock yards and country feeding points.

The key to the reduction of shipping losses, according to the author, Dr. A. W. Miller, assistant chief, bureau of animal industry, is greater care in handling, which in turn conserves the vitality of stock so they can better resist the hardships of travel. Among the devitalizing influences to be especially avoided are exposure to severe weather, changes in the routine of feeding and watering, excitement and overexertion.

The leaflet contains recommendations on the care, feeding and watering of cattle before, during and after shipment. The use of biological products for preventing shipping fever is likewise discussed. Numerous illustrations supplement the text, showing desirable means of handling stock as well as conditions to be avoided.

The leaflet is part of a systematic endeavor by the national live stock and traders' exchanges, railroads, the National Live Stock Producers association, government live stock specialists, and others to reduce the heavy toll of losses caused by shipping fever and kindred ailments. Conservative estimates have placed the loss at fully a million dollars annually, and in some years it has been as high as four million dollars.

Copies of the leaflet may be obtained by writing the office of information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Special Care of Dairy Tinware of Importance

New tinware, such as milk cans, dippers, buckets, etc., as well as new separator tinware rusts more easily than old used tinware. The reason is simple. Metal surfaces do not have a perfectly impervious glaze like glassware or crockery. They are more or less porous. With use these pores soon become filled up with a sort of a film grease, which then serves as a protective coating for the metal.

It is very important, therefore, that the tinned parts of a cream separator be given extra care the first month or two. That is, they should be thoroughly dried either with a dry cloth or by being hung in a warm, dry place, or both. This matter is one of special importance nowadays, since a very large proportion of cream separator sales are replacements, and where a farmer gets a new separator in trade for his old one, in most cases he will follow with the new machine the same washing program he had been following with his old one, with the result that the new tinware rusts where the old tinware did not. He does not realize that new tinware requires greater care than old, and he particularly does not realize that when his old separator was new it was regarded as something out of the ordinary and the best care possible was none too good for it.

Hay Roughage Useful in Winter Ration for Cows Feed all the roughage the cow will clean up. This will be approximately three pounds corn silage and one pound of hay, or five to six pounds of roots and one pound of hay, or one pound of dried beet pulp soaked 12 to 24 hours before feeding and one pound of hay, or two pounds of legume hay or other dried roughage, for each 100 pounds of live weight. Where at all possible it is desirable that both a succulent and a leguminous hay be used in the roughage portion of the ration. The most economical production of milk is not ordinarily otherwise possible.

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## Light Important

Light is very important in the poultry house in winter, because the days are short at best. If the hens do not have sufficient light to take full advantage of their opportunities to eat, they will not be able to lay many eggs. Artificial lights are considered profitable in increasing winter production, and it certainly is worth while to provide for the maximum benefits from natural daylight. Nothing contributes more to contentment and well-being of the flock than clean litter.

## Succulent Feed

Corn silage has become a standard ingredient in the winter ration in most of the larger dairies. It provides succulence—succulence is a general term used to describe the tonic or conditioning properties of green feeds forming the bulk of the usual winter ration. It not only supplies succulent feed but also affords a convenient and economical way of harvesting, storing and feeding the corn crop. A dairy farm without a silo is almost an unknown quantity these days.

## POULTRY

### EASY TO DETECT POULTRY DISEASE

### Expert Tells of Tests to Show Carriers of Ills.

"Fifteen years' experience has taught the Massachusetts poultry men that the so-called agglutination test is an efficient means of detecting carriers of bacillary white diarrhea infection," said W. R. Hinshaw, of the Massachusetts Agricultural college experiment station. In this test, made under a microscope, specimens of the suspected bacteria are mixed with a sample of diluted blood serum from the infected bird. "The laboratory test alone will not eradicate the disease; it is only one step in the progress."

Under the Massachusetts law, the control of the disease is voluntary with the poultryman, who pays for the service at the experiment station control laboratory at the rate of 10 cents a bird plus 1 cent for the leg band. The cost of 11 cents for each bird includes expenses of the blood collector as well as the actual laboratory work.

Mr. Hinshaw attributes the failure of certain poultrymen to eradicate the disease to a number of reasons. The poultryman may fail to test all his birds, or fail to retest at intervals within the season if the flock is found to be infected, or he may keep chicks which have been hatched before the test had been completed. Other reasons are the failure to remove reactors from the flock as soon as they are reported; the failure to burn offal from birds which react to the test killed for home use; and the failure to clean and disinfect the houses following the removal of reactors.

Sometimes the poultryman makes the mistake of holding reactors for egg-laying purposes, and feeding eggs from unknown sources to baby chicks. Again he may hatch eggs for poultrymen who have not tested their flocks, or buy stock such as eggs, chicks, and adults, from diseased flocks. When he returns birds to the flocks from poultry shows and egg-laying contests without first quarantining them, he runs danger. Lack of attention to details in the field at the time of collection of blood samples may result in failure to eradicate the disease.

## Convenience Important in Poultry Buildings

Though convenience concerns the manager directly, it indirectly affects the poultry. The more convenient it is to do the work the easier it is, and the surer that it will be done; the poultry plant should be "get-at-able" for the manager or feeder. Put the poultry house where it can be got to readily, and also make it possible to feed the poultry without having to run to the granary or stable for grain.

In the gate, the door, the driveway, and everything connected with the poultry, convenience should be studied. Often this one item determines the difference between pleasure and drudgery, and the one is as easy to have as the other. Not only should the house be accessible, but the internal arrangements ought to be such that the necessary work may be done with the least amount of labor.

If the man can do the work in the hen house with the ease with which it is done in the horse stable, there will be fewer filthy poultry houses and much better returns.

## Buckwheat Favored for Feeding During Winter

Buckwheat has some qualities to be recommended. It is oily and, therefore, supplies heat to the birds and is particularly adapted to winter feeding. It is fattening. Because it is so much woody fiber, however, it is only worth about one-half as much pound for pound as wheat for poultry feed. Buttermilk it makes a very good fattening mash. In scratch feeds for laying flocks it is generally used in no greater quantities than 10 per cent for the above reason; too much fiber.

## Save for Chicks

It is not too early to plan on saving some of the winter egg money to buy early chicks for the replenishment of the farm flock. Money is frequently saved by placing the order early, and the farmer is sure of obtaining the chicks at the right time. Installation buying helps many a man to obtain useful things. A hundred dollars for chicks may be hard to scrape up next spring. But if \$20 can be placed in the chick fund every month it is a great help.