

# POULTRY



## ROUP IN THE CHICKEN FLOCK

Disease is Prevalent Where Fowls Are Kept in Filthy, Damp and Poorly Ventilated Quarters.

(By F. W. KAZMEIER.)  
Roup is prevalent in flocks kept in filthy, damp, poorly ventilated quarters. Vigorous stock in good surroundings proves quite resistant to the disease.

Common colds do not develop into roup if the specific germ is not present. The common belief is that roup is developed from a neglected cold. This is not the case, although it supplies the conditions so that the roup germs can easily get a foothold.

For the benefit of those who have been unlucky enough to get this terrible disease introduced into their flock I give the following successful way of combating roup: First, remove all conditions which tend to foster it, next, remove all affected birds as soon as discovered. Place them in a clean, dry room, of even temperature, that is free from draughts of air. If you desire to doctor them, treat as soon as the earliest symptoms are detected. Disinfect the poultry house and runs with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid and repeat this disinfection at least once a week. Feed a well balanced ration containing some meat scraps. Burn all dead birds. A far developed roup chicken is worth more dead than alive. One good remedy is to put a few drops of kerosene oil on the affected fowl's head. This is also excellent for common colds. Peroxide of hydrogen and water half and half, or creolin or carbolic acid in two per cent. solution may be used in the same manner. One of the remedies, that as a rule gives the best results, is a solution of two ounces of permanganate of potash in six pints of water. Submerge the fowl's head in it just long enough to prevent it from suffocating. Any of these liquids will help clear the nasal and throat passages and destroy disease germs.

A good preventive is to dissolve two ounces of permanganate of potash in twelve parts of water and give to all the birds to drink at least three times a week and on such days give no other water to drink.

Remember, the very best preventive is an abundance of fresh air without draughts, plenty of sunshine and sanitary surroundings, and guard against introducing the germ.

## COCHIN IS FAVORITE BREED

Four Varieties, Each Having Single Combs and Differing Only in Point of Plumage Color.

The question is frequently asked, what is the best breed of chickens? The answer depends entirely upon what purpose you wish them for, and can be answered best by yourself. The larger birds are intended as a combination fowl, i. e., to produce both eggs and meat in desirable quantities, while the smaller and more active breeds are considered the egg machines, and many breeders of them claim excellent table qualities for them, which no doubt they possess, the only objection being their small size.

The Cochin is an old and popular breed and has four varieties, each having single combs, and differing only in point of plumage color, which is: Buff, partridge, black and white, the buff being the preference. Their weights are: Cocks, 11 pounds; cockerels, 9; hens, 8½; pullets, 7.

The other varieties in this class are: The Langshans, black and white.



First Prize Black Cochin.

Single combs. The blacks are a very fine all-purpose fowl, and by far the most popular of the two. The weight of the cock is 10 pounds; cockerel, 8; hen, 7; pullet, 6.

The Cochins have single combs and the Brahmas pea combs. The eggs laid by the varieties of the two classes mentioned above are all brown in the color of shell.

### Keep Male Birds Away.

The poultryman who will keep his male birds away from the hens during the summer and fall months will reap the benefit of his foresight in the extra strong fertility of his eggs during the coming hatching season. The male bird that spends the summer and winter months in celibacy is in a much better condition to impregnate the eggs than one who has run with the hens the year round and is sexual ly exhausted or partially so.

## WHEREIN SHE WAS LACKING

Child's Failure to Perform Feat Left Her Discomfited, but by No Means Discouraged.

One reason for the refreshing quality of childish companionship lies in the simplicity and naivete of the childish standpoint. Naturally logical, the normal child makes no effort in this direction, but, being honest enough to admit facts as they happen to be, attains, sometimes, surprising conclusions and results.

Little Olive, for example, had read about Christ walking upon the water. She decided to do the same, and, calm in her assured confidence, invited a group of juvenile companions to witness her triumph. Olive herself was desirous of making the attempt in deep water, but by a more practical comrade was persuaded at least to begin near the shore.

The test proved unsuccessful. Again and again the child—perplexed and troubled by jeers of the other children, essayed to walk on top of the water, only to find herself sinking. At last, the laughter of her audience overcoming her own inclinations, she admitted herself temporarily vanquished. But she waded ashore with a final cutting thrust.

"You needn't think I couldn't do it just because I didn't! I could have done it all right if I'd had enough faith!"

## SHORTHAND PUT TO TEST

Missionary is by That Means Instilling Bible Truths into Indians of British Columbia.

Wonderful things are happening in the remote corners of the world, and not the least of these is the mastery of a system of shorthand by more than 2,000 Indians in British Columbia, 300 miles northeast of Victoria. Some years ago a priest named Le Jeune from Brittany, France, went to that region. He worked out an Indian vocabulary in shorthand signs, containing all the words in every day use among them, and explained the system to one of the bright Indian boys, who at once enthusiastically took to the new "talk language." All this is told in the Churchman. In a little while about 500 of the Indians had mastered the system, and Le Jeune was kept busy providing literature printed in the characters of his system. He transcribed portions of the Bible as well as other religious books, and had various parts in the Bible published in the different languages spoken by the tribes in that region, using the shorthand method, and is now at work on other publications. A shorthand newspaper, called the Kamloops Wanda, is published with news pertaining to the tribes. Before Le Jeune appeared the Indians of the locality along the Thompson and Fraser rivers had not written or printed language.

### His Knowledge of Jungle Noises.

They were sitting in a booth at a well-known New York cafe, and conversation had turned upon the subject of mysterious midnight noises. Each in turn related some little anecdote, when a spare young man in the corner suddenly rose to his feet.

"Gentlemen," said he, "your experiences are very interesting; but for real awe give me the roaring of the lion or sharp trumpeting of an elephant borne to you on the still night air as you lie silent, neither asleep nor awake."

They stared at him in surprise. Was this pale youth, then, some great traveler?

"Excuse me," one asked, "but have you slept in the jungle and heard these mighty beasts as they roamed about by night?"

"Well, it's not exactly that," replied the youth, reaching for his hat, "but I always sleep with my window open, and I live in Fifth avenue, directly opposite the Central Park Zoo!"—New York World.

### Wells in London.

There are now no fewer than 52 wells in the city, sunk in order to avoid the high charges for water under the Metropolitan Water board, says the London (Eng.) Post. By the charges act of 1907 the charge is 5 per cent. upon the assessable value of premises, and bears no relation to the quantity of water used, unless the consumption is for trade purposes, when an additional meter charge is made. This increasing demand made on the water-bearing strata has, so far, made no appreciable difference in the water level, although it was prophesied that it would. Satisfactory analyses are stated to have been made of the quality of the water drawn. The wells are increasing, all new buildings over a certain annual value having them in the specification.

### Inspiration Banner.

Some folks simply can't get along without little inspiration clippings and quotations pinned about their desks, mirrors, bedroom walls, etc. And from frequent changing the pretty bedroom paper is soon filled with a smallpox array of pin pricks. The "inspirational" banner solves the problem. It is very simple. Have you a school or college pennant which is not so sacred that you may not pin-prick it to your heart's content? If so, hang it in a conspicuous place on a level with your eyes and proceed to pin upon it and unpin from it all the quotations you please. Of course, this keeps them all in one place, but that makes them all the more conspicuous—a desirable fault, if you wish them to attract your attention.

## PRACTICAL COAT IN FANCY VELVET OR IN CORDUROY

ONE of the best liked and most practical of coats is made in the style of the Norfolk jacket with plaits extending from the shoulders and a strapped belt. It is developed in corduroy, fancy corded velvets, plushes and heavy materials woven for such garments.

But plushes and velvets come in light weight weaves as well as heavy, and if one of these is to be used the coat must be provided with an interlining. A soft lightweight flannel-



ette or some such pliable and warm goods, will give the coat body and warmth.

The lining material for these garments must stand the hardest wear. If they are to last as long as the outside it is worth while to use a good quality of mohair.

There is not much economy in attempting to make heavy outside garments, like these coats, at home. The manufacturers have reduced their making to such a science and are able to buy materials in great quantities

at prices so much lower than others can, that it is best to buy the winter coat of a dealer. The cost of production is figured down to the lowest point, machinery working with great speed and the efficiency of experts in all departments combine to reduce the selling price of such garments. One is fairly certain of good style in them, too, for it is the life business of all who produce them to make them excellent in style and up to a high average in workmanship. Therefore the ready-made coat from a reliable manufacturer is to be recommended.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

### Merry Thought Rings.

Surely a more appropriate and happier idea than the merry thought napkin ring could be imagined.

But it has its limitations, for never must it be broken, in order to follow out the old superstition of extorting the granting of a wish from Fortune. The ring is made of silver, and perched on the merry thought is a silver gilt grouse, while a dog, hot on the scent, is the decoration of another.

The silver gilt grouse appears as a menu holder, with a slit cut down the middle of the back to hold the card, and there are also dogs, horses, stags and other objects which answer the same purpose. They are very pretty little ornaments, standing an inch or so high.

The grouse is obtainable also as a desk seal or paper weight, so that as well as eating it, it can be looked on as an ornament.

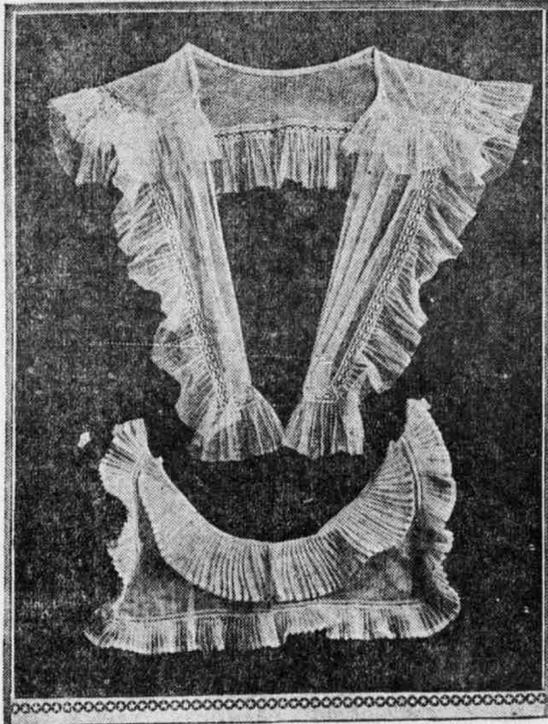
### Lingerie Cupboard.

The bride, to be up-to-date, should have a cupboard full of shelves as well as a bureau full of drawers to accommodate her lingerie. And these shelves must be fitted with an edging of ribbon and lace and chiffon, put on in the manner of pantry shelf paper.

This edging costs, according to the elaborateness of its pattern and the fineness of its material, a goodly price. But it can be made less expensively.

It consists of a strip of satin ribbon, or a hemmed strip of satin, about three inches wide. Over this lace is pleated, and the two are fastened together with chiffon roses or little satin flowers. The edging is tacked on the edge of the shelves under the little flowers. Thumb tacks can be used for the tacking.

## Prevailing Fad for the Frilled Neckpiece



JUST now there is a fad for neckpieces made of net or net and lace combined. The sailor collar alone, or combined with fichu ends and finished with frills is "going" like a tornado. They are dainty and easily made—or, when bought ready made, they cost very little. The net and lace are so soft that they are easily adjusted to coat or dress, and that difficult matter of fitting the collar cuts no figure in these pieces.

Plain nets and all the dotted varieties are used for the collar and fichu ends. Plain net is used in combination with figured net and is especially liked in the frills of narrow side platings with which the collars are finished.

Besides the various nets, all the light, inexpensive laces are brought into requisition for these accessories, and there is no end to the combinations of net and lace in making them. It is a matter of the choice one makes from hundreds of appropriate patterns.

The sailor collar should be made of the fabric doubled, if a very thin net is chosen. When the sheerest laces are used, net is posed under them, to give sufficient body for shapeliness. In making up firmer laces this is not necessary. A well-fitting pattern should be procured and the net or lace should be basted to the pattern until the neck binding is sewed on. This keeps the lace from stretching out of shape.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

# Shoes and Character

Facts and Philosophy in Feet Set Forth by Elbert Hubbard in "The Fra"

An Advertisement.

There are four primal necessities in life—only four. These are food, clothing, shelter—love. Shoes and hats are a part of our clothing. Also, they are secondary sexual manifestations, said Herbert Spencer. Spencer was a bachelor, and he knew. And as women's shoes get more beautiful, skirts grow narrower and shorter.

Spiritless, dejected, whipped-out men advertise to the world their mental condition by their shoes. Hops, courage, animation, ambition, are mirrored in your shoes. Your feet feature the facts. Shoes are a tell-tale.

Once there were people in America who never wore shoes. Now, we all do—a part of the time, at least. Americans are the best-shod people on earth.

Our consumption of shoes is two hundred seventy million pairs a year—three pairs to a person. Twenty-five years ago it was two pairs a year per person. We are getting more particular. Also, as the years have passed, our shoes have been bettered in style and quality. Most of us, even us common folks, have different shoes for different occasions. It's better for our feet, and better for our heads, as it lifts our self-respect. When you change your shoes you change your mind.

### Prosperous Shoe Manufacturers.

Shoe-manufacturers are a prosperous people. There is no "Shoe Trust," and there can't be, for there are thirteen hundred shoe-factories in the United States, and more are being formed. I know of six shoe-factories in Saint Louis, all started by employees, who have come out of one particular factory and embarked in business on their own account. And they are all making money.

Monopoly is out of the question in the shoe business, for the simple reason that any one who wants to start a shoe-factory is not obliged to buy an outfit of costly machinery. He can lease shoe-making machinery, and get it on exactly the same terms that the biggest factories can.

If every shoe-factory had to buy or manufacture its own machinery, and thus keep abreast of the times, it would require such a vast capital, and also such a corps of inventors, that of necessity the business would be concentrated in the hands of a few. Instead of thirteen hundred factories, there would be thirteen, and if there were only thirteen they would get together and we would have a Shoe Trust. As it is, we haven't.

Today, the boot and shoe industry is the one large business left in the world not run by a so-called Trust, and the United Shoe Machinery Company is responsible for that fact.

A few days ago, I was in Boston, and I just took a couple of days off to find out who the United Shoe Machinery Company is, what they are, and what they are doing. The general offices of the concern are in Boston, but their factories are at Beverly, Massachusetts, twenty miles out, near where President Taft made his summer home. The salt water comes right up to the doors.

### The Machinery Trust Bugaboo.

We have heard about the increased cost to the consumer by reason of the so-called "Machinery-Trust." I suppose the average person, if asked what amount the owner of leased shoe machinery would receive on a pair of shoes, would say, "Oh, about forty or fifty cents."

The real fact is that it takes fifty-eight different machines to make a single shoe, and in cases where the entire fifty-eight machines are leased by the manufacturer of shoes the owner of the machines receives a royalty running up sometimes to five and one-half cents a pair. Where fewer machines are used it runs as low as half a cent a pair, and the average for most shoes is one and one-third cents a pair.

If this entire cost were wiped out it would not make one cent's worth of difference to the wearer in the price for a pair of shoes!

Let it be known that the United Shoe Machinery Company do not make shoes. They simply manufacture machinery that is used by shoe-manufacturers. They make upwards of three hundred varieties of machines. Different styles, weights and kinds of shoes require different machinery. There are babies' shoes, children's shoes, women's shoes, men's shoes, shoes for business, shoes for society, shoes for indoors and shoes for outdoors. Some people wear one kind of shoe in the morning and another in the afternoon, and a different shoe in the evening.

### The Lease System.

Most of the principal machines made by the United Shoe Machinery Company are leased to the manufacturers, although a great majority of the machines they make can be bought if the user so desires.

Practically all of the shoe-factories in America lease their machinery. This custom has come down for the past forty years. The reason is that so many different kinds of machines are needed in making a shoe; and new inventions and improvements are happening every day. Factories would not run the risk of putting in a new invention, especially in view of the fact that the machine might have to be replaced any day with something better and more effective.

Things we don't know anything about, we are not aware of. Ninety-five per cent. of manufacturers today very much prefer to lease a machine rather than to purchase it outright. Because a machine leased by the user doesn't have to be "scrapped." This dread nightmare of an obsolete machine carried on the inventory has made many a good man turn gray before his time.

### Successful Co-Operation.

The business of the United Shoe Machinery Company is one of the best examples of successful co-operation in America. Inasmuch as most of the machinery is leased, and pays a return only when used, it is self-evident that the machinery must be of a kind that will give a satisfactory service.

The United Shoe Machinery Company employ a force of more than five hundred travelling machinists, who are constantly inspecting the installed machinery and seeing that it is kept up in perfect condition. Idle machinery, like idle men, yields no income.

The United Shoe Machinery Company keep constantly in their employ a force of about a hundred highly skilled inventors, who are constantly working on new ideas, or perfecting old ones. No machine is ever made good enough. It must be made better.

There are no secrets around the United Shoe Machinery Company's works. You see the inventors, the chemists, the workers in the laboratory, and the thousands of hearty, happy people in these wonderful concrete buildings, seventy-five per cent of the walls being glass—the sunlight flooding everything—and in some of the buildings ninety per cent is glass.

These great works give employment to upward of five thousand people, and no mill in Massachusetts or in the United States pays an equal wage, the average weekly pay envelope being \$15.70.

I have visited many factories, stores, mills, shops all over the United States and in England, France, Scotland, Italy and Germany, but never have I seen a big factory managed with the same superb attention to hygiene and sanitary conditions.

In way of factory equipment and so-called factory betterments, no institution in America surpasses this, but all of the betterment work is quite incidental and is a matter of course, without fuss, frivol or humbug.

### Service the Keynote.

Viewed from any and every possible standpoint the United Shoe Machinery Company has made the world its debtor. Consumers, employees, inventors, producers of raw stock, stockholders, management—all have prospered, because a great service has been rendered. Business nowadays is based on reciprocity, mutuality, co-operation. The United Shoe Machinery Company is a splendid example of all three. It has made its wonderful success by making it possible for the consumer to buy today for three dollars a better shoe than could be bought a quarter century ago for five dollars.

And, after all, is not the test of the worth of a corporation the service it gives to the people?

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