

Poultry for Profit

THAT INCUBATOR.
As the incubator will be in evidence from now until nearly June, and as the sales of incubators increase now yearly, and there will be many new operators in the incubator hatching business this year, it might not come amiss to give a little more advice than the directions sent with the machines give—although these seem reasonably clear.

The machine used in previous years and to be used again this year—for a good machine should last one nearly a life time—must have a cleaning out before trusting eggs again to its mercy. It is now well proved that the white diarrhea, making such slaughter of incubator chicks, is carried straight into the incubator on the eggs or in the eggs laid by hens infested with the germs of the so-called white diarrhea, coccidiosis typhilitis, right name. I call it typhilitis for short. It is caused by a certain class of protozoa, the lowest in the animal kingdom. Hens have the disease in lingering form, quite often recovering. Where the hens carry these germs indefinitely in their bodies there may be little or no sign of sickness except a sluggish mode of moving about. They eat well and lay well, but you can guess what this condition may bring about for the coming flock.

The heat of the incubator starts this protozoa carried into it to multiplying strong, and if your last year incubator chicks died of it immediately after being put into the brooder, or began dying, you may be nearly sure that the eggs were at fault. And if they died of it last year, and you did not wash out that incubator with some good disinfectant, you may rest assured that germs are yet lurking in it to multiply again with the heat and cut short the lives of this year incubator chicks.

Last year, and already this year, I made provision against this slaughter. Before heating up the incubator this year I put one teaspoonful of sulphuric acid in less than one pint of water, and washed out every part of the incubator inside, cloth, trays and all. I used a whisk broom. Then, before putting in the eggs, washed them with alcohol, weakly diluted with water. I did not measure the water but one-fifth water and four-fifths alcohol will do. Alcohol kills these germs—if outside the eggs. I did this last year with surprising results, as the year before I lost many chicks with the disease. Last year I cut it short entirely at the beginning, although some of my hen hatched chicks came off bad with it.

Any disinfectant on hand will do to wash out the machine with. Zeno-leum is recommended to place in the nursery below the eggs and keep there through the hatching process. I put in a top cupful of it. One teaspoonful to every ten of water is the way it is mixed. I think any of the coal tar disinfectants would be just as good. They all smell alike to me—any of the naphtholeums, dithyoleums and so forth.

This it is claimed, penetrating the eggs kills the germs within, doing the chick no harm. It must be put in when the eggs are put in if it be effective, says authority on the subject.

Outside the incubator instructions, I own a few of my own. Should you by accident let the hen run too high the first week for even a few hours, don't get frightened and thinking the eggs are ruined, give over trying to look after them in the proper way. The water in the egg saves them through several heatings the first week, just as long cooling will not hurt them during the last week. I mark the eggs, turning the marks all up in the morning, all down at night, but this is not the only turning they get by any means. Every time I look at the thermometer I roll the eggs about and over. In an incubator the part of the egg nearest the tray is cooler than in a nest, and the oftener turned up the better and livelier the hatch will be.

For the first incubator hatches you must watch the incubator at night. As the night cools off the lamp wick must be turned up. To not watch this and have the eggs cooling off at night after night to 90 or 95 degrees means a serious loss. I have better hatches if I never allow the heat to go to 104 the last week, or if it gets there in spite of me, not let it stay there any time, cooling the eggs frequently and giving them frequent airings.—I. M. S. in the Indiana Farmer

WHITEWASH NEEDED.

With the coming of warm weather all the poultry coops and quarters should receive a good coating of whitewash. It adds to the appearance of the premises to a very marked extent and is a disinfectant and a preservative of the wood as well. Lime may be slaked by the ordinary method and water added to give it the proper consistency and applied with an old broom to all inside walls, but it should not be used on the outside, as the first rain will wash it off. When this solution is applied to the inside of a building it will peel off. It is very easy to make a better wash and the cost is a trifle. The following receipt may be successfully employed:

The Government Whitewash—Take half a bushel of unslaked lime; slake it with warm water and cover dur-

ing the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste and stir in boiling hot one-half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and one pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered up from dirt. It should be applied hot.

One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard if properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work and it retains its brilliancy for years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade—Spanish brown, yellow ochre or common clay.—Indianapolis News.

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT.

There is no employment that offers to the person who is closely confined by office work a greater amount of light physical exercise, or a more pleasant means of recreation, than the culture of thoroughbred poultry in a limited way.

To the person who can interest himself in this industry, and who can devote spare time to it with the idea of gaining not only physical exercise, but of acquiring a knowledge of the business that will enable him to excel as a fancier, there is a fascination about the work that increases as experience is gained.

Many have taken up the breeding of poultry as a side issue, and from a small beginning have gradually increased and extended their operations until the "hobby" assumed proportions that warranted and required their whole time and attention. Indeed, success can not be attained in breeding poultry any other way than through the small beginning, with experience gradually acquired until a thorough knowledge of the industry is gained.—Indianapolis News.

DUCK FARMS PROFITABLE.

It is strange that there are not more large duck farms in the mid-western and western States. Duck breeding on a large scale has proved most profitable in the East, in spite of the fact that most of the feed has to be shipped from the mid-western States. It seems to us that some enterprising fellow could make a good bunch of money if he would go into the duck business somewhere in this western country and help to supply the large markets with the edible and luscious meat of the duck.—Farmers' Home Journal.

OVERFEEDING.

It is not at all uncommon for hens, specially old and infirm ones, to become egg-bound. In the early stages of this trouble the remedy is to inject linseed oil into the passage and, by dilating it with the fingers, remove the collected matter. The ailment is generally due to overfeeding of stimulating food.—Farmers' Home Journal.

NOTES.

Science in the poultry yard is all right, but common sense is better. It's annoying, perhaps, just about supper time, to have to stop to wash dirty eggs when the hen breaks one, but this is a task that must not be put off until tomorrow.

Give charcoal to your fowls. It has a tendency to keep them in health. Corn on the cob, thoroughly scorched, will furnish charcoal in as good a form as there is. Feed it freely. No harm can come from it.

You can not feed hens that lay colored eggs so that they will lay white ones. If you want white eggs get the kind of hens that lay them.

Deal pretty sparingly with red pepper as a spice for poultry. It is sharp stuff. Better warm your chicks up some other way than by feeding it to them.

White duck feathers average in price in the market at from 37 to 39 cents per pound. Colored feathers bring from 17 to 23 cents per pound.

It is claimed that a single comb fowl fattens best. An English authority says he has found that a single comb fowl always grows fatter and plumper than any others.

Don't put different kinds of eggs in the incubator at the same run. They will hatch out at different periods and bother you. Keep the hen's eggs to themselves and put the goose eggs in at another time.

Violent Exertions.

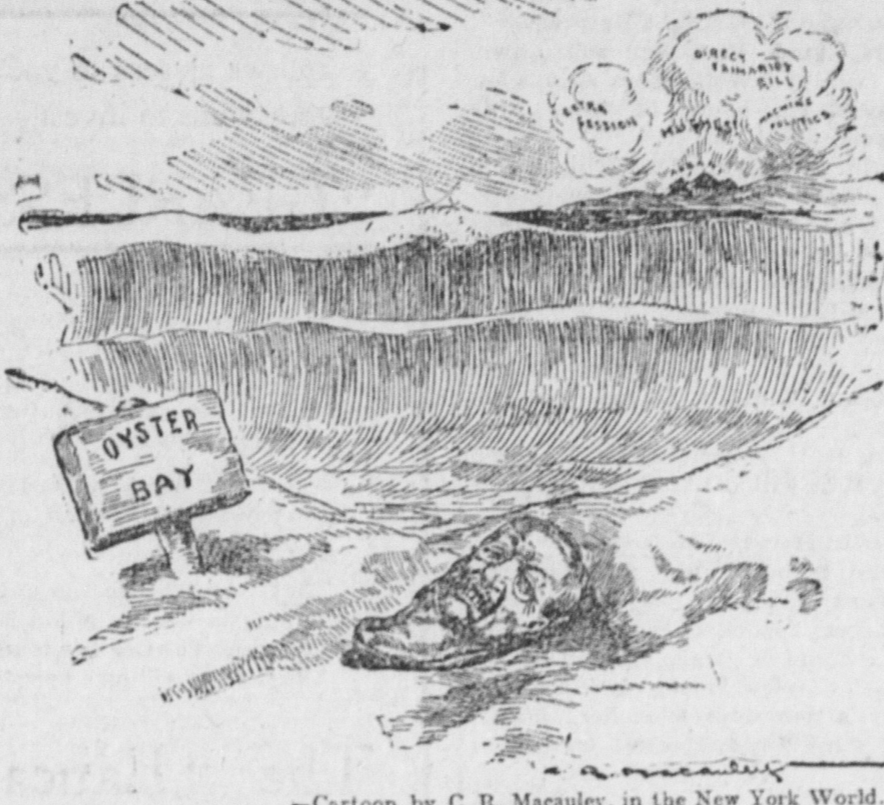
Barclay came home in profuse perspiration. "You shouldn't indulge in such violent physical exertions," said his wife, who was from Boston. "I know it," Barclay replied. "It doesn't pay."

The fact is, he had been at the ball grounds all the afternoon pulling for the home team, who had lost in the twelfth inning.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More than 70,000 men are employed on the fishing fleet of Canada.

The clearest and most succinct declaration of the dramatic unities was made by Boileau when he laid down the law that a tragedy must show "one action in one day and in one place."

"I WANT TO CLOSE UP LIKE A NATIVE OYSTER."



—Cartoon by C. R. Macauley, in the New York World.

AEROPLANES IN ARMY SOON, DECLARES BELL.

General Thinks They Will Be in Use With About Five or Ten Years—Would Displace Dirigible—At Same Time Ordnance For Destroying Aircraft Will Undergo Rapid Development.

New York City.—Major-General J. Franklin Bell, former chief of staff of the United States Army, who is on a six-months' leave of absence, will take command of the Philippines division of the army, sailing on December 5 from San Francisco. Asked his opinion concerning the probable utility of flying machines from the point of view of the soldier, General Bell said:

"For transporting considerable weight it would seem probable that dirigible balloons might be more valuable in war than heavier-than-air machines, yet they are subject to a serious drawback in making headway against a wind blowing at a considerable rate. The whole science is still in such a state of development that experiment can work it out. However, those who will bear in mind the numerous difficulties which have been overcome by modern motor vehicles in their rapid development will be inclined to believe that heavier-than-air machines will in the next few years be sufficiently developed to make them reliable in navigating the air except in wind currents which can be properly classified as storms.

War Aeroplanes in a Decade.
"To just what extent heavier-than-air machines can be utilized in carrying weight it is, of course, impossible to forecast. But I have personally no doubt that aeroplanes will be perfected in the course of ten years at the most, if not in five, that may be relied upon to carry from three to five persons, and possibly a small amount of explosives in addition.
"By the time this comes about ordnance for the purpose of destroying light aircraft will unquestionably have been developed, and ballistic tables designed to control the trajectory of such ordnance will also have been developed. It should be understood that the science of heavy gun fire which

has been brought to such a high state of perfection by our seacoast artillery, is all based upon the study of trajectories made by firing guns at a nearly horizontal angle of fire, and firing mortars in a nearly vertical angle of fire, but in the latter case with a view of hitting a mark which is at the level of the earth's surface.

Air Craft Firing Inaccurate, Too.
"No figuring has yet been perfected upon the problem of hitting objects in the air by this or any other nation, and it will probably be found that factors enter into the latter proposition which do not apply at all, or, if so, with much less or greater degree in ordinary firing that has so far been perfected. There is nothing impossible, however, about perfecting vertical trajectories. But the problem would have to be studied and theoretical deductions would have to be proven by much experimental firing before reliable range tables could be compiled and used in firing at air craft.
"Owing to the speed at which aircraft can travel, the problem of accurate firing at them would be considerably more difficult, but this same speed would likewise make it difficult for persons in the air craft to hurl projectiles and strike the objects aimed at on the ground, or to fire any kind of ordnance with any degree of accuracy at objects on the earth's surface.

"Aeroplanes will unquestionably be of very great assistance in making hasty reconnaissances of the enemy, but observations therefrom, I imagine, would not be very valuable in topographical surveys. Without any doubt, however, there will be special telephoto lenses designed for photographic work at high speed, so that accurate pictures may be made of the enemy's mobilization and distribution."

PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS FORM ORGANIZATION NATION WIDE TO STOP THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM

The Rev. Dr. John W. Hill is the Founder of the League and Its President—The New Society to Be Named the Individual and Social Justice League of America.

New York City.—In an effort to combat what the promoters consider the evils of socialism there was organized in the parish house of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, "The Individual and Social Justice League of America." The leaders of the movement objected to having it called an anti-socialistic organization, but termed it rather a middle ground between individualism and socialism.
The league has a general council of sixty-six individuals, about half clergymen and half laymen. A few women are in the council. The personnel includes Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and among the representatives are bishops and other clergymen, college presidents, labor leaders, Representatives in Congress, lawyers, officers of patriotic societies, editors and heads of philanthropic and religious bodies.

The organization will form branches in every large city of the country and spread its propaganda by field agents, circulating libraries and lecture bureaus. Its prospectus says:
"The purpose of this association is to set clearly before the American people the principles at issue between American thought and life as compared with the economic and political revolution proposed by socialism; to promote a loyal adherence to the institutions by which America has come to be a land of freedom, progress and reverence for law; to exemplify and reinforce the faith of the people in personal initiative as the mainstay of all social, industrial and political progress; to safeguard the rights of life, liberty and property; to inculcate just conditions of industrial and commercial competition while resisting the aggressions of private privilege at the expense of public welfare; to defend the workman in his demand for an equitable return for his labor; to uphold the American ideal of home, the integrity of the family, the love of country and to maintain 'the everlasting reality of religion' as the foundation of our civilization."
Officers were elected. The president is the founder, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street. Dr. Hill is a close friend of President Taft, and was with him during his recent trip to the Middle West. The first vice-president is Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. One of the members of the General Council is Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston. The second vice-president is Peter W. Collins, of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
This movement took shape in the mind of Dr. Hill six months ago, and for five months private meetings have taken place at the Manhattan Hotel, the City Club, the Metropolitan Temple and All Souls' Parish House. Dr. Hill has recently preached in his own pulpits for twelve Sunday nights on socialistic questions. Recently there was a luncheon at the Manhattan. Archbishop Ireland has been at two gatherings.
In announcing the General Council Dr. Hill said that every member had accepted election enthusiastically and that most of the members had attended meetings.
Dr. Reed, head of Dickinson College, said:
"I think there is an unsettled trend toward socialism in this country. I find it in colleges and universities. I should judge in this league we are leading toward the middle pathway—between individualism and socialism." Mr. Slicer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. Mofett and Dr. Grossman spoke along the same line. The movement is growing rapidly.

State Railroad, on Which 22 Were Killed, in Abominable Condition.

Paris.—The engine driver who is held responsible for the collision at Villeneuve, which resulted in the killing of twenty-two persons and the injury of eighty others, has been arrested. It is considered that he is being made a scapegoat for others high in official life.
The condition of the system and the material state of the railroad are deplorable and had been a matter of constant discussion in the Chamber of Deputies.

Milwaukee Public Works Put Under One Head.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A change in the city administration, second only in importance to that in the Mayor's office, went into effect when Harry E. Briggs became Commissioner of Public Works, succeeding the outgoing board of four commissioners. This puts all public works under one official. The new Commissioner named J. J. Handley, business agent of the Machinists' Union, as Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department.

PENNSYLVANIA

Railway Equalizes Wages.
Reading.—The new schedule of wages agreed to between the Adjustment Committees of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, and General Manager Dice, of the Reading Railway Company, was made public here.

It gives some of the men increases from 6 to 20 per cent. Only a few as high as the latter figure, according to the different classifications. Some get no advance. The result is a general equalization of wages.

Conferences have been held during the past three weeks with General Manager Dice and the various division superintendents. The demands that have been asked by the brotherhoods are in line with those made on other Eastern railroads. The Reading has never paid its employees as much as a number of the larger trunk lines, but the trainmen considered that conditions have changed during the past five years, and believe that the company is able to pay as much as the rest.

With the Philadelphia & Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Pennsylvania making settlements with the trainmen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors will have successfully completed the movement started last Fall for better wages on all of the railroads east of Chicago and north of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

The engineers and firemen of the Reading are now presenting their demands to the officials.

Worry Causes Suicide.

Media.—"I drank this acid. Do you think it will hurt me?" asked Mrs. Ellen C. Eagle, of Lansdowne, after she had swallowed the contents of a vial of carbolic acid on the street. She was taken to a hospital where she died from the effects of the drug.

Worry over the illness of her eldest daughter, Miss May Eagle, who is ill with typhoid fever, is assigned as a cause of the suicide. Mrs. Eagle was the wife of Louis J. Eagle, fire marshal of Lansdowne, and a leading citizen of that borough.

Her son saw her with the vial to her lips and dashed it from her hands, but did not discover her attempt in time, as she had swallowed the drug when he reached her.

Tries To Kill Woman.

Easton.—Edward Derr, 55 years old, cut the throat of his daughter-in-law and then his own, at his home on West Street, this city.

A woman eyewitness of the tragedy says that the daughter-in-law told her that Derr had made a proposition to her which she indignantly rejected, and when she threatened to tell her husband, Derr's son, the old man went to the kitchen, secured a butcherknife and committed the double deed.

Both are in the hospital, where, it is said, the man will pull through, but there are doubts as to the recovery of the woman.

Mother Dies Trying To Save Son.

Reading.—A double drowning, in which a mother gave up her life in an effort to save that of her young son, occurred at Molltown, near here. Jacob Ori, nine years old, while playing at the edge of an abandoned quarry filled with water, fell in. His companions raised an alarm and the mother of the boy responded. Without hesitation she jumped into 20 feet of water and seized the boy. The frantic mother then made a desperate effort to clutch the sides of the quarry, but the rough stones cut her hands and, with a despairing cry, she sank with her son in her arms.

Two Hang On Same Gallows.

Norristown.—"Nick" Maringe and Frank Chicarine were hanged here on the same gallows for the murder in August, 1909, of George A. Johnson, an aged cobbler, whom they attacked for money he was supposed to have hidden in his shop.
John Ballou, who was also to have been hanged for participation in the crime, was granted a respite by Governor Stuart until October in order that his case may be passed upon by the State Supreme Court.

The action of the governor was not told to the other condemned men and not until the march to the gallows began did they know that Ballou was not to share their fate.

Felix Faire, 15 years old, who accompanied the men on their raid on Johnson's home, is serving a sentence for his share in the crime. He was convicted of second degree murder.

Man And Wife Suicide.

Philadelphia.—Carl Ritmuller, aged 64 years, and his wife, Freda, aged 52 years, were found lying dead in their home, in the northern section of this city. The bodies were in different rooms, each of which was filled with gas. The police believe that the couple ended their lives because of ill health.

Shock Causes Lineman's Death.

Bethlehem.—Working high up in the air on a telephone pole, engaged in constructing a new line, Willis Mosser was shocked by electricity at Striefried, the force of the electric current catapulting him through the air to the ground below, causing instant death.

\$30,000 Loss By Fire.

York.—The National Roofing Company's plant at Cly, this county, about 10 miles from York, was partly destroyed by fire.

The property was valued at \$45,000, and the loss will amount to about \$30,000.
E. K. Enigh, of Enigsville, is president of the company. The other officers are W. A. Keyworth and John Sprenkle. J. T. Kopp was the manager until a few days ago.



USES OF RAVELINGS.

There is nothing better for darning from the coarsest, heaviest goods to the sheerset, finest lawn than ravelings of the same. After darning and pressing it can be done to be almost imperceptible, and nothing is better for hemming veils or very thin muslins. Where there is not much strain on the hem, use short needles, and for darning table cloths and napkins save the threads when preparing to hem or hemstitch.—Mrs. Melvin Goulding in the Boston Post.

CALCIMINING.

Take 4 pounds Paris white, put in a pail and cover it with cold water and let stand over night. Put into a kettle 4 ounces of glue and cover it also with water and let stand over night. In the morning set the glue on the stove and add enough warm water to make a quart; stir it until the glue is all dissolved, now add the glue to the Paris white and pour in warm water till the pail is three-quarters full, then add bluing, a little at a time, stirring it in well until the mixture is slightly bluish. Use a good brush and go over one spot on the wall till it is thoroughly wet. If the brush dries quickly add more warm water, as the mixture is too thick. The brush must be kept wet.—Mrs. F. B. Flinn in the Boston Post.

CUTS AND WOUNDS.

A wound produced by a sharp cutting instrument will heal without trouble when the edges are nicely brought together and left so, without putting on any salve, provided the access of air is shut off and the person possesses a good constitution. If the wound is produced by a rusty nail or a similar cause, so as to be jagged, it will soon become very inflamed, and in such a case it is recommended to smoke the wound with burning wool or woolen cloth, says Woman's Life. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and if repeated once or twice will allay the worst case of inflammation.

STEWED TROUT.

Melt three ounces of butter in a stewpan, stir in it a tablespoonful of flour, some mace, cayenne and nutmeg, lay in the fish after it has been thoroughly cleaned and wiped dry, shake it in the pan that it may not stick, and when lightly browned on both sides pour in three-quarters of a pint of good stock; add a small piece of parsley, one bay leaf, a piece of lemon peel and a pinch of salt; stew the fish very gently from half to three-quarters of an hour, or longer, if the fish is very large. Dish the trout, skim the fat from the gravy and pass it through a hot strainer over the fish, which should be served immediately. A glass of white wine added to the sauce is an improvement. Trout are also good wrapped in buttered paper and baked or broiled; if very small the best way of cooking them is to fry them whole. They should never be plainly boiled, as, though naturally a delicious fish, they are then very insipid.—Washington Star.

RECIPES.

Chocolate Cake—One-half cup butter and 1 cup sugar, beaten to a cream; 2 well beaten eggs, 1-2 cup sweet or sour milk, it makes no difference, 1-3 teaspoon soda dissolved in the milk, 1-8 cup flour with 2 tablespoons cocoa sifted in, beat well and add 1 cup flour, a little salt, and vanilla. Beat five minutes, bake half an hour.

Snickerdoodles—Make a batter with 2 cupfuls of sugar, 4 tablespoons of butter, 2 eggs, 1 cupful of chopped raisins, 1 cupful of milk, 1 quart of flour, 2 teaspoons of cream tartar and 1 teaspoonful of soda. Drop by teaspoonfuls on buttered tins, sprinkle thick with sugar and cinnamon mixed and bake for 20 or 30 minutes. Makes 2 dozen.

Egg Puff—Three eggs mix with flour to a smooth batter, let it stand one hour and add more flour, then roll out as you do in pie; cut in diamond shape and fry in hot lard until they are golden brown, and put on powdered sugar.

German Potatoes—Slice very thin as many potatoes as desired, let soak in cold water one-half hour, drain and dry thoroughly; butter a deep dish, put in a layer of potatoes, season with salt, pepper and little mustard and small pieces of butter; another layer, and so on until the dish is nearly full; put a layer of bread crumbs on top and sprinkle with bits of butter; bake in a moderate oven until potatoes are well done.

Eagle Cake—Cream together one-half cup butter and one cupful brown sugar. Add one cupful sour milk into which has been stirred a teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, two cupfuls flour and one cupful of chopped and floured raisins and bake in a loaf.