

FARM AND GARDEN

SORE HEAD IN POULTRY.

Most Common Among Young Chickens—Effective Treatment.
By C. A. CARY, veterinarian, Alabama experiment station.

Chicken pox sore head, or contagious epithelioma, in poultry is a common disease. It is more prevalent among young chickens, from broilers to maturity, yet younger and older chickens



HEAD OF A HEN AFTER RECOVERY.

[This was a bad case of sore head. The bare places on the skin around the eye give some idea of the extent of the crusts. This case was treated with creolin and vaseline.]

may have this disease. There are no positive differences between the various forms of diphtheria, roup and chicken pox, or "sore head," other than the location in which the lesions occur.

I have found nothing better or more effective than iodoform by itself, or iodoform one part and tannic acid one part, or iodoform one part, boracic acid one part and tannic acid one part. It is best to wash the head, wipe out the mouth and throat with a weak solution of creolin (one or two to 100), using a balled cotton or medicated absorbent cotton swab. Next remove the crust on the skin, comb, wattles and eyelids and the exudate from the eyes, the mouth and throat. Then, with sterilized or boiled or absorbent cotton, wipe away the blood on the raw surfaces until they cease to bleed, then with cotton swab cover the raw places with iodoform or either of the iodoform powders above mentioned. Do not be afraid to put iodoform into the eye or the conjunctival sack. The next day or the same day a few hours later apply freely vaseline or fresh lard all over these places. In some cases it may be necessary to apply the iodoform or iodoform powders once a day for two or three days, and thereafter apply freshly only lard or vaseline every day. In other cases one application of the iodoform



CASE OF SORE HEAD.

[Showing crusts on comb, eyelids and skin.]

and daily applications of lard and vaseline are all that is required. In bad cases, especially where they do not improve as rapidly as they should, give internally as much as a teaspoonful of vaseline containing a few drops of creosote or ten to thirty grains of epsom salts in a tablespoonful of water. This may be given once per day or once every other day. It usually prevents intestinal infection or complications.

In cases where roup predominates or where the suborbital sinus becomes filled with pus and the eye is greatly distended there are several lines of treatment that may be followed. In the early stages apply sweet oil or olive oil to the nostrils and if possible inject some of this oil into the nasal passages by using a small nozzle and syringe. After injecting or applying the oil apply pressure over the distended parts, and thus expel as much of the pus as possible. This may be repeated twice per day.

Hard Mouthed Horses.

Here is something of practical value to any one driving a horse that pulls on the bit: Fasten a small ring to each side of the bridle and as near the brow band as possible. Pass the lines through the bit rings and snap them into the rings at the brow band. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a puller or hard mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied, and it won't make the mouth sore. It is better than any patent bit.—Farm Press.

Wireworms.

A reader inquires about the best means of getting rid of the wireworms which have almost ruined his potatoes. There is only one way that I know of which promises permanently satisfactory results in checking the destructive work of wireworms. This is by plowing and otherwise working the soil late in the fall—in fact, just before settled cold weather—so as to break up the safe retreats of this enemy and leave the pupae an easy prey to birds or the winter's cold.—Farm and Fireside.

BROWN TAIL MOTH.

A Spreading Pest in New England. Method of Control.

The brown tail moth is a European moth accidentally introduced into New England about fifteen years ago, and it has rapidly spread until at the present time it covers a large extent of territory and threatens further rapid spread. It is an injurious enemy of orchard, forest and shade trees and of ornamental shrubbery.

The term "brown tail rash" is well understood in eastern New England at the present time. The hairs of the brown tail caterpillar are finely barbed and brittle, and where the caterpillar comes in contact with the human skin these hairs enter the skin pores, break off and cause a severe irritation. Indeed, it is not necessary for the caterpillar itself to come in contact with the skin. At several times of the year it seems as though the hairs were actually floating about in the air.

Combating It in Winter.

In describing this pest and how to control it Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, advises that the most obvious means of controlling the brown tail moth, and the easiest one, is the collection and destruction of the winter nests after the leaves have fallen.

These webs are conspicuous from October to April. Many of them are within reach, and as each contains 200 caterpillars or more, each one capable of destroying a number of buds in the spring, the value of this work is at once evident. The webs should be removed before the first part of April. In Massachusetts on the larger trees are used long ladders and climbing irons, and some men make a business of destroying these nests upon private estates. The twigs carrying the nests are clipped off with one of the ordinary tree pruners (Fig. 10), and the collected nests are burned.

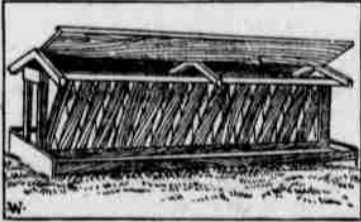
Spring Spraying.

After the leaves come out in the spring the nest remaining on the trees will be empty, and it is no longer worth while to make an effort to collect them. Practically the only remedy after this date is spraying with an arsenical mixture. When they are young the larvae may be effectively destroyed by spraying with arsenate of lead. They may also be destroyed by a paris green spray in a proportion of one pound to 100 or even 150 gallons of water. A stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Arsenate of lead, however, may be applied much stronger, and this substance should be used when the caterpillars are larger. Mr. Sanderson, as the result of an experiment in New Hampshire, recommends five pounds of arsenate of lead to a barrel of water when the caterpillars are large. Organized efforts have been made in many villages and towns under the auspices of local associations to secure the collection and destruction of the nests in the winter.

A FEEDING RACK.

Convenient For Roughage and Ground Food.

The accompanying illustration, credited to the Farmer, represents a type of feeding rack, with troughs that will be found economical for feeding both roughage and ground food. These racks can be cheaply constructed and will last for a number of years. One-half of the roof is put on hinges so that they can be filled directly from a wagon. If cut silage is fed, it should be put in first, as it will fall through the rack into the troughs. After the silage is thus properly distributed the racks can be filled with hay. Twelve or fourteen feet is a good length to build such racks. The frame can be made of 2 by 4 inch lumber. A 2 by 4 inch scantling runs lengthwise in the center of the rack and is framed to the bot-



RACK WITH TROUGH.

tom crosspieces. To this is nailed on each side at the bottom a 1 by 3 inch strip for the troughs to rest on. The slats can be made out of 2 1/2 by 7-8 inch stuff placed two and one-half inches apart. For outdoor use in a wet climate the racks should be roofed, though it is not necessary where the rainfall is light. A one-half inch strip should be nailed to the eaves so as to prevent the water from dripping in the feed or on the sheep while eating.

Selecting the Winter Flock.

Now is the time to assort hens for winter keeping. Whatever breed you prefer, be sure to keep only the choicest. Hens are now a good price, so cull out all scrub stock and all hens over two years old, and it is better to keep only last year's pullets, as they will be much the better layers. Dispose of the young cockerels as soon as they get large enough and never make the mistake of letting a number remain through the winter. Pick out the ones that come the nearest in color, size and shape and egg laying qualities to the ideal of the stock you have selected. If you have a good stock, let good enough alone, and if you must change look around and find some one that has put to practical use the stock you want. Above all, be practical, use good common judgment and profit by the experience of others.—American Agriculturist.

Where to Store Smoked Meats.

A dry, cool cellar or an attic with free circulation will be a satisfactory place for smoked meats at all seasons if it is kept dark and flies are excluded.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

Opinion on Their Election by Worthy Master Horton of Michigan.

The editor of this department recently submitted a question as to certain suggested changes in the methods of electing state grange officials to Worthy Master Horton, and his reply follows. The questions referred to the proposed choice of state grange officials by Pomona granges, which were to submit a list of candidates to the state grange for the consideration and action of the state grange delegates. The other question referred to the making of nominations on the floor of the grange the same as at political conventions. Mr. Horton states very clearly his reasons for the present system of voting. He says:

The constitution of our Order defines who are eligible to vote in the state grange, and the provisions covering this important matter are in harmony with the basic plan of the grange structure. The election of officers being one of the chief functions of the state grange, constitutional provisions for voting would very naturally include and govern the matter of such elections. To change the unit of authority in the matter of electing officers in state granges from the state grange itself to the members at large or to the medium representation in Pomona granges would require a revision of the constitution and quite a radical change in the whole organic plan as conceived and promulgated by the founders. While on general principles I favor the democratic plan of people's rule, it does not seem plain that in this fraternal body of ours fraternal brotherhood and good will would be better served than now, while on the other hand much contention and strife might be engendered. Such strife and contention would be all right in a political organization and conventions, but it was foremost in the minds of the founders of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to bind the tillers of the soil together in fraternity, and all members agree that this sisterhood should not be broken. It has always been the governing thought to eliminate all political tactics and methods of advantage getting from grange elections. The question is very important in that so much of the original grange plan of structure is involved.

Regarding nominations and supporting speeches, I fear that if it were permitted state grange sessions would have to be greatly extended. As above stated, it has been the rule to eliminate all semblance of political caucus and convention methods from grange meetings and procedure. As it is now done every member has a right and a fair chance to have his or her name presented, and all members have the right to a secret ballot thereon. Under present methods granges may hold an election, and no member will have his rights and privileges abridged or slighted. So far as nominations are concerned, I am in favor of the present method.

GEORGE B. HORTON.

GRANGE HALLS.

Their Advantages to Be Discussed at December Meetings.

What are the advantages derived by a grange from the ownership of a grange hall?

The advantages derived are very similar to the advantages derived by a person who owns rather than rents his home. Doubtless there are instances where a leased hall for use of the grange would be less expensive than owning a hall, when interest on the money invested, repairs, insurance and care are reckoned, but even this does not often occur. When it does, it is no argument that should have weight against a grange owning a hall. A religious society would not expect to be permanently successful that held its services in leased halls. A town or school district does not hire a hall in which to hold school. The government is erecting elegant buildings in all the large cities for the transaction of its business, although at many times the annual expense that a leased hall would cost. The fundamental idea in all these matters is one of permanency and that an association or society of any kind is more likely to be permanent if it is able to meet within its own walls. In addition to this, there is a sentimental idea in regard to a grange owning its hall that does not appear in all the other instances cited. When owned it seems more like a home to the organization. More interest will be taken in beautifying and adorning it, and this will increase the interest in the grange itself. It will have that semblance of comfort and will instill a feeling of cooperation and contentment among the members of the grange that can hardly be secured in any other way. Contentment and strife are less likely to occur, and the grange room will begin to have an attraction for members second only to that of their own homes. They will find themselves looking forward to the time of the next meeting not so much on account of the exercises that are to be held as on account of the feeling that the meeting will be in some sense a home gathering of members of the grange household, and no such intense feeling could be developed if meetings were held in a leased or public hall. In short, the owning of a hall by a grange adds permanency to the organization and promotes fraternity in an eminent degree.—National Grange Bulletin.

Ohio Reading Courses.

The Ohio state grange reading course, which has been tried for a year in that state, has met with the most excellent success. Fifty-eight classes were organized in twenty-two counties. Four hundred and seventy-three books were purchased at a cost of about \$430. These reading classes are held in the granges in some instances, and in others classes meet for recitation several times during each week and report results at each grange meeting. Mrs. Mary E. Lee, who has the work in charge, says that it has passed the experimental stage and become a fixed reality.

A Famous Bell.

The emperor's great bell in the Cathedral of Cologne was consecrated with great pomp. Twenty-two cannon taken from the French were assigned by the Emperor William for its manufacture. It was cast by Andreas Hamm of Frankenthal, and more than \$20,000 was paid for the casting.

It bears an inscription recording that "William, the most august emperor of the Germans and king of the Prussians, mindful of the heavenly help granted to him whereby he conducted the late French war to a prosperous issue and restored the German empire, caused cannon taken from the French to be devoted to founding a bell to be hung in the wonderful cathedral then approaching completion." A likeness of St. Peter, the name patron of the church, is on the side, beneath which is a quatrain in the style of the mediæval conceits, praying that as devout hearts rise heavenward at hearing the sound of the bell so may the doorkeeper of heaven open wide the gates of the celestial mansion. On the opposite side is inscribed a sextet in German.

A Foxy Tenant.

At one time there lived in Worcester, Mass., an old negro who had a tremendous influence, religious and political, in the settlement where he lived. He occupied a little house owned by a prominent banker, but had successfully evaded the payment of rent for many years. No trouble came, however, until the banker was nominated to run for a political office. The next day the old negro came hobbling into his office.

"Well, Sam," said the banker, "I suppose you've come in to pay me some rent."

"Oh, no, boss," replied the old man. "I's just come in to say I's glad yo' is nominated and will tell de rest of dese no 'count niggers to vote fo' yo' and to mention to yo' at de same time dat de roof of my house is a-leakin', an' if 'tain't fixed I'll have to move out directly."—Lippincott's.

Where New England Is Pre-eminent.

From the standpoint of mental ethnology New England is as different from the rest of the United States as Brittany or Provence from the rest of France, Piedmont from the rest of Italy, Bavaria from the rest of Germany. Those features the existence of which can be scientifically proved and the extent of which can be readily measured are a high birth rate of genius, a passion for reading, a high divorce rate, a low natality, a high death rate from diseases of the nervous system. The correlation between some of these traits is obvious. Between others it is obscure. But we must remember that mental ethnology is a science born yesterday. Today it gathers facts. Tomorrow it will compare these and from them derive laws.—Gustave Michaud in Putnam's Monthly.

"Sing a Song of Sixpence."

The old nursery rhyme of "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is an ancient allegory and a very pretty one. The earth is represented by the bottom of the pie, while the sky is the upper crust. The clouds are the clothes which the maid—who is daybreak—is hanging on the line before the king or sun is up. The money which the "king counts in his counting house" are the sunbeams which slip through the sun's fingers. The blackbird, which tips off the maid's nose so unceremoniously and thus ends the song, is the sunset or end of day. The moon and moonbeams are represented by the queen and her honey, and thus we have the whole day amply accounted for.

The Fee Simple.

Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction. One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer. A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case. He called and received five crisp new \$100 bills.

"How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Two thousand, and you give me \$500? Say, you got hit by that brick, you or me?"—Boston Herald.

Only Resting.

Allessandro is an adorable infant—to his parents. One day his mother, to punish him, deprived him of his fruit at dinner. He yelled at the top of his voice for two hours and then stopped.

"Well," said his mother, "are you going to be good? Have you finished crying?"

"No," replied the boy; "I have not finished. I'm only resting."—Il Motto per Riders.

Her Stolen Jewels.

"Yes, Mrs. Swellman has been robbed of her jewels, and Mrs. Sneeker is the guilty party."

"What? You don't mean to say she stole!"

"What else can you call it? She offered the cook \$5 and the maid \$5 a week, and now she's got them."—Exchange.

For Herself.

"Are you sure you love me for myself alone?" asked the romantic young woman.

"Well," replied the practical young man, "I don't think I love you for any one else."

A Luxury.

"My daughter," said the father, "has been accustomed to all the luxuries of wealth."

"Yes," said the count, bristling up; "zat ees what I am."—Christian Register.

THE FOLLY OF DRINK

ALCOHOL DESTROYS BOTH THE MIND AND THE BODY.

It is impossible for a man to be a Drunkard and Maintain His Moral Balance—The Inebriate Is Indifferent to All Duty.

At the door of a drinking saloon on a busy street the usual morbid crowd gathered watching an unfortunate upon the ground.

It was not a woman fortunately that the crowd was watching, but a man. He was gray haired, past fifty. In falling he had dropped his wooden crutches.

Two men of kindly impulse lifted him to his feet and tried to balance his unsteady body and brain upon the crutches once more.

In the crowd a cynical voice said: "Wouldn't you think a man on crutches would have sense enough not to drink?"

We are all on crutches, and the best of us is balanced none too well. We have risen from barbarism and brutality. Of all human beings on earth now a great majority are still savages in every way. And those that call themselves "civilized" are far more than half animal in their nature. Lynching crowds, prize fights, mockery for the unhappy drunkard and a thousand other daily sights prove that we are only animals still.

We are trying to walk as decent men. Our crutches are kindness on one hand and justice on the other.

These crutches have been recently manufactured by our brain. Whatever interferes with the brain knocks the crutches from under it.

Folly made that poor, gray haired man drink when he knew that he needed all of his mind to control those wooden crutches. Nobody knew what drove him to drink at the risk of physical disaster.

How much more foolish are other men who know they need all of their mind to balance their moral crutches.

Drink destroyed the balance of the man with wooden crutches and threw him to the ground. More surely will drink destroy the moral balance and throw down the mental crutches that uphold us all.

Think this out for yourself in detail. Think of the man who is remarkable for his devotion to his family and to the public welfare.

Don't you know that drink makes such a man indifferent to all duty?

It is possible for a man on wooden crutches to drink and still keep the crutches under him. You may see occasionally a drunken man keep his balance on crutches or a wooden leg.

But it is not possible for a man to be a drunkard and keep the balance that his moral crutches give him.

That remark, "Wouldn't you think a man on crutches would have sense enough not to drink?" applies to every man and most of all to the most moral men.

We have crutches for the mind—crutches—as we have wooden crutches for the body.

Remember that the desperate thing about drunkenness is that it knocks the moral crutches from under us, throwing us back to the prostrate brutal animal condition of the past.

Remember that a man with intelligence who deliberately allows drunkenness to deprive him of moral force is infinitely more to blame—because he is more intelligent—than the poor old man who allowed drink to get the better of his wooden supports.—Boston American.

WOMEN DRINK AT BARS.

Intemperance of English Causes Deterioration of Race.

We have grown so accustomed to the spectacle of crowds of women in the bars of London public houses that it has ceased to strike us as anomalous or degrading, but it always gives a severe shock to visitors from Australia and America, where no respectable woman would be seen entering a public bar.

An Australian M. P. who has been recounting his experiences during a recent English tour says the most appalling sight he ever witnessed was the multitude of women in the public house bars of London and the provincial cities. In his opinion this widespread evil is largely responsible for the physical deterioration of the British race.—London Chronicle.

A Poison That Kills.

Strong drink is a poison and only needs to be taken in sufficient quantities to kill as certainly as any other rank poison. Every man who is drunk is a poisoned man, and he is poisoned just in proportion to his drunkenness. His brain has felt the deadly influence, his blood has felt it, his nerves and muscles have felt it, and he falls in drunken stupor by the roadside. There he lies a bulk of inanimate humanity, poisoned in all his faculties. All he needs is a little more of the same kind of poison to kill him.—United Presbyterian.

Left Fortune to Fight Drink.

The will of John Crowle, a well known merchant of London, gives \$1,250,000 for the promotion of temperance in England, under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist conference, conditioned on the church raising a like sum within five years.

A Royal Abstainer.

Queen Alexandra is said to be a total abstainer. She never takes alcohol and at banquets contents herself with aerated waters or lemonade. The Duke of Fife has, on the grounds of health, abstained from intoxicants for the past five years.

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