

# OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

## PURVEYOR OF ENTERTAINMENT



When he was assistant secretary of state, Dudley Field Malone, now collector of the port of New York, found entertaining a large portion of his job. He is a young man, and, needless to say, is Irish. His full title was third assistant secretary. There was little that the government expected from him except that he exert his natural talents as a purveyor of entertainment. When a jaded potentate or prince with a sorrowful look came to this country upon an official visit it was Secretary Malone's duty to take him firmly in hand and show him what a bright little world this is. Uncle Sam didn't worry about the expense. He cheerfully paid the bills, and only asked that the third assistant secretary make merry until the guest departed from the shores of this country. Former Secretary Malone was one of the most successful entertainers in the government. He is possessed of one of those natures of which good

humor is a natural part. They say in the state department that no man ever saw Secretary Malone in a pessimistic state of mind or an untidy appearance personally. He always looked as if he had just finished preparing himself for a formal wedding, and was conceded to be an artist rivaled by only a few when it came to wearing a top hat.

## SURGEON GENERAL OF THE ARMY

Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, surgeon general of the army, says in his summary of the work done by the medical department that typhoid fever, the most formidable of all camp diseases in the past, has practically ceased to be a cause of non-effectiveness in our army.

"This, as is well known," says Gen. Torney, "is the brilliant result of the immunization of our army against this disease by the typhoid prophylactic. It was demonstrated in the maneuver camp at San Antonio in 1911 that it was entirely practicable to immunize a division upon mobilization without materially interfering with the military duties. The same can be done for any number of divisions. Thus if at any time it becomes necessary to mobilize a large army of militia and volunteers they can be properly protected against this disease in a short time after arrival in camp."



Surgeon General Torney says that he considers this achievement in regard to typhoid fever as second only in importance to the suppression of yellow fever. The surgeon general also says that beri-beri has practically disappeared from among the Philippine islands.

## JOKE ON ADMIRAL DEWEY



None likes a joke upon himself better than Admiral Dewey.

"A while ago I wished to purchase a riding horse," said the hero of Manila, "and on inquiry found an animal in Virginia, that home of excellent saddle horses, which I was assured by the seller, was a thoroughbred of youth and lineage fully warranting the fancy price he was asking for the beast.

"Forthwith I purchased it, fearful lest some other horse-fancier might snap up the rare prize if I delayed in haggling over a few hundred dollars' difference between us.

"A few days after I was astride my bargain on the Conduit road, just outside of Washington, when he cast a shoe. I drew up at a blacksmith's shop, which was fortunately near, to have the damage repaired.

"Well, well, old boy," exclaimed the blacksmith, patting my prize familiarly, "you back here?"

"That horse has never been here before," I said. "I have just purchased him from a dealer in Virginia. He is a young thoroughbred, fresh from the fields of Fauquier county.

"I don't like to contradict a gentleman," replied the blacksmith, "but the mounted policeman on this suburban beat rode that nag for nigh on a dozen years until he was sold by the police department last spring to some of them horse sharps down in Virginia. Them fellows can do wonders with an old plug!"

## DISAPPOINTED IN MURDOCK

When Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas was a young lad he entered as a student at an academy known as the Lewis school in that state. He was one of the promising pupils and did well in his studies. But one of his classmates—Jones might have been his name—was the "bad boy" of the place and up to every bit of mischief that went on.

But years passed by. The boys who had met on the field for football and marbles had gone out into the world to meet their destiny. And Murdock had lost sight of Jones in the smoke which hung over his political contests. But Jones, though "gone," was not "forgotten." Murdock often wondered what had been the path in life of the reckless, foolhardy boy.

At last, one night, Murdock was called to a town in New Jersey to deliver a speech on some important issue and while there met an old friend of his boyhood days. They talked over old times and laughed about things over which they had once shed boyish tears.

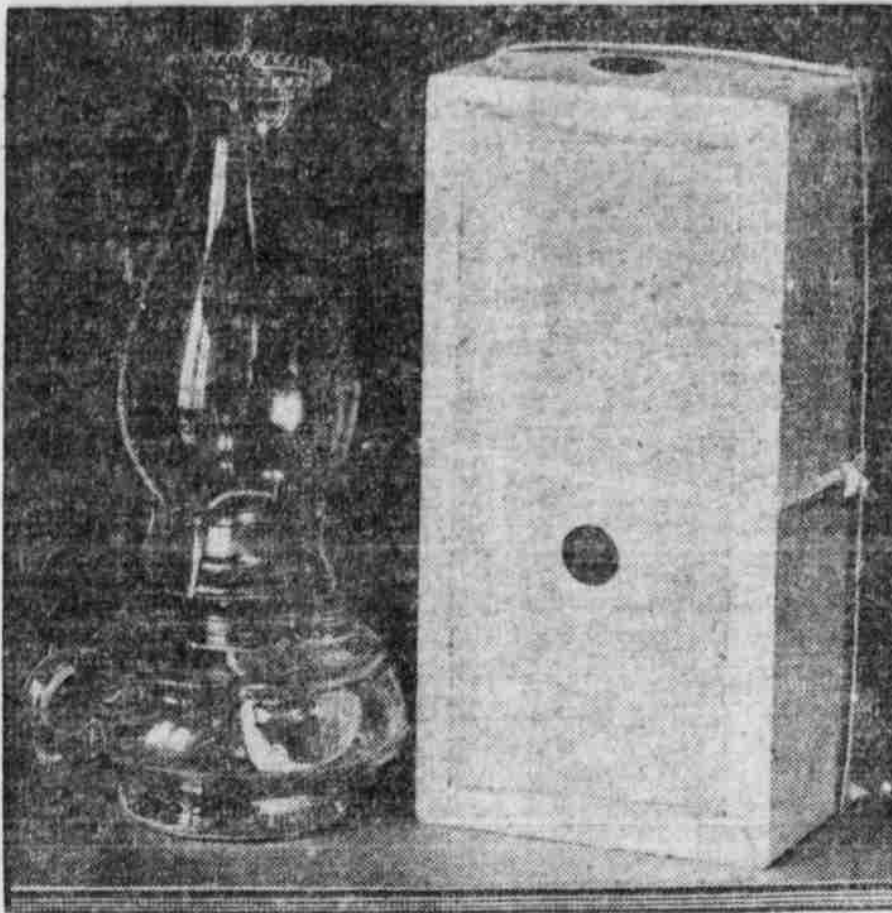
"It's strange how the old lads have turned out," sighed the friend in a reminiscent mood. "Those who were the worst and who were expected to go to the bad have become fine men, and many of those who were model boys have gone to the bad themselves."



"For instance?" queried Murdock, with interest in his voice.

"Well, there's Charley Jones and yourself, for an instance," replied the old friend. "Charley was such a dare devil that every one believed he would land in the pen—he is now a minister here in this very town. While you, whom every one thought a prize pupil, are actually going to congress!"

## POULTRY CLUBS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



Home-Made Egg Tester.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The object of the department of agriculture in forming boys' and girls' poultry clubs is to give better knowledge of the value and importance of the poultry industry and the marketing of the poultry and eggs, and to show the increased revenue to be derived from well-bred poultry where proper methods of management are pursued.

Statistics show that the loss due to the improper handling of eggs throughout the country is enormous, extending into many millions of dollars annually. It is an equally established fact that strictly fresh eggs command a higher price than those commonly designated as store eggs, and if the farmer, who is the largest producer of this well-known perishable commodity, would take more care in selecting, grading and marketing this product he would receive a price higher than the average market one for his eggs.

On many farms throughout the country the money derived from the sale of poultry and eggs buys the groceries and clothing for the entire family. The money from this source may be substantially increased by establishing a private trade in eggs of good quality with hotels, restaurants, etc., in towns and cities.

The department has issued the following suggestions to the organizers of poultry clubs:

Throughout the year meetings should be held to discuss the different problems of poultry management, and at such meetings the animal husbandry division of the bureau of animal industry, will have in attendance, whenever possible, one of its specialists on poultry to assist in solving such questions or problems as might arise and to give whatever help and information he can to the members on such subjects as selection of stock,



Member of Girl's Poultry Clubs Testing Eggs.

candling demonstrations, etc. He will also assist in securing first-class markets for the sale of the poultry and eggs.

Each county club should hold an exhibition once a year, preferably in connection with the county fair, at which place a pair of the best chickens grown by each member should be placed on exhibition and entered to compete in the regular classes for premiums offered by the fair association, as well as for the special prizes offered for members of the poultry clubs. An exhibit of the best dozen of eggs should also be made.

It will be well to have a president, one or more vice-presidents, and a secretary.

It is advisable for the teacher in charge to be honorary president of the club.

A simple constitution and by-laws should be adopted. It will be found profitable to subdivide the county organization by townships, schools or school districts, and have local meet-

ings at schoolhouses or at different members' homes occasionally. Each club should adopt the following general regulations:

1. Boys or girls joining the club must be between ten and eighteen years of age on January 1 of any given year. Special classes may be organized for older girls.

2. No boy or girl shall be eligible to receive a prize unless he or she becomes a member of the club, and sets at least one sitting of 13 eggs.

3. Each member of the club must agree to study the instructions of the United States department of agriculture.

4. Each boy or girl must plan to do his or her own work and keep strict account of all expenses, such as fee, labor (for which ten cents an hour should be charged), sale of stock, etc.

The department suggests a four-year course for poultry clubs.

First year. Each member shall set at least three sittings of eggs from pure-bred stock, and raise seven pullets and one cockerel. All hatching must be completed by May 15. A composition on poultry management must be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

Second year. Each member shall raise at least 15 pure bred pullets and two cockerels. All hatching must be completed by May 10. A pair of birds and one dozen eggs from this stock shall be exhibited at the county or state fair. A composition on some phase of poultry work shall be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

Third year. Each member shall raise at least 25 pure-bred pullets and two cockerels. All hatching must be completed by May 1. A pair of birds and one dozen eggs from this stock shall be exhibited at the county or state fair. A composition on some phase of poultry work shall be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

Fourth year. Each member shall raise at least 30 pure-bred pullets and three cockerels. All hatching must be completed by May 1. A pair of birds and one dozen eggs from this stock shall be exhibited at the county or state fair. A composition on some phase of poultry work shall be submitted to the agent in charge of club work. Accurate records are also to be kept and sent to the above-mentioned official, and all meetings of the poultry club must be attended.

The hatching and rearing of the chickens; condition of chickens and cleanliness of coops and poultry buildings; the cost of producing eggs; accuracy and neatness of records; attendance at meetings; exhibits at the fairs; and written articles on poultry work shall be considered in rating members and awarding prizes.

### They Were Cheap.

An elderly lady from the country one day decided to adopt two children from the county orphan asylum.

She walked several miles before reaching the car line. It was the first time she had been on a car. She stared wide-eyed at everything she saw, then her gaze stopped on a sign, she read thus:

"The Ohio Traction company—Children under twelve years of age three cents, or two for five cents."

"Well," she said, "that is the best bargain ever. Calling the conductor, she said: 'Young man, I'll take two of those children for five cents right now, a boy and a girl, please.'—National Monthly.

### A Generous Offer.

Grandmother—O Thomas! Thomas! How can you be all the time fighting?

Thomas—Why, cause I keep in training, of course! If you want me to I can put you into jest as good physical condition as I am in 30 days.—Pack.

# POULTRY FACTS

## GOOD MANAGEMENT OF GEES

Many Places on Farm Worthless for Cultivation That Could Be Utilized With Excellent Results.

(By G. E. HOWARD, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Goose raising is not so extensively engaged in as duck raising, the conditions under which they can be successfully raised being almost entirely different from those necessary for successful duck raising. The duck, being smaller, can be raised in a more limited space than can the goose, the latter needing free range and water, while the former has been proved to do equally well without water.

While the goose can not profitably be raised in as large numbers as the duck, still it can not justly be termed unprofitable. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Fields that have streams, branches, or unused springs on them could be turned to good advantage by making them into goose pastures. Many farmers are profiting by this and adding to their incomes annually. The care and attention necessary for raising geese are very small when compared with the returns, and the cost of food is also proportionately small in comparison with the cost of food used for other birds bred for market. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting of grasses, insects and other animal and vegetable matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

The simplest kinds of houses are used for shelter; these should be built



An Excellent Trio.

after the plans of those given for ducks, but should be proportionately of larger size to accommodate comfortably the number of birds to be kept. Geese are long-lived birds, some having been known to attain the age of forty years, while birds fifteen and twenty years of age are not uncommon. They retain their laying and hatching qualities through life. Ganders should not be kept for breeding after three years of age; young ganders are more active and insure greater fertility of eggs than old ones do; besides, ganders become more quarrelsome as age advances.

## MILK FOR PRODUCING EGGS

In Experiments Conducted by West Virginia Station Milk Produced More Eggs Than Water.

Two tests are reported from the West Virginia station of the value of skim milk compared with water for wetting a feed mash. In the first test, which covered 122 days, 22 hens fed skim milk laid 1,244 eggs, as compared with 996 eggs laid by the 22 hens fed mash wet with water.

In the first period of the second test 59 hens fed the skim milk ration laid 862 eggs in 37 days, as compared with 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no skim milk. In the second period, which covered 56 days, the rations were reversed. The chickens fed skim milk laid 1,229 eggs, as compared with 978 in the case of the lot fed no skim milk. In every case the pens contained one cock to ten hens. In both experiments more eggs were produced when skim milk was substituted for water for moistening the mash.

Under the conditions prevailing in these experiments, and with eggs selling for 20 or 25 cents per dozen, the skim milk used for moistening the mash had a feeding value of from 1 1/2 to 2 cents per quart. In these trials 802 quarts of skim milk were fed, resulting in an increase in the egg production of 702 eggs, or almost an extra egg for each quart used.

### Technical Terms.

It is common to call all poultry chickens, but strictly speaking a chicken is a young fowl generally under six months of age, and the fowl is one over that age. On the same basis a young male under one year of age, or a young female of the same age, are known as cockerel and pullet respectively. They become cock and hen after that age.

### Comfortable Houses.

All hen houses should be comfortable, which means that they should be reasonably warm, with a liberal provision for fresh air, and should be dry.

## THE LITTLE THINGS



The little things that make up this life. With all its grief and gladness, The little question got your wife, Or left you nursing sadness.

The little minutes make the hour. The little brooks the river; The little sweets that you devour At last knock out your liver.

The little things you get by heart. Compose your store of learning; The little jabs that sting and smart Set all your being burning.

The atoms make the lofty hills; The snowflakes make the sleighing; The little debts compose the bills You get so weary paying.

The little petals make the rose. The little hours the season; The little jealousies compose The hate that knows no reason.

The little bricks make up the wall. The little strands the cable; The little slips are, after all, What put you 'neath the table.

### Why He Was Sad.

"This is a great morning, isn't it?" "Oh, I have seen better ones." "But it's fine for this time of the year."

"Nothing extra. We ought to have fine mornings at this season." "The air seems so bracing. Every breath of it is like a draught of wine."

"I'm not a wine-bibber, so I don't know anything about the bracing powers of the draughts you mention."

"It seems to me that the world never looks so beautiful as it does when the leaves are turning crimson and gold and the autumn haze hangs over the hills."

"How can you see any hills from here? What you mistake for a haze is probably smoke from some factory."

"Say, I'll tell you what you ought to do."

"What?" "Take a good hot bath and see if you can't sweat it out of your system."

"I know what you think. You have an idea that I'm a grouch—a pessimist."

"Well, you certainly don't seem to be very cheerful."

"Do you want to know what's the matter with me?"

"Oh, no, not if it is going to be disagreeable for you to tell—or if it's anything I have no business to know."

"I've been trying to think of some way to break it to you, because it's something you ought to know. It was the thought that I'd have to tell you some time which made me feel bad."

"For heaven's sake, what is it? Go ahead and tell me."

"Yesterday I bought the house you're living in, and I'm going to raise your rent."

### Her Trust.

"I don't believe that there is money enough in the world to tempt my husband to do wrong."

"It must be splendid to be married to a man whom you can trust implicitly."

"Oh, I don't trust him at all when there's a pretty woman present."

### Hope for Him.

"I came of a long line of illustrious ancestors."

"Oh, well, don't let that discourage you. There have been cases in which people who come of illustrious ancestors become pretty good average themselves."

### Joy.

She might have come from Kankakee Or Kokomo or Keokuk; She might have drifted from Dundee Or Saugerties or Saugatuck; She might have come from Fond du Lac Or Hackensack or some such place; She's just got back from Reno, though, And wears a smile that hurts her face.

### Easy.

"How do you manage to keep track of all the men who are paying you all money?"

"Oh, I have a card index. You have no idea how it simplifies things."

### A Trying Moment.

"Didn't you feel awfully nervous when the card proposed to you?"

"Yes, awfully. It was a bank holiday and I was afraid he might want a million to bind the bargain."

### Always.

When a man begins by saying: "I want to tell you a good joke on myself," you may be sure that he is going to try to make somebody else appear ridiculous.