

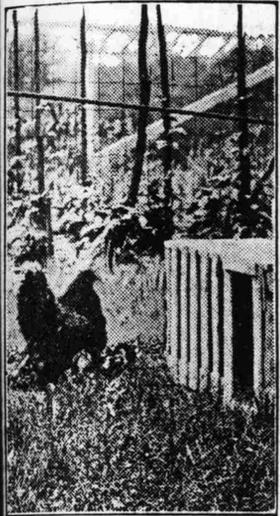
# FARM POULTRY

## GOOD COOP FOR MOTHER HENS

Loss of Chicks by Exposure May Be Largely Prevented—Guard Against Vermin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is not good poultry management to allow the mother hen to range unrestricted with her chicks. With such freedom the hen frequently takes her brood through wet grass, and as a result some are chilled and die, especially the weaker ones, which are likely to be left behind. The loss of young chicks which follows such a practice is large and mainly preventable. Furthermore, the food which a brood al-



Hen Confined in Small Yard.

lowed to range with the hen obtains very largely to keep the heat of the body and the chicks do not make good growth as they otherwise would.

Chick losses of this nature can be largely prevented by shutting the hen in a coop. Any style of coop which is dry, ventilated, and can be closed at night to protect the brood against rats, mice and other animals, and which while confining the hen, will allow the chicks to pass in and out freely after they are a few days old, will be satisfactory. The hen should be confined until the chicks are weaned, though a small yard may be attached to the coop. If desired, to allow the hen to exercise. The fence can be raised from the ground far enough to allow the chicks to go in and out, but not high enough for the hen to escape. By using a coop the chicks can find shelter and warmth under the hen at any time, and the weaklings after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

Where chicks are raised with hens, they are likely to become infested with lice. If the lice get very numerous, they greatly retard the chicks' growth and may even cause their death. The hen should be powdered thoroughly with some good insect powder before she is put in the coop with the chicks and at intervals of several days or a week thereafter. The baby chicks should be examined for lice, particularly on the head, under the wings and about the vent. If any are found, a little grease, such as lard, should be rubbed on those places. Apply grease moderately, as too much will injure the chicks. The chicks should be examined frequently and the treatment repeated if lice are found on them.

## POULTRY NOTES

Hens will lay in an inclosed nest rather than in an open nest.

Feed the growing pullets well and keep them coming. It pays.

The Leghorns and other egg breeds require less housing space and less feed.

Plan to keep all thrifty pullets and vigorous, healthy year-old hens for egg production.

The returns from poultry on the farm, for capital invested, are probably larger than the returns from any other farm enterprise.

It should be remembered that filthy henhouses are ideal places for the breeding of many kinds of insect pests.

There should be at least one nest for each four or five hens, and they should be kept clean and well supplied with nest material.

It is almost impossible to rear turkeys satisfactorily in a thickly settled community or where they cannot have free range for they do not do well when confined in yards.

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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## LESSON FOR APRIL 20

### THE RISEN LORD.

**LESSON TEXT**—Matthew 28:1-10.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—He is risen, as he said.—Matthew 28:6.  
**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL**—Luke 24:1-7; Corinthians 15.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—An angel tells about the resurrection of Jesus.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC**—The story of an empty tomb.  
**INTERMEDIATE TOPIC**—The living Christ.  
**SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC**—The meaning of Christ's resurrection.

#### I. The Visit of the Women to the Sepulcher (28:1).

They came early to see the sepulcher. Their zeal and love exceeded that of even Peter, James and John. "Women were last at the cross and first at the tomb."

#### II. The Earthquake (28:2).

This occurred when the glorious angel descended to roll the stone away from the tomb. This work of the angel was not to allow Jesus to escape but to show that the tomb was empty. Christ needed not the help of a glorious angel, for he was raised up by his own power as the seal of his atoning work upon the cross. The open tomb and the angel sitting upon the stone with calm dignity is a picture of God's triumph over the devil, and the terror of the keepers is a sample of what all of Christ's enemies shall one day experience when he comes in glory to reign as king.

#### III. The Angel's Message to the Women (28:5-7).

1. "Fear not" (v. 5). While the enemies have occasion to fear, those who love the Lord receive good news from the empty tomb. The Lord will not long leave those who follow him in suspense and dread. The empty tomb puts an end to all doubts and fears. It is the proof that the question of sin is dealt with and that God is satisfied, carrying with it the assurance of eternal victory.

2. "Come see" (v. 6). The angel said that the Lord had risen, and invited the women to see the place where he lay.

3. "Come quickly" (v. 7). The women must see for themselves and then go tell the message. Experience must precede testimony. They were to go quickly to the disciples with the blessed message, with the assurance that the Lord would go before and meet them.

#### IV. Jesus Meets the Women (28:8-10).

The women rendered instant obedience and were running to bring word to the disciples. Jesus met them on the way. Those who have an experimental knowledge of Christ should speedily go to tell others of it. To all such the Lord will appear and bring joy.

#### V. What Christ's Resurrection Guarantees to Us (1 Cor. 15).

1. The integrity of the Scriptures (vv. 3, 4). The Old Testament Scriptures told of the advent, death and resurrection of Christ. Christ's resurrection gave the seal of authentication to them. Christ rebuked the disciples on the way to Emmaus for their disbelief of the Scriptures concerning the resurrection (Luke 24:13-26).

2. The reality of the divine person (Rom. 1:4). Jesus claimed to be one with the Father. He predicted his coming forth from the dead (Matt. 16:21). He declared that no one could take his life from him. He had power to lay his life down and take it up again (John 10:15-18). He died because he willed to do so. The life which he laid down must be resumed at the completion of his sacrificial work. His coming forth from the grave proved that he was what he had claimed to be.

3. The sufficiency of Christ's atoning sacrifice (Rom. 4:25). On the cross Christ exclaimed, "It is finished." By the resurrection God declared to the universe that an adequate remedy for sin had been provided. The resurrection of Christ is God's certificate that an adequate sacrifice has been provided for sin.

4. Our life and immortality (1 Cor. 15:20). He is the first fruits of them that slept. "Because I live ye shall live also." The guarantee that man in the integrity of his being spirit, soul and body shall live again is furnished us in Christ's death and resurrection.

#### Promoting Happiness.

God has given understanding to man, to be employed for his glory in promoting the happiness of his creatures; and in nothing that belongs to earth can the human understanding be more worthily employed than in the researches of science and in the works of invention.—Chief Justice Chase.

#### Absorbing the Bible.

Reading God's Word is one thing; to look at it in the right light is another. It is like this: A man may see the figures on the dial, but he cannot tell how the day goes unless the sun shines on the dial. So, also, is reading the Bible—unless the spirit shines within our hearts. It is likely that we will not get the correct interpretation.

#### Lord Never Forgets.

"The Lord never forgets anyone because he is little."

# The ATHENS of GERMANY



The National Theater, Weimar.

**WEIMAR**, the little city which is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar and which was selected as the meeting place for the German national assembly, has long been denominated the "Athens of Germany." It stands for what was the best in German life. For Weimar was once a great capital in the world of letters; around it cluster many of the finest recollections and traditions of the Germany that was.

Goethe and Schiller, topmost among the German poets, lived and died there. Some of the finest compositions of Liszt and Mendelssohn were conceived in Weimar. In this quaint old town Schopenhauer dwelt in the unutterable gloom that permeates his philosophy. To its restful solitude and its greatest memories came Nietzsche, apostle of dreadfulness, to die. And it drew George Elliot, Thackeray, Bayard Taylor and many other notables of other lands who sought inspiration in this spot which had lured the immortals of an earlier day, remarks the Kansas City Star.

#### Where Famous Women Lived.

Weimar it was which produced two of the best remembered of German women, the Grand Duchess Anna Amalie, whose efforts gave Germany its first real standing in art and letters, and Charlotte von Stein, the gifted, brilliant woman whom Goethe loved long and in vain. All Germany has laid homage at the feet of Duchess Anna Amalie. And of Charlotte von Stein it has been said that no other woman, not even Dante's Beatrice or Petrarch's Laura, has been so honored in song.

All the glory of Weimar belongs to the time before the Prussian arch-militarist and materialist. With the ascendancy of the Hohenzollerns and the elevation of force and greed above the things of the mind and spirit Weimar faded into a background memory. Its selection by the new government as a seat for deliberation may serve to bring back to it some of its departed glory.

The beginning of Weimar's greatness came about 1759, when Anna Amalie, niece of Frederick the Great, went there as a bride of the duke. She summoned Wieland, poet and student, to act as tutor for her boys. Three years later young Goethe went to Weimar. Others followed. Einsiedel, the poet, musician and actor; Bode, the translator of Smollett and Cervantes; Knebel, the classicist; Corona Schroter, the brilliant and beautiful actress and singer; Herder, the preacher poet and father of German folk song, and finally Schiller, who eventually was to take rank with Goethe.

#### Goethe the Master There.

The names of Goethe and Schiller dominate Weimar. The former lived in the town fifty-six years. He was all things to Weimar, the adviser of its rulers, architect of its chief structures, dictator of its thought, and finally its greatest and best loved memory. His house on the Goethe Platz is one of the town's "sights," and monuments of him occupy the most prominent positions. Even his garden house has been preserved in reverent memory.

An indication of the way in which Goethe was regarded in old Weimar is gleaned from an oft told incident. The poet coveted the house that later was to be his. Its owner would not sell to him, however. So Duke Karl August went forth one day and unceremoniously took charge of the house.

"But me no buts," he replied to the reluctant owner. "Goethe wants it and we must give it to him or we shall not keep him."

The thousands of letters of the adoring Goethe wrote to Charlotte von Stein all are kept in the building that houses the Goethe and Schiller archives. For ten years he paid devoted court to her, but she was the wife of another man and, although she valued the homage of this man, who was one of the handsomest and most distinguished in Europe, it is generally believed that she did not in any way return his affections.

#### Carlyle's Tribute to Schiller.

Schiller's old home has been bought by the town and converted into a museum. His rooms are almost as he left them, the floors bare, the ceiling low and the furniture scanty, plain and almost primitive. Of this place Carlyle has written:

"Who can picture Schiller's feelings in this solitude without participating in some faint reflection of their grandeur? The toll-worn but devoted soul, alone, offering up the troubled moments of existence upon the altar of eternity! For here the splendor that gleamed across the spirit of a mortal, transient as any of us, was to be made perpetual; these images and thoughts were to pass into other ages; to glow in human hearts when the heart that conceived them had long been moldered into common dust. To the lover of genius this bare little room has become a sacred shrine."

## NOT MATTER OF KNOWLEDGE

### Person May Be Thoroughly Conversant With Facts, and Yet Remain Ignorant.

Some people think that ignorance is merely an accumulation of facts. But that hypothesis reveals a lack of imagination. Ignorance, any more than knowledge, is not concerned with facts. It is concerned quite largely with feeling, and feeling is the product of one's general intelligence.

The Huns had plenty of facts at their disposal, but they were ignorant. Their feeling was not intelligently distributed over certain areas of their national consciousness.

This is true, more or less, of all of us, Thomas L. Mason writes in the Outlook. When we are truly ignorant, it is a case of arrested development in certain directions. A man who has not brought up a family may have at his call all the statistics about families. But he is truly ignorant in the sense of not being developed in the feelings that intimate contact with one's family produces.

To have knowledge of a particular thing is simply to have come in contact with it in such a manner that one's feeling has been aroused about it.

We acquire knowledge largely by contemplation and meditation. But the thing we are learning about must impose itself upon us in such a way that we are forced to understand it through our feelings and not our minds.

There is nothing harder to overcome than ignorance. It must be beaten to a standstill. We have done this to the Huns. We must now conclude our moral contract by bringing them into contact with the right things.

#### Carriage Day and Motor Way.

A sight along Fifth avenue that used to draw a crowd years ago was the outdoor lesson of the fashionable girls' boarding schools in how to get in and out of a carriage, says New York Evening Post. It was before socialism was rampant, but even then there were murmurs of disapproval and amusement from the social students making up the crowd. The performance was not without interest to others who didn't have to be taught such things in public away from home. What a change today! A young woman is instructed how to run her car, but not how to get in and out of it. Unhappily by the fear that she may show what were once known as limbs, the modern girl scrambles into her little roadster and is off and away before her grandmother could have adjusted her skirts prior to placing the proper foot in the proper way on the carriage step.

#### III-Assorted Volumes.

"The stage manager of this theater is a stickler for details. Now every book in that bookcase on the stage is a real volume."

"So it seems, but it's a rather poor collection to be found in the library of a man who is supposed to be a scientist. By using my glasses I note that one of those impossible volumes is a cook book and another is a newspaper directory for 1903."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

#### The Idea.

"I see where in Coblenz the German soldiers are mending the shoes of the American troops."

"That does put their realizations on a different footing, doesn't it?"

#### Placed Correctly.

Professor—All natural products are divided into three groups. Mr. Jones where do you place sugar?  
Student—In the coffee.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

One simple little song we sing  
To brides but newly wed—  
"Just make the best of everything—  
Especially of bread."

## SEASONABLE DISHES.

A hot soup is always a welcome dish for a chilly day any time through the year.



**Veal and Sage Soup.**—Chop two and one-half pounds of veal. Cover with three quarts of cold water and bring slowly to the boiling point; simmer two hours, skimming occasionally, strain and heat. Soak one-fourth of a pound of pearl sago one-half hour in cold water, stir into the hot stock and cook 30 minutes; then add two cupfuls of scalded milk, and pour the mixture slowly on the yolks of four eggs slightly beaten. Season with salt and pepper.

**Clam Fritters.**—Clean one pint of clams, drain from their liquor and chop. Beat two eggs until light, add one-third of a cupful of milk and one and one-third cupfuls of flour mixed and sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add the chopped clams and season highly with salt and pepper. Drop by spoonfuls in deep fat and fry until brown. Drain on brown paper and serve very hot.

**India Curry.**—Wipe a slice of veal weighing one and one-half pounds and sear in a hot frying pan on both sides. Cut in one and one-half inch slices. Fry two sliced onions in half a cupful of sweet fat until brown, remove the onions and add the meat and one-half tablespoonful of curry powder, then cover with boiling water and cook slowly until the meat is tender. Thicken with flour mixed with cold water and add a teaspoonful of vinegar.

**Pineapple Salad.**—Arrange slices of pineapple on leaves of lettuce, and in the center of each slice of pineapple place a ball of seasoned cottage cheese. Serve with French dressing.

**Bisque of Lobster.**—Remove the meat from a two-pound lobster. Add two cupfuls of cold water to the bones and claws; bring to the boiling point and cook twenty minutes. Drain and reserve the liquor, thicken with four tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, mixed together. Scald four cupfuls of milk with the tail meat of the lobster finely chopped; strain and add the liquor. Season with salt and cayenne. Then add the tender claw meat cut in dice, and the body meat.

"Scandal is one of the crimes of the tongue, but it is only one. Every individual who breathes a word of scandal is an active stockholder in a society for the spread of moral contagion."

## FROM A CAN OF SALMON.

A tasty and satisfying dish is prepared by steaming a can of salmon, either in the can, removing it carefully to keep its shape, or make it into a loaf and steam it. Unmold on a hot platter and surround it with well-seasoned peas in a thick white sauce. Serve at once.

**Salmon Toast.**—Take one cupful of flaked salmon and white sauce, season well and pour over well-buttered toast. Serve hot.

**Salmon Omelette.**—Make your favorite omelette, adding just before folding the omelette a half cupful of flaked salmon. Sprinkle it lightly over the omelette and fold.

**Cream Salmon.**—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter until bubbling hot, then add two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste; add one cupful of milk after the flour and butter is well mixed and cook until smooth. Add some of the salmon liquor and a slightly beaten egg mixed together. Heat the salmon in the can, turn out and serve with the sauce poured around it.

**Scalloped Salmon.**—Put a layer of salmon in a well-greased baking dish, add a layer of white sauce made as above, cover with fluffy bread crumbs and repeat the salmon and white sauce and finish with crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the buttered crumbs on top are brown.

**Salmon Chowder.**—Slice a half-dozen potatoes and two onions, cut one-fourth pound of salt pork in dice and cook until brown. Add the onions after removing the pork cubes and cook until lemon-colored, then add the potatoes and cook with boiling water to cover until the vegetables are tender; then add one can of salmon, flaked, with bones and skin removed, one quart of milk and half a dozen milk crackers, which have been softened in hot milk or boiling water. Serve hot in soup bowls or plates.

**Salmon Shepherd's Pie.**—Creamed salmon may be used for this. Put a layer of mashed potatoes in a buttered dish, then a layer of creamed salmon, cover the top with more mashed potato, brush with milk and bake.

**Salmon Salad.**—Take one cupful of salmon, one cupful of chopped celery, one finely chopped sour pickle, hulled dressing and lettuce. Arrange the salad on the lettuce, heap on a spoonful of dressing and serve.

Nellie Magwell

# LIVE STOCK



## SHEEP CLUB BOY'S PROFITS

Investment Paying 200 Per Cent Induced Farmers to Take Renewed Interest in Industry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Late in the fall of 1917, George Irwin of Henry county, Indiana, and nine other boys in his neighborhood organized a sheep club. A few interested stockmen and the local bank made it possible for the club boys to secure one pure-bred ewe apiece. Each boy gave his note to the bank for the purchase price of his sheep.

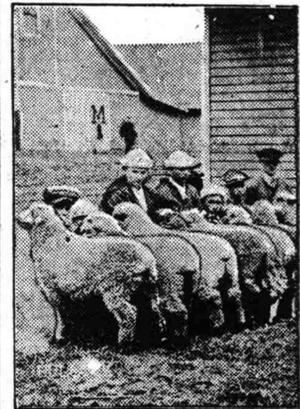
In the summer of 1918 George Irwin presented the following statement of his work and investment:

| Disbursements.   |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Cost of 1 ewe    | \$18.00 |
| Feed             | 6.25    |
| Interest on note | .25     |
| Total cost       | \$24.50 |

| Receipts.         |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1 ewe (inventory) | \$18.00 |
| 1 lamb (sold)     | 25.00   |
| 1 lamb (sold)     | 22.50   |
| Wool (sold)       | 6.50    |
| Total receipts    | \$72.00 |
| Total cost        | 24.50   |
| Profit            | \$47.50 |

Investments paying 200 per cent were worth looking into decided the farmers who lived in the locality of this club, and interest in sheep raising increased.

Another boy in the Henry County club has developed a flock of 30 ewes, and plans to have more. His father has become so interested in his son's work that, although the boy is rather young, he is allowed to go to sales and to do his own bidding on prospects for his flock. Practically all the



Sheep Club Members Exhibiting Their Animals.

boys engaged in the sheep-club work are keeping their foundation animals and at the same time are adding to their stock.

Previous to 1918 there were but few boys and girls organized into sheep clubs under the supervision of the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. With the high price of wool and mutton, the sheep project, however, has become increasingly popular. Last year 257 such clubs were organized with an enrollment of 3,613 members. During the year 8,005 lambs were raised by these young people and 2,006 pounds of wool were marketed. The total value of the flocks at the end of the year was \$131,173.40; the initial cost of the sheep, together with the expense of feeding them, was \$37,082.82; the total profit made by the boys and girls who were members of the sheep clubs and who continued the work throughout the year was \$94,090.58. The results the boys have been getting have opened the eyes of their fathers. The boys and girls in the sheep clubs are demonstrating in every state that sheep are profitable if well handled.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

A self-feeder assists in economical pork production because it prevents waste.

If there are no trees in the hog lots, it will be necessary to provide artificial shade.

There is no way we can make pork faster than to turn the hogs out into a field of clover.

A permanent, well-built Cehorning chute is much more satisfactory than a portable one.

When pigs are kept free from parasites it is not hard to get them to grow at weaning time.

It would be a good idea for each farmer to raise a few calves and get the benefit of higher prices likely to prevail.

Tobacco dust or stems chopped fine and placed where sheep and lambs can always have access to them will help prevent stomach worms.