

POULTRY

TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING

Six Weeks in November and December Constitute Duration of Market for Big Birds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The American public demands turkey for Thanksgiving, and gets it usually if it is humanly possible. On no other festival of the year do the people of this country feel it necessary to have any one kind of meat, but Thanksgiving without turkey is like Hamlet without the ghost to most Americans. Many serve turkey at Christmas and New Year's also, but after the holiday season is past the demand for turkeys is usually small. This makes the marketing season for turkeys very short, running as it does from the middle of November to the latter part of December.

In sections where turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry



Many Turkeys Are Prepared on the Farm for Market.

dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing whatever turkeys the farmer may have to sell, and adding them to those already collected.

Turkeys to be killed and dressed on the farm should first be deprived of feed for 24 hours, but given plenty of fresh, clean water in order to clean the crop and intestines of all feed. When ready to kill, the bird should be hung up by the feet, holding the bird in one hand, a sharp, narrow-bladed knife is used to sever the veins in the throat by making a small cut inside the mouth on the right side of the throat, at the base of the skull. After making this cut and bleeding begins, the knife is thrust up through the groove in the roof of the mouth and into the brain at the back part of the skull. The bird gives a peculiar squawk, the feathers are loosened by a quivering of the muscles, and death is instantaneous.

In dry-picking, the feathers should be plucked immediately, and if the bird has been properly stuck they come out very easily. The tail and large wing feathers are removed first, after which the body feathers are pulled out. When the turkeys are to be marketed locally or are to be shipped but a short distance, they are cooled to a temperature of about 35 degrees Fahrenheit by hanging in the open air, provided the weather is cold enough, otherwise they are plunged into ice water and kept there until thoroughly cooled.

After cooling they are packed undrawn in boxes or barrels. It is inadvisable for the producer without proper refrigerating facilities to ship dressed turkeys, as losses from improper cooling and from their being exposed to warm weather during transit are liable to occur. Aside from this it is seldom profitable to ship turkeys any great distance except in car-load lots; when this is done the turkeys are cooled to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, packed in boxes or barrels, and shipped in refrigerator cars.

YOUNG FOWLS BEST LAYERS

Seldom Pays to Keep Hens for Laying After They Are Past Two Years of Age.

There are people who have the right variety of fowls, who house and feed them properly, and yet who cannot obtain eggs early in the winter because their fowls are too old. It is seldom that it pays to keep hens for laying after they are two and a half years old; not that they will not give a profit, but because younger fowls will give a greater profit.

MAKE PROFIT OUT OF FOWLS

Farmer Should Keep Hens in Pink of Condition by Giving Good Care and Proper Feed.

Farmers should not endeavor to raise hens under natural conditions. For a hen raised that way is a liability rather than an asset. To make a profit out of hens a farmer should keep them in the pink of condition. This can only be done by giving extra good care and plenty of proper feed.

HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

"There's Nothing New Under the Sun"



ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, head of the department of Latin in the University of Michigan, has just returned from a two years' leave of absence with one of the most important collections of ancient documents yet discovered. It consists of more than 120 legal papers dating from the reigns of the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Calligula and Claudius, and therefore in the lifetime of Christ or of the Apostles.

They represent a part of the files of a record office in or near the city of Tebtunis in Egypt. They are written on papyrus; chiefly in the Greek language, only a few being in Demotic. They were probably covered with sand soon after the record office fell into ruin, and with few exceptions are perfectly preserved.

The earliest document is dated in

the year 7 A. D. It contains the signature of a woman who agreed not to bring any claim against her brothers. The next earliest, also dated in the reign of Augustus, is a contract of common law marriage.

Among the other documents are contracts of sale, covering both personal and real property, farm lands and vineyards, as well as houses. There are also leases, agreements regarding loans, a contract of indemnity, receipts for wages, a receipt for dowry, official orders, petitions to public officials, tax receipts, accounts, documents relating to the transfer of ownership of slaves, and part of a register of deeds.

The most important record is in the form of a roll seven feet and seven inches long, written on both sides. It is a perfect example of an ancient book or scroll of the kind referred to in the Bible. It dates from the year 42 A. D.

Professor Kelsey brought also a number of papyri written in Coptic in the early Christian centuries. The most important is a papyrus book consisting of 12 leaves, in which are written out the incantations and formulas used by a master magician. There are charms and curses for various occasions, one being a love charm. In the prayers God and the angels are invoked as well as Isis and Osiris, pagan divinities of Egypt.

"The Handsomest Cowboy in Kansas"

CHICAGO.—After a separation of more than a year, Mrs. Elvira Millspaugh Dewey, for years prominent in Chicago society, has started suit for divorce in the Superior court against Chauncey Dewey, millionaire ranchman. Mrs. Dewey accuses her husband of cruelty. She is living quietly at a Michigan avenue hotel. Her husband is on his big ranch in Kansas.

The couple were married on April 20, 1908, in Topeka, Kan., by the bride's father, Rt. Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, who was the Episcopal bishop of Kansas.

Five years before there had been another girl in Chauncey Dewey's life. It was a dramatic love story. It resulted in the death of the girl's father and two brothers and four others, the attempted lynching of Dewey by 250 cowboys and the dispatching of state troops in a special train to rescue Dewey, barricaded in his ranch house.

That was when young Dewey, a college graduate, went out to the north-west corner of Kansas to manage the great ranch extending over most of four counties which had been accumulated at tax sales by his father, C. P. Dewey, Chicago millionaire. The young Chicago society man fell in love with



Bessie Berry, daughter of a rancher, Daniel Berry.

Blindfolded by the aggressions of the Deweys, Berry opposed the attentions of Dewey, who was called the "handsomest cowboy in Kansas." When Dewey and his cowpunchers, on June 3, 1903, called at the Berry ranch for a borrowed cattle trough, the Berrys opened fire.

Dewey and his men dropped behind a sod fence and emptied their six guns. Berry and his two sons were killed. A mob of ranchers, attempting to lynch the Chicagoan, were driven off by militiamen. The subsequent murder trials and suits cost Dewey \$100,000. He was acquitted. The elder Dewey dropped dead of apoplexy two years later.

Lincoln Died in His Bed; Now a Pauper



NEW YORK.—Thomas Proctor, in whose bed Abraham Lincoln is said to have died, is a pauper in the city home on Blackwell's island. He was formerly a lawyer of standing in this city and an amateur naturalist, being a friend of John Burroughs. A breakdown of his health about ten years ago caused him to lose his grip and in 1915 he became an inmate of the city home.

Proctor, when seventeen years old, was a clerk in the War department and had a room in the lodging house opposite Ford's theater, where Lincoln was shot, according to the story told by him and corroborated with some detail by his friends.

Returning from an entertainment, Proctor reached the lodging house

shortly after 10 p. m., just as a number of men crossed Tenth street, carrying Lincoln, already unconscious from a bullet in the brain. Proctor directed the party to his room, where the President was laid upon his bed.

According to his story, which is said to be corroborated by a contemporary wood cut of the deathbed scene, Proctor was in the room at 7:20 o'clock the following morning, when the President breathed his last.

Proctor is thus probably one of the two surviving witnesses of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the other being his son, Robert T. Lincoln.

Well known histories of Abraham Lincoln are blank on the subject of the occupant of the room in which Lincoln died and are contradictory in their description of the room itself.

The memory of Proctor is faint on most topics and he can hold the thread of a conversation for only a few sentences at a time.

When Proctor was asked whether he remembered the death of Lincoln he said:

"Oh, yes, indeed. He died in my room. That's quite true. I stayed there all night and was there when he died."

Cassidy and His Cannibal Pocahontas

FORT WORTH, TEX.—W. J. Cassidy, Fort Worth oil operator, is completing plans for a trip to Cooktown, northern Australia, to erect a monument over the grave of the only girl who ever loved him, and to present to her relatives, if he can find them, a dozen head of cattle for a feast.

Cassidy says he would have preferred death to marrying the girl whose memory he expects to honor. The long trip, monument and bequest will involve an expenditure of \$8,000. The girl was buried in Australia 25 years ago.

Cassidy is forty-four years old. When he was nineteen, the girl, whose name, as near as he could make out, was "Konjaki," saved him from a cannibal tribe to which she belonged, and which was fattening Cassidy for a banquet.

Cassidy and three Australian gold miners were prospecting in New Guinea. He was captured by a cannibal tribe, carried into the mountains and tied to a stake. For five days they brought him food in great quantities. On the fifth day the natives



built a great fire, and naked men and women and children danced around the fire until they fell down in sheer exhaustion and went to sleep.

"Then Konjaki came," Cassidy relates. "I judge she was about my own age. She was the belle of the tribe. She had a bone through her nose and some copper pieces through her ears. Like the rest, she had no forehead, the hair beginning almost at the eyes."

"Konjaki cut the thongs, grabbed my hand, and noiselessly led me away. We traveled 150 miles to a British settlement. It took us ten days. I took Konjaki to Cooktown, in North Queensland, and there, after five months, she died."

In the PUBLIC EYE

Underwood of the "Big Four"



The people seem to be well satisfied with the "Big Four"—Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood—who have been selected by President Harding to represent the United States at the disarmament conference. "The foreigners will have a fine time putting over anything on that bunch" is the way this satisfaction is frequently expressed.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama (portrait herewith) is the Democrat on the delegation. He was born in Kentucky in 1862. He has served ten terms in the house and is serving his second term in the senate. His appointment surprised no one, for he and President Harding have been close friends for six years. There are those who say that Harding likes Underwood best of all the Democrats and thinks him the ablest. When Harding was elected, the Republican majority in the senate was only two votes and he had either to occupy his seat or else

and a Democrat to pair with him. He went to Underwood, who promptly agreed to protect his vote until his successor was appointed.

Politically Harding and Underwood are as far apart as the poles on many great questions. But Underwood always fights in the open and always fights fair. Underwood, the Republican senators will tell you, is one of the ablest men in public life, and generally the senator who is talking to you about the leader of the minority will add that he is the fairest fighter in congress, and for that reason the hardest to defeat.

Stillman Fight Is on Again

The Stillman divorce case is again to the front and the most interesting development seems to be that Miss Anne Stillman, who espoused the cause of her father, became reconciled to her mother during the summer months. Although Miss Stillman never definitely broke with her mother, she sided with her father, and it was through her that an effort was made to compromise the case last spring. Miss Stillman now occupies a unique position in the family, as she is on friendly terms both with her mother and father. It has been learned that Mrs. Stillman, "Bud," Anne, Alexander, and Guy took part in a so-called "family reunion" in Canada during the summer.



Another equally interesting development is the report that Mr. Stillman hopes for a reconciliation with Mrs. Stillman. On this connection it was reported that Mrs. Stillman would entertain no overtures for reconciliation until her husband admitted the fatherhood of Guy.

That Mr. Stillman seriously hopes, however, to adjust the "divorce mess" was indicated when he showed his daughter, Anne, through his new apartment at Madison avenue and Forty-second street before she sailed for Europe. According to a friend of Mrs. Stillman, her husband pointed to one room after another, saying:

"This is mother's room; that is Bud's; that is Alexander's."

Campaign for Woman President



By the gift of \$146,000 the National Woman's party has come into possession of the entire block of three houses composing the "old capitol" and of the surrounding historical gardens immediately opposite the present capitol building at Washington. The gift was made by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont (portrait herewith) who was unanimously elected to the office of president of the party. Miss Alice Paul was elected vice president, Miss Elsie Hill remains chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. Belmont made announcement that a new "petticoat party" will be in the field in the presidential campaign with the women voters in every state organized to "carry on" against the old political parties with a woman's platform and a woman's candidate for president.

She said effort would be made to get it into action for the congressional campaign next year with the proposed amendment to the constitution to abolish all legal discriminations against women as the issue. She declared women of America are not emancipated and that they are less free than the women of England and other countries of Europe.

Wilson's Health Is Improved

Woodrow Wilson fell a sick man two years ago. Since then he has passed under the shadow of death and out of the White House. He will be sixty-five years old next December and has passed through an ordeal which few men survive. His normal weight in health while he was president was 180 pounds. He shows little departure from that figure. His eyesight is as good although he has discarded his favorite nose glasses for spectacles. His hair has turned snow white.



The motor nerves and muscles of his left side have given more response to treatment than was hoped for. He still walks with a cane most of the time, but frequently hangs the crook over his arm and "goes it alone without my third leg."

Mr. Wilson is far from a well man. But during the last two years there have been times when his voice was inaudible and when he could not support himself alone. His condition today shows more improvement than his family and friends dared hope for.

Mr. Wilson brought with him to the White House the small savings of a lifetime, which he preserved. During his terms his royalties from books previously written mounted into rather handsome sums.

While he was President circumstances helped him save money. The war and the suspension of social functions and entertainment were quite an item

Watch Your Kidneys!

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull throbbing headache or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired, nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's. Ask your neighbor!



A South Dakota Case
H. M. Chendle, Salem, S. Dak., says: "I suffered with a dull ache and soreness across my back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten after bending. My kidneys didn't act right so I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they soon took the soreness and aching out of my back."

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The world's standard remedy for these disorders will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

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FRECKLES

Popular Guy.
First Farmer—How's your son getting along in the city?
Second Farmer—Oh, just fine. He's already on the pool committee of his club.

Slow.
"Has that young man ever attempted to kiss you?" "No, and I've given him every opportunity, too."

LOST YOUR APPETITE?

Here is the Short Road to Strength, Vim, Vitality

Carroll, Iowa—"Four months ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a raw, sore feeling in my lungs following the measles; also for a torpid liver and poor appetite and it has helped me wonderfully. My nerves are now quiet and I sleep well at night."

"My mother took this remedy twenty years ago and she was greatly benefited by it."—Mrs. G. S. Knight, 1020 N. Crawford St.

Start now on the road to health by obtaining the Discovery in tablets or liquid from your druggist. Write Dr. Pierce, President Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

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