

POULTRY FACTS

TURKEYS ARE EASILY RAISED

Bird is Especially Adapted to Grain and Stock Farms Where There is Ample Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No one is in a better position to respond to the present campaign for the increased production of poultry on the farm than the turkey raiser. The turkey is a farm bird, first and last, and is especially suited to the grain and stock farms where there is ample ranging ground abounding in such turkey food as grasshoppers and other insects, weed seeds, waste grain, such



Good Nests for Turkeys.

as is left in the fields after harvest, and nuts of such varieties as beech-nuts, chestnuts, pecans, pine nuts and acorns. On such a farm, the present prices of grain affect the turkey raiser but little, for with the exception of what is used at fattening time, the feed consumed is largely of such a kind as would otherwise be wasted.

EACH BREED HAS ITS PLACE

All Have Been Made and Developed on General Principle of Practical Quality and Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases made merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, most of which originated before industrial progress created a large demand for poultry products, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been made and developed on the general principle of practical quality, the foundation of breed, character and value.

In harmony with this principle the common classification of breeds according to their place in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes, namely, laying breeds, meat breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking, and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general purpose class.

CONTENTED FOWLS ARE BEST

Easier to Keep Hens Healthy and to Reproduce Stock Under Colony House System.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A contented hen is a profitable possession, and contentment with the hen is commensurate with the comfort of her home. Hence henhouse building should receive more than passing notice from one who would profitably produce poultry.

Hens do not do well in apartments; even semidetached houses are not desirable; separated (colony) houses, each with its own yard, give best all-around satisfaction.

It is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system if the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundant range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area.

Drafts Cause Trouble.

The presence of a cold or incipient roup may often be traced to a draft of air striking the fowls while roosting at night.

Hens Eat Tainted Food.

Because hens will eat tainted food is a good reason for keeping it away from them.

Late Hatched Chicks.

Late hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched early.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



About the Two-in-One Frock.

It has become popular to economize—or, at least, to persuade ourselves that we are economizing. You cannot make observation of the new modes without coming to the conclusion that designers have taken this spirit of the times into consideration and that it has brought grit to their mills. They have made combinations of materials and combinations of garments almost unheard of before. These combinations are novel and unusual—and alluring.

In tailored suits, for example, we have wool fabrics combined with silk or cotton. Since wool must be conserved and life is not worth living without a tunic skirt, the tailor provides a tunic of crepe georgette over a skirt of serge or other wool fabric. Coats are no longer uncompromisingly plain, but modified just enough to look exactly right with this new order of

things in skirts. The result is so fetching that many an unsuspecting tailored skirt of wool is destined to find itself joined for life to a tunic of georgette or some other silk. Paris goes even farther and sponsors a union of serge and organdie in dresses that are too chic to need excuse for being illogical.

Among these aspirants for the favor of the economically inclined there appears the two-in-one dress. A fine example of this design is shown in the picture and is made of silk in two garments. It is a suit as pictured, with an unusually graceful coat. When the coat is removed a pretty, simple evening dress is disclosed—hence the "two-in-one" title. There are several lovely new silks in highly lustrous and somewhat heavy weaves, in which a two-in-one dress will play its versatile part and never become tiresome.



This Summer's Sports Coat.

Sport apparel, now having become a settled and accepted institution in the business of outfitting for the seasons, has reached new developments. These are in the directions of new refinements. Fabrics that were not in the running for sports wear, a season or two ago, hold the center of the stage today, without displacing the older favorites.

In sports coats the spring brought in sleeveless models in silk and in velvet along with new long-sleeved coats in both these materials. Velvet in sports coats is an innovation, but it appears made up in designs that leave no room to doubt the purpose of the garment. Wide girdles, very big patch pockets, large, flat pearl buttons and parallel rows of stitching in white or colored silks or in the color of the coat, stamp its character very certainly upon it.

These velvet coats, sleeveless or otherwise, are worn with the several sorts of sports skirts. Quite equal to associating with them, to their mutual advantage, there are skirts of satin glaze, of khaki kool and some new heavy and lustrous weaves of silk, but velvet coats will be worn with wool or cotton skirts as well.

In the picture a very practical sport coat of knitted silk has lengthwise stripes in fancy stitch and a collar and cuffs of plain knitting. The sash is knitted like the coat and finished with a knotted fringe of the silk. It has patch pockets with tops turned back and fastened down with a large button. Two of these buttons with loops of silk cord manage the fastening at the front and two others in a smaller size hold the sash to the coat at the sides.

Julia Bottomley

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

TRIP FOR ANT THRUSHES.

Daddy had heard of a curious family of birds that had been found and put in the bird section of a zoo. The children naturally wanted to hear about the queer old birds so they asked Daddy to begin his story right away.

"Dear me," said Daddy. "So I must begin at once, must I? Well, I enjoy telling stories to two little people who seem to want to hear them so much.

"Once upon a time a man was looking in far off lands for queer kinds of birds—birds that were rare and wonderful. The usual kinds he passed by without noticing them at all. This made some of them rather angry. But when he passed before Mr. Ant Thrush and saw how strange he was, he stopped right off, and said:

"Will you come and live in our land in a big zoo where people and people and people will stand before you every day and say how wonderful you are?"

"And the ant thrush said he would if he could bring his wife along too. Mr. Ant Thrush had just been mar-



"Will You Come and Live in Our Land?"

ried, and when he married in honor of the occasion his black feathers on the top of his head turn into white, soft, downy feathers—just like a big, full flower. He calls it his wedding suit, and he wears it for some little time. At no other time, but just when he is getting married, does the ant thrush wear such a fine headress.

"Now Mr. Ant Thrush was about six inches long and very graceful—he wore a lovely slate-colored suit, and his headress would appear and disappear all the time. It made him look very beautiful and at the same time very strange.

"Mrs. Ant Thrush wore a lovely brown dress. But I must tell you about their mouths—or rather their beaks—for the man was so delighted with the usual way his beaks went up in the air. They curved straight up, and the man thought probably they would always have to stand on their heads when they ate or drank. But as they looked very well fed, he didn't worry about that.

"Let's be starting, then," said the man. "We have a very long trip before us and you want to take it slowly so you will not look all tired out when you arrive."

"The ant thrushes thought it was perfectly splendid to be taken such care of. They loved being thought so rare and wonderful.

"But suddenly it dawned on Mrs. Ant Thrush that she was leaving all her family behind, and while she was very devoted to Mr. Ant Thrush, she thought it would be lonely without some of her sisters and brothers and cousins.

"She began to cry quite hard, and the man hadn't any idea what the trouble could be.

"Even in the far off lands though, there are little fairies always around to see what they can do, and they whispered to the man:

"Mrs. Ant Thrush wants some of her nearest cousins and relatives to go along too. Now she is sorry she has said she will go because she thinks she will be so lonely."

"That pleased the man more than very fine to have a whole family of rare birds with him, and he at once invited Mrs. Ant Thrush to ask any of her family she wanted, so there was great rejoicing all around and a whole family of ant thrushes went to the new land to be admired.

"Later on, as you can imagine, many of the handsome Miss Ant Thrushes and the beautiful Mr. Ant Thrushes married and when they did every single Mr. Ant Thrush wore his wedding suit of soft white downy feathers.

"Of course, we wouldn't call it a suit—for only his black feathers at the top of his head would change into white, but every Mr. Ant Thrush considered that such a marvelous and wonderful change was worth calling by a fine name in honor of a fine occasion, and in truth such a change does deserve the fine and honorable name of a wedding suit.

"And everyone in the new land to which they came said they thought they were the most curious family of birds ever seen or ever heard of! And every ant thrush was glad and proud to belong to such a family!"

Water in Cistern.

"Harry," said a mother to her little son, "I wish you would run out and look into the cistern and see whether there is only water in it." A few minutes later the little fellow came back and reported, "It's full on the bottom, mamma, but there ain't any on top."

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Cautious. "Have you been taken, too, with these arguments about the excitement of aviation?" "Well, I wouldn't so to speak, care to fall for it."

The child who cries for cake may live to cry for bread.

Limit of Confidence. "She seems to make a confidant of you." "Yes, I'm her dearest friend. She tells me everything." "Her innermost secrets, I presume?" "Yes, indeed. She's even shown me where she has hoarded a few pounds of sugar in her attic."

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Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assail

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ST. LOUIS, MO.; QUINCY, ILL.; ALTON, ILL.; ST. CHARLES, MO.

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