RAISE POULTRY AND CUT GROCERY BILL

WILL AFFORD A LITTLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHILDREN AFTER SCHOOL.

LITTLE ROOM IS NEEDED

Must Be Careful and Not Let the Ground Get Damp—Foul Air Is Detrimental to the Fowls.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—[illegible] the Agricultural [illegible] of the stock, poultry is most widely adapted to suburban conditions for several reasons. It can be handled successfully on a very small amount of land. The waste products from the kitchen and the table may be used to advantage as feed. The care of the chickens is pleasant work, is comparatively simple and may be done by any member of the family. Girls and [illegible] poultry [illegible] profitable and may be sold to advantage to supply a family or used at home, thus furnishing a stable fresh product which is hard to secure under general market conditions; and, in addition, the care of poultry may provide recreation for adults, employment and good discipline for the children, and be a source of income to the housewife, or saving in the food account for the family, say poultry specialists of the department of agriculture.

The following breeds are among the most popular in this country: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds (rosecombs and single-comb White Leghorns). The Leghorns belong to the egg-laying class of fowls, lay a white egg and are especially adapted to large, commercial egg farms or to sections where a white egg brings a premium over brown eggs. The other breeds belong to the general-purpose class and lay brown eggs. They are better adapted to the average person, or the farmer who keeps only a small number of fowls, as they are good layers and also make good table poultry. Another advantage of the general-purpose breeds is that they will hatch eggs and brood their chickens, while the Leghorns and other breeds of the egg-laying class are non-setters.

A great variety of methods of feeding and caring for poultry are used successfully. Hatching and brooding, or rearing chickens under hens, is the best method to use where a small number of pullets are raised, and especially if the area is and to be irregular. Incubators and brooders may be used also but they increase the cost of equipment considerably. Chickens can be reared under hens cheaply by keeping the hens confined in the brood coop which allows the chickens to roam at will.

When more fowls are kept in a small space the ground becomes so foul that it becomes difficult to raise chickens with good success. In order to avoid this condition it is advisable to divide the lot and now carry it with some of the quick-growing grains, such as oats, wheat or rye. By this method the yards may be rotated every three or four weeks during the growing season, for after the hens onto the growing grain when it is a few inches high. A good combination of grains is oats and wheat in equal parts, sowing six or seven bushels to the acre (43,560 square feet), and using wheat alone for the late seeding in the fall.

The prime essentials in poultry houses are fresh air, dryness, sunlight and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. Allow about four square feet of floor space per bird for the general-purpose breeds and three square feet for the smaller breeds. A good egg-laying ration may be made of a dry mash of equal parts of corn meal, bran, middlings and beef scrap, which is kept before the birds in a hopper all of the time; and a scratch ration of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats fed in a litter four to five inches deep twice daily. Regulate this feed so that the birds eat about one-half mash and one-half scratch grain, which will mean feed up about one quart of mixed scratch daily for twelve Plymouth Rock hens or for fourteen Leghorns. In order to utilize the waste table products to the best advantage, a moist mash may be fed in place of the dry mash, feeding once daily. If it contains much meat, table scrap may be substituted for the beef scrap, if not, merely add it to the mash given above.

The selection of stock is a matter of considerable importance, as a great deal of one's success or failure with poultry depends upon the individual specimens used to breed from. Care should be taken to select the early maturing, fast-growing pullets, these will, as a rule, lay until they are well matured, consequently it can be readily seen that the slow-growing breeds will not begin to lay as soon as the former. A good index to a hen's ability to pay a profit over the cost of feed and labor is her ability to become fleshy on the quiet. It is advisable to keep but one breed of pure-bred fowls as the product from a flock of the same variety is more uniform than that from a flock of mixed breeds or mongrel stock.

It takes a healthy, well-fed hen to produce eggs. Fowls must not be allowed to become too fat, as but few eggs will be laid by hens in such condition. To prevent their getting overfat, it is best to make them work for most of their feed by scratching in the litter, of which there should be about four inches on the floor. This litter can be of straw, leaves or chaff, and should always be kept dry.

A good feed for egg production is one composed of corn, wheat and oats, equal parts by measure. It is advisable to use home-grown grains whenever possible. In sections where corn and oats do not thrive, other grains can be used to good advantage; for example, a mixture of equal parts by measure of kafir corn, oats and barley will produce good results. Scatter a small handful of this mixture morning and noon, and give them all they will eat of it in a V-shaped trough at night. In the wintertime some green feed should be fed at noon; cabbage or mangel-wurzels either chopped or whole, are good. Every few days look in the litter carefully and see if the fowls are eating all the grain being given them; if not, reduce the quantity. Fowls that have to work for what food they get seldom become overfat. Grit and oyster shells in a hopper should always be kept before them. The grit is used to grind their food, and the oyster shell furnishes the lime for the eggshells. Be sure to keep water before them at all times. Birds that are laying drink much more water than those that are not laying. The water should be kept out of the direct rays of the sun.

The period of time it takes to hatch eggs of the domestic hen is twenty-one days. There are two methods of incubation and brooding, namely, natural and artificial. In natural incubation and brooding the hen is allowed to sit on a nest of eggs and brood or mother the young chicks when hatched.

MISS MARY PICKFORD

In "Tess of the Storm Country," the finest picture that the Famous Players Film Company has yet produced, at the Lyric theatre next Thursday and Friday.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS MEET.

Will Hold Session at Commercial Club Wednesday.

There will be a meeting of the grocery and butchers held at the Commercial club Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Many matters of interest to these particular lines of business will be taken up for consideration, it being the policy of the local association to form groups of the various lines of business in order that each and every member may feel that he is a part of the organization, and that all will be given an opportunity to offer suggestions, and if considered feasible by a majority of the members, steps will then be taken towards putting such suggestions into effect, the general idea being to better trade conditions and work on a systematic basis as a whole.

FRESH AIR CLUB GROWING RAPIDLY

MRS. ANNIE WILSON HOWE PRESIDENT'S SISTER HAS JOINED SOCIETY

PRESERVE YOUR VITALITY

Purpose Is to Stimulate Healthy and Rational Ideas in Every Variety of Art.

TULSA, May 2.—Mrs. Annie Wilson Howe, President Wilson's sister, has become an earnest member of the Fresh Air Art Society, an organization now about two months old, whose purpose is to stimulate healthy and rational ideas in every variety of art, literature, music, painting and sculpture.

Mrs. Howe is one of four prominent women who are the officers of the society, the other three being Mme. Alexandrine Bombelmonati, a Austria, the land of Strauss and Lady Wingfield. Among the twenty-three members are Alexander Hosler, the sculptor; Caspar Fleischmann, the philosopher-metaphysician, the Countess Hartenau, widow of the Bulgarian prince of Bulgaria, and Lady Phyllis Windsor-Clive, who is regarded as the most beautiful aristocratic and decorative work in England.

Some notable American sympathizers are Grace King, Mr. Lewis Saxe Overland, Warrington Dawson, the novelist of Charleston, S. C., John Powell, the composer, and Alice Stanford Green, the historian. Dawson and Powell are the founders of the society.

Mrs. Howe, who has been living here for a year, asserted in explaining interest in Fresh Air in the principles of the society, which are as follows:

We believe in the Oneness of Life.

We believe in the Oneness of Art.

We believe in the Divinity of Art as showing for Life.

Wherefore Art is a means not an End.

Before the End can be conceived, Life must be understood.

Before Life can be understood its responsibilities must be acknowledged.

That the End pursued by Art's means may be true, the Life which Art represents must be true.

Wherefore life and all must alike be founded upon conditions of sound body, heart, and mind.

But such a foundation must itself rest upon the great laws which have promoted the evolution of life.

That art may be controlled, it must contain qualities of reason, and of construction beneath all forms of exhibition of appeal.

That art may not only exist but may be waxed strong in the harmony which is infinity, it must live life itself, obey the laws of health which combat decay.

The great facts of human history have been those which bespoke the exhilarating spirit of men; the great works of human art have been those which expressed the highest spirit of their own age.

To acknowledge that exploiters of superficial emotions or seekers after money are entirely represent the spirit of our age, is to pronounce this age unworthy to be a link between the past as we know it and the future to which we have the right to desire it.

Wherefore we declare ourselves for the art as for the life which rest upon a respect of nature's law in the fresh air of health and the clear light of truth.

Professor Bergonie of Bordeaux, the eminent authority on dietetics, declares that the least suitable hours for meals are between noon and 1 p. m. and between 7 and 8 p. m.—precisely those hours which modern usage has set apart for meals.

According to the professor, the meal hours that a rational hygiene would prescribe would be as follows:

The principal meal of the day should be taken at 7:30 a. m. or as soon thereafter as possible, so as to obtain all necessary energy for the day's work and to restore the liver, emptied by the night's abstinence. A second meal, a light luncheon of milk, sugar and cakes, should be taken about 4 p. m. Finally a third light repast at 8:30 or 9 p. m. would complete the alimentary regime.

The professor adds that in a family which has accepted his views this regime has been followed for six years, furnishing excellent results as regards the general health of all the members. Professor Bergonie has also given much attention to the application of electricity to certain disorders of digestion. He has invented an electric bed in which the passage of the current through the body of the subject sets up organic combustions similar to those brought on by muscular exercise and leads to reduction of obesity. He claims that this will do as much good as the rowing and riding machines used to slim without any exertion on the part of the patient.

The visit of King George and Queen Mary of England, for which exceptionally elaborate preparations have been made, brings to notice the fact that of all the crowned heads of Europe, Emperor William of Germany alone has never been officially received in Paris. He has, however, been to Paris twice. The first time he was only 5 years old. He accompanied his royal parents on a visit to Napoleon III, and played with the prince imperial in the park of Bagatelle. The second time was in June, 1878, when 19. Incognito he came with his tutor, Baron Frederick Orden. The first place he then visited was the Invalides and Napoleon's tomb. Then he went to see the palace of Versailles, where the German empire was proclaimed seven years before. He also attended performances at the Comedie Francaise and the opera, and made an ascent in a captive balloon installed in the Tuileries. He has never been back since he became emperor, although scores of royal visits are on the tapis.

Although the Johnson-Moran fight will not be staged for two months, orders have been received from New York to reserve blocks of seats. Bets have come also from individuals in other cities. A number of well-known sporting writers have asked for press accommodations. These so far have come from New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Neither Moran nor Johnson has yet selected training quarters. Moran has in mind the selection of a house near Paris well equipped with the requirements of a fighter, while Johnson probably will train at Asnieres, just outside Paris, where he now is living. Both have received offers from a number of persons who want to help prepare them for the contest, but neither has yet made any definite arrangements.

Professor Matruchot, the eminent French botanist, has succeeded in cultivating a new and delicious mushroom. It has been cultivated from the wild fungi which grow in the woods and only appear in the late autumn months. A patchwork were planted in the vast cellars of the Paris observatory, and by careful treatment a mushroom was created which grows all the year round. The cellar of mycological culture is about 8 eight inches high and has each four to six inches in diameter. Flavor is most delicate and appetizing, and the color of the stems of the first specimens obtained was a purplish blue, but this is gradually disappearing under extended cultivation. The head is of a silky white, the inside a delicate cream.

One feminist leader predicts that woman suffrage will be the big national issue in 1916. But the styles may change before that time.

ABOVE THE LEVEL

of the High School grounds, less than a mile to the southward, is

Maple Ridge

the crest of Tulsa's new, restricted, home building district; but higher, much higher, than the best built part of our city.

Not only this, but Maple Ridge is the heart of the most desirable neighborhood. On one hand is Morning Side, on the other South Side, while beyond are Orcutt and Davis lands, all protected by stringent restrictions.

The entire stretch of Maple Ridge is rolling, but not rough; and its gentle undulations present the most inviting features to the builder who wishes beautiful home grounds at the least expense in time and money.

As a matter of course, Maple Ridge will have all the facilities found in the choicest residential districts of any city—asphalt paved streets, wide, shady parking, concrete walks, sewers, water, gas, 'phone and light; it already has car service and is convenient to school.

But Maple Ridge will have no business buildings, no crowding the front property line closer than 25 feet with any part of a structure, nor any residence costing less than $2,500, while parts of Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets carry requirements up to $5,000 building cost. Such conditions are what constitute real protection, and we commend this fact to careful buyers.

Here is a district that, the more you see it, the better you will like it, You reach it from the foot of Boston. at Eighteenth, by driving up two blocks eastward, to where the bold swing of Maple Ripge looks down upon the city.

Within the past week plans have been approved for three residences on Maple Ridge costing $5,000 and $8,000 each, and each to occupy a quarter of a block of ground. The demand everywhere is for room, plenty of room. When you come to think of it, there are so few situations in any city, that entirely satisfy the man or woman who is looking for the best, that when one such is found it takes on immediately a money value as stable as inside business property.

Our extremely attractive prices on Maple Ridge property make the investment feature especially inviting. Please call us up; we will be delighted to show you this new section of Tulsa at a time most convenient to you.

Stebbins & Darnell,

Agents

PHONE 989. 103 DREW BLDG., TULSA

Reo the Fifth

1914 Model $1,175 Equipped

$1,250.00 DELIVERED TULSA WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS AND FREE SERVICE STATION.

Now $220 Less

Note that Reo the Fifth—Mr. Olds' great car, sells at a new price this year. We have saved you 16 per cent on the car, equipped.

Some parts—like tires and electric starter—cost us less this year. But most of this saving comes from the fact that all special machinery for building this model has been charged against the previous output.

And note that this car—at $220 less—has

The new streamline body.
Electric starter and lights.
A 35-horsepower engine.
Oversize tires—34x4.
Dimming searchlights.
One-rod control.

The Car that Stays New

Nobody doubts that Reo the Fifth is the best-built car in its class. It embodies all Mr. Olds' extremes, based on 27 years of car-building.

It takes six weeks to build each car, because of the utter exactness, the countless tests and inspections.

The steel is twice analyzed. The gears are tested for 75,000 pounds per tooth, the springs for 10,000 vibrations.

The car has 15 roller bearings, 190 drop forgings. It has a costly clutch which prohibits all gear clashing. It has the simplest gear-shift in the world.

All driving parts are built one-half stronger than necessary—built to meet the requirements of a 50-horsepower engine.

10,000-MILE TESTS.

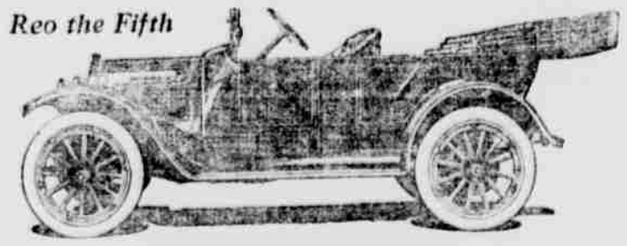
Test cars with this chassis have for years been kept running at high speed night and day on rough roads. After 10,000 miles of reckless driving the car is taken apart, and every driving part is required to show up in almost perfect condition.

No other modest-price car has ever been built in this slow, careful, costly way. But the result is a car that stays new. It saves the average user hundreds of dollars in trouble, repairs and upkeep.

Men who know are buying cars like this. This spring demand is always twice the factory output. March sales have broken every record.

We urge men who may want this honest car to come and see it now.

Reo the Fifth



Also a Handsome Roadster.
CALL AT

Reo Motor Sales Co.

409-411 East Second St., or Phone 1769 for Demonstration.
E. F. HANNON, Manager.

Notice of Removal.

We have removed our office to No. 15 E. Fourth st., opposite postoffice. Come and see us. Our facilities for handling your insurance and loan business are as complete as in the old location. Your welcome is as welcome and our services, always at your disposal, will help you.

JUSTIAN & BOWEN
Phone 241. No. 15 E. 4th St.

Fourteen men have been killed for spitting in Chicago; that's one way of making a monopoly where spittoons have the tailor, but it seems slow.

WANTED—Five Thousand Men and Women to Go to the Mexican War at the WONDERLAND THEATRE TODAY AND MONDAY.