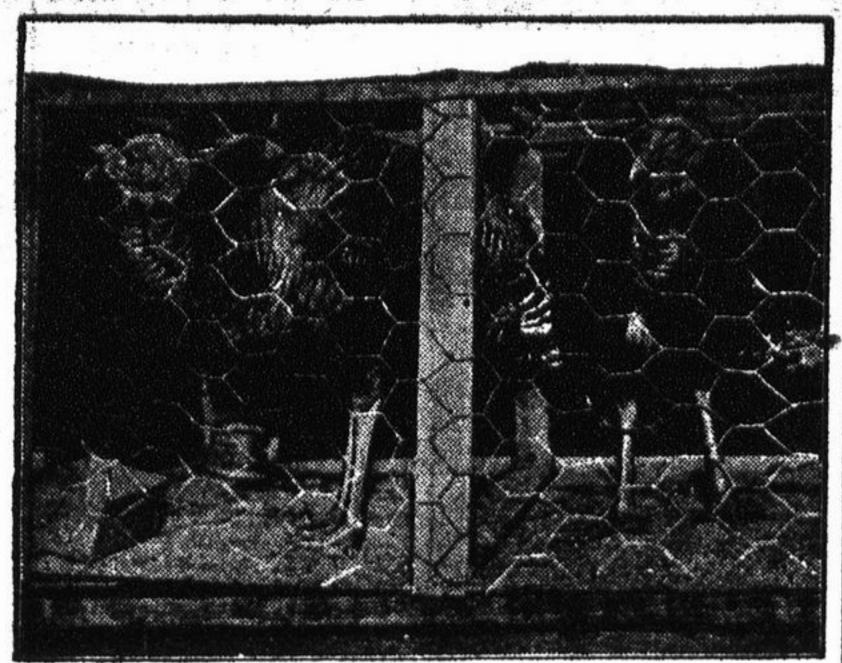
# TURKEY IS A SELF-SUSTAINING FORAGER



Turkeys Cannot Stand Confinement.

color of plumage. The Bronze and

Buff and Slate are the medium, and

Much improvement has been made

The same statement may be soon

In addition to the foregoing there

is the nonstandard variety known as

the Bourbon Reds. They might well

and more largely grown for the mar-

**GRASS AND GRIT FOR CHICKS** 

Small Quantity of Meat Cut in Small

Pieces Should Also Be Given-

Temperature of Brooder.

It is well to have some finely

chopped up grass and some coarse

grit for the chicks and a small quan-

some of the manufactured foods that

contain meat will help to grow them

The temperature of the sleeping

compartment of the brooder should

be at about ninety degrees during

the first three of four days, The tem-

perature should be taken about half

way between the floor and the top of

At the end of four days the heut

should be decreased gradually until

the young birds are three weeks old,

when 70 degrees at night will be suf-

Avoid Horse Meat.

meat to fowls. The meat from a

We are opposed to feeding horse

wonderfully.

tity of meat cut up in tiny pieces, or

made of the Black, as they have great-

(By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.) the Narragansett are the largest, the There is no other kind of live stock that will return so large a profit to the successful producer as will the Black and White the smallest. poultry, and no kind of poultry is more in the size of the Whites of late, profitable than turkeys when handled and they have moved up to contend properly.

The fact that turkeys will, from the | for first position, some of them havtime that they are six weeks old till ing passed the thirty-pound mark. winter sets in, gain the greater part of their entire living from bugs, grasshoppers and waste grain that they ly improved during the past few pick up in their wanderings over the range, assures their existence through this period at little or no cost to the grower.

They may be termed self-sustain- claim the position now held by the ing foragers where they have suffi- Buff turkeys, being quite like them cient range.

The chance of profit in the produc- ket than are Buffs. tion of turkeys is gradually improving as a result of a more general use of the flesh.

There cannot be much opportunity for growing poults to maturity when they are hatched late in the season. they may be sold for broilers at a

good profit. No dish is more valued in our large cities at the present time than broiled poults.

Turkeys that are hatched early in the spring would grow to weigh from fourteen to twenty pounds by Thanksgiving week.

These weights are often exceeded by the best growers, but as they are the most popular and the most readily produced they are suggested as the most advisable.

The average yield of turkey hens is from eighteen to thirty eggs, each of which can usually be counted on to produce a living poult.

The question of profit from keeping turkeys simply resolves itself into the ability of the grower to bring them to marketable size. This can readily be done if care and attention be given to all the requirements of success.

Six standard varieties are more or healthy horse, killed on account of less grown in this country: Bronze, some accident, is no doubt safe, but Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White and the bulk of horse meat comes from Black.

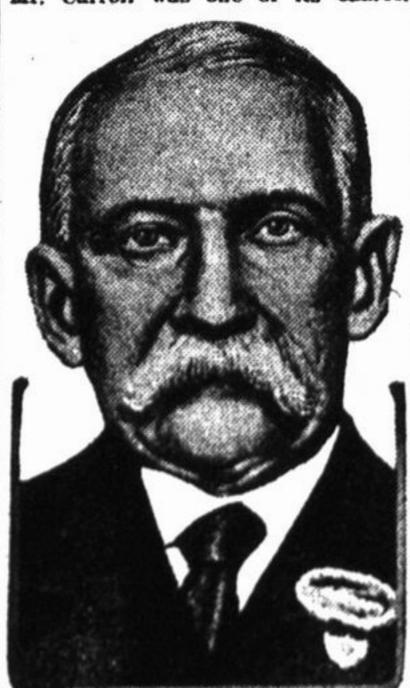
# OF ORGANIZATION.

VETERAN OF THE RAIL

UTICA CLAIMS OLDEST MEMBER

Charter Member of Order That Wa Formed in 1863 is M. J. Carroll -Now Has Retired From Active Service.

Utica's position as an important railroad center makes it especially fortunate in being able to number many of these skillful and daring drivers of the iron horse among its citizens. Utica division, No. 14, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is one of the most popular and progressive in the state and passed in the history of railroading in freight cars loaded with all sorts of of the organization in the United eight years can break. States, Canada or Mexico. This veteran of the rails is M. J. Carroll of 312 South street. When division No. 14 was formed, September 14, 1863, Mr. Carroll was one of its charter



M. J. Carroll. members and through all the years his interest in the welfare of the or-

der has been second to none.

When in a reminiscent mood Mr. Carroll can tell stories of railroading that are a revelation to the engineers of modern days. He' was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, in 1837, and came of a family of railroad men, his father and his four brothers following that occupation. In 1852, when he was fifteen years old, he went to Little Falls and obtained employment as water boy for a gang of trackmen under William A. Everts, where he remained for one summer. The following year he worked on the section under his father, who was track boss at East Creek. Under the consolidation of divisions, in 1854, when he was seventeen years old, Mr. Carroll secured a position as fireman on a work train which covered the territory between Albany and Syracuse. The work was hard for a boy, but he went at it with a will and promotion soon came, when, after six months, he was called to Utica and given the posttion as fireman on a freight train running between this city and Syracuse. He was too good a fireman to remain long in that position and within a few months he was firing on a passenger train on the Syracuse division. with Isaac Vrooman as engineer.

By this time he was getting used to being promoted, so he was not surprised when, on September 1, 1857, he was given a position as freight engineer. He continued to hold this for nine years and was then advanced to passenger engineer and had a run from Utica to Syracuse, until the extension of the division to Albany. At this time double crews were put on passenger engines and Mr. Carroll was mated with M. Rickard and they ran passenger trains between Albany and Syracuse for 12 years. Mr. Rickard was then elected railroad commissioner and for the next five years Mr. Carroll had Anthony Myers as his running mate. At the expiration of that time the rule was adopted requiring engineers to undergo a phys ical examination, the men going in pairs to New York, as they could be spared. As a result Mr. Carroll was taken off the road and given a pos tion as driver of an engine in the Utica yards, where he continued unti he reached the age limit of seventy years, when he retired.

During all his railroad career M Carroll had but one serious accident and that was at Verona, when his engine ran into a switch that had been blocked with ties, supposedly by persons desiring to wreck and rob the train. The engine was derailed and Mr. Carroll's brother, Charles B. Car roll, now a resident of John street who was firing, was slightly injured.

Mr. Carroll has represented division No. 14, B. of L. E., at conventions at Atlanta, Ga., and at Chicago and for 26 years he had charge of the insurance of the local division and of the first assistant engineers. For many years he was secretary of his division and filled the office with honor to himself and to the organization. One of his choicest possessions is the badge of the order, which is in the form of a scroll, inclosing a locomotive, with a shield pendant, and hearing the following inscription: "Brotherhood of oxygen chambers in which passengers Locomotive Engineers. Honorary can get relief from the rarefied air Member. G. I. D."

## SHOULD PROTECT THE CARS **Buffalo Judge Criticizes Railroads Fer**

What He Considers Their Lax Methods.

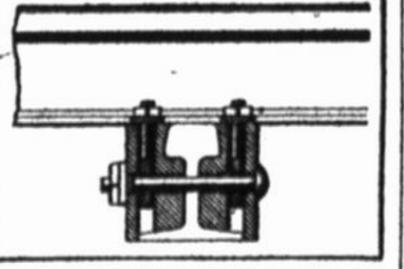
George E. Judge, judge of the juvenile court in Buffalo, contributes to the American City Magazine a paper on the unprotected condition of railroad yards as a contributory cause of juvenile delinquency. Thirty per cent of the boys appearing in this court last year were charged with offenses against ratiroad property. They were duly punished, but the judge wants to know why the railroad should not be punished also for allowing their yards to remain open with practically free access to a multitude of freight cars, thus placing temptation in the way of children. In Buffalo the railroads run through the poorer part of the city. among its members are many who There are 725 miles of railroad yard have made records that stand unsur- tracks. They are generally full of this country, says the Utica Globe. merchandise. Cars of coal, and such Added distinction is also due the things as flat cars haul, are open. The Utica division in the fact that it box cars are protected by a strip of claims to have the oldest member | tin an inch wide, which a child of

All are guarded by a few night watchmen. One hundred thousand Polish people live where these railroad yards are. They are mostly poor and all have large families (12 to 14) The father is generally a laborer, making two dollars a day. "Can you imagine," says the judge, "what such families would do to a car loaded with shoes standing just outside its back yard in winter?" What they do do by verse. constitutes 30 per cent of the cases in the judge's court. He demands that the railroads remove this potent cause of temptation which unprotected cars of freight produce. From coal to merchandise of all kinds the pilfering goes on and breeds criminals. The judge wants the railroads to fence their yards and thus do their part to remove temptation which it is not difficult to feel is unjust to poor people driven by hard necessity.

## HOLDS TRACK RAILS IN PLACE

New Railroad Tie, It is Believed, Will Be Eagerly Taken Up By Line Builders.

One of the principal objects of the inventor is to provide means adapted to be carried by a cross-tie, for securing the track rails in place on the tie. He provides rail fastening means adapted for use with lengths of wornout rails whereby the latter may be utilized as cross ties. He also provides in combination with a rail length means for engaging the base flanges of the track rail, and means



Railroad Tie.

for adjusting the rail engaging means both longitudinally and vertically whereby to accommodate rails of vari- His paths are "right tracks," not the ous dimensions.—Scientific American.

Railroad Chief at Throttle. Because of the illness of the regular engineer on the Anthony Northern railroad, O. P. Byers Hutchinson, president of the line, donned overalls, climbed into the cab,

and took the regular train out of Pratt on time. He made the regular "run" today and this evening was the engineer on a special train. A concert by the Indian Band at Pratt is the cause of an excursion from Byers, the new town at the end of the line, sixteen miles from Pratt.

Seventy-five farmers and their wives

went to hear that concert and they

wanted to be back home tonight. Mr. Byers returned to the engineer's cab after a quarter of a century's absence. As he is the "whole railroad" he gave his own orders, then climbed into the cab and performed the work. -Hutchinson (Kan.) Dispatch Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Kiln Car.

The car has a movable stake connected by links with a stake secured to the body of the car, one of the car wheels being journaled to a lever fulcrumed to the car body, and this lever engaging a member at the bottom of the movable stake, so that the weight of the material on the body will serve to move the body down relatively to the lever, thereby moving the movable stake relatively to the stake secured to the body, for pressing the lumber against another stake. - Scientific American.

Must Coreider Passengers.

The supreme court of Alabama de cides in Louisville and Nashville Railroad company vs. Fuqua that a railroad company in selling a ticket for a particular train to a flag station is bound to take notice of the passenger's desire to stop there and is liable for carrying him past, although the conductor has not had time to reach him before the train arrives at station, in the absence of a rule requiring the passenger to notity the conductor of his desire to stop.

Railroad Provides Oxygen.

The railroad connecting Chile and Bolivia, which crosses the Andes 14, 105 feet above the sea level, provides the high altitude.

# INTERNATIONAL

C7 E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.)

## **LESSON FOR APRIL 18** THE SHEPHERD'S PSALM.

LESSON TEXT-Psalm 23. GOLDEN TEXT-The Lord is my Si.ep berd.--Ps. 23:1.

This is the most famous of the shepherd king's writings. Probably written in his later life, he borrows his figure from the experience of his youth. The relation of the lamb to David is a type to him of his relations to God. Israel's greatest poet had ample time for meditation in the days of his youth as he followed the occupation of shepherd. His playing on the harp is famous and he made the first official use of music in the worship of Jehovah (see I Chron. 15: 15-24). The word "Psalm" is from the Greek, and first meant a stringed instrument. The Hebrew title of this book is "Praises." Of the 150 psalms David is expressly credited with 73. To fully study this, the sweetest of all psalms, we must consider it verse

(1) "My Shepherd." The lamb is David. The Shepherd is Jehovah. The time is man's natural time on earth The rest is in the future. This Shep herd so provides that the lamb "shall not want." It is his business to care for his sheep. We are the sheep Jesus is the Shepherd, and his sheep obey his voice (John 10:4, 5). We shall not want for food, for drink, for grace, for quietness, for companionship, for guidance and for welcome back to the fold at the end of the day or in the time of storm.

(2) "He leadeth me." "The Lord to my Shepherd because (a) he bought me; (b) he feeds me; (c) he leads me." -Robertson. To fully comprehend the deep significance of this pealm we must try to know the land of Palestine and the habits of eastern shepherds; how they feed their flocks, know them by name, and keep constant vigil against the danger of flood and wild beasts. The Lord is an individual shepherd, interested in the one as well as the whole, and as such attends to each individual's need. He provides a place for us to "lie down in pastures of tender grass;" he also causes us to walk beside "waters of quietness." He makes us to lie down at times and he knows where to lead, providing at the same time both food and drink.

(3) "He restoreth my soul." The Shepherd revives our faintness. It the lamb is too weak, he carries it "in his bosom" until it is revived. Many are the ways he revives us. A word, a sentence, a paragraph, or an experience will ofttimes restore the sick, weary, sorrowful or sin-buffeted child of God. He also leads remember he does not drive-and his paths are paths of pleasantness and of peace. delusive ones of sin. We cannot walk in these paths without his leadership, without his strengthening rest, without the invigorating food and drink which is provided for us by the Good Shepherd.

(4) "Yea though I walk." Just as every need has been and will be provided for (Phil. 4:19) even so will every fear be banished. The flock has passed beyond the "tender grass" and "waters of quietness" into new and strange experiences, into the "valley of deepest darkness," not alone the experience of physical death but all of life's experiences that are shrouded by thick, impenetrable darkness, for the Christian does not always walk in paths of light. Sometimes we scarcely see the Shepherd, but we may always hear his voice. Dark valleys may lie between two excellent pasturage grounds even as Bunyan suggests in Pilgrim's Progress. Death is a shadow, not a substance, for the sting of sin has been removed (I Cor. 15:54-57). Why not fear? "For thou art with me" and he is stronger than any possible enemy. There are dangers which we cannot cope with, but as he is with us "we are able."

(5) "My cup runneth over." Here the figure changes. Jehovah is now the bountiful host. What a repast he has spread! David as a shepherd and as a fugitive from Saul knew the pinch of hunger and the satisfaction of eating in peace, in the very presence of his enemies, man and beast. They that are Christ's have enemies (John 15:19: II Tim. 3:12), but as our Host he has spread a banquet in their very presence while the world goes on feeding upon the husks. He also anoints our heads with the "oil of gladness," the Holy Spirit (Acts 16:38; I John 2:26, 27 R. V.). For the ancient feast this anointing was an essential prep-

aration. (6) "I shall dwell . . . forever." Goodness and mercy pursue the psalmist in marked contrast with the calamity and the angel of judgment which follow the wicked (Ps. 35:6; 140:11). There is a perpetuity of blessing as well as the penalty of sin. The pealmist leaves the feast for his dwelling house which shall abide "to length of days." This is to be interpreted in its fullness only by the New Testament (John 14:1-8; I Thess. 4:16, 17)

Everlasting fellowship, communion and companionship with the Chief Shepherd the "great Shepherd of the

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Richmond, Pa. -- "When I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a dreadfully rundown state of health. had internal troubles, and was so ex-**4 F** tremely nervous and prostrated that if had given in to my feelings I would have been in bed.

hardly strength at

feet and what I did do was by a great effort. I could not sleep at night and of course felt very bad in the morning. and had a steady headache.

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"I wish to write and tell you about a fall I had down fourteen steps, and bryised my neck and hip very bad. I could not sleep at all. I sent my wife for a 25 cent bottle of your Liniment and in two days. time I was on my feet, again."—Charles Hyde, 1888)4 Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Ma.

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The Army of Consupation la Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE not only give relief

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

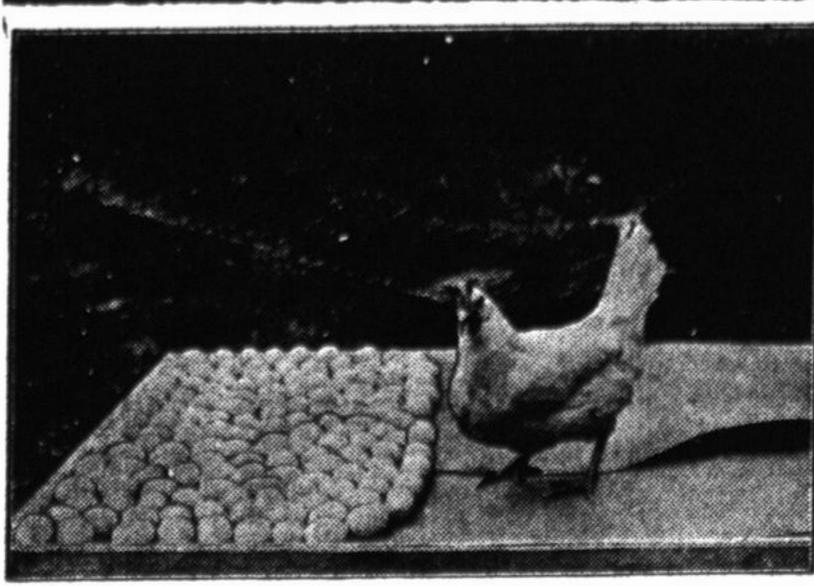
A man's favorite way of saying noth ing is to write a long letter to a friend





## horses that have died or been killed The main differences are in size and on account of some ailment.

SELECTION OF THE MONEY-MAKING HENS



A Year's Work Before Her.

Can you tell the "boarder" from the I this model egg machine. She does steady layer in your flock? Can you tell the hen that lays 30 eggs a year | does, she is easily broken up. at a time when they sell at retail for 18 cents a dozen from the hen that lays six times that number and at the right time?

The hen that produces three or four eggs a week, and is on the job nearly all the year around, is always hustling. She's the first hen off the roost in the morning and the last one on at night. She is always foraging, following the plow in the spring in pelvic bones, set close together. search of grubs and cutworms, roaming the woods and fields during the summer, devouring many injurious insects, busily gleaning about the on weed seeds in the fall.

hen with the bright eye and the scar- her overfat, unproductive sister to the let comb. She is always singing as stew kettle or the butcher's shop. she works, and is always at work, scratching away for dear life, making | cock her saucy head on one side in an her own living.

During the winter months you will find her on the sunny side of the always alert, wide-awake and hungry, Great American Hen."

not set early in the season, and if she

If you visit her upon the roost at night, you will find her crop full to bursting with the food which means vital warmth in winter and ample nourishment at all times. And if you seize this opportunity to examine her pelvic bones, you will find them soft and pliable, and set well apart, while her boarding neighbor near by has a

Watch your flock closely, learn their habits and their language. They are as indivioual in their habits and char acteristics as so many women. Find threshing machine or gorging herself and keep the hard worker and full feeder, the "early bird" hen, who is She is the hen that is unafraid, the always in good condition, and consign

half-empty crop, and hard, unyielding

Then every hen on the farm may alert, businesslike manner as if to say: "Look at me. I earn my living." And you, looking at your paid-up bills, straw stack, working busily, while her | and the new clothes, shoes and schoolunproductive sisters sit huddled to- books and the small luxuries for the gether with closed eyes in some pro- wife and children, will gladly say: tected corner of the barnyard. She is | "Yes, you are a noble example of the