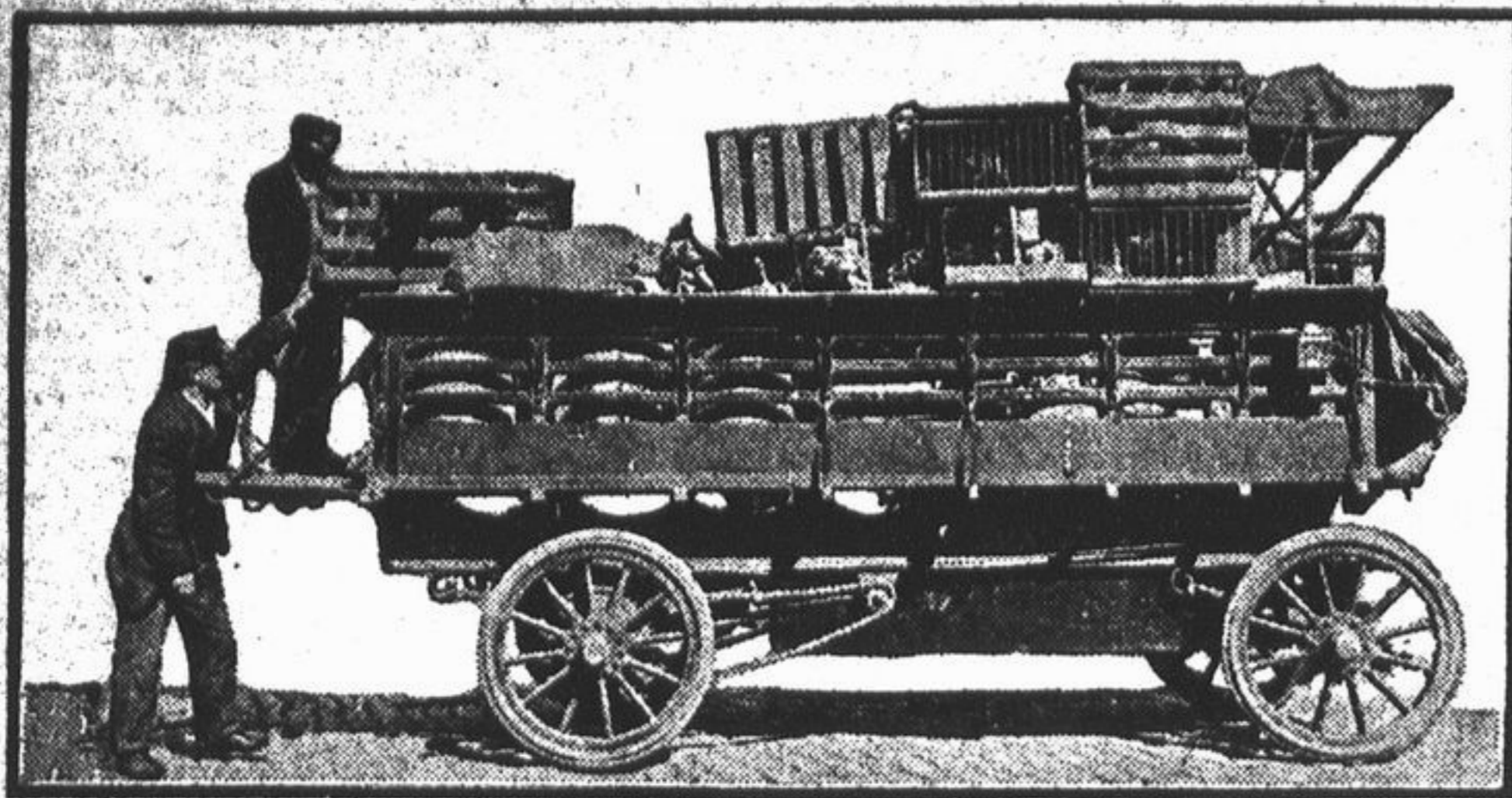


# TURKEY is the GREAT AMERICAN BIRD



DELIVERING TURKEYS BY AUTOMOBILE TRUCK



THIS FATAL AFFAIR



THE GREAT AMERICAN BIRD



HE turkey is truly an American bird. It existed on this continent with the Indians before Columbus landed. Only a few years ago among the caves of Arizona the mummified remains of a turkey were found. Practically every cave once occupied by the cliff dwellers of that region contained the bones or feathers of the turkey, but this specimen is intact. Its age is a matter of speculation among the scientists of the National Museum, where the specimen is on exhibition.

Another interesting fact in this same connection resulted from a scientific expedition which Dr. C. Hart Merriam made among the mountains of Arizona; he came across a living species of bird identical with the one found mummified and which is now known to the scientific world by his name.

Another recent discovery in connection with the turkey was a Maya hieroglyphic. This piece of parchment shows a grocer's account in which are mentioned, with other things, ten turkey hens and five turkey cocks. This is thought to be the first record of the turkey in this country and antedates the expedition of Cortes to Mexico in 1519.

But the turkey goes back farther among the Indians than even the probable date at which the specimen found in the cave existed. Among the Aztecs, for instance, there exist many legends handed down from time immemorial, which have for their subject the turkey.

The turkey plays a more important part in the life of the Indian than in his legends alone. Not only is it regarded as a choice article of food, but in many tribes it is held sacred. In the parts of the country where the turkey was worshipped—with that curious devotion to animals which characterizes different stages in the development from savagery to civilization—it was never eaten except when other food was unobtainable. And even then separate portions were divided among various tribes, so that the religious custom would not be violated.

Turkey feathers rank next in importance to those of the eagle with all tribes, while the Apaches, the Pamunkeys and Cheyennes chose the turkey's feathers for all ceremonial head-dresses and ornaments. The Pamunkey tribe also used turkey feathers for ornamental purposes on their clothing, as well as for their headdresses. To this day, when they don their native costumes, the turkey feather is preferred as ornament.

If Benjamin Franklin's words had been heeded the turkey would have been the national bird of the United States. The eagle is a first cousin to the species known of old in the eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, it has appeared upon the banners of many nations. It was a symbol of the Roman empire. It was known in China for ages, and today it appears upon the banners of Russia, Germany and several other nations.

The turkey, however, is indigenous to America. When the early European adventurers and settlers arrived they beheld great flocks of turkeys, and it soon became known that they were a favorite food among the Indians. After a while turkeys were proudly sent home as trophies of the chase. In this way the turkey became practically a world-favorite as a food.

When Cortes, in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him; and though game was abundant, the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl. This was the first time that the Spaniards had eaten turkey, and the experience proved a most satisfying one.

They also saw the great tame flocks of the birds. In fact, since prehistoric times the turkey



PICKING A GOOD ONE

has been domesticated and raised for market. Today, in Mexico, many of the quaint customs then in vogue are still kept alive. And so it is that the purchaser of today may select his choice of a fowl in the village street. Or, if he prefers, the vendor will bring it alive to his door for inspection, fresh from the farm.

North of the Rio Grande the turkey was equally well known and treasured. The celebrated expedition of Coronado, between 1527 and 1547, penetrated this unexplored region west of the Mississippi. His explorations were chiefly in what is today Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the home of the cliff-dwelling Indians of the Southwest. In all the Indian villages, according to those early explorers, turkeys were to be found, both wild and domesticated.

From America the turkey has spread to be a world favorite. But the fact that today the turkey is considered a delicacy in so many lands is due to human agencies, and not to the turkey itself. Slow of movement and deliberate both in beginning flight and in the choice of its alighting, the turkey unalloyed would never have become known outside its native habitat.

Cortes, in one of his famous letters written about 1518, mentions the turkey. He carried specimens of the bird to Spain in 1520, where they came into immediate popularity, and the breeding of turkeys soon became established. It was then that the turkey became known as "pavos," on account of his relationship to the peacock, which was then called "pavo real"—the fowl of kings.

It was a long time before the turkey reached France, as far as can be learned from history, for the first turkey eaten there was at the wedding of Charles IX and Elizabeth of Austria, June 21, 1570, or 50 years after Spain had first tasted the bird. The turkey supplied for the wedding came from "somewhere in the American wilderness."

Its introduction into England seems to have been in 1524. But, whenever it was, it soon came into popular favor and was given such local names as Black Norfolk and Large Cambridge. It is an interesting fact that these descendants of the parent stock were carried back again across the Atlantic ocean to New England, where, crossed with the original turkey already there, they began the breed that has spread from one end of the country to the other.

As in this country, the turkey has come to be looked upon elsewhere as a holiday feast attraction. In the early colonial days turkeys were still abundant in Massachusetts, the rest of New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida; while in the last named states the turkey is still found as a native wild fowl, although in greatly decreased numbers.

But a short distance from Richmond is a small island inhabited by a tribe of Indians, the Pamun-

keys. They are part of the Powhatans, and under an old colonial treaty they pay no taxes and have their own government. They must, however, send to the governor of Virginia each year a gift of game or fowl; and very often this gift takes the form of several large, plump turkeys. Many have been the explanations made as to how the bird now so popular at Thanksgiving came to be called the turkey, most of which, to the true scientist, are nothing but fanciful. One such is the explanation that it comes from the East Indian word "tuka," which, in Hebrew, takes the form "tukki," the peacock. As the Jews in South Europe were acquainted with this fowl, which is related, it is assumed that they naturally applied the word to the turkey wherever it was introduced into Spain, and that thereafter it was so called.

Such a roundabout way explanation, say those who know, is entirely unnecessary. The bird was called Turkey because it was supposed to come from Turkey, where it was known as an Egyptian hen. This, it is claimed, is merely in accordance with a habit very general in the sixteenth century. Whenever new and strange things were presented to an ignorant public, knowledge spread slowly, but supposition was deep, and hearsay was taken for truth. The markets of North Europe received this fowl as coming from South Europe, directly or indirectly from Turkey.

In France, however, the bird was called "dinde," or in the feminine "dinde," as though it were the fowl d'Inde—from India. The Mexican name for the bird is "huastote," which scientists claim, indicates the old Aztec knowledge of the turkey.

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the turkey is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible that there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West Indian islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Honduran, the ocellated varieties.

The Mexican turkey is found wild throughout the republic. It is short in shank, with feathers on its body of a metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white. This appears to be the species first taken to Spain and other European countries. It is thought that the white markings of the variety of domestic turkey known today as the Narragansett come from this species.

The Honduran turkey today is scattered all over most of Central America and is extremely wild. It has a freer flight than its cousins of the North. The head and neck of this bird are naked. The ground color of the plumage is a beautiful bronze green, banded with bold bronze, blue and red, with hands of brilliant black. This bird, however, cannot be bred successfully nor domesticated away from its native habitat, while even there it can hardly be successfully domesticated.

The bronze turkey, that variety which today holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it comes to beauty or size.

In the United States there are six standard varieties recognized and grown. They are the bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, white and black. The chief differences are in size and color of plumage. The bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the buff and slate medium, while the white and black are the smallest. Within late years, however, the white variety has reached such a point of popularity that it has increased in size, until with some dealers it occupies third place.

Whatever the turkey may have missed through falling to secure that place of honor suggested for it by Benjamin Franklin—as the national bird—it has nevertheless found a place in the regard of the American people which is held by no other fowl.

### GATHERED-UP FACTS

Under British rule alone there are more than 25,000,000 dwellers in the tropics.

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Vice-Consul Caspar L. Dreier of Singapore notes that cocoon planting is rapidly coming into prominence as a staple rather than a subsidiary industry throughout British North Borneo.

To Clean Ceiling. When the ceiling shows the gas jet has become darkened from heat or smoke, apply a layer of starch and wet with a piece of flannel. Let it dry and then brush off lightly with a brush. No mark will remain.

### Weak Kidneys Often the Result of Overwork

On several occasions I have been unable to work and suffered severely in the back, due to my kidneys. I called on a doctor of Ripon, Wis., but received no relief.

I tried Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which gave me instant relief. I was then able to resume work. Swamp-Root is the only relief I can get from kidney disease which I am subject to in the spring of the year. I am writing this testimonial through my own free will that sufferers of kidney and bladder diseases will know of the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root. I recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root whenever I can and always have a bottle of Swamp-Root in my home.

I purchased Swamp-Root of Mr. C. J. Burnside, Druggist, of 202 Main Street, Ripon, Wis.

Very truly yours,  
THOMAS J. LYNCH,  
525 Newbury Street, Ripon, Wis.

I have read the above statement that Thomas J. Lynch bought Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root at my store and made oath the above statement is true in substance and fact.

E. J. Burnside,  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1911.  
F. A. PRESTON.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

A man isn't necessarily polished just because you see his finish.  
When all others fail to please  
Try Denison's Coffee.

Eternal vigilance is only another name for a woman whose unmarried daughter is beginning to take on flesh.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

If a woman would have the neighbor respect her husband she must set an example.

If we had no troubles but real ones this wouldn't be such a troublesome old world.

Dyspepsia.  
"Pa, what is dyspepsia?"  
"It is the remorse of a guilty stomach, my son."—Puck.

Worse Yet.  
"Can't you think of any worse pest than the seven-year locusts?"  
"I should say so. Just think of a ten-year installment purchase!"

Unnatural.  
"Hello, Hill! How do you like caddy-ing for the Ladies' Golf club?"  
"Oh, it ain't such a bad job, only I can't get used to hearing 'em say 'Goodness gracious!' when they fozzie."

Circumstantial Evidence.  
The kiddie chanced to sit near a plate containing apple parings. After a long wait, during which no offer was made of hospitality, the child finally blurted out:  
"I smell apples."  
"Yes," said the lady of the house, "you smell those parings."  
"Parings nothing!" exclaimed the kiddie, "I smell whole apples!"

The Making of the Pup.  
Ted and James M.—, who live some distance from the city, have a young bull dog, which they insist need training. The dog is by nature ferocious, so the training is not difficult.

A short time ago a tramp was about to enter their front gate, when he spied the dog and changed his mind, not soon enough, however, to avert disaster.

"Be 'em, Kid, sic 'em!" cried the boys in delight.

Kid immediately began to play with the tramp's ankles in a way which gave cause for alarm.

"Take your dog off, or I'll kill him," yelled the victim, trying to carry out his threat.

The boy grinned. "Stand it if you can, mister. It's hard on you, but it'll be the making of the pup!" called Ted.—Indianapolis News.

CHANGE  
Quit Coffee and Get Well.

A woman's coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excruciating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum.

"I made the change from coffee to Postum and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coffee. My health now is wonderfully good.

"As soon as I made the shift to Postum I got better and now my troubles are gone. I am fleshy, my food assimilates, the pressure in the chest and palpitation are all gone, my bowels are regular, have no more stomach trouble and my headaches are gone. Remember I did not use medicine at all—just left off coffee and used Postum steadily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 50c and 75c tins.

Both kinds are so healthy, delicious and good about the same per day.

"There's a lesson" by Postum.

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substance for Children, Croup, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other dangerous substance. It is pure and always effective. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Croup, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Stomach Troubles, Diarrhoea. It regulates the Bowels and assimilates the Food, giving healthy and contented Children's Faces—the Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Hears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

## WARRIOR

Safe Nervine

Preparedness.

"What is your position on preparedness?"

"I am in favor of it," replied Senator Borah.

"Do you think it will operate to promote peace?"

"That's my view of it. Anyway, a candidate out our way who isn't in favor of preparedness may as well expect to have a terrible light on his hands."

REAL SKIN COMFORT

Follows Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

By bathing and anointing these fragrant supercreamy emollients impart to tender, sensitive or irritated, itching skins a feeling of intense skin comfort difficult for one to realize who has never used them for like purposes. Cultivate an acquaintance with them. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

## BLACK LEG

There is more or less graft in the construction of family trees.

A man soon gets used to the distrust he has of himself.

## WHY 'ANURIC'

IS AN INSURANCE AGAINST SUDDEN DEATH

Sufferers from Backache, Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, weak head, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery—"Anuric." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test.

## TURN TO EASTERN COLORADO

Expert Agriculturists Find Almost Unaccounted Acres of Most Fertile Land Awaiting Them.

Several million acres of undeveloped land, ready for the plow, await the farmer in Eastern Colorado. Climate finest on earth; good water; enough rainfall to produce feed crops that will support live stock for beef and pork production and dairying. Unlimited demand at high prices for everything that can be grown. Land prices \$5 to \$15 per acre.

## Use Whenever Quinine is Needed

Does Not Affect the Stomach

## One Admiring

"Do you find Admiring better than other pills with a laxative?"

## Method of Dressing

For Fevers, Croup, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, nose and regulate the bowels. It is a pleasant and safe remedy for all ailments. Write for full particulars at once. Dr. H. Allen, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island Lines, 715 La Salle Station, Chicago.—Adv.

## The average woman is willing to admit that any man is better who thinks she is perfect.

### POSTSCRIPTS

Japan will build at Tokyo an astronomical observatory the equal in size and completeness of anything in the United States or Europe.

An attachment has been invented to be snapped over skate runners to permit a person to walk over the ground without removing his skates.

Electric locomotives have been built for a German railroad having heavy grades that draw loads of 220 tons at a speed of 42 miles an hour.

For retail dealers there has been invented a machine that will take coal from a pile and pour it into bags for handling at the rate of 25 tons an hour.

Scarlet Fever and Mink.

Scarlet fever is practically unknown in the tropics and doctors say this is because so little fresh milk is drunk there. The streptococcus, which occurs in large quantities in most raw milk is always present in scarlet fever, and experts see in that a cause and effect.

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