

POULTRY

Poultry to Market Spring

Cockerels at Two Pounds

With the present price of feeds, farmers cannot afford to keep their cockerels until the fall season to sell them. After a cockerel reaches 1 1/2 to 2 pounds he is an efficient consumer of feed for meat production. The price of cockerels is always higher during the spring and summer months than in the fall when many farmers dispose of their surplus cockerels. The slump in price is due to two causes: (1) The large size of cockerels less desirable on the table, and (2) the cockerel must compete on the market with the surplus hens, with a consequent slump in price. Cockerels are kept until they are three or four weeks old, then they should be crated and fattened. The birds should be confined in a small coop or fattening battery and fed twice a day on the following ration: 70 pounds of corn meal, 10 pounds high grade shorts or middlings and 10 pounds of wheat bran. This should be mixed with sufficient skim milk or butter milk to make the consistency of a thick cream. The birds should be starved 12 hours before putting in the crate and then all they will clean up of the above ration in 10 minutes. The amount of feed fed can be gradually increased until two full feeds have been supplied. No water should be given during the feeding period. A gain of 25 to 40 per cent can be made in 12 to 14 days.

Will Bring Very Good Margin of Profit

One who has not had the pleasure to watch a little gosling pop out of the shell and see it grow to maturity would be surprised to know how short a time it is done. At first it is a little downy fellow, weighing not over four ounces; a round, fluffy little ball of wool. The wing feathers and breast feathers start to grow first. They will continue to have a downy appearance until they become two or three months old and then the feathers will begin to replace the down. During their growth they will generally average an additional pound for each month. From a commercial standpoint the goose will bring a very good margin of profit, for the cost of feeding them is very small where they can range upon vegetation. The demand for geese for the holidays is much greater than the supply, and the prices at which this product sells at this period should be a good inducement to those who have the facilities to raise more geese.

Green Feed Is Valuable for Its Mineral Matter

Green feed is valuable, not only for its palatability, which makes it palatable to poultry, but also because it contains mineral matter, including nutrients, necessary to sustain life, promote growth, and assure production. Foremost among these nutrients are the vitamins, the absence of which from any ration, whether for humans, animals or birds, will ultimately prove fatal. Therefore it behooves every poultry keeper, whether backyarder, specialist, or farmer, to make provision for an ample supply of green feed in some form, and in view of the shortness of the growing season, and the late start experienced this year, no time should be lost.

Poultry Notes

Ducks should be fed wet mash, especially in winter.

Wheat, oats and barley are the best of small grains for poultry.

If your hens do not produce more than a dozen eggs each a year they are not making a profit.

The early chick is stronger, more able to overcome obstacles than his late-hatched brother. Bugs, worms and green feed supplement his diet.

Cleanliness is essential in raising chickens. See that all houses and coops are thoroughly disinfected before the chicks are placed in them.

Young ducks seldom thrive on whole grains of any kind, and leg weakness, the most fatal of successful duck raisers, is sure to result from improperly prepared rations.

Water is not considered very important in cold climates, but in the summer layers. They will lay very large, white shelled eggs.

It is of extreme importance that poultry have access to plenty of fresh air, as well as oyster shell and grit.

Poultry must have freedom as much as possible and free range in summer months are to do well. They will lay on the same rations as chickens.

ROUGH WEAVES FOR FALL; PRETTY SCHOOL DRESSES

DURING September when every day holds the possibility of a quick change of temperature, there is need of light-weight garments in a knitted weave, such as the one shown here. Jerseys and tricelines for the fall wear retain the charm of summer colors and trappings but afford a degree of comfort that is appreciated when there is a breath of coolness in the air or on evenings when the temperature goes down with the sun. The frock shown is of corn-colored jersey with a stencil design in green and amber. The skirt is ornamented with a checkerboard design at the hem and is caught at the waist with

trials favored are in subdued colors in silks and wools of soft weaves and in distinct patterns, and where other material is used as trimming, it is in the same or a harmonizing tone. Sleeves are longer than those of summer styles, and many of the new styles feature the elbow-length kimono sleeve, ornamented with simple designs in embroidery, or narrow cuffs that repeat the decoration on the skirt or blouse. The dress pictured here is of figured silk in a pleasing tone of brown. The girdle, piping and ornamentation of the sleeves and skirt are of plain silk in a darker tone of brown. Two rows of piping are employed to edge the



FROCK OF CORN-COLORED JERSEY

a wide belt of the same material, which ties at the side. The ornamentation of the blouse is repeated in the elbow-length sleeves and both the sleeves and collar are prettily finished with a narrow binding of green silk. With the advent of fall fashions there is no doubt of the continued popularity of all sorts of rough weaves. These are already being shown in one and two-piece suits, sports coats and capes, skating coats and various types of sweaters. A new development of

collar and crossing at the shoulder continue around the top of the sleeve. Small checks are the usual pattern in flannels, which are used for frocks and in the trimming of dresses of dark, plain goods. Wash dresses for fall of checked gingham are combined with plain colors, and linens, in basket weaves, are trimmed with embroidery in self color, or with the same material in some contrasting color. School coats are developed in large plaids, a favorite combination being



FIGURED SILK IN PLEASING TONE OF BROWN

the style is shown in tam with scarf to match. These sets are made in brilliant gypsy stripes and are ideal for sports wear. Embroideries of tinsel and brushed wool, beading and colored silks add to the attraction of many of the suits. Sleeves are longer and collars are generally of the eon, sailor or convertible varieties. Extreme simplicity of line and trimming marks the styles advanced by those designers who are preparing special showings of coats and dresses for school wear. The mate-

black and white. Styles follow the lines of the coats for the more mature and have the same trimming of embroidery or fur, adapted for junior wearers. Both skirts and coats are longer than those of the past season.

Julia Bottomley

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) Copyright, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 26 BARNABAS, THE GREAT HEARTED

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:36-37; 11:19-30. GOLDEN TEXT—"He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith."—Acts 11:24. DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalm 96: 1-10. PRIMARY TOPIC—Barnabas and Paul Tell about Jesus. JUNIOR TOPIC—How Barnabas Helped the Church. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Barnabas Showed a Generous Spirit. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Character Illustrated by Barnabas.

I. Barnabas, the Man (Acts 4:36). His original name was Joseph. When he became a Christian, he was renamed Barnabas signifying the change from the old life to the new. This was a common custom, for example, Simon to Peter and Saul to Paul. The name means "Son of Prophecy" or "exhortation and consolation." This shows not only the nature and spirit of Barnabas but that he possessed the gift of hortatory preaching. The exercise of this gift made him a son of consolation.

II. Barnabas, the Philanthropist (Acts 4:37). So fully had the divine love permeated the very being of Barnabas that seeing the need of his fellow-believers, he sold his property and brought the money and laid it at the apostles' feet. His generosity expressed itself in deeds, not in pious words and promises. He counted nothing his own while his brethren were in need. He was in no sense obliged to do this as there was no such thing in the early church as a binding law of a community of goods. Private ownership of property was recognized, Acts 5:4.

III. Barnabas, the Christian Statesman (Acts 11:19-30). The violent persecutions of the church scattered the disciples. As they went they preached the Gospel, and churches were established. The most conspicuous of these was at Antioch, the capital of Syria, because it became the most important center in the spread of Christianity. Everything went well as long as the Gospel message was preached to the Jews only. The idea held among the disciples at that time was that the Gentiles were excluded. But at Antioch certain of these disciples deliberately preached Christ among the Greeks. The seal of the Lord was upon this ministry and great multitudes believed and turned to the Lord. The news of this revolutionary preaching reached the ears of the church at Jerusalem and caused not a little excitement and discussion. The church decided to send a committee to Antioch to look into the matter.

1. Barnabas Sent to Antioch (vv. 22-24). Fortunately in this case they sent the proper man. Barnabas was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith. Therefore, he had spiritual discernment and broad sympathy. Good men are quick to see good. When he came to Antioch he saw the grace of God and was glad. If we have grace in ourselves, we will be able to see grace in others. He exhorted and urged them forward, in their work. Men like Barnabas are much needed today in our churches—men of vision and Christian courtesy and sympathy.

2. Barnabas Goes After Saul (vv. 25-26). The work so prospered that help was needed, so Barnabas went after Saul. These men had been together before. After Saul's conversion, he came to Jerusalem and tried to join himself to the disciples but they were afraid of him. Barnabas befriended him (Acts 9:26-27). He saw that Saul was really a converted man. Being a good man he could see there was good in Saul. Barnabas thus introduced Saul to his great work as apostle to the Gentiles.

3. Disciples Called Christians (v. 26). After a year of teaching by Paul and Barnabas, the name Christian was given to the disciples. The name was associated with the teaching. Paul taught the vital oneness of the believer with Christ so it was natural that the disciples should be called Christians.

4. Barnabas and Saul go to Jerusalem With Alms (vv. 26-30). Because of the oneness of Christians with Christ and with one another, the distress of the brethren at Jerusalem must be relieved by the gifts of the believers at Antioch. These gifts had a powerful effect in removing the suspicions of the brethren at Jerusalem.

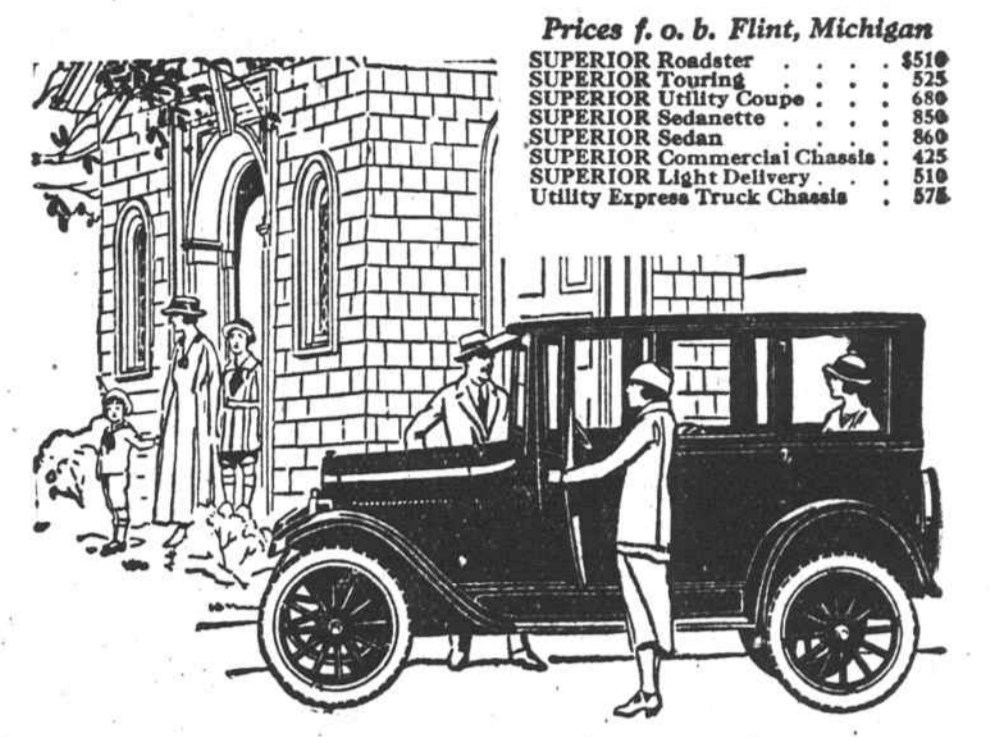
God's Eternal Universe. This is but the nursery ground, from where we are to be transplanted into the great forest of God's eternal universe.—F. W. Robertson.

Among Men. They are the weakest-minded and the hardest-hearted men that most love change.—Ruskin.

A Bad Paymaster. The devil knoweth his own and is a particularly bad paymaster.—F. M. Crawford.

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Orchid Species in United States.

The name "orchid" usually carries to our minds the impression of those superbly beautiful exotic forms found only in our greenhouses, says Nature Magazine. There are, in the north-eastern United States alone, no less than sixty distinct native or wild species.

Full of Wisdom.

Their boat was drifting idly, the sun shone above, and the sea was serene; while she was sitting snugly. Then he proposed. From the opposite end of the craft she gazed at him calmly. Then she said: "As a matter of common sense, realizing that we are in this boat, on water more than fifty feet deep, and that if you were to act as you should act if I accepted you we would be capsized, I will decline your proposal at the moment—but, George, row as fast as you can to the shore and ask me again!"

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

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The Difference.

X—A man likes to go for a sail.
Y—Well, doesn't a woman?
X—She'd rather go to one.

A Small Matter.

"Might give you a little item," whispered the press agent confidentially. "My star has had \$100,000 worth of diamonds stolen from her." "How is it she hasn't put up a holler?" demanded the New York reporter. "She hasn't missed them."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Baby's Stomach Was Puffed Up Tight With Gas

"I was fearful we were going to lose our little boy. He couldn't eat anything and his little stomach was all puffed up with gas and felt tight and hard. A neighbor told me about Teethina and I stopped everything else and gave him that and now he has 16 teeth and is the jolliest little fellow in the world," writes Mrs. C. E. Grimes, Colquitt, Ga. Here is another striking instance where much suffering and anxiety could have been avoided had Mrs. Grimes known of Teethina and had given it at the first sign of trouble. Teethina is sold by leading druggists or send 30c to the Moffett Laboratories, Columbus, Ga., and receive a full size package and a free copy of Moffett's Illustrated Baby Book.—(Advertisement.)



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