

# Poultry for Profit

## VALUE OF SHADE FOR POULTRY.

In many parts of the country means for affording relief from excessive heat must be improvised as they are not naturally available. Where the poultry keeper lives upon a place having woods or abundant hedgerows his work is very greatly simplified. For instance, under these conditions, if he, with the advent of warm weather, will remove his fowls to the shelter of the trees or hedges he will find that they will grow faster. We know from our own experience how welcome, upon a hot summer's day, is the shade, and what is true of ourselves is equally true of our fowls. If they are placed out in the open and exposed all day to an excess of sunshine, they have the same feeling of discomfort that we experience under like conditions. Consequently the effect is seen in retardation of the development of the body, and sometimes in loss by death. Moreover, under these circumstances there is a lessened activity on the part of the fowls. We have only to watch them in the open fields to see that they cower, during the greater part of the day, under such small shade as is available, whereas those having the shelter of trees or hedges are active and happy. They seem more or less constantly engaged in seeking natural food, and in short are living under conditions which must tend to their development and to the profit of their owner. My advice, therefore, is that wherever possible the benefit of the shelter which nature has provided be given. Under these circumstances there should have taken place, even earlier than this, a removal of the coops or brooders, or of the colony houses in which the growing stock is accommodated, to places which will give them abundant shade or at least protect them against excessive sunshine.—Cor. Michigan Farmer.

## SUMMER CHICKS.

With the exception of early spring hatched pullets it is probable that there is as much clear money in chicks hatched in July and August as in those hatched at any time in the year. The pullets make the best of summer layers, the cockerels are ready for market at a time when prices are at their highest and there is no easier or cheaper season for hatching young chicks than those two months, says a correspondent in National Farmer and Stockman.

Perhaps I should have said "raising" instead of "hatching." During those two months, it is true, the breeding stock if yarded is likely to give eggs with low fertility and vitality, but once the chicks are started most conditions favor them if they have plenty of shade. If raised in brooders they need little heat and can be on the ground about all the time, which is the only place chicks ought to be at this season. If raised with hens they can be given to them in large flocks. The range furnishes more feed than at any other season and animal feed is abundant. The flocks can and should be moved to corn fields, meadows (if shady), pastures or open wood lots and the chicks will grow to chickens on less feed and care than at any other time.

## VERMIN.

If the people took the precaution to rid their fowls of vermin during the winter and early spring months, the percentage of loss in young chicks would be considerably less. Lice kills more young chicks every year than most anything else, and yet many people who keep poultry employ no means whatever to exterminate them. This is almost as foolish as locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The older fowls, being stronger, do not suffer as much from lice as young chicks, though they, too, are often killed by vermin. A few lice on the sitting hen means a multitude on the chicks.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## TURKEY LOGIC.

Discussing the necessary care and methods to insure success in raising turkeys Profitable Poultry says: "Because they can find a living for themselves the owner should not consider that they need no other feed beyond what the fields afford them. Growing turkeys should not be allowed to go a single day without grain feed of some kind. They should be given every evening a liberal feed of grain, of which corn should be the smaller part. This evening feed of grain keeps the young turkeys growing rapidly instead of making slow progress during the hot weather. It also gets them in the habit of coming to the house every night, and they sleep at home instead of on the most convenient fence, as they often do when not fed daily during the summer."

Avoid exciting the geese; let them alone. Do not chase them around; stop dogs from annoying them. Such things have their sad influence on the fertility of the eggs. Young geese are poor breeders. For that reason, if in doubt as to two lots of different ages, always let the oldest have the run of the breeder's yard. Geese are very long-lived and have been good producers even at the age of one hundred years. If you have a good goose that does well, keep her, no matter if she is older than you are.

She would be a total failure as a roaster, anyway.

## SKIMMED MILK FOOD.

Skimmed milk is a splendid animal food for growing and laying hens. It contains all the essential elements of the egg, and has the advantage of being diluted with water to furnish drink as well. It is good fed in a natural state or mixed with other feeds. Clover and alfalfa are good egg-producing feeds. They contain protein for the egg and lime for the shell, and they may be fed winter or summer, green or dry. It is best to grind them to a meal for dry feed.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## DON'T CHANGE OFTEN.

There is nothing to be gained by a constant changing of breeds. Success comes quicker and surer by suiting your own individual taste in regard to shape and color in selecting a breed. The main reason for this is that one will be more interested in the work and will give it deeper study and closer attention. The secret of the entire matter is to breed the highest quality of stock.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## DUCKS PROFITABLE.

Within the last few years ducks have become one of the most profitable varieties of poultry. This is especially the case near the large cities and great summer resorts. It used to be thought that only farmers with plenty of water on their places could raise ducks. Now water in any considerable quantity is not found to be necessary.—Farmers' Home Journal.

## NOTES.

If you have no natural shade for the fowls, provide some in a convenient place.

Look after the trap nests promptly these hot days or large hens will suffer.

Do not neglect growing chicks this month because they have some size on them. Keep them busy.

The hot mid-summer days usher in a trying period in poultry life. If the lice and mites were not thoroughly eradicated earlier in the season, they will get in their best work during the heated term, unless a merciless war is waged upon them.

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## A Pajama One.

"The late Col. A. K. McClure was a brilliant raconteur," said a veteran Clover Club man. "I'll never forget his pajama story."

"Col. McClure told this story at a Clover Club dinner in the old Bellevue of Philadelphia. It was a story about the Spanish War."

"There was a regiment, it seems, recruited from Conshohocken, Cinnaminson, Wawa and Manunka Chunk and the ladies of those Pennsylvania towns got together after the regiment's departure and made a lot of pajamas for the soldiers. Pajamas were a new thing in those days; smart, exclusive, and so forth; the ordinary man wore a nightshirt."

"Well, these pajamas, in a half-dozen big packing cases went duly Cubawards, but no word of their arrival ever came back. The ladies waited about a month. Then they wired to the colonel, a genial, wholesome Conshohockener:

"Anxious to know if you got the pajamas last month."

"The colonel had never heard of pajamas." He wired back:

"Story is a lie out of whole cloth, probably fabricated by enemies to ruin me politically. Admit am not total abstainer, but never had pajamas last month or any other time."

## Nearly an Accident.

Forty-six years of uninterrupted service at the throttle of a locomotive, during which time he was never in an accident nor suspended for deviation from railroad rules, is the enviable record of Charles E. Chew, a veteran Baltimore & Ohio locomotive driver, who, having served the full quota of years requisite for voluntary retirement from active service under the road's pension plan, has just quit the engine cab. Mr. Chew was born on Dec. 12, 1848, and began his railroad career on the Baltimore & Ohio as a messenger at Frederick, Md., on March 4, 1863. He later secured a position as fireman and was promoted to engineer on April 1, 1889. Mr. Chew's first work on the Baltimore & Ohio was in the days when the railroads were using the "grasshopper" and other early types of engines, the monsters of the present day never having been dreamed of, and the fact that in all these years this veteran of the throttle and reverse lever has kept his record as spotless as a schoolgirl's diploma is considered remarkable by railroad officials.—Baltimore Sun.

Fifty minutes twenty-two seconds is the world's running record for ten miles.

There are thirty-nine letters in the Russian alphabet.

# THERE IS GLORY ENOUGH FOR US ALL.



—Cartoon by W. A. Rogers, in the New York Herald.

## A BIG POLAR CONTROVERSY IS ON

Opening Shot Fired in War Over Discovery of the North Pole—National Geographic Society Demands Proof From Both Men—Votes to Postpone Its Medal Until a Commission of Experts Has Passed on the Reports Made by Commander Peary and Dr. Cook.

Washington, D. C.—Explorers and Arctic experts the world over now almost unanimously hail Dr. Cook and Commander Peary as dual discoverers of the North Pole. All agree that the credit for reaching the top of the earth belongs to America. Even the German critics, who at first doubted Cook's story, agree that Peary has succeeded.

Letters from Commander Robert E. Peary are in the possession of his friends, which, when made public, are likely to arouse a storm in the scientific world.

In one of these letters Peary is said to have made an attack upon Dr. Frederick A. Cook. In it Peary charges that Cook took undue advantage of his own preparations to reach the pole, and cites as an example Cook's taking for expedition purposes the dogs which had been bred and trained for Peary.

It is also said that Peary gives facts and figures to show that certain reports made by Cook could not be substantiated. One of these letters, the publication of which will prove the opening gun in a scientific battle, is said to be in the possession of Mrs. Peary in the Peary bungalow at Egeia Island. Caution will be the watchword of the National Geographic Society, according to the decision of the Board of Managers, which met to consider the subject of the discovery of the North Pole.

The society will await the detailed reports of both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook. They will not accept the word of any one regarding the details of the trip to the pole until it has been subjected to the scrutiny of a qualified geographical commission of recognized standing.

This action is not taken for the purpose of throwing any doubt on the veracity of either explorer. It is unlikely that the action taken would have been brought about by the simple announcement from Peary that he had discovered the pole. It would not have been occasioned by the announcement of the discovery by Dr. Cook had his journey been made in an official capacity.

It is the fact that there has developed rival claimants for the pole almost coincidentally that has necessitated the society's assuming this position. It is feared in Washington that the known rivalry between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary will develop a contention—certainly a long one, and perhaps an acrimonious one. Commander Robert E. Peary's claim that he was the first to reach the North Pole was the opening shot in what probably will be the greatest scientific controversy that ever absorbed the attention of the civilized world.

It struck home. It reached Dr. Frederick A. Cook in Copenhagen, and this was his answering volley. "Commander Peary, of course, can say what he wishes. I am not accustomed to indulge in controversies. All I have to say about Commander Peary is that, if he says he reached the North Pole, I believe he reached the North Pole."

## Says Conditions Were Favorable to Both Explorers.

Berlin.—Dr. Hellman, Director of the Meteorological Institute of Berlin, had this to say on the polar achievements made known in the last week: "Several fortunate circumstances, but especially the favorable condition of the polar ice, having been encountered at the same time has made possible the discovery of the North Pole by two daring and tried polar explorers, each operating during the same year, but quite independently of each other."

A special cable says the Standard's Copenhagen correspondent quotes Cook as saying:

"Having a suspicion that Peary had succeeded, I was more than eager to reach civilization in order to publish my results, which I hope Peary will testify to."

Evidently with foresight of the coming conflict for the honors of discovery, the National Geographic Society in Washington, while telegraphing "Heartiest congratulations" to Peary in answer to a message announcing his achievement, issued the following guarded statement:

"The board of managers of the National Geographic Society decided to take no action with regard to honors to Arctic explorers until after detailed observations and records are submitted to, and passed upon by, competent authorities."

This statement from the heads of an organization of which Peary and Cook are both members showed plainly that the society, while not officially corroborating Peary's claim, declined to accept the decision of Danish scientists that Cook's records proved he reached the pole.

Dr. Cook, according to his present plans, will arrive in New York September 29 or 31, on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., which means that the two rivals for the first honor of the greatest feat of exploration in 400 years may reach their home city within a few days of one another—perhaps within a few hours.

The following message from Peary, received by Mr. Bridgman, gave added assurance that he will claim priority over Cook in reaching the pole:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Herbert L. Bridgman, New York.—Kindly Rush following: "Wire all the principal home and foreign geographical societies of all nations, including Japan and Brazil, that the North Pole was reached April 6 by Peary's Arctic Club expedition, under Commander Peary. PEARY."

Mr. Bridgman dispatched messages to the Royal Geographical Societies of London, Rome and Brussels.

New York City.—The people in and around New York who lay claim to some knowledge of polar exploration, astronomy, navigation, ocean currents, geography in general, and any of the allied sciences that have suddenly been brought into the fore by the strangest coincidence in the history of man's endeavor to lay bare the secret corners of the earth, hastened to send to a central depot of reception all sort of telegrams of congratulation for future delivery to Commander Robert E. Peary when he shall have left the deck of the Roosevelt somewhere up in the north and returned by rail to New York. In the flood of felicitation that poured down upon the head of Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, and one of the sponsors of Peary's many dashes for the pole, there was evident the first minor note of controversy which is bound to follow the arrival of the commander of the Roosevelt and the coming to these shores of the much-feted Dr. Cook, of Brooklyn.

## Prof. Shearer, of Cornell, Caustic About Cook's and Peary's Feats.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Louis C. Bement, of this city, who was a member of the Peary relief expedition of 1901 and is a friend of both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook, believes that both men have discovered the North Pole. "Cornell scientific men are disposed to accept the statements of both men, but doubt if their discoveries will aid science at all. Professor J. S. Shearer declares that such trips are of value to what might be called 'vaudeville science' only."

# WOMAN

## THE ART OF ENTERTAINING.

A hostess carefully considers the comfort of her guests. Where money is no object this is comparatively easy, but even when one is in moderate circumstances many touches can be given a guest room that cost little but add much to your reputation for thoughtfulness.

Every guest room should be provided with writing facilities. If one cannot afford a handsome desk for each room, at least have a flat table. A common wooden table, given several coats of white paint and one of enamel, is decorative, and answers every purpose.

On this should go a rack for paper and envelopes, a box for pens and stamps, and a tray, to hold penholder, pencil, knife, and paper cutter. The top of the table should be covered with a large blotter, and several smaller blotters can be tucked in the case with paper. A small calendar is a convenience.

This equipment need not be expensive. Good-looking desk sets can be made from boxes covered with cretonnes, or even with wall paper to match the room.

If you can afford it, have paper marked with your address. If your home is in the country this paper should contain your telegraph and telephone address as well. Otherwise have a stock of inexpensive paper that is in good taste. Nice qualities can be bought by the pound, and often prove a boon to the improvident guest who has forgotten her portfolio. See that the supply of writing materials does not run low. Only the wealthy can have stamp books, but every one can have pens, pencils, and blotters.

One hostess has a dainty silk kimono and pair of bedroom mules in the closet of every guest room. Though most women carry such belongings, the woman who forgets them will call her hostess blessed.

It is not pleasant to think of using another's soap, so be sure to supply your guest room or her bathroom with tiny individual cakes. These are now left in the wrappers. Good makes are put out in small sizes, to do for a few days' visit.

Guests are supposed to bring their personal toilet belongings, but where is the woman who does not occasionally pack in a hurry? One clever hostess provides for them by keeping on hand a stock of toothbrushes—in their wrappers—and has half a dozen fine night gowns, which are used for no other purpose than to help out the girl who comes unexpectedly or has "forgotten."

They are kept done up in blue tissue paper on an upper shelf of the guests' bathroom. The information is laughingly given where to find them, so all embarrassment is avoided.

Another useful accessory is a box of orange wood sticks. Short ones can be bought for 25 cents a box, and often prove an acceptable equipment for bathroom or washstand. They are desirable in a down-stairs lavatory.

A small nail brush is also useful. This need not be provided for each guest, but should be scrubbed out with ammonia so the bristles are clean and shining when the visitor appears.

Have hanging on the door of each closet a laundry bag, and unless there is plenty of shelf room a shoe bag should be added to the door or wall.

Books and magazines should not be forgotten. Often one's breakfast and retiring hour is not that to which the guest has been accustomed, and her wakeful hours can be spent in reading. Have these books attractive both inside and out. There should be an assortment to suit varied tastes—novels, essays, short stories, and collections of good poetry.

If one is a country hostess and is thoughtful there will be a supply of extra wraps, capes, knit shawls and outing hats. These save many steps to guests whose "things" are upstairs or who perhaps are unprovided for keeping warm in an outdoor life.

Should bathing be part of the daily amusement, it is well to have several extra bathing suits in different sizes.

One hostess, who says she has been done out of many a walk because rubbers have been forgotten, now keeps a supply in assorted sizes.—New York Times.

## TO BE STATUESQUE.

The smart figure, as has been said so many times before, must be statuesque. To occupy the least possible space in one's gown is the true ideal. But to accomplish this end, the material and the color must be chosen with care. Velvet always gives an effect of heaviness—therefore should only be chosen by women of slender figure. Satin, because of its brilliancy, should be used with care. Dull materials, rather weighty, so that they cling to the figure, such as chiffon broadcloth, will look well with flat garnitures. White or black gives the most slender lines. If one wishes to use heavy laces as trimming, they must be carefully tucked down, so that no wrinkles or fullness can be seen. The long, tight sleeve is very becoming if one chances to have arms of a beautiful shape. The tunic style is good when made of crepe de chine, if the border

der of the tunic be finished with silk fringe. The weight of fringe gives very graceful folds to gowns of a soft material. In a word, and it can not be repeated too often, anything that gives the effect of thickness must be shunned, and all that lengthens and makes slender must be eagerly sought for.

One should take care to give a certain fullness to the bottom of the skirt, either by inserting pieces in the seams or, better still, by allowing for it in the cut.

Avoid the extremes. This is one of the true notes of elegance for the winter, whether a woman is ordering costumes for forenoon, afternoon or evening. Smart women are drawing the line very rigidly against extremes, and the best houses to which they give their patronage are equally opposed to everything leading in that direction. That some women of equal prominence do break through this unwritten law proves nothing more than that their taste is at fault. One always meets that falling, whatever the styles happen to be. It springs from a desire to reach out for further showiness, individually. New Haven Register.

## PEERESS PROMOTERS.

Five peeresses recently have formed themselves into a circle and have hinted that any rich colonial, American or English man or woman who desires to take up a definite position in London Society may do so by putting down the needful in the shape of a check which will be divided among the five. One of these ladies is a first favorite with the King, who is her godfather. Her husband used to be regarded as one of the wealthiest men in society, but in some mysterious way his money has disappeared and they have had to give up their town house and live in quite a small way. She is beautiful, ambitious, accomplished and has two budding daughters who ought to be put upon the matrimonial market in the proper way. Another of these ladies is the wife of an Irish peer who, though very clever and "a coming man," has no money. His wife is a beauty, but he cannot allow her the money she ought to have to dress on. If she hopes to hold her place in society and attain for her lord the political position of which he is worthy she must be gowned perfectly and she must also entertain. A third member of the quietest is the wife of the Hampshire magnate who accepted \$5,000 from a well-known newspaper proprietor for permission to allow a reporter to reside in his house during the visit of a renowned sovereign who must be nameless.

Those who know these ladies are watching with the greatest interest for the coming of the new millionaires who, if they are bachelors, may expect the time of their lives. That the fees will be heavy for introductions goes without saying. Some fix the price at \$5,000, others say it more likely will run to \$25,000.—London Correspondent of the New York Press.

## NABS HER THIRD BURGLAR.

Her third burglar in two months was captured by Rose Meyer, housekeeper in the household of Mrs. Fannie Michael, of New York city, and after the accused man had been held in \$2000 bail his fair captor received from Magistrate Cornell the complimentary comment, "You ought to be wearing a police lieutenant's badge."

Rose, who weighs in the neighborhood of 175 pounds, was called to the door today by a man who gave his name as Joseph Sell and who rented a furnished room. A little later she saw Sell coming out of an upstairs room with a big bag in his hand. She grabbed him and in a minute he was flat on his back with one of Rose's knees planted on his chest.

When the police arrived Sell was puffing away at a cigarette which Rose had given him permission to make and smoke while waiting for the patrol to come. Rose still had her knee on her prisoner's chest and in her right hand was poised a trusty hatpin.—Philadelphia Record.

## FASHION NOTES.

Some of the newly imported hats are veritable masses of flowers.

Black suede slippers with red heels are shown in some of the shops.

The ridicule of cartoonists has driven out the extreme peach-basket hat.

Gray, tan, khaki, and even darker shades, are more worn than the white lenses.

Belt buckles, necklaces, hatpins and stickpins are ablaze with amethysts.

The one-time princess dress is supplanting the separate waist and skirt.

White buckskin shoes with wide buckles of burnished gold are very smart.

A fancy of the hour is the coat made of net to wear over the princess gown.

New silk parasols have handles to match, made of enameled or lacquered wood.

Stockings match every variety of shoes and the more fashionable dress shades.

Soft, cool blouses of China or Japanese silk are very popular.

Linen are either very fine and thin or else very heavy, almost like Russian crash.