

Keep a Bottle Handy
Pain whether it comes from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, backache or sprain is usually most acute at night. If you have a bottle of Yager's Liniment handy and use it you get quick relief. Price 35c.

The large bottle contains twice as much as the usual 50c bottle of liniment and lasts the average family for months. At all dealers.

YAGER'S LINIMENT
RELIEVES PAIN

GILBERT BROS. & CO., Baltimore, Md.

General Pershing's Boys Need
Something to Fight Cooties with.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Keeps the skin of "cooties," rash, itches, and skin ailments. Supply your boys in the service with this wonderfully purifying soap—keeps and soles.

Contains 33 1/2% pure Sulphur.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black & Brown, 5c.

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

All drug stores. Soap 25c, Ointment 50c. Talcum 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 2, Boston."

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste.

MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP

Economy in Every Cake

Keep the Razor Sharp

Every man knows how hard it is to keep a razor sharp—and how a dull razor pulls. It leaves the skin tender and makes it smart, and chaps easy. My home will keep your razor just like the barber's. You will always get a clean, quick shave and your face will be smooth and feel fine. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. 35 cents by mail (stamps or coin O. K.). Send for one today.

E. B. Marshall, Dept. 28, Milwaukee, Wis.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Illustrations. Postoffice.

The Idea.
"How are the charges from war balloons fired?"
"I suppose from the parachutes."

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases.

This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

His Advantage.
"What on earth can a host do with a man who uses such chummy talk?"
"He can use him to break the ice."

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured
by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. CATARRH is a local disease, greatly increased by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrah. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Druggists: W. C. Testimony, Toledo, O. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Unkind.
Ella—My face is my fortune.
Stella—Somebody shortchanged you.
—Chicago Daily News.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher** In Use for Over 30 Years. **Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria**

Matching the Thought.
"On what lines do trains of thought run?"
"I suppose, largely on headlines."

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally. Adv.

Good Hearted.
"He is very generous; he is always giving away cigars." "Yes; he seems to have a tobacco heart."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house." Adv.

Pennsylvania workers last year lost \$16,500,000 through illness.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents per bottle of Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago



How Turkey Redeems Himself as Food

None Should Blame Thank-giving Bird for Mental Incapacity for All of His Efforts Go Toward the Development of Flavor

ENOR DON TURKEY played a brilliant part in history even before the Spaniards discovered him, along with Mexico, in 1518. Long before that he had been worshipped by Aztecs. Later, when his religious vogue was past, he was given honorable mention as a bird of honor at the marriage banquet of a king. So superior a viand was he considered when first introduced to Europe that in a "constitution" set forth by Cramer in 1541 turkey is named as one of the greater foods, of which an ecclesiastic was to "have but one in a dish." But he quickly multiplied to such an extent that no later than 1555 two turkeys and four turkey chicks were served at a feast of the sergeants at arms in London.

Turkeys at that period were mentioned in connection with cranes and swans as important and rich items of a banquet. A little later, in 1573, turkeys were used on the tables of English husbands for the Christmas feast. In the meantime they were more than plentiful in their home land, where turkeys continued to sell for about six cents apiece as late as the nineteenth century. For six cents in those good old days a turkey weighing about twelve pounds could be bought by a good shopper. If the family needed a turkey weighing twenty-five or thirty pounds it was necessary to pay as much as a quarter. But it must be remembered that six cents in those days counted a good deal more than it does in this.

The turkey that the Aztecs worshipped was probably either the Mexican wild turkey, which is known by the white touches on its tail covers and quills, or, more appropriately, the ocellated turkey of Honduras and other parts of South America, whose brilliant plumage, spotted almost as gloriously with vivid colors as a peacock, somehow allies it particularly with that vivid early people. The turkey which strolled out of the forests of New England and furnished so marvellous a banquet for our Puritan forefathers was a handsome bird than that of Mexico, in the opinion of some lovers of beauty, but not so brilliant a one as the Honduras turkey.

The American wild turkey, which really belongs to Thanksgiving, was the North American wild turkey found throughout the eastern United States and Canada. Scientifically it is known as the *Meleagris Americana*. Its plumage is black, shaded with bronze. In the rays of the sun the bird gleams in a beautiful harmony of black, copper, gold and bronze. And the turkey likes the rays of the sun. He hates damp weather, not alone because it is bad for his health, but because it obscures his beauty.

It is generally believed at present that all the turkeys of the world have descended from the three forms known as the North American bird, which has just been described; the Mexican bird and the ocellated bird.

The turkey which was first introduced into Europe may have been carried there by the Spaniards from Mexico or the Jesuits may have taken it back across the waters from one of their scattered stations in the great woods of Canada. In any event, one of its representatives figured at the marriage banquet of Charles IX and was regarded as of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the reports of that festivity.

The Mexican turkey is the wild bird of Mexico, which also came over the line into the southern part of the United States. *Meleagris Gallopavia* is the name that is generally employed to describe this turkey. It is somewhat shorter in the shank than the northern species. Its body color is a metallic black, shaded with bronze. This is thought to be the species that the early navigators first bore back to Spain and England. The white tips of its plumage also have suggested that it is to this bird rather than to the wild turkey of North America that most of the domestic fowls owe their origin.

The ocellated turkey, *Meleagris Ocellata*, which is smaller than the others, has a bare head and neck. Its body plumage is bronze and green, banded with gold and bronze and varied with spots or eyes of brilliant colors—blue, red and brilliant black.

Why the turkey is called the turkey when its origin is admittedly purely accidental is a subject that has puzzled many persons. There are several reasons given by those who have delved deeply into this problem, and one is privileged to take his choice. In the first place, it is stated that the turkey was originally supposed to have come from Asia. Thus at a time when a great stretch of territory on the Asiatic continent was called "Turkey" the bird received its name from the Indians called the bird "turkey" and that from this common name was created. Then, again, it is somewhat generally believed that the bird named itself by its peculiar utterances, which are translated as "turk-turk-turkey." Again, still more subtle philosophers have traced the name of the bird to its kinship in the matter of polygamous habits with the naming of the water. Certainly no turbanned subject of the sultan, even in the days when harems were considered an article of the true religion, was ever more tenacious of his privileges in this regard than the turkey cock of barnyard or forest. Turkeys were also at one time supposed to have come from Africa and they were confused with guinea. The errors in their scientific naming are due to this confusion.

When, in 1621, after making their first harvest, the pilgrims decreed that there should be a three days' festival, which was really the first Thanksgiving, wild turkeys already had become known as a delicious food, and they furnished the mainstay of the feast. The old pioneers weren't so badly off, it seems, in some ways as we have been led to imagine, for although they were deprived of the joys of tinned meats and vegetables and cold storage were similar blessings, turkeys were so plentiful that it is recorded it was customary to refer to them as bread. Another chronicler sets forth the fact that the breast of the wild turkey when cooked in butter was esteemed by even the epicures among the explorers. But in spite of their abundance turkeys were regarded with favor even by the red men, if one is to judge by the following prayer which they uttered:

"O Great Being, I think thee that I have obtained the use of my legs again so that I am able to walk about and kill turkeys."

It was not alone in early New England that the bird was regarded with such favor as an edible. Isaac De Rasteries in 1627 writes a description of

the turkey and details the method of hunting them in the New Netherlands: "There are also very large turkeys running wild. They have very long legs and run so extraordinarily fast that generally we take savages when we go to hunt them, for when one has deprived them of the power of flying they yet run so fast that we cannot catch them unless their legs are hurt also."

Turkeys have been called the greatest game bird of this country, and the methods of taking them have been many. John Hunter, who was captured by the Indians and spent some time in captivity, in his memoirs, written in 1824, tells how the Indians made a decoy bird from the skin of a turkey, followed the turkey tracks until they came upon a flock and then partially displaying their decoy and imitating the gobbling noise made by the cock, drew off first one and then another of the flock, who being socially inclined, came along to investigate the newcomers.

Among the Indians the children were expected to kill turkeys with their blow guns. These were hollow reeds, in which arrows were placed and blown out with such force that, being directed at the eye of the creature, they often brought him down. Children as young as eight years were successful at this sort of shooting. Adrian Van der Donck says that turkeys were sometimes caught by dogs in the snow during the seventeenth century, but generally they were shot at night from trees. They slept in the trees in large flocks and often selected the same spot many nights in succession. At other times the Indians would lay roots of which the turkeys were fond in small streams and take the birds as they were in the act of getting these roots.

In Virginia the trap or pen was much used. This trap was built in the forest and leading to it was a long train of corn. The trap was a simple affair built of logs laid one upon another and having rough rails laid across the top. There was a trench dug under the lowest logs which fenced in the pen. In this trench corn was scattered and the turkey following the trail of this delicacy for some distance off would finally come to the trench, which seemed to be quite plentifully strewn with an unusually rich supply. He followed the great bright path of rich food to his destruction. The turkey's lack of intelligence, when it comes to penning him up, is one of the reasons why a great many Americans have not been in accord with Benjamin Franklin's idea that the turkey and not the eagle should be the bird of our country.

A writer, describing the shooting of turkeys in the latter half of the nineteenth century in Michigan, speaks of the use of the hollow bone of the turkey's wing, which in the mouth of an expert can be made to reproduce perfectly the piping sound of the turkey hen. Sometimes also turkeys were hunted on horseback. In Virginia, according to an old writer, this was not uncommon. He says:

"Though we galloped our horses we could not overtake them [the turkeys], although they ran nearly two hundred and twenty yards before they took flight." The constant practice of our forefathers in shooting game developed a great many fine turkey shots, and it is recorded that in the latter half of the seventeenth century "a man was thought a bad shot if he missed the very head of a wild turkey on top of the highest tree with a single ball."

To "pot hunt" and to the practice of luring the turkeys by imitating the call of the hen in the spring, Sylvester D. Judd of the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture largely attributes the extermination of the wild turkey in many parts of the United States where formerly it was especially abundant. Trapping the turkeys in pens also helped along the extermination.

Although the turkey is, generally speaking, not a particularly hardy bird, being subject to various forms of indigestion, etc., he is varied in his diet and usually has a good appetite. Some of the things which the wild turkey likes best and which the domesticated bird still by no means scorn are grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, tadpoles, small lizards, garden seeds and snails. One turkey which was examined by a scientist was found to have partaken of a meal including the following viands:

One harvest spider, one centipede, one thousand-legs, one ichneumon fly, two yellowjackets, one grasshopper, three katydids, wild cherries, grapes, berries of dogwood and the sorghum, two chestnuts, twenty-five whole acorns, a few alder catkins and five hundred seeds of tick trefol. The domestic turkey's habit of hunting grasshoppers and worming tobacco shows that his delight in the primitive pleasures of the table has not altered in his more carefully provided for existence.

The chicks both of the wild and the domestic turkey are delicate and especially must they be protected during the damp weather. Audubon says that the mother bird among the wild turkeys thoroughly understands the delicacy of her offspring and that when it is wet she feeds the chicks buds from the spice bush with medicinal intent exactly as the mother of a brood of youngsters prescribes doses of quinine when influenza has taken the family in its clutches. As soon as the young birds can fly well enough to take their place on the roost with their mothers the most delicate period of childhood, what might be called the teething stage, is thought to be over.

But, according to a successful turkey farmer, the poulters are three months old before they can be taught anything. They are then taught that they should roost high so as to keep out of the way of night prowlers. Turkeys retain so much of their wild nature that they do not like roosting inside a house, and, indeed, they do not care even for artificial perches. When possible they greatly prefer tall trees as a roosting place to any roost that has been especially constructed for them. This characteristic renders them especially easy victims for night raiders. In addition to the human desperadoes of this description there are the coyotes and hawks always to be guarded against in some parts of the country.

In addition to illnesses which come from digestive disorders, colds, the terrible scourge of blackheads, etc., and the depredations of the night raider, the turkey farmer always has to consider also the feuds among the members of his flock, which frequently rage high. Nevertheless, the careful turkey rancher has found it possible to conserve his birds and make a large profit from them. A woman turkey rancher, who has had good experience in the business, lost in one season only twelve birds out of a flock of 1,500.

At first the young turkeys are fed on bread and milk, hard-boiled yolk of egg and perhaps some chopped alfalfa. Later they are fed cracked grain, but as soon as they are able to take to the range it is no longer necessary to feed them. The range supplies all that they need, both green and dry, and happy is the householder who is able to purchase for his table turkeys whose habitat has been an oak forest. Nothing is more delicious than a turkey which has fed freely on acorns.

Although there are many great turkey ranches and whole communities which live principally upon the raising of turkeys for market, such as Cuern, Tex., whose annual turkey trade preceding Thanksgiving includes thousands of turkeys bound for the New York markets, as a rule turkeys are raised in small groups on farms which are interested in other commodities. They are often the sole dependence of the farmer's wife for pocket money throughout the year, and many a farmer's daughter also has been able to make a shining appearance in her world of fashion principally through the successful marketing of the turkey brood.

On the 5,000,000 farms of the United States there were, according to careful statistics taken some years ago, only 6,500,000 turkeys. Texas led among the states, producing 650,000. The other states which were large producers were Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Indiana. The state of Rhode Island, noted as it is for its turkeys, produced only 5,000. But the quality of the Rhode Island turkeys always has been excellent and they usually bring prices vastly in excess of those from other parts of the country.

And that ought to be enough about turkeys to get up a pretty good appetite for Thursday's dinner!

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May Be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which is surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared." —Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, backache, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

Many Like Him.
"How much stock he does take in himself?"
"He's over-subscribed."—Life.

You May Try Cuticura Free
Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, skin and scalp troubles. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At drug stores and by mail. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Prosperity.
"Jiblay's fortunes seem to be on the mend."
"So they are. If Mrs. Jiblay holds her job at a munition plant another month I wouldn't be at all surprised to see Jiblay take on a tailor."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Important Discovery.
Uncle Abner—I see in the papers that a new kind of patent medicine has just been put on the market that will cure everything.
Aunt Rachel—Well! And both of Jed Larkin's boys is going to medical college. It seems that when lots of folks go to fitlin' themselves for a profession something happens to make that profession unprofitable.

Easy to Manage.
"It must be a sad disappointment when a woman marries a man thinking him brilliant and discovers that he is stupid."
"That depends a great deal on her temperament," replied Mr. Dubwaite, thoughtfully. "A stupid man is usually doleful, you know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

United States in the first half of 1918 produced 17,570 flasks of quicksilver.

The Healthiest Way.
A company-commander received an order from battalion headquarters to send in a return giving the number of dead Huns in front of his sector of the trench. He sent in the number as 2,001. H. Q. rang up and asked how he arrived at this unusual figure.
"Well," he replied, "I'm certain about the one, because I counted him myself. He's hanging on the wire just in front of me. I estimated the 2,000. I worked it out all by myself in my own head that it was healthier to estimate 'em than to walk about in No Man's Land and count 'em."

Nervous People

who drink coffee find substantial relief when they change to **POSTUM**

This pure, wholesome table drink does not contain "caffeine" or any other harmful, nerve disturbing ingredient.

"There's a Reason"

