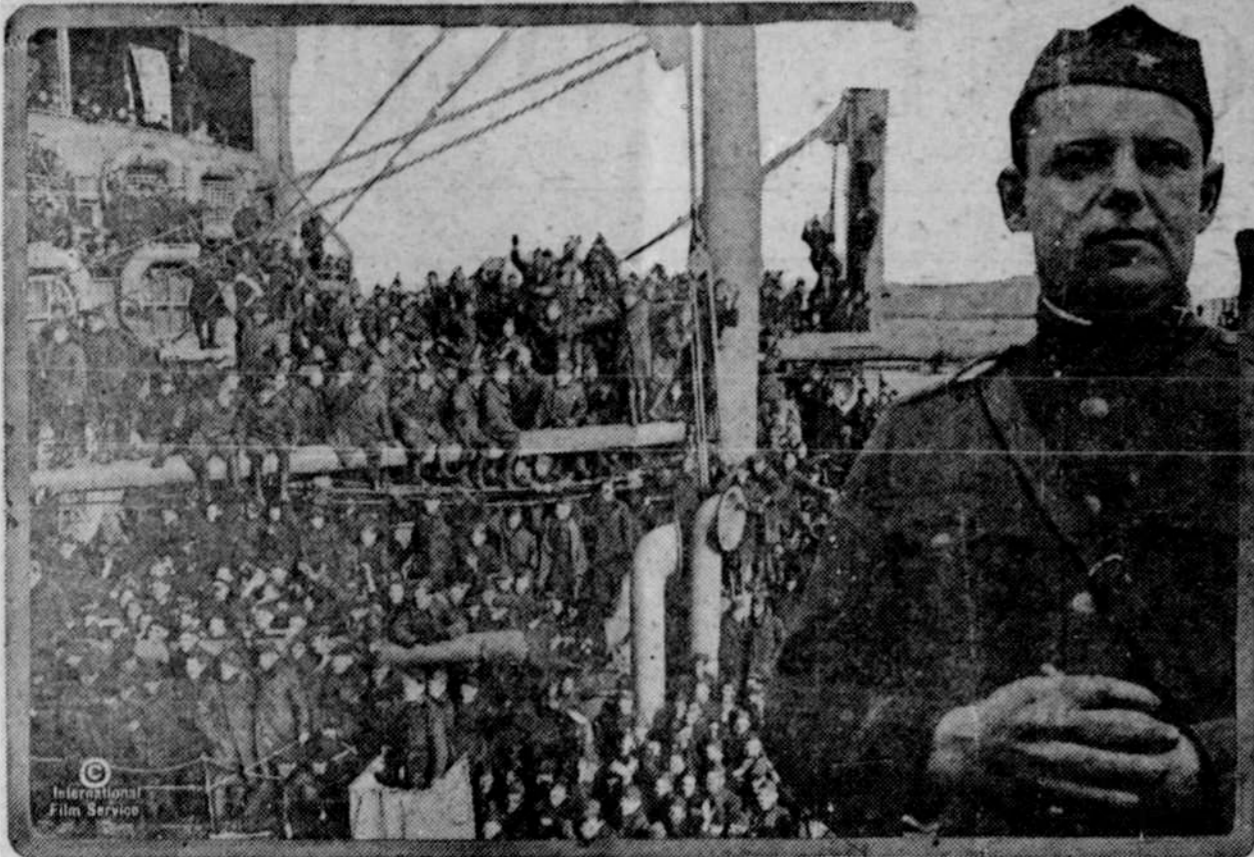


REILLY'S BUCKS RETURN FROM THE FRONT



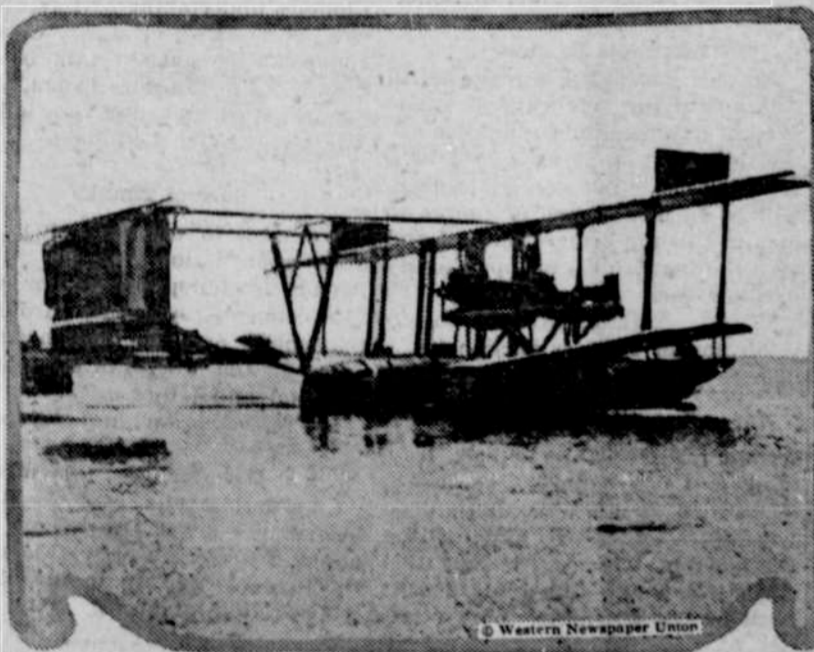
The One Hundred and Forty-ninth artillery, familiarly known as Reilly's Bucks, has returned from France, and Chicago, Danville and other cities of the middle West, whence most of these hard fighters hailed, are rejoicing in their homecoming. The photograph shows some of the artillerymen on their transport and, inserted, Col. Henry J. Reilly, their commander.

SCENE DURING THE RIOTING IN CAIRO, EGYPT



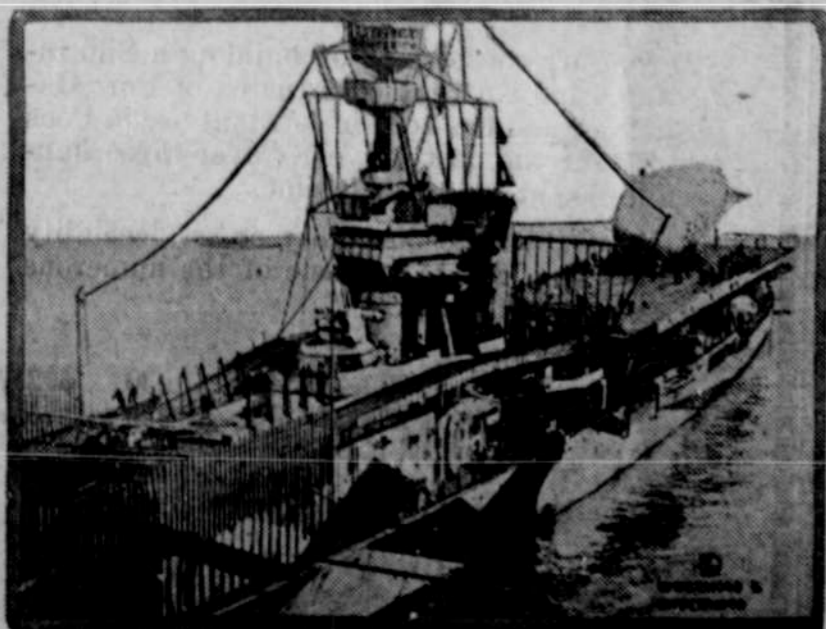
This is the first photograph received in this country showing a scene in Cairo during the rioting attendant on the nationalist revolt in Egypt. Natives are shown carrying the American flag, for which they cheered boisterously. It was a peaceable demonstration, but was followed in a few hours by a bloody fight with British troops.

NC-3 MAKES SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIPS



NC-3, one of the three big planes which the navy department will send out on the transatlantic flight, has made successful trial trips, carrying her full complement of men and cargo. She is shown here as she was starting out from Rockaway.

BRITAIN'S MOST EXTRAORDINARY SHIP



H. M. S. Furious, the most extraordinary vessel in the British navy, is in reality a huge floating aerodrome which, as can be seen by the photograph, carries not only airplanes but also a large airship.

MEMORIAL TO CANADIANS



Sir Robert Borden unveiling a memorial to Canadians who have died at the duchess of Connaught's Red Cross hospital at Taplow, England, and who are buried in this Italian garden on the grounds of Major Astor. The garden was turned into a cemetery for the Canadian dead.

Too Many Eggs.

My neighbor and I had been striving for a long time to see who could produce the most eggs from a certain number of chickens. Each day when I met him at the office and told him how many eggs I got he invariably had two or three more than I. So one day I made up my mind to outdo him, and after putting several eggs that had been laid the day before into the nests we went to a funeral and upon our return I invited him in to see my coop and chickens, and to my horror the hens had laid more eggs during my absence. He remarked: "You have more eggs than chickens." All I could say was that I didn't gather them yesterday.—Chicago Tribune.

POULTRY



METHODS OF HANDLING HENS

Labor-Saving Appliances Are of Value on Poultry Farm—Orchard Furnishes Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In general the simplest methods of handling poultry are best, especially on general farms, where poultry is a side issue, though such farms furnish the bulk of the poultry production. Labor-saving appliances are of value on poultry farms, but are not always practical on general farms. Women and children can do most of the poultry work on a general farm and thereby release the labor of the men for other farm work. On general farms, place the poultry house convenient to the dwelling house in order to save steps.

One house holding from 75 to 150 hens can be used to advantage, allowing the hens free range all the time. An excellent arrangement is to have the house near an orchard, which furnishes a good range for the hens. By allowing free range the hens will pick up all the necessary green feed and will also get a considerable amount of their grain feed. Keep large hoppers containing dry mash before the hens constantly, so that it will be necessary to feed the scratch grains only once or twice daily. Very little more labor is required in caring for a flock containing from 100 to 150 hens than is required for from 30 to 100 hens, provided all the hens are kept in one house and have a large free range.

A separate shed or a room in the laying house can be utilized to advantage for hatching chickens with hens.



Poultry on Range Requires Less Care.

setting as many hens as possible at one time; this saves labor, as it takes only a little while longer to care for a number of setting hens than for one hen. Confine the setting hens to their nests and allow them all to come off at one time daily. An incubator may be used for hatching the eggs and the chicks may be put under hens for brooding, especially early in the season, when it is difficult to get hens to set as early as is desirable to produce early chickens.

Raise the chickens under hens, putting from 15 to 25 chickens with each hen, and confine the hens to small coops placed on a good green sod, or a field of some growing crop whereby the young chickens will have free range on fresh land. A considerable number of hens with broods of chickens can be kept in a limited space where the hens are confined to the coops.

In sections where commercial hatcheries exist the farmer can have his eggs hatched there and thus save the labor of hatching the chicks. These chickens can be reared with hens, or a stove brooder which will cover from 200 to 400 chicks may be used to good advantage, thereby saving labor in feeding and caring for the chicks and still allowing the young chickens free range. By the use of these commercial hatcheries all the chickens can be hatched at one time and the chickens can be brought out early in the spring, at which time it is most profitable to hatch and raise chickens.

WATCH FOR LICE ON CHICKS

Where Pests Are Found Make Application of Small Amount of Lard—Provide Shade.

Watch for head lice on chicks; if found grease the head of each chick with a small amount of lard. Do not use salt with the lard, as often advised. Allow plenty of shade, as the hot sun's rays are often fatal to freshly greased chicks.

PROPER FEEDING IN SUMMER

Not Advisable to Give Too Rich Food During Extremely Hot Days—Not Easily Handled.

It is best not to feed too heavily, or of too rich food, during the extremely hot days which are experienced occasionally in summer because overloaded digestive systems cannot handle the food as well in the extreme heat.

Soldiers Learn Poultry Farming



A general view of the poultry farm at base hospital No. 28 at Fort Sheridan, Ill. The men are here seen feeding the chickens, looking them over, and making a careful study of them, as some day they may have a little chicken farm of their own. They are improving their time to learn while Uncle Sam gives them the opportunity.

"What Is Man?"

Interesting Answer Dealing With Physical Makeup

A man weighing 150 pounds will contain approximately 3,500 cubic feet of gas—oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen—in his constitution, which at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet would be worth \$2.80 for illuminating purposes, asserts a writer in the Electrical Experimenter. He also contains all the necessary fats to make a 15-pound candle, and thus, together with his 3,500 cubic feet of gases, he possesses considerable illuminating possibilities. His system contains twenty-two pounds and ten ounces of carbon, or enough to make 780 dozen, or 9,360 lead pencils. There are about fifty grains of iron in his blood and the rest of the body would supply enough of this metal to make one spike large enough to hold his weight. A healthy man contains fifty-four ounces of phosphorus. This deadly poison would make 800,000 matches or enough poison to kill 500 persons. This, with two ounces of lime, make the stiff bones and brains. No difference how sour a man looks, he contains about sixty lumps of sugar of the ordinary cubical dimensions, and to make the seasoning complete, there are twenty spoonfuls of salt. If a man were distilled into water, he would make about thirty-eight quarts, or more than half his entire weight. He also contains a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his wonderful human system. Break the shells of 1,000 eggs into a huge pan or basin, and you have the contents of a man from his toenails to the most delicate tissues of his brain. And this is the scientific answer to the question, "What is man?"

Britisher Sees Stars and Reads New World War to Begin in June 1926

There will be another world war beginning in June, 1926, according to a writer in the British Journal of Astrology. This prophet, who signs himself "Sephariel," asks for a serious hearing, inasmuch as he claims to have published a year in advance in each case the exact date of the war of 1914 and of the cessation of hostilities.

"The first phase of the next war," he writes, "will begin with Turkey, whose perfidy will lead to its final overthrow in 1921-22. This time Prussian intrigue will dominate the position in the near East, affecting Greece, Turkey and Russia. But, according to my calculations, the great crisis will not be reached until June, 1926.

"In this great war, which may be regarded as Prussia's counter to the war of 1914-18, the malevolent forces take their rise in Vienna and Berlin, ascend to Petrograd, penetrate through the whole of Russia and descend via the Black sea and Turkey in Asia, on to Syria and Palestine."

Another allied victory is predicted by Sephariel.

PITH AND POINT

You can always judge the wheels in a man's head by the spokes that come from his mouth.

When a girl makes an assignment of her love her sweetheart is immediately appointed as receiver.

Every time a man discovers that some woman has deceived him his vanity gets a severe paralytic stroke.

Taking a walk on an empty stomach is said to cure indigestion—but you should be careful whose stomach you walk on.

Boylegged Fellows Are Not Likely to Face Poverty—Bad Luck for Turn-In Toes

There is an old saying that a bandy legged boy will never lack warm stockings, meaning that he will never be in want of money, so that folk whose friends are apt to be rude about their manner of walking may find consolation therein, says a writer in London Answers.

On the other hand, persons who walk in a fashion which quickly wears down their heels are likely one day to be in need of cash, while knock-kneed folk, though they have the ability to get wealth, have not the power to attract love—so it is said:

A long stride and a swinging walk are good—they imply that there may be ups and downs, but good fortune will never get far away, and will come out on top eventually.

Bad luck follows in the train of those who habitually turn in their toes, however, and an ancient adage has it that the man who always walks on the tips of his toes is likely to end his days in prison.

So watch your step!

THE CHAPERON

I take my chaperon to the play—
She thinks she's taking me.
And the glided youth who owns the box,
A proud young man in her,
But how would his young heart be hurt
If he could only know
That not for his sweet sake I go
Nor yet to see the trifling show,
But to see my chaperon flirt.

Her eyes beneath her snowy hair
They sparkle young as mine;
There's scarce a wrinkle in her hand
So delicate and fine.
And when my chaperon is seen,
They come from everywhere—
The dear old boys with silvery hair,
With old-time grace and old-time air,
To greet their old-time queen.

They bow as my young Midas here
Will never learn to bow
(The dancing masters do not teach
That gracious reverence now);
With voices quavering just a bit,
They play their old parts through,
They talk of folk who used to woo,
Of hearts that broke in fifty-two—
Now none the worse for wear.

And as those aged crickets chirp
I watch my chaperon's face,
And see the dear old features take
A new and tender grace;
And in her happy eyes I see
Her youth awakening bright,
With all its hope, desire, delight—
Ah, me! I wish that I were quite
As young—as gay as she!
—Henry Cuyler Bunner.

Familiar "Hoss-Shoe" Game Proves a Magnet for Many, Despite the Call to Duty

The custom of using horseshoes instead of the large, flat metal rings with which the game of quoits is professionally played was ancient when Joseph Strutt wrote his "Sport and Pastimes of the People of England," well over a hundred years ago, and, according to a traveler in modern New England, they are still so used in that part of the world. The traveler tells of seeing two Maine farmers meet early one morning in the road in front of a farmhouse. "I'll play you a game of hoss-shoes," suggested one. "I'll play you just one game," said the other. "I've got a lot of work to do today." So they began playing, and when the traveler passed that way again late in the afternoon they were still at it. They had been playing horseshoes all day, and the farmer's wife confided to the traveler, not altogether with admiration, that they hadn't stopped even for dinner.

New Chances.

We all get new chances, . . . not second chances in the same set of circumstances; but the great difference between one person and another is, how he takes hold of and uses his first chance, and how he takes his fall if it is scored against him.—Thomas Hughes.