[illegible] Rockville and Stafford Springs, Rockville and Stafford will make their start from Rockville at 7 o'clock in the morning. There will be two buses in Rockville, three in Stafford Springs. The buses will leave Rockville promptly at 7 o'clock. The local car barn will have time to make care of the cars and get them on the line and at the service demand for an early car from Rockville from places east of the city it was decided that the Rockville would be to make Manchester the headquarters. The cars will run through to Stafford Springs. Men who have been employed on Sunday work and living in Rockville will make arrangements to have their homes in this town as the men who take out the early cars will not be able to get to Manchester in time in the morning to take their cars if they continue to live in Rockville and those who have the late cars will get their cars into the barns when they bring in a car from Manchester to Rockville.

ENEMY ALIEN RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

The restrictions which have governed enemy aliens for the past year or more have been lifted by the government and were effective Christmas day. Heretofore persons who were classed as enemy aliens can travel about the same as they did before the war and enter barred zones the same as before. Enemy aliens, both male and female, who have been restricted in their movements to limited territories and also those who had to report to their local supervisors, the chief of police or state United States marshall's office every week, will not have to go through this formality any longer, according to information received from Washington.

Dr. VERPLANCK MEETS DR. HESSELGRAVE

In a letter received from Dr. Van Verplanck to his parents, F. A. and Miss Verplanck of Main street, he tells of meeting Dr. C. S. Hesselgrave in France. The portion of the letter referring to the meeting follows:

Chaumont, France,
Nov. 29, 1918.

"I was standing in the baggage room of the station looking for some of my baggage which had not come when I saw a man with a face which I felt I ought to know. Upon inquiring my pleasure at seeing him. He is looking the picture of health. He was down here when I saw him last fall. He is still with the 26th and is at present located a few miles from here. He said he'd been working very hard and would be glad to get home—the way we all feel.

Van Verplanck"

Maccabees Elect

Mystic Review, No. 2, Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, have elected the following officers: Commander, Carrie Wilson; lieutenant commander, Julia Tonhey; record keeper, Hattie Doyle; finance keeper, Annie Toohey; chaplain, Martha Kaschl; mistress at arms, Louise Gilman; sergeant, Margaret Kilhane; sentinel, Belle Rice; picket, Sarah Allen; musician, Dorothy Toohey.

Captain of the guard, Julia M. Hunter; Ensign No. 1, Maude Woodbury; Ensign No. 2, Grace Beattie; color bearer, Josephine Pagani; color bearer No. 2, Grace Horoland.

These officers will be installed at their meeting to be held Tuesday evening, January 21, 1919.

[illegible] OF 76TH KILLED IN ACTION

According to reports from the war department two local men, members of the 76th division which left Camp Devens last July have been killed in action and a third has been severely wounded. Shortly after the 76th division was sent to France it was used as a Corps Division and a number of the 30,000 soldiers in the division were taken as replacement troops, filling the places of other soldiers in different companies who had been injured. The men in the first news of the injuries to any member of the seventy-sixth division and leads to the belief that there will be still others to be reported on the casualty list.

John Kennedy who lived with his sister, Mrs. Arthur Reeves of Hillhardville, was killed in action on November 4, according to a telegram received from the war department. He was employed in Talcottville before being called into the service last spring and was at the camp for a short time when he was sent overseas. From the date of the telegram it is evident that the 76th Division was in action when the war ended.

Stanislaus Kirchieki, who is the other Manchester man reported killed in action was a native of Poland. Under the draft law he was placed in class 5 in which all aliens could claim a classification. He refused this privilege, was assigned to Class 1 and was among those who went to camp about a year ago. He was sent to Camp Devens and remained there until the 76th Division was sent overseas. The family with whom he had lived at No. 17 Jackson street removed last spring and for that reason the telegram did not reach the friends of the man. He was 22 years old, unmarried, and had lost about all his relatives in Poland, during the German invasion.

James Peperitis, who is reported as having been wounded in action, is a native of Greece, and was the first of that race to go in the draft from this town. He conducted a shoe shining shop in the Hotel Bissell at the Center. The telegram received by his sister tells of his having been wounded in action on October 4, but no further information was known at the war department as late as December 11.

Captain Atwood Returns

Captain Ward J. Atwood who has been at Camp Devens has returned to his home on Pine street having been honorably discharged from the army. Captain Atwood attended two sessions of the Plattsburg Officers Training Camp and was commissioned a second lieutenant upon leaving the camp. He was later advanced to a first lieutenant and sent to an officers training school in Ohio, where he took a special course in firing. He returned to Camp Devens and expected to be sent overseas. He was then commissioned a captain and for several months was attached to the Depot Brigade, having charge of some negro troops. Lately he has been acting adjutant of one of the regiments. Captain Atwood was called upon to do considerable clerical work in preparing the papers for soldiers going overseas and he will take a much needed rest before entering business again. He has no other plans for the immediate future.

Raised $3,500

The committee having in charge the Food for France fund, wish through the press to thank all who have shown interest towards the fund during the past year, which has made possible the sending of $3,500 to France for the purchase of food. The committee also urge all persons who have made pledges to see that those pledges as there is a lot of work to be done in the feeding of the orphans and homeless in France and the work will have to be continued for many months. Any persons wishing to donate to this fund will find contribution boxes in the vestibule of the bank where money can be placed.

All Biblical Towns.

It was at Lydda, which was "nigh unto Joppa" that Peter restored Aeneas, "who had kept his bed eight years and was sick of the palsy," and it was at Joppa, to Joppa itself that Peter restored Tabitha to life. It was also he lodged for a time "with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the seaside," and it was there that he saw the wonderful vision which taught him the universality of Christianity.

Chrysanthemum is Chinese.

There is a common belief that the chrysanthemum originated in Japan, but like many other good things, it was really borrowed from the Chinese. It is, however, the royal flower of Japan, the emblem of the land of the rising sun, and on the palace grounds of the emperor, which is his home the price of admission is one sen (one cent) for the day. Thousands of people are admitted to the grounds on each visit, the emperor and his family being there only a few days in the year. The chrysanthemum is a second favorite with the emperor. He was later advanced to a first lieutenant and sent to an officers training school where he took a special course in firing. He returned to Camp Devens and expected to be sent overseas. He was then commissioned a captain and for several months was attached to the Depot Brigade, having charge of some negro troops. Lately he has been acting adjutant of one of the regiments. Captain Atwood was called upon to do considerable clerical work in preparing the papers for soldiers going overseas and he will take a much needed rest before entering business again. He has no other plans for the immediate future.

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...ST PAY

...Will Never Be Able to Make Amends for Damage.

FERTILE SOIL IS DESTROYED

Acres Upon Unexploded Shells Will Yield Crops Only After Years of Doubtful If Land Can Be Reclaimed.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

What must Germany pay for?

That question can be adequately answered only when it is remembered that Germany started the terrible conflict in Europe for no reason other than that of conquest and loot; starting it only to satisfy the selfish ambitions of a selfish people for world domination. That is being admitted today by what is left of the German nation; it is admitted by those who were directly responsible for the war, and it is because Germany started this conflict for no reason other than that of conquest and loot that Germany owes to the world full payment for all the devastation which the war has brought, not only in so far as she can pay now, but in so far as she can pay for generations yet to come.

Among the many, many sections of Belgium and northern France that I visited last year in following closely on the heels of the retreating Hun army, was that which lies between Ypres and the city of Lens and Douai, approximately 20 miles apart. Here before the coming of the invaders was a thriving, prosperous and, let me add, the most productive soil of the world, and the most intensely cultivated. Here in a number of farm villages lived the Belgian peasant families, happy, thrifty people, each family cultivating the land of others whole or in part. No fences separated these fields, no hedges cut them off from the roadways, and the families that cultivated the fields lived not on the little farms but in closely built villages of from 100 to 500 people each.

Devastation Is Complete.

It is hard to realize today that these villages ever existed, that the land along this long straight road was ever cultivated, ever produced foodstuffs for a people. In fact, it is hard to believe today that this was ever an inhabited country.

Of these peaceful villages, the living places of these farm people, there is no trace left. There are not even piles of debris, of broken brick and stone and building to mark the spots where they which the returning peasants, worthy of calling themselves back to that country, can return home to the land of their ancestors for almost countless generations, can mark the place where they only their home but their village had stood.

I have seen old men and women, unaided by four legs yet stout of heart, wend their way into this road and gaze longingly over the devastated landscape, in an effort to locate some familiar object that would tell them of the spot where they had known all their lives, and then turn away with tears on their faces, because they could not find even one small object that would tell them of the homes, the only homes, they had known.

It was German ambition, German greed, German lust, German wanton-ness, German brutality, that wrought this ruin, this desolation, this complete destruction of the gardens of the apostles of a peaceful, happy people.

Who will pay? Who will pay for their lost lives, for the misery they endured and must still endure, for the ruin of their homes, for the destruction of their property? No, Germany cannot pay in full, but she can make a partial payment, and she will be forced to make a partial payment, for the world will see to it that it is done. It is the work and the tears and the economic loss of every nation that has suffered from the ruthless hordes of the Hun, which will be forced to pay for this, the most ruthless, the most cowardly, the most cruel, the most unjustifiable war that the world ought to be a decent place in which to live in.

Ground Pulverized by Bursting of Big Shells.

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Unexploded Shells Buried in Soil.

There lie today on the surface of this land many thousands of unexploded shells, and there are buried in the soil today, many thousands more, each one of them a menace to any farmer who attempts to put a plow into the soil in an effort to reclaim it.

And this land is destroyed, as the homes were destroyed, because of German ambition, of German cruelty, of German lust, of German wantonness and German brutality.

Who is to pay for it? Who is to risk destruction that it may again be put into condition for cultivation, that it may serve the purposes of the human race? Shall the peaceful Belgian peasants, who had no part in the starting of this conflict, suffer their loss without compensation? Shall these peasants who have endured more than four long years of homeless aguishes, who have suffered not alone the loss of homes and land but the loss of relatives and friends as well, be the ones to risk destruction in the effort to again bring these lands back to a condition where cultivation is possible? Shall they be blown to bits by the bursting of these shells, hidden as they are beneath the surface of the ground, when the plow strikes and explodes them? If undistributed, these shells continue to be a menace for years to come, but who are to risk their lives in removing them?

Could the American people generally, and especially the American farmers, have seen the sights I have seen along this long, straight road between Ypres and Mons, they would say, as I say, it is the German who must pay. It is the German who must risk destruction in the effort to put this land again into condition for cultivation.

I believe that one condition of the peace treaty should be that Germany, either as one nation or proportionately from the several small nations that may be formed out of the German empire, should call its military classes to the colors each year as it has done in the past; but in place of putting guns into the hands of these men, and training them for the purpose of waging war of conquest—that it should put these men into the territories she has devastated, to reclaim the soil and to rebuild the villages, the towns and cities the Huns have destroyed. Let these Germans, under guard of Belgian troops, take the risk of destruction; let them guide the plow that may be upon some unexploded shell, and let Germany pay them the meager wages of the German soldier while they are doing this.

Should Pay and Pay and Pay.

That would be the nearest thing to an accounting that Germany can render to the world, but she should pay all that it is humanly possible for a people to pay who have so ruthlessly despoiled the world. Her people should pay, and pay, and pay, until they have learned beyond the shadow of a doubt that war for the purpose of conquest, for the purpose of loot, for the gratification of selfish ambitions, is the most unprofitable business they could pay attention to.

And remember that the devastation to be seen along the road from Ypres to Menin is but an example of all the horrible destruction to be found throughout Belgium and northern France, in Belgium and other countries that have been overrun by the ruthless marauding armies of the Huns. Let us remember, too, that it is not alone that war in Belgium and France that is the work and the tears and the economic loss of every nation that has suffered from the ruthless hordes of the Hun, which will be forced to pay for this, the most ruthless, the most cowardly, the most cruel, the most unjustifiable war that the world ought to be a decent place in which to live in.

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KEEP WATCH ON EXPRESSION

One's Face Pretty Generally Reveals the True Thoughts and Feelings of Its Possessor.

We doubt you would readily recognize your features if you met them in the street. You see them in the glass daily and many times a day, and probably you think you study them with peculiar care. But that is just the point. Whenever you see them, you are studying them. The expression is conscious, artificial—the expression of a person who is being watched and studied. You know what the photographer's "look pleasant" produces. You know how you feel and can imagine how you look when you are aware that someone is observing you.

Think of the expressions you watch on others' faces when they are completely unconscious, not giving a thought to how they look. Some faces are sweet, kindly, sympathetic, delightful. Some faces again, often the same faces, are sad, anxious, dreary; others still are harsh, bitter, angry or selfish. Remember that all those expressions are likely to come on your own face, too. When you look in the glass you do not find them there. Your mere curiosity erases them as a war sponge erases figures on a slate. But they come just the same.

Remember how you love to watch the kindly look in others and how you shrink and turn away from the ugly and the hateful. Perhaps the memory and the consciousness will help you to control the uncomely expressions in yourself. Or, since expressions are not easily controllable and are in any case an unfailing index of the feelings that produce them, perhaps you will set your busily about the task of repressing and subduing feelings that make faces look as you wish that they should not look.

The great secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, once refused to be introduced to a man because he did not like the man's face. "But," urged a friend, "he is not responsible for his face." "Every man over forty years old is responsible for his face," answered the secretary.—Youth's Companion.

Comma Once "Killed" a Bishop.

A Kent (England) urban council, it is believed, has about reached the limit of "war economy" by forbidding the use of punctuation marks in all official documents, with the result that reports of its proceedings are published without even a comma. But the absence of punctuation may prove perilous. Hilli 70, on the western front, was "taken" by a missing comma. Worse still, a bishop, for want of a comma, was temporarily killed. The present bishop of Bath and Wells, when he held the see of Adelaide, found what he thought was a dead sea serpent near Coffin bay, at a time when an influenza epidemic raged in that district. He was pardonably proud of the "discovery," which was wired to England in a portmanteau telegram which ran: "Infuenza prevalent enormous deaths Bishop Adelaide found dead sea serpent 60 feet Coffin bay." A news agency thought the last six words a separate message, and announced the death of the bishop.

Sense of Speed.

W. P. Beazell says in an article in a New York paper, telling some of his flying experiences: "Very little sense of speed comes to one in the air. There is, of course, the tremendous rush of air into one's face, but a whirling propeller will give that before one has left the ground. There are no landmarks in the air, and it is by landmarks that we measure the speed of trains and automobiles, for instance. The earth is so far below that it seems to be passing at about the rapidity of a horse car. After a time the landlubber begins to realize that what he was regarding as suburban plots are really farms, that the fish ponds are town reservoirs, that the brooks are rivers, and that by holding out his hand he can blot from view a county. When that happens he begins to get a proper perspective of himself."

Passive Resister, Perhaps.

A few months ago Jeffersonville received some new city cars which excited much admiration. They are fitted with all the newest devices, safety doors that will not open until the car stops and that will not let the car start again until they are closed, payas-you-enter arrangements and so forth. But pride had a fall a few nights ago when one of these nice new city cars tried to buck a small automobile of a make of widely known repute, and supposed to be as addicted to the way of peace as the man whose name they bear. The automobile was standing perfectly quiet—just like "tar baby"—and "not sayin' nuffin," when the car backed it. When the fracas was over, the auto had a slight limp in its rear parts, but the city car was defeated by the impact. Honors were given the gasoline vehicle by the police.—Indianapolis News.

Hobson's Choice.

One afternoon a noncommissioned officer found and awoke two strapping giants in the American lines in France. They had visibly a bottle of champagne.

"Where did you get that champagne?" asked the officer (with motives beyond question).

"Well," explained the smaller of the pair, "we hadn't had anything to eat but two rations for five days, and not much of that, then we lost our outfit, and whom should we run across but our cooks! They had managed to get out to buy something. The only thing for sale in the whole town was champagne, so we bought that."

THRIFT AND SAVINGS STAMPS

Are As GOOD AS GOLD They Should Not Be Cashed Until Maturity

People who think that unfilled Thrift Stamp certificates or War Savings cards must be cashed in before January 1, are absolutely wrong.

War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps are as good as gold, whether the certificate or Thrift Stamp card is completely filled or not.

Lewis B. Franklin, director of the War Loan Organization, of the United States Treasury Department, says there is a tendency to cash in War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps, because their owners have an idea that only completely filled certificates or cards will be valuable after January 1st.

"Hold onto your War Savings Certificates, whether you have one War Savings Stamp or a filled card" advises Mr. Franklin.

"There is absolutely no reason for cashing a single Savings Stamp before maturity. The single Savings Stamp will grow in value in the same proportion as your twenty stamps, and the government will redeem it on expiration for $5, just as it will redeem your twenty Savings stamps for $100. Thrift cards, even the partially filled, are as good as ever. The Government will continue to sell Thrift Stamps, as that you can fill out these cards and exchange them for the 1919 issue of War Savings Stamps."

The 1919 War Savings Stamps will be sold after January 1 the same as were the old War Savings Stamps. The only difference is that these new blue stamps must be pasted in a new certificate, and not be used to fill out the old certificate. The old certificates, of course, did not have to be completely filled to entitle every holder to $5 on maturity for every War Savings Stamp in them.

The More Spots the More Meals.

The number of spots burned on a Chinese monk's head shows how much he has elected to endure, says a recent writer on the subject of China. They receive as severe an initiation as they desire, and get therefrom certain privileges. If a monk has three spots he can get three meals free at any monastery in China; six spots entitles him to six meals; nine spots to three days' board, and the maximum of twelve, a month's care.

The People's Might.

The feudal system, like other stupendous fabrics of past ages, is known only by the rubbish it has left behind it. Crowned heads have been compelled to submit to the restraints of law, and the people, with that intelligence which makes the voice resistless, have been able to say to the prerogative: "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."—Daniel Webster.

Wanted Information.

While I was upstairs, our little Elizabeth called that the cat wanted to get outdoors because she had been teasing him. I replied: "I will be down in a minute and let him out, but don't tickle him in the meantime." When I got down she had been looking him all over, and said: "Daddy, where is his meantime?"—Chicago Examiner.

Rugby School.

The famous English school at Rugby to which "Tom Brown" went, and at which he had so many adventures, was founded in the year 1567. Or, at least, it was in that year that one Lawrence Sheriffe of London, grocer, started a free school at Rugby, which afterward became the Rugby which we know today.

Coal.

Though wood and turf formed the fuel of our early ancestors, investigations have proved that the Britons, even prior to the Roman occupation, made use of coal. But as it was possible to utilize only such coal as lay at or near the surface, the practice did not make headway for many centuries.

Pudding in History.

Pudding in its early form was made of minced meat of some sort, well seasoned and stuffed into an intestine, and then cooked by boiling. There are words in many early language steaming pudding, but it seems originally to have come from some word meaning a short body or inflated skin.

Windmill Electricity.

Windmills are used to generate electricity in the Netherlands, where waterpower is scanty. The wind acting through the windmill drives the generator, producing the electricity, which is then stored in a storage battery and used for various purposes.

Life's Greatest Handicap.

It is a sad thing to begin life with low conceptions of it. There is no misfortune comparable to a youth without a sense of nobility. Better be born blind than not to see the glory of life. —Theodore T. Munger.

Oh, for a Samson!

This country is plentifully supplied with the jawbones of asses, but the trouble seems to be that we don't seem to have a Samson who can wield them.—Toledo Blade.

INVENTORY SALE!

WISE, SMITH & CO., Hartford

Down Go The Prices on

Every Suit | Every Coat | Every Dress | Every Fur Piece | Every Skirt

And every other article of wearing apparel in our entire Suit and Outergarment Stock. No skimping or half-way measures when we cut prices. Nothing reserved. The Inventory Sale Mark Down means more than ever this year. Be sure and profit by these Extraordinary Money-Saving Offers.

STYLISH COATS

All the newest models, about eight hundred to choose from. Coats of heavy wool materials, some with plush collars, others fur trimmed. Choose from the popular burella, silvertone, velours, beavers, manchurian, kersey and broadcloths and some of Egyptian velvet; some are lined with fancy silks, others half lined. For easy selecting grouped into six big lots as follows:

Lot No 1—Winter Coats, values up to $22.50 at	$13.00	Lot No. 4—Winter Coats, values to $45.00 at	$29.00
Lot No 2—Winter Coats, values up to $32.50 at	$16.00	Lot No. 4—Winter Coats, values up to $58.00 at	$39.00
Lot No. 3—Winter Coats, values up to $39.00 at	$22.00	Lot No. 6—Winter Coats, values up to $75.00 at	$45.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES TAILORED SUITS

Assembled into six groups for easy selection as follows:

Lot 1—Tailored Suits, values up to $25.00 at	$10.98	Lot 4—Tailored Suits, values up to $30.00 at	$14.98
Lot 2—Tailored Suits, values up to $37.50 at	$15.98	Lot 5—Tailored Suits, values up to $45.00 at	$22.50
Lot 3—Tailored Suits, values up to $45.00 at	$18.98	Lot 6—Tailored Suits, values up to $49.00 at	$29.00

STYLISH VELVET PLUSH COATS

Women's and Misses' Yukon plush and equimette in plain effects and rich fur collars and borders. Prices reduced for the inventory sale as follows:

Plush Coats, values up to $42.50 now	$30	Plush Coats, values up to $47.50 now	$35
Plush Coats, values up to $62.00 now	$45	Plush Coats, values up to $65.00, now	$40
		Plush Coats, values up to $87.00 now	$67

THREE SPLENDID VALUE GROUPS OF

SERGE DRESSES

EVERY DRESS IN STOCK AT A REDUCED PRICE. Arranged for Easy Selection as Follows:

Serge Dresses, values up to $18.98 at	$11.98	Serge Dresses, values up to $25.00 at	$18.98
		Serge Dresses, values up to $30.00 at	$22.50

AFTERNOON and STREET DRESSES

Silk Dresses, values up to $18.98 at this sale	$7.50	Silk Dresses, values up to $35. at this sale	$24.50
Silk Dresses, values up to $24.98 at this sale	15.50	Silk Dresses, values up to $39. at this sale	29.50
Silk Dresses, values up to $27.50 at this sale	19.50	Silk Dresses, values up to $45. at this sale	32.50

CHILDREN'S COATS

A tremendously large stock at greatly reduced prices. Good, serviceable cloths, attractive styles and wonderful values in plushes, velours, heavy cheviots, sibelines, wool velours and meltons; some are plain, size 6 to 16, others fur trimmed. EVERY COAT IN STOCK AT A REDUCED PRICE. Arranged in six wonderful value groups as follows:

Lot 1—All our Children's $11.98 and $12.98 Winter Coats now	$8.00	Lot 4—All our Children's $18.98 and $19.98 Winter Coats now	$14.00
Lot 2—All our Children's $13.98 and $15.98 Winter Coats now	$10.00	Lot 5—All our Children's $20.00 and $22.50 Winter Coats now	$16.00
Lob 3—All our Children's $16.98 and $17.98 Winter Coats now	$12.00	Lot 6—All our Children's $25.00 and $30.00 Winter Coats now	$18.00

Inventory Sale of Fur Coats

Every Fur Coat marked down in price. The following are merely a few. Note the savings.

WOMEN'S FUR DRIVING COATS, heavy wolf skins, 59 inches long, with natural raccoon fur collar and cuffs, regular value $69.00. Inventory Sale price $50.00.

KOLINSKY DYED MARMOT FUR COATS, made of extra heavy pelt skins, 45 inch length with belt and large shawl collar, regular value $189. Inventory Sale price $105.00.

KOLINSKY DYED FINE MARMOT COATS, beautiful model 40-inch length, large shawl collar and cuffs of natural raccoon fur, regular value $169. Inventory Sale price $129.00.

NATURAL MUSKRAT FUR COATS, fine well matched skins, with a border, large cape collar, full flare model, 40-inch length, regular value $179.00. Inventory Sale price $135.

NATURAL RACOOON FUR COATS, 40-inch length, heavy pelt skins, extra large shawl collar, regular value $295.00. Inventory Sale price $179.

NUTRIA FUR COATS, extra heavy pelt skins, beautiful model with large shawl collar and cuffs of same, 40-inch length, regular value $398.00. Inventory sale price $237.

NATURAL RACOOON FUR COATS, 30-inch length, very full flare model with belt, large shawl collar for young women, regular value $229. Inventory Sale price $179.

FRENCH SEAL FUR COATS, 45-inch length, beautiful high lustre skins, deep collar and cuffs of natural skunk fur, regular value $219.00. Inventory sale price $169.

Inventory Sale of Fur Sets

We do not believe you will ever be able to better these prices and urge you to buy now if money saving is of consequence to you. We here quote just a few of the hundreds of offerings in Fur Sets at the Inventory Sale.

CHINA RACOON SET, full size cape collar and ball muff, with its natural heads and tails, regular $85 now $17 the set.

NATURAL WOLF SET, full size animal collar and muff trimmed, regular value $42.50, on sale at $22.00 the set.

NATURAL JAPANESE CROSS FOX SET, beautiful color, cape collar and large ball muff with head and tail, regular $69.00 value for $29.00 the set.

TUAPE WOLF SET, large open cape collar and ball muff decorated with head and tail, regular value $85, sale price $38.00 set.

NATURAL OPOSSUM SET, open animal collar, custom shape with head and tail, regular value $65.00, sale $28.00 set.

BLACK RUSSIAN WOLF SET, extra large cape animal collar and large ball muff, regular $69. value, on this sale $32 the set.

NATURAL RACOOON SET, fine dark skins, large cape collar and ball muff, regular value $72.00, sale price $37.50 the set.

CROSS FOX SET, handsome animal collar with head, tail and silver ball muff, worth $95, sale price $48 the set.

FINEST POINTED WOLF SET, full animal collar and extra large ball muff, regular value $95, sale price $49.50 set.

All Our Millinery and Sample Fur Sets Also at Inventory Manufacturers Prices.

Vinol will Stop a Cough and Break Up a Cold

A constitutional remedy that removes the cause by building up the system. These elements contained in Vinol—Beef and Cod Liver Peptones, Iron, Manganese and Glycerophosphates—soon create an energy that throws off the cold and prevents its reoccurrence. It has given ninety per cent satisfaction for sixteen years. HERE IS PROOF:

Dunn, N.C.

"I suffered with a chronic cold for four months, coughed day and night. Had to keep on working when I was not able to. I saw Vinol advertised and tried it, and I want to tell you it just cured that cold in a short time. It made me eat and sleep well, better everyway."—J. C. Bagley, Dunn, N.C.

Lagrange, N.C.

"For years I suffered with a chronic cough, so I could not sleep nights and continued to lose flesh. My druggist asked me to try Vinol. It cured my cough, I can sleep nights and have gained twelve pounds. Vinol is the best tonic and tissue builder I have ever taken."—W. D. Rose, Lagrange, N.C.

For all run-down, nervous people, chronic coughs, weak women, overworked men, feeble old folks, convalescents and children that need to be built up in health and strength there is no remedy like Vinol.

Vinol Creates Strength

J. H. Quinn & Co., Druggists and Druggists Everywhere

Kindergarten Helps for Parents

Articles Issued by the Department of Child Hygiene, Health Department, and the Neighborhood Education Association

CHILD'S EVERYDAY EDUCATION

By KATHERINE BEEBE.

(Author of "Kindergarten Activities.")

In one of her interesting and illuminating articles published in The Outlook Elizabeth Childs quotes at length from a book by Gayley called "Ideals of Education" in which the train of the college with uneducated high school students, of the high school with uneducated grammar pupils, and of the grammar school with uneducated children from the homes are convincingly set forth; the conclusion being that every child arrives in the kindergarten "a badly damaged article."

Kindergartners know this to be true. When the new group comes in in September its members can at once be roughly classified into two divisions, the trained and the untrained. The former are the teacher's delight, the latter her problem. The former can be led onward and upward by means of a normal and joyous activity without friction or loss of time. The latter must be worked over, wept over, experimented with, disciplined and led as far along the road as their unfortunate variety of handicaps will permit.

The Mother's Viewpoint.

Now what has happened at home to two such little creatures equally endowed at birth? What is the reason for this unhappy difference? The answer is that the mother of the former of the one child from the first intimation of its existence has consciously or subconsciously applied children come the sense such way as this: "This little new life will come to me possessed of a growing body, and expanding mind, a developing soul. During the first years his growth will be so rapid and so vigorous that what he learns will set the early habits of his future life. He will get in proportion more education in the first five years than in the twenty which follow, and this education will be an everyday education. During all his waking hours he will be learning, observing, absorbing. Everything he sees, everything he hears, everything he does will count. If I want him to be strong, alert, wise and good I must begin at the beginning and 'carry on'; I must learn from the best authorities how to care for his precious body; I must take counsel with experts in child training for the sake of his opening mind; I must talk to him, walk with him, play with him, read to him: I must provide for him place in which to play as well as to eat and sleep; I must see that he has playmates of his own age to play along, to entertain himself; he must learn to love to work, first by helping me and later by having set tasks; I must know where he is and what he is doing all the time and we two must be loving, sympathetic, intimate friends."

And that other mother—what does she say to herself consciously or subconsciously? Let us be honest and face the facts, for judging by her results it is something like this: "It is lovely to have this darling baby and I am just going to enjoy him in my own way; I don't believe these people who make such a fuss about training children get on better than those of us who don't bother about all this modern stuff; anyhow I am his mother and know best what to do for her own child. Of course I will take good care of his body for I want him to be well, but for the first few years I am going to let him be a happy little animal. I don't like to play with children anyway, and reading to them is a bore. Besides, I am too busy. He can just play around as other children do and when the time comes, go to the kindergarten and to school and be taught there. While he is at home and my baby I am going to do just as I want with him. Being my child, he will of course come out all right in the end."

Danger in Neglect.

Now sometimes he does, but in spite of home influences rather than because of them. Thanks to his teachers, his companions and the sharp lessons of experience he often manages to grow up a fairly good man. But what unfortunate variety of handicaps will permit.

The Mother's Opportunity.

Now, we do not say that every child who comes to the kindergarten is a badly damaged article. Many are fine, healthy, happy children, well-mannered, well-disciplined children, the children of those who have read and heeded the early parenthood articles in the magazines and teachers; those high school students who arrive in college with no powers of work or concentration; the girl who is the "boy cousin" of the boy who goes wrong. From this class are recruited those children who, as every teacher knows, have no definite ideas of the facts of life and bad physical habits, those youths and maidens whose lives are blighted on the threshold; those cases of adolescents which furnish newspaper articles sometimes with large headlines. In the light of the facts that these things are all about us how does any mother dare to neglect that all-important thing, her child's everyday education!

Celtic Dyed to Order.

Articles of clothing may be dyed by keeping them in water containing certain salts, this is extensively carried on in Ireland.

Historians Differ as to Sugar.

Historians say that the sugar cane was introduced by Columbus in Santo Domingo, that it spread from that island to Cuba and Mexico, and that the Portuguese introduced the cane into Brazil, bringing it from Madeira. Some authorities have said that sugar cane was introduced into Louisiana in 1751 by Jesuit priests, who had it brought from Santo Domingo, while others give the date of the first planting of sugar cane as 1757 and make no reference to its having been brought in by the Jesuits.

The Clove in Medicine.

Though the clove has had for centuries and still has an honorable standing in the culinary art, it is known that it has long held a place in the distillation of liquor and in medicine. Nearly every clove contains about 20 per cent of clove, and most persons at one time or another have used it as a remedy or a palliative for toothache. It being a valuable local anaesthetic which has found use in professional dentistry as a means of lowering the sensitiveness of the dentine of a tooth preparatory to fillings.

You Can Beautify your Complexion

—and rid the skin of unsightly blemishes, quicker and surer, by putting your blood, stomach and liver in good order, than in any other way. Clear complexion, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and red lips follow the use of Beecham's Pills. They eliminate poisonous matter from the system, purify the blood and tone the organs of digestion—Use

BEECHAM'S PILLS

LOSE DUKHOBORS

Peculiar Sect in Canada Going Back to Russia.

Their Departure a Few Years Ago Would Have Been Hailed With Delight, but Sentiment Has Undergone a Change.

The announcement that Peter Verigin, the leader of the 10,000 to 11,000 Russian Dukhobors, or Dukhobortsy, has declared his intention of returning to Russia with his followers has caused a mild sensation in Canada. Fifteen years ago a similar announcement would have been received by the people of western Canada with expressions of devout gratitude. The illiterate peasant "spirit-wrestlers," as their name implies, were disliked as religious fanatics, who herded together in community houses, and though peaceable and industrious peasants, refused to yield to Canadian laws and regulations or to accept nationality. But now everywhere in western Canada they are recognized as remarkable colonists, even if bad citizens, while Peter Verigin is acknowledged to be a genuine leader of men.

The Dukhobor has never been a member of his own free will. He has moved from place to place in Europe as the result of consistent persecution. Church and state went for him. "Spirit and Spirit," the one telling him that all religious sects must be brought into conformity with established Greek Orthodoxy, the other that he must become a soldier under the conscription act of 1887. At first he compiled with the military law and went off to battle, but with the distinct understanding between him and the elders that if he were compelled to discharge his rifle he would fire it in the air. For he has always beef a consistent nonresistant, and is reported to be an opponent of war of all kinds that, in exile in the Caucasus, the community threw away the weapons that had been entrusted to them by the government to protect its members from wild animals.

In the first year of their settlement in Canada, the men scattered to outlook to earn wages on farms, on railways, and sawmills. Meanwhile, the women built the future settlement, and, lacking horses, plowed the land by harnessing themselves, 12 pairs of women to a plow with one plowman to drive them!

Brilliant, in British Columbia, is one of the great Dukhobor centers and the socialist's Utopia. Here the community is wholly self-contained and has realized something of that equality of its component citizens for which there is so much striving in the world today. In contrast to the modern idea there are no anxieties concerning the source of the next day's needs. There are no "mines" and "mine" no jealousies or envies over the possessions of another, for no man is richer than his fellow. No money is in circulation. One member of the executive does all the outside selling and buying, and all moneys received are turned over to the treasury. Money, in fact, has no purchasing value within the community. All the necessaries of life are doled out without it by the various departments in charge. Everybody is the wheelhorse, which is not of silver and gold, and there is no theft, any more than there is visible machinery. The government of the government is the people. Once a week they crowd into the large assembly hall and discuss the affairs of the community, and the managers of the several departments are given their instructions according to popular sentiment. The Dukhobors possess the system of initiative, referendum and recall in an admirably simplified form; their officials and temporal representatives hold office as long as they do their work well.

What is the explanation of these peculiar people who live so simply on a farm or ranch which may stretch for miles along the road and stately Columbia river? And can Canada afford to lose the "sisters" and "brothers" of a community who have builded better than they knew, who have created a unique state in the midst of the wild?—Christian Science Monitor.

Last of Kin of Great Novelist Dies.

William Dickens, the last kin of the great novelist, Charles Dickens, died recently at his home in Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Dickens was born in Brantwood, England, where his father, George Adams Dickens, kept the Admiral Nelson, an old public house. William Dickens came to this country about ten years ago, accompanied by his wife, Emily Stanes, and his youngest daughter, Mr. Dickens was seventy-five years of age, and possessed a most interesting character, resembling in some ways his uncle. When Mr. Charles Dickens was passing through the little town of Brunstone he stopped at his cousin's inn, and, noticing the little brighted-eyed boy, patted him on the back and quaintly told him to grow up to be a better man than his father. Mr. Dickens treasured that incident among the fondest memories of his life.

Air Speeds.

Every airplane has a minimum air speed at which it must be thrust through the air if it is to be maintained aloft, and a maximum air speed in excess of which it cannot safely be approached. In the various machines with self-sound the maximum speed is certain given point.

MOST ECONOMICAL OF FEEDS

Better Use of Cheap Roughage or Farm By-Products Should Be Practice of Stockmen.

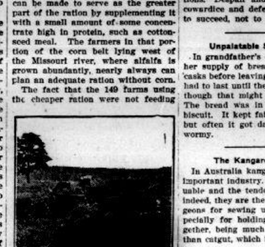
(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stockmen should make better use of cheap roughage or farm by-products, such as cornstalks or straw in wintering beef cows, is the opinion of specialists of the United States department of agriculture after making a survey of nearly 500 stock farms in the corn belt. The records which they obtained show that there is no fixed rule that should govern the quality or the kind of feeds used except that the ration should be adequate and economical.

Whether the coarse feeds of the region shall be composed mostly of hay, fodder, silage, or grain, will depend ordinarily on local and seasonal conditions.

In years when there is a serious shortage of corn, farmers will find it necessary greatly to reduce the quantity of the corn that ordinarily is fed as grain or fodder or silage. That this can be done under many circumstances is evident from a study of the records. They show that a ration which does not contain corn fodder either as grain or in fodder or silage can be fed without any detriment whatever to the cows or their offspring. There were 140 of the farms studied feeding such rations, the majority of them in Kansas and Nebraska, and they produced as good calves as the farms feeding corn. The winter feed bill on these farms was $13.10 per cow, as against an average of $16.00 for those using grain, fodder, or silage, showing a saving of $3.50 per head due to elimination of corn.

The use of such a grainless ration, which on these farms consisted solely of hay and cheap roughage, is, of course, not always possible or practicable. If this type of ration is to be economical, there must be an abundance of cheap hay to combine with the rough feeds; or, if the bulk of the ration consists of cheap roughage, which, unless there is some winter pasture, is largely composed of carbohydrates, there should be a sufficient amount of leguminous hay, such as alfalfa or clover, to supply the protein needs of the animal. In localities where there is a shortage of hay but where large quantities of cheap roughage, such as corn stover, straw, or damaged hay, is available, this cheap roughage often can be made to serve as the greater part of the ration by supplementing it with a small amount of some concentrate high in protein, such as cottonseed meal. The farmers in that portion of the corn belt lying west of the Missouri river, where alfalfa is grown abundantly, nearly always can plan an adequate ration without corn. The fact that the barley harvest in the cheaper ration were not feeding



Good Pasture Is an Economical Home-Grown Feed.

corn does not imply that it should never be used. for there are farms where it is necessary to feed a moderate amount of grain. This is particularly true of cattlemen who are conducting a pure-bred business and who advertise their stock by exhibiting at the various live stock shows. The results of this study simply indicate that care should be taken that no unnecessary quantities of corn are fed.

There are 154 farms (not quite one-third of those studied) on which corn was fed to the breeding herd for at least part of the winter. The average winter feed bill for these farms was $17.10 per head, as against $14.80 for the cows receiving no grain. There were 58 of these farms where less than 10 per cent of the ration was composed of grain and where the cows received an average of 2 bushels of corn and 15 pounds of cottonseed meal per head during the winter. At 42 per cent of this winter ration consisted of cheap roughage and as the amount of feed used was not excessive, the cows were carried through the winter at an average cost of $14.60, or 9 cents a day. In the herds where grain constituted more than 10 per cent of the ration, the cows received an average of from 6 to 18 bushels of corn, much of which was unnecessary. The average cost of feed for wintering these cows ranged from $17.30 to more than $20 a head.

Probably one of the largest wastes of corn occurs in the feeding of husked corn fodder, which is extensively fed in sections where corn is the leading crop and where hay is scarce.

Determining Day or Night's Lengths.

The length of the night at any time of the year may be found by multiplying by two the time of the sun's setting. Doubling the time of its setting will give the length of the day.

CARE ABOUT WATER TROUGHS

Puddle Around Watering Place Is Disagreeable to Sight and Smell—Also Breeds Flies.

There is no need to run so much water into the watering trough that it slops over and forms a puddle all about the trough. Under the constant tramping of animals it is not long before the surroundings assume the consistency of thin porridge. This is not only disagreeable to sight and smell but it shows slight consideration for sanitation. Flies in large numbers are to be seen about such a place. A few hours later they may be inspecting the food on one's table. Be it remembered that liquid filth is always a source of more danger to human health than where it is bone dry.

Feed Little Pigs Separately.

As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam.

Bobolink Restored to Favor.

By reason of its depredations on the fields, the bobolink was formerly rated the most destructive feathered creature on this continent. But the rice has moved away from the path of its migration, and on this account it has become almost harmless. Heretofore we may properly regard protest bobolink without qualification, and, protected against its only important enemy, man, it will doubtless become a much more numerous species.

Peculiar Articles of Commerce.

Dried lizards are said to be an article of merchandise regularly imported into this country. They come from China, to supply a demand by Chinese residents in the United States. They are 56 of these farms where less than 10 per cent of the ration was composed of grain and where the cows received an average of 2 bushels of corn and 15 pounds of cottonseed meal per head during the winter. At 42 per cent of this winter ration consisted of cheap roughage and as the amount of feed used was not excessive, the cows were carried through the winter at an average cost of $14.60, or 9 cents a day. In the herds where grain constituted more than 10 per cent of the ration, the cows received an average of from 6 to 18 bushels of corn, much of which was unnecessary. The average cost of feed for wintering these cows ranged from $17.30 to more than $20 a head.

Probably one of the largest wastes of corn occurs in the feeding of unhusked corn fodder,

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[illegible] Friday Afternoons
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[illegible] BROTHERS
The MAXWELL NEWS CO.
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DETERMINE SEX IN CHICKS

Method Made to Distinguish Until Head Parts Begin to Develop, Says Oklahoma Expert.

A correspondent asks if there is any way of telling a male chick from a female when they are a week old. The sexes are probably the quickest thing to develop, but even with these it would be a hard matter to tell a bird from a pullet at so early an age. You will have to wait until the head parts begin to develop to have the difference determined, according to Prof. Lynn Harbaugh at Oklahoma A. and M. College.

FULL WORK WITH POULTRY

Overcrowding Is Liable With Growing Chicks Unless Closely Watched—Thrive Big Points.

(Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Growing chicks should be looked after very closely, as overcrowding is likely to happen, owing to the fact that the chicks are getting larger and need more room. This is a very important point. Care given the flock at this time means a profit; lack of care, a loss. The three important points are (1) fresh air, especially during the night, (2) fresh water at all times and (3) clean quarters.

In every instance where egg production is the end sought, the pullets should be put into winter quarters as soon as possible. Their winter quarters should be ready in advance, and the season cockerels should be selected for next spring's breeders and fitted by themselves with plenty of room if possible. Now but strong, vigorous specimens should be selected.

Culling can be done all through the year, but it is no time to be more prophetic than at this season with the growing flock.

POWLS IN WINTER QUARTERS

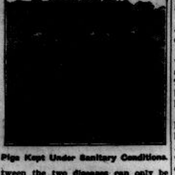
Careful Handling While Moving Will Prevent Setback in Proper Production of Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ideal way to manage laying hens is to have suitable houses for maturity, with other yards or ranges adjoined to the flock while growing, and have each flock of layers occupy the same quarters all their lives. If pullets must be moved from the quarters they have occupied during the growing season every effort should be made to make the change as little disturbing to them as possible. The method of removal will not be the same for all cases and conditions. Each poultry keeper must consider the situation as it exists for his stock and adapt his treatment to the circumstances.

Make the Change Early.

In general it is desirable that pullets be in the houses they are to occupy during the winter three or four weeks before they are expected to lay; but if the pullets are on a good range, and placing them in winter quarters would deprive them of this and make it necessary to put them on winter rations several months earlier than if they remain on the range, it may be better to leave them in the range in which they were grown until winter. Then, if they are moved gently and carefully, and special attention is



Contented Flock in Winter Quarters.

given to making them comfortable and contented in their new home, the change may have but slight effect on their egg production.

Whether the change to permanent winter quarters is made before or after laying begins, gentle handling and good treatment will go a long way toward offsetting the unfavorable effects of moving pullets. In reality it is not the change that is the chief disturbing factor but the way the change is made. Rapid and rough handling is bad, yet most persons think it too much bother to handle hens gently and carefully. A little extra time and care in moving pullets makes a difference of weeks and sometimes months in egg production.

To change pullets from one coop to another with the minimum disturbance to egg production, whether the pullets is laying or not, have the new home ready in every detail. It should be clean, the floor covered with litter, all nests and feeding and watering equipment ready for use, with a feed of scratch grain in the litter and the drinking vessel filled with water. Move the pullets after dark. If only a few birds are to be moved and the distance is short, the best way is to carry them two by two, one under each arm, the legs being grasped by the thumb and fingers and the breast and body of the bird resting on the hand and wrist. In this position the bird feels secure and safe and well treated. When the number of birds and the distance is greater it may be worthwhile to use a wagon or a truck, but the time spent in transferring the birds from the old to the new home will be time well spent. With proper handling the birds will not crowd, one by one, from their places on the roosts to the box. The birds should not be overcrowded and should be taken from the same car from the box at arrival at the new location, where they should be placed on the floor near the door of the pen. The first thing the hens will know about their new home will be that a place as they can see they find food and water. With proper handling the litter and nests there is no occasion for an attendant to come into the pen to do anything that is the least disturbe the birds. Every visit to them the first day or two should be for the purpose of doing something which even hens will recognize as done for their welfare. With this treatment the effects of change are not great. If it is a little trouble, but it pays.

POULTS THAT ASSIST ENEMY

Hens That Lay for Short Period in Summer Have More Than Six Times the Flock.

Every hen that does not lay except during a little more than the spring time is not only does nothing to change the wet but actually takes from the profit of the flock. Hens that lay for short periods in summer have more than six times the flock to feed and care for for the benefit of swine that profitable production in the presence of the hens that do not produce a dozen eggs in the year.

Suggestions for Building in Autumn Leaves.

Bark. All the weaklings should be culled at once. This will save feed and give the stronger birds a chance to grow and opportunity to become more vigorous. The laying hens should be gone over again very carefully at this time and culled out and marketed or eaten. Those that are waiting for egg production, look for the pullets or too light should be discarded.

SANITATION IN THE HOG LOT

Important as Preventive of Cholera and Other Diseases—Cleanliness Is Relied Upon.

(Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The greatest drawbacks to the hog industry of the Southern States in recent years have been the losses from cholera, tuberculosis, and the helminths of the animals, especially the stomach worm, the lungworm, and the kidney worm. Cleanliness is relied on for the feasibility of raising their profitable production in the presence of these and other dangerous diseases of the herd.

Looking Backward Twenty-Five Years

To Happenings Then Recorded in The News

William B. Reed, son of George Reed, engineer on the South Manchester railroad was married to Miss Susan Yost of Belding, Michigan.

R. O. Obeney and his son, Ralph, Jr., went to Virginia on a hunting expedition.

Landlord Clarence W. Allen provided fire escapes for all the sleeping apartments in the Cowles Hotel. This was in compliance with a new law passed by the Connecticut legislature.

The infant daughter of William Eneman of Spruce street was publicly dedicated to God in the Salvation Army barracks. Ensign Ben Nelson was the officer in command. The ceremony was conducted in the Swedish tongue.

John R. Dunn, the new prosecuting agent was enforcing the nuisance law with vigor and persistence. Various searches of residences were being made here. Places that were suspected were scanned very carefully. Where seizures of liquors were made the offenders were compelled to pay stiff fines for violating the law.

An epidemic of la grippe was prevailing here. There were many local sufferers. Doctors were kept busy visiting patients day and night. The epidemic was especially severe upon children, and also upon persons of advanced years and consequent lowered vitality.

William G. Hendee and Mrs. Melinda Berry were married at the parsonage of the Congregational church, Rev. Thomas Simms officiated. Mr. Hendee was an overseer in the winding department of Cheney Brothers silk mills here.

William J. Chambers died at his home in Tolland turnpike. He was 40 years old. He left three parentless children. They were placed in the Orphans Home, Hartford.

The local High School boys were enjoying polo games on the ice. They were having pupils from Miss Stark's weather's room as their opponents. The excitement and enthusiasm caused by these spirited clashes were arousing much public interest.

The Rockville Journal entered upon the Twenty Seventh year of its existence, the Westporter of Westport on its Twenty Fourth volume, and the Seymour Record also started volume XXIV. (All three papers continue their successful courses yet. Ed. News).

Miss Sarah Hayes was taking a business course at Huntington's Business College, Hartford.

The grand masquerade ball of Company G was a fine success. It was largely attended. Captain Charles L. Bissell led the grand march. He was accompanied by Miss Augusta Newman. The sturdy captain was clad in the raiment of a mountain. There were many elegant costumes worn. Most of the young women displayed outfits of their own making. Many were striking and original. Company G cleared $55 as a result of the evening's festivities.

The local division of Hibernians appointed the following committee to make timely arrangements for a suitable celebration of St. Patrick's Day: Patrick Ryan, Patrick Hussey, Patrick Madden, Michael Moriarty and Roland Totten.

The firm of Heidacker Brothers was dissolved by mutual consent. Frank retired from business. Clarence assumed all obligations and continued at the old stand in the Heidacker block on Pine street.

The Swedish Lutheran church elected the following officers for the year next ensuing: Secretary, Nils Anderson; treasurer, O. P. Olson; trustee for three years, S. Emil Johnson and Karl Rydlison; deacons for three years, Claus Hultin and Aaron Linne; sexton, John Oquist.

William McNeary, 14 years old met accidents as follows, according to the records of The News 25 years ago: He Broke through the ice while skating and was rescued with difficulty; fell from the steel guy ropes of the big derrick breaking two ribs, injuring ligaments in his arm, hurting his shoulder, etc.

Miss Marie Gault was preparing to go to Boston and teach domestic science in private families. She was to give luncheons in private families and explain to the guests everything appertaining to the purchase, preparation and serving of food. Miss Gault had given the subject much study and was an expert. Women of means in Boston were eager to learn some of the special things about housekeeping. Miss Gault deemed this to be a profitable business field and intended to celebrate it.

(The report of what she did in the years following is not available. Ed. News.)

IMPROVE QUALITY OF STOCK

Difference In Expense of Keeping Scrubs and Good Producers Is Not Very Large.

Better breeding stock must be kept if we are to improve the quality of our farm animals. There is much difference in the price of a fine dairy horse as compared to a scrub pony; the value of the five-gallon cow when compared to an animal that produces but one gallon is striking, and yet the difference in the cost of keeping the scrubs and the good producers is not very large.

CARE OF PROMISING PULLETS

Unprofitable to Waste Feed on Undersized Birds—Layer Is Worthy of Good Feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It may pay to keep late-hatched pullets that are well grown for their age even though they should not be used as midwinter, but an early-hatched pullet that is undersized at this season should not be made a good layer. To get all that is possible out of all the promising pullets good care and good feeding should be the rule at all stages. It is impossible to grow pullets consistently and on short rations until they reach the age when they should be full grown and mature, and then bring them forward quickly by a short course of good management.

A pullet that is worth keeping as a layer is worth good care and full rations all the time. A pullet that is not considered worth keeping should be eaten or disposed of as soon as she is ready. The one exception to this is where there is more than enough waste feed to feed a poultry flock, and the feed will pay better to sell the unlikely birds as soon as their character is apparent and to buy good, thrifty ones to replace them.

Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions.

tween the two diseases can only be made by the most careful bacteriological tests, and by employing the assistance offered by a fully equipped laboratory. However, sanitary preventive methods which are found beneficial with one of these diseases will prove equally efficacious with the other.

There are a few fundamental facts which the breeder must remember if he is to avoid losses through hog cholera or swine plague. The first is that they are specific diseases caused by germs, and the contagion cannot be spread from one animal to another or from one herd to another except through the agency of these minute organisms. They may be carried in a multitude of ways—by the hogs themselves, on the clothing of persons, on vehicles, in feed, by birds, dogs, and other animals, or by streams. The breeding or feed of a hog cannot cause either disease, although bad methods may so weaken the constitution and vitality that the animal becomes more susceptible to them than would otherwise be the case. Since these diseases can only arise from the presence of their specific causative agents, it can readily be seen that destitution and the presence of supernumerary teeth or black tusks cannot, as has been suggested by many, play any part in their development. A second fact to be borne in mind is that diseases caused by germs may be best prevented or controlled by thorough disinfection and scrupulous cleanliness.

GIVING LAMB A GOOD START

Ewe's Flanks and Udder Should Be Sheared to Prevent Wool Getting Into Lamb's Eyes.

Before the lamb is given the test the ewe's flanks and udder should be sheared. If this is not done the lamb is likely to injure its eyes with the wool or perhaps get the wool in its mouth and then refuse to take the teat.

Shepherds do not all agree as to the best time to do this. But it will generally be found best to wait till the ewe drops her lamb, but before she recovers strength to rather the sheering. Care is always necessary not to cut the udder or serious injury may result.

BROWN THOMSON & CO
Hartford's Shopping Center

1919 Starts Our Great Cost Sale

THE MOST INTERESTING MERCHANDISING EVENT OF THE WHOLE TWELVE MONTHS THE SALE WAITED FOR BY THOUSANDS OF THRIFTY PEOPLE QUICK TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ITS MANY BIG MONEY SAVINGS.

Cost Prices on Women's Wear That Will Bring the Crowds Here

COST MEANS BIG REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF WINTER WEARABLES FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND GIRLS WHICH A VISIT TO OUR SECTION FOR FEMININE CLOTHING WILL QUICKLY PROVE TO YOU. COST PRICES THERE ON SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, WAISTS, SKIRTS, FURS, HOUSE DRESSES, AND GARMENTS FOR GROWING GIRLS FROM 6 TO 14 YEARS.

Choose Your Suit

AT COST PRICE, from the wonderfully pretty models in wool velours, silvertones, broadcloths, gaberdines, fancy tweeds, oxfords and serges in all the new colorings.

SOME ARE FUR TRIMMED, others with self convertible collars.

$21.35 for $35.00 suits.
$35.10 for $39.50 suits.
$39.75 for $55.00 suits.
$65.35 for regular $85 suits.

Stylish Dresses

AT COST PRICE in models for women and misses, including new arrivals. Dresses of fine serges, Jersey cloths, Oxfords, taffetas, satins and silk and georgette combinations. Wonderful values at $15.50, $16.75 and $35.00 each.

House Dresses

AT COST PRICE Not only House Dresses, but Kimonos, Bath Robes, Dressing Sacques, Shawls, Negligees, etc., all at cost prices in the House Dress Section, at this sale.

Look At The Coats

AT COST PRICE. Good warm winter coats, in every new style, fitted, belted or loose box effect. Choice of the wanted colors, plain or fur trimmed. Some with convertible collars. Splendid choice given.

$19.10 for $28.50 coats.
$21.35 for $35.00 coats.
$35.10 for $39.50 coats.
$39.75 for $55.00 coats.
$65.60 for $89.50 coats.
$88.25 for $45.00 coats.
$44.65 for $62.50 coats.

Pick Out a Blouse

AT COST PRICE. Beautiful fall and winter models of which you will want more than one as soon as you see our vast assortment. No restrictions. Every blouse in stock marked at Cost.

Select For Girls

AT COST PRICE. 6 to 14 years, or juniors 13 to 19, white dresses, Silk Dresses, Wash Dresses, Serge Dresses, Coats, laddies, etc., etc.

White Sox and Cubs Win

The first games in the Community basket ball league were played at the Recreation gymnasium last Saturday evening and the White Sox succeeded in defeating the Charter Oaks by a score of 29 to 19 while the Cubs took the measure of the Athletics by a score of 42 to 19. Shubert for the White Sox played a fast game, ringing five baskets from the floor. Angelo for the Charter Oaks was the leading goal getter for his team registering four field goals. There were many fouls called during the contest, the players being a little too anxious in their excitement to win the opening game. The White Sox—Charter Oak score follows:

White Sox		Charter Oaks
E. Pilitt	rf	Hewitt
R. Anderson	lf	Angelo
Schubert		
White	c	Make
Korns	rg	Kleine, Clark
McAdams	lg	Steiner

Score—White Sox 29, Charter Oaks 19; field goals, Schubert 5, McAdams 2, White 1, Anderson 1, Angelo 4, Hewitt 1, Clune 1; fouls, Pilitt 10, Anderson 1, Angelo 7.

In the second game the Cubs had little difficulty in defeating the Athletics, Beason, the center for the Cubs dropped in nine field goals and three foul shots. Little for the Athletics was the mainstay of that team in scoring, getting four field goals through the basket and five foul shots. The summary:

Cubs		Athletics
C. Thornton	rf	Sexton
W. Taylor	lf	Bliah
J. Thornton	lf	McCormick
Beason	c	R. Hathaway
S. Kotch	rg	A. Anderson
		J. Paterson.
Hathaway	lg	A. Anderson

Score—Cubs 42, Athletics 19; field goals; Beason 9, Taylor 4, Kotch 3, J. Thornton 3, C. Thornton 1, Little 4, McCormick 1, Bliah 1, Hathaway 1; fouls, J. Thornton 8, Beason 3, Little 5.

Tools to Make a Rifle.

Nine hundred and ninety-seven critical tools alone are required in manufacturing a modern rifle. The twist drill is one of the hardest of these. To supply 2,000,000 rifles, 50,000,000 twist drills will be needed. Other important tools are gauges, reamers, motor trucks and automatic screw machines.

Hayden's Cheerfulness.

Carpani, the poet, once asked his friend Hayden, "how it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful and even gay description." To this Hayden's answer was: "I cannot make it otherwise. I write according to the thoughts which I feel. When I think upon God my heart is so full of joy that the notes dance and leap, as it were, from my pen, and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

Armageddon.

The last significant campaign of the Crusades took place in 1191, one after another, the Christian strongholds on the edges of the plain of Armageddon were captured by the Saracens under Saladin. Six hundred years later Enst and West again met on the historic battle field when Napoleon Bonparte was victorious over the Turks, though the victory was won at such great cost that he had to retreat to Egypt and give up his ambitious dreams of rivalling Alexander the Great as the conqueror of Asia.

In Lapland.

In all parts of Lapland there is a numerous class of poorer Lapps whose herds of deer are too small to enable them to live on the mountains and trust to them entirely for substistence. These are called Wood Lapps and they live in the wooded forests that abound in the country. There are also the Fishing or Coast Lapps. These have a fixed abode, and if they wander it is only for a short distance.

Wanted to Know.

Mother—"Writing to Harry? Why, he's only gone five minutes, and surely you must have said all that there is to say to each other when you were on the porch?" Lillian—"No, mother, I asked him if he really, truly loved me, and he said he did; but I forgot to ask him if he would go on loving me for ever and ever, and that's why I am writing."

Nutritive Value of Apples.

Most people know apples are healthful. But a great many do not know that they are among the most nutritious of fruits and that their value in the way is higher than that of many every day foods. Apples recently found almost three-fourths the nutritive value of potatoes and at every-day known, potatoes are a solid and dependable food.

Oiling the Wheels.

No one can afford to let another person exceed in politeness, and there is nothing in the world that will oil the wheels of life like the lubricant of courtesy. Try it in your daily life and see. No one will chide you for not being in good form, and you will be able to slip in a few obsolete terms. For in this busy age each one is an arbiter of fashion and politeness. Don't hesitate trying to introduce a few of the old-fashioned variety of social amenities—it will be wonderful refreshing to the elders of some of the boys and girls of the period.

Capacity.

Metric Denominations.

The metric denominations and values for measures of capacity are as follows: Hiloliter or stere, 1,000 liters, equals one cubic meter; hectoliter, 100 liters, equals one-tenth of a cubic meter; dekoliter, ten liters, equals ten cubic decimeters; liter, equals one cubic decimeter; deciliter, one-tenth of a liter, equals one-tenth of a cubic decimeter; centiliter, one one-hundredth of a liter, equals ten cubic centimeters; milliter, one one-thousandth of a liter, equals one cubic centimeter.

Wine at a Launching.

When a war galley was launched by the Vikings they would roll it down the rollers so that the keel was sprinkled with their blood. The practice of breaking a bottle of wine over a dolphin upon the launch is regarded as a survival of this ancient Scandinavian practice. Sometimes the wine used is that which was called "Hippocras" and was made by adding a quantity of blood to the wine. The standard varieties are known as the White Burgundy, Rhenish, Hippocras, Claret, Malmsey, Muscadel and Rhenish.

WANT ADS.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Five roomed flat, in good condition, modern improvements, large lawn, near silk mills. Enquire, Seasstrand, 91 South Main St. 31tf

Town Advertisement

PUBLIC MEETING of the BOARD OF SELECTMEN

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Manchester for the transaction of the business of the town, Monday, January 6, 1919, at 8 o'clock p. m. at the Hall of Records.

Willard B. Rogers, Secretary.

POULTRY FACTS

RATIONS FOR LAYING STOCK

Pullets on Farm Should Get Large Part of Feed by Foraging If No Snow on Ground.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When there is no snow on the ground pullets on the farm ought to get a large part of their feed by foraging. Whether they can get it depends not only upon what food may be available but on whether they have been so distributed as to get the feed on the range. To find whether they require more is to observe how far they range and whether they find feed enough to keep them busy most of the time, and then to test them further by seeing how much they eat heartily in the morning, and then go foraging, and also how much they eat just before going to roost at night. Pullets that forage well and have the opportunity to get plenty of green food, worms and bugs cannot be overfed by giving them what grain they will eat up clean. Careful feeders learn just how much their flock will take, and so avoid waste while keeping the birds full fed.

Pullets in confinement should have a better ration than will have in the winter, and be liberally supplied with the vegetable foods available at the season. Liberal use of these makes it

Hens Scratching in Litter for Grain.

possible to feed grains heavily, to promote egg production, and yet keep the birds in the best of physical condition.

A good war-time standard ration is:

Mash.

2 parts cornmeal
1 part bran
1 part middlings
1 part ground oats
1 part meat scrap or fish meal

Scratch Feed.

1 part cracked corn
1 part heavy oats

Green Feed.

Cabbage, sprouted oats or any available green vegetable. Another good ration with less beef scrap is as follows:

Mash.

5 parts mixed feed (bran and middlings)
4 parts cornmeal
1 part beef scrap or fish meal

Scratch Feed.

1 part cracked corn

Green Feed.

Cabbage, sprouted oats or any available green vegetable.

For a moist mash use eight parts of mixed feed instead of five. Sprouted oats are recommended as green feed, not as preferable to cabbage and other green vegetables when these can be obtained, but in order to use oats as much as possible.

SUCCESS IN RAISING PIGEONS

Good Breeding Stock Is Essential and It Is Best to Purchase From Reliable Breeder.

Good breeding stock is necessary to succeed in pigeon raising. It is advisable to buy pigeons from reliable breeders—those who guarantee their stock. Many failures in squab raising have been due to poor stock—old pigeons past their period of usefulness, or perhaps too many male birds. There are a great many varieties of pigeons but only a few are used in squab raising. The Homer is generally considered the most popular variety.

SIX VARIETIES OF TURKEYS

Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Black, Narragansett and State Fair Are Recognized.

The American Standard of Perfection lists six different varieties of domesticated turkeys as most desirable, the many others being largely mongrel, breeding from which is far from important as to quality of the young. The standard varieties are the Bronze, the White Holland, Bourbon Red, Black, Narragansett and State Fair.

TRULY GREAT THRIFT INVENTORY SALE

Be Thrifty—Save and Prosper. Here is the opportunity. Our immense stocks of standard quality, seasonable, wanted merchandise have been subjected to sweeping price reductions. Such a sale as this makes possible the carrying out of Ben Franklin's ideas of thrift and saving. But what you want—buy what need—you're sure of the money saving here—WISE, SMITH & COMPANY, Hartford.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

HOUSE DRESSES and APRONS

Sharp Reductions on these Garments that Women need every day. Third Floor.

$2.50 Striped Gingham House Dresses now $1.79

$2.98 Maids Black Poplin Dresses now $2.25.

$2.25 Percale Bungalow Aprons on sale 89c.

$1.95 Extra Size Bungalow Aprons at $1.69

$1.69 Long Crepe Kimonas at $1.

$1.95 Black Sateen Petticoats at 89c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

WOMEN'S WAISTS and SWEATERS

Extra Big Values for the Inventory Sale—Third Floor.

$1 Lingerie Waists, some mussed 50c.

$1.69 Middies, in white only $1.

$1.98 Voile Waists, many styles at $1.29.

$3.98 Crepe de Chenes and Georgette Crepe Waists $2.79.

$12.95 all wool Sweater Coats for $9.95.

$6.98 all wool Sweater Coats for $5.98.

$6.98 all wool Sweater Coats for $5.00.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

CORSETS & BRASSIERES

Note these Special Offerings—may be your favorite is among them!

$2.50 C. B. Corsets fancy coutil, $1.49.

$2 W. S. Special Corset $1.

$2 Thomsons' Glove-Fitting Corset $1.25.

$2.50 Rengo Belt Corset, $2.25.

38c Brassieres with wide embroidery yoke 25c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

HOSIERY and KNIT UNDERWEAR

You cannot fail to recognize such unusual money savings as these:

Women's Fleeced Linen Stockings, ribbed top, in black only, at the Inventory sale 3 pairs for $1, pair 35c.

Women's Balbriggan Hosiery, full fashioned, regular made, regular and stout size, worth today 65c, sale price 39c pair.

Women's Union Suits, winter weight, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length and low neck, sleeveless and a short sleeve. Inventory sale price $1.00 each.

Children's Union Suits, gray and white for boys and girls, all sizes, reg. $1.25, sale price $1 00 each.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

HANDKERCHIEFS

In many instances you get almost double your money's worth—

Women's plain white and embroidered corner handkerchiefs, value up 10c at the Inventory sale 6 for 25c.

Women's pure linen Initial handkerchiefs, odds and ends of our 15c and 19c qualities at this sale 12 1-2c each.

Men's plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs reg. 12c at 7c each.

Men's Initial handkerchiefs odds and ends of 12 1-2c and 15c values in 1-2 dozen boxes at 10c each.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Unusual values at this popular Third Floor Section.

29c Worsted Toques at 19c.

$1.95 Sweaters, sizes 1, 2 and 3 years at 98c.

75c Hand Knitted Wool Jackets 59c.

$1.25 Children's Flannelette Night Gowns 69c.

59c Children's White Flannelette Night Gowns 39c.

49c Infants Shirts, 2 year old size, only 25c.

$1.98 Brush Wool Scarf and Cap Sets at $1.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

TRUNKS and BAGS

Three especially big values.

Fiber Suit Cases 24 inch size, regular $1.89 value at $1.50.

Karatol Bags 16 and 18 inch size, reinforced corners, fully lined, regular $1.98 value, sale price $1.49.

Compressed Fiber Trunks 34 and 36 inch size, regular $30.95, reduced to $27.69.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES

A veritable bargain feast at this department Although shoe leather costs more than ever, we offer value like these at the Inventory sale:

Women's Black Kid Lace Shoes, military heels, flexible soles, worth $5 today, sale price $2.95

Women's Lace or Button Shoes, dull or patent colt, sizes 2 1-2 to 4, choice at $1.95.

Women's Pumps, cloth of gold or silver, hand turned soles, Louis heels, reg. $8 values, at the Inventory sale $3.95.

Women's Satin Pumps, blue, white or black worth $5, sale price $1.95.

Women's Tan Boots, brown cloth top, Louis heels, reg. $5 at $2.95.

India Moccasins, tan or brown, worth $2.50 for $1.95.

Boys Tan Storm Shoes, two straps and buckle at top, vicolized sole, reg. $5, sale price $3.95.

Children's Felt Slippers, sizes 5 to 2, worth 85c for 69c.

Children's Tan Shoes, neolin soles, broadform last, sizes 5 to 8, worth $3, sale price $2.39.

Children's Tan Shoes, neolin soles, sizes 8 1-2 to 11 at $2.69.

Boys Button Shoes, calf vamps, worth $4, at $2.95.

Boys Calf Lace Shoes, broadform last, all solid, reg. $3.50 at the Inventory sale $2.95.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

ART NEEDLEWORK

Come and select the following and many other articles at prices averaging one half.

Night Gowns, fine white nainsook and R. M. C. cotton and crochet yoke design, regular $2 value at this sale $1.00

Cretonne Scarfs, with lace edge, reg. 75c values at 39c.

Stamped Pillow Top and Back and embroidery silk to complete the design, reg. 50c value for 25c.

Stamped Pequot Tubing and day cases, choicest design reg. $1.50 value sale price 98c pair

Stamped Children's Dresses all made up, reg. $2 50 value for $1.37.

Stamped Cotton Huck Towels plain and hemstitched guest and large sizes, reg. 29c and 39c, values choice 12c and 25c.

Stamped Linen Discontinued lines of stamped articles for embroidery at bargain prices.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

KNITTING WOOLS

Our regular low prices still further reduced for this sale.

Germantown Yarn White reg. 50c at per skein 38c.

Germantown Yarn Colors reg. 50 c at per ball 45c.

Knitlet Yarns, white and colors reg. 40c at per skein 28c.

Angora Wool, white and colors, reg. $1 at per ball 55c.

Scotch Knitting Worsted for sweaters reg. $1.50 at per hank $1.

Natural Color Sock Wool reg. $1.50 hanks at $1 19, and the $1 25 hanks for 85c.

Khaki Sweater Wool, reg. $1.50 hanks at $1.25.

Gray and khaki Sweater Wool, also Navy Blue wool at $1 lb. at the Inventory sale 3.75 lb.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

WASH GOODS

Every yard of our entire stock of wash fabrics at a reduced price for the inventory sale—Wonderful assortments to select from.

Plain Chambrays light blue, pink gray and tan, reg. price 19c sale price 14c yd.

Figured Chambrays, newest patterns and colorings, 2500 yards of reg. 19c quality to sell at 14c yd.

Outing Flannel 36-inch wide assorted patterns and colors, reg. 25c quality at the inventory sale 29c yard.

Remnants of Outing Flannel, 5000 yards, in fancy stripes and checks, reg. 25c kind at the Inventory sale 19c yd.

Lawns and Organdies 2,500 yards of remnants, plain white lawns and Organdies worth 25c to sell at 16c yd.

Mercerized Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chine, large assortment of assorted patterns and evening shades, reg. 59c Inventory sale price 48c yd.

Plaid White Outing Flannel 3-4 wide, reg. 25c, sale price 21c yd

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

DRESS GOODS

We have been selling dress goods right along for as low prices as we could possibly quote and now for the Inventory sale we reduce prices right and left.

Wool Serge, good quality, 54 inch wide, in old rose, myrtle green, brown, grays, tan and black, regular $1.50, sale price $1.10 yard.

All Wool Poplins, 40 inch wide, newest colors and black, regular value $2.25 sale price $1.79 yard.

All Wool Velour Plaids, beautiful assorted colorings, 56 inch wide worth $6.50 yard, at the inventory sale $4.49 yard.

All Wool Velour Coating, newest shades of navy, pekin blue, brown, wisteria, taupe, leather, myrtle green and black, 56 inch wide and worth $5.50 and $6. Inventory sale price $3.98 yard.

Fancy Suitings, novelties and plaid suitings, 36 and 42 inch wide, assorted colorings, regular 89c, sale price 65c yard.

Plain Storm Serge, 36 inch wide, large range of colors as well as black, regular 79c, sale price 65c yard.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

NOTIONS

Sweeping price reductions all along the line at our Notion Department. In other words, it's house-cleaning time so as to make room for large and complete stocks coming in for the new year.

Spool cotton, 150 and 200 yards, good quality, odd numbers, while they last 25c dozen.

Black Shoe Laces, silk finish, blued eyelet tip, 63 and 75 inch, very special 7c pair.

Dressmakers Pins, good steel pins 1-4 lb. boxes, regular 39c, sale 29c.

Rubber Aprons, in black for housework, regular 39c, sale price 29c.

"Rit" no boiling, washes and dys actually in one operation, regular 10c, sale price 72c.

Snapfast spring fastener round edge, will not cut thread, rust proof, regular 60c card, sale price per dozen 45c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

UNDERMUSLINS

The big third floor offers splendid values in dainty new muslin wear, among which are the following:

75c nainsook Envelope Chemises, embroidery trimmed at 59c.

79 Cambric Drawers with wide embroidery ruffle 59c

$1.25 Cambric Body Petticoats with embroidery flounces 98c.

$1.19 Nainsook Night Gowns, embroidery trimmed 88c.

49c Nainsook Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed 35c.

$1 Jersey Knit Skirts at 69c.

$2.50 Fannelette Night Gowns $1.95.

79c Pink Batiste Bloomers 59c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We've a mighty big stock of men's furnishings, a little too big, in fact—so we cut prices like this to move the stock.

Men's Brushed flannelette work shirts dark brown or gray, inventory sale price $1.79.

Men's Black cotton half hose, second quality 19c pair.

Men's Underwear at $1 and $1.50.

Police and Firemen's suspenders 35c.

Men's Sweater Coats roll collar style, maroon, dark oxford and brown reduced to $4.90

Men's shirts, collar attached style, plain white and neat light effects sale price 79c.

Men's Shirts and Drawers heavy natural wool at $1.85.

Boys Blouses Woven madras neat effects values to $1.50 at the inventory sale 95 c

Boys Windsor ties plaids and colors 25c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

SILKS

Home dressmakers will sure want to take advantage of these values which are most unusual these days.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

HOUSEWARES and CHINAWARE

The big popular downstairs housewares department affords an unusual opportunity for saving on home essentials.

Aluminum Tea Kettles, 5 1-2 quart size, with cold handle, value $3.98, sale price $2.69.

Aluminum Coffee Percolator, 9-cup size, worth $2.50, sale price $1.79.

Aluminum Preserve Kettles, 6-quart size with bail handle, reg. $1.75 value at $1.29.

Aluminum Covered Sauce Pans, 4-quart size, worth $1.75 at $1.29.

Nickle plated tea kettles, all copper, choice of Nos. 7, 8 or 9, values up to $3, Inventory Sale Price $1.89.

Floor Brushes, high grade hair floor sweeping brushes, 14 and 16-inch size, values up to $1.75, all at 98c.

Ivory Soap, reg. value 8c. Inventory Sale Price 10 for 59c.

Enamelled Dish Pans, 17-quart size blue enamel ware, reg. 98c, sale price 69c.

Florence Oil Heaters, black finish at the Inventory Sale $4.75.

O'Cedar Mops, triangular shape, reg 75 size at 59c.

O'Cedar Oil, reg. 25c size at 17c; reg. 50c size at 33c

Dinner Sets, 42-piece American porcelain gold band decorations $6.98.

Yellow Mixing Bowl Sets, six assorted sizes, reg. $1.39 at $1.19.

Decorated Tea Plates, assorted designs, reg. 20c at 12 1-2c.

Cut Glass Assortment, pickle dishes, fruit dishes, sugars, creamers and handled bon bons, reg. 35c value 25c each.

Stone Foot Warmer, retain heat 24 hour, reg. 98c at 79c.

Blended Stone Jardinieres, assorted glazed colors 85c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE AT

DRUG DEPT.

Buy your favorite home remedies now and save money.

Dr. Hecklers 5 gr. Cascara Tablets, 100 in bottle, reg. 25c, sale price 19c.

Dr. Heckler's Brand Sugar of Milk, regular 65c sale 59c.

Hill's Cascara Quinine Tablets 12c.

White Enamel Douche Pans, reg. $1.75 at $1.29.

Hot Water Bottles, values up to $1.50, 98c.

Absorbent Cotton pound rolls, regular 50c at 45c.

White Enamel Irrigators, regular $1.35 at 98c.

Wyeths Sal Hepatica per doz. $3.00.

Dr. Heckler's Syrup of Tar with Cod Liver Oil and Methol, regular 45c at 29c.

Combination Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringe, regular $1.50 sale price $1.19.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE AT

TOILET GOODS DEPT.

Now's the time to stock up on such needfuls as these:

White Ivory Button Hooks, Shoe horn, Files and Cuticle Knives, reg. 49c at 25c.

Jergen's Crush Rose violet or lilac Talcum, regular 19c at 14c.

White Celluloid Soap Boxes, reg. 25c at 19c.

Black Hard Rubber Dressing Combs, all coarse and fine regular 50c at 29c.

White Ivory Combs, odd lots, reg 25c at 19c.

One lot of Tooth Brushes, reg. 15c at 10c.

Face Chamois only 8c.

Powder Puffs assorted size 10c each.

Fairy Soap Cakes for 25c.

Leather Brushes, regular 50c at 29c.

Florilla Soap, 7 cakes for 25c.

THRIFT INVENTORY SALE OF

LINENS and DOMESTICS

Stock up your linen closet now—you can save money by buying at these inventory sale prices.

Bleached Turkish Towels hemmed ready for use now 11c each.

Mercerized Tray Cloths assorted patterns, hemmed, reg. 29c. Inventory sale price 23c.

THRIFT INVENT ORY SALE OF

NECKWEAR and VEILINGS

Our regular stock together with some recently acquired samples.

Values $1, $1.25 and $1 all at 59c.

High Grade Neckwear—Choicest styles and materials in plaited and plain Georgette crepe, organdies, satins, etc., worth $1.50 and $1.98 at the inventory sale 59c.

One lot of soiled and mussed neckwear, values up to 50c Taffeta, organ

Telephone Rates Are Increased

Announcement is made by The Southern New England Telephone Company that as a result of large and repeated increases in the costs of labor and material it finally becomes necessary to make a general increase in its exchange service rates throughout the state.

The rate changed, effective January 1st, apply to all exchange service furnished on a flat rate basis and represents in general an increase of 25c a month for residence telephones and 50c a month for business telephones. In explaining the necessity for this increase, the Company points out that its pre-war rates have been continued for a substantial period during which the rates and prices for other services and commodities have been materially advanced and states that the amount of revenue resulting from the rate increase will, in fact, be somewhat less than the amount of wage increases that have been accorded its employees during the last six months.

The new scale of rates was approved on December 21st by the Postmaster General under whose control the telephone business in Connecticut, as elsewhere, has been operated since August 1st. It is not expected that the increase will in all cases be permanent since the present extremes in the telephone business, as in other business, are expected as abnormal. It has always been the policy of the Company and it is the announced policy of the Postmaster General to modify and standardize rates whenever possible through reduced costs of operation, and it is believed that opportunity for the exercise of this policy will in some measure be afforded in the future as it has been afforded in the past.

Coupled with the above announcement is the further news that beginning January 1st telephone bills will cover exchange service for one month only. This represents a departure from the long established custom of rendering bills for three months' service and is expected to be welcomed by the public as conforming with regular commercial practice and as simplifying the checking and payment of bills. The bills of January 1st will, of course, include both charges for the three months period ended December 30th but subsequent bills will carry toll charges for one month only.

As already announced by the Postmaster General, the charges for installing new telephones and for changing the location of existing telephones have been materially reduced. The former charges were five, ten or fifteen dollars, according to the rate paid, for the telephone service itself, but the present charge either for installing or moving a telephone is only $2.50, regardless of the rate paid for the service. This reduction is in keeping with the order of the Postmaster General modifying the restrictions on service extensions imposed because of the war and will prove to be a helpful factor in the future development of the business.

The effect in Connecticut of the recently announced order covering the standardization of toll rates as of January 21st cannot be fully stated at this time as the new rates have not yet been computed. On the one hand, the new rates, which are based upon a system of fixed mileage charges, will occasion substantial increases between long haul points as the present toll rate schedule in Connecticut is unique in providing a maximum rate of 25c between any two points within the state, but as the traffic is naturally light between long haul points these increases will mean less to the public and to the business than would appear at first thought. On the other hand, there are many points in Connecticut, approximately twenty miles apart, where the present rate is also 25c and where reductions will take place under the new schedule. Between these points, the traffic is relatively high and the rate changes will carry more meaning than those between long haul points. Between the very short haul points, both increases and decreases will be occasioned, the new schedule providing a rate of 5c in cases where the air line distance does not exceed six miles. Full announcement of the new rates as applied between Connecticut Exchange will be made prior to January 21st.

Wanted to Know Photographer.

Auburn, aged five, was a Sunday school pupil and listened attentively to his teacher telling the class about Christ. Next day he went visiting with his mother and on the mantel a picture of Christ, to which Master Auburn called his attention, explaining that Christ was the subject of his Sunday school lesson. His mother, surveying the picture thoughtfully for a moment he suddenly exclaimed: "But who took it?"—Chicago Runner.

Doing Right.

Everything on earth has its price, and sooner or later we pay for all that we get. When we complain little do we realize that the price we pay for our bright ideas so much toll of effort, attention, and the loss of what we call "leisure." We are only to look about us to see that cost doing is more costly than it. Its demands may come in on the spot, or in the phut, but they will be all the more exorbitant because of that.

Will Dazzling.

A short time ago we were discussing a man who, while he had been in business for years and years, had never made a practical failure. A few days later we met the man referred to and told him what we had been saying to his friend. He, who I mean, Jerry—and this leader in young business and civic affairs, gaily and other animally.

Blind Feed to Field Worker.

Blind people are not put on the shelf in Kansas. They carry their share of the burden of the war. Mrs. Ella Wilson, blind for twenty years, is a farm worker near Lawrence, Kan. She cultivates a garden, milks cows, feeds the stock and does other farm work.

Remove Mildew.

Take any common soap, size according to area of material that is affected. Cut soap in small pieces, add a little water to it and put on top of stove until dissolved. When about the consistency of molasses remove from fire. Stir in common salt and cover the mildewed fabric with the mixture. If one application does not suffice, two will be sure to do the work. After applying the mixture, expose to the sun for some hours and then wash off.

FLED WITH YOUTH

Advancing Years Destroyed Illusion of Old-Time Fair.

Gilded Caravans, With Their Wonderful Contents, Which Entertained the People of English Villages, Recalled in Memory.

The fair always appeared at the same date and at the same place in the particular town each year, in obedience to some mysterious calendar that probably never got into print, but that, nevertheless, was perfectly well known to the show folk. No one knew exactly, or cared exactly, whence these showmen and show women came. They seemed to comprise a veritable peripatetic army, whose whole duty was to travel from one end of Great Britain to the other and entertain and instruct less fortunate people. Judging from the glaring posters on their wagons, but more particularly from the huge paintings which adorned their show fronts, they had traveled to the uttermost parts of the earth, in order to find the subjects for their "unique and refined entertainment" and had been rewarded by the patronage of most of the crowned heads of Europe and the presidents of the American republics. They rode for the most part in showy caravans, adorned with pictures and most little white curtains drawn across little windows, and topped by smoking chimneys. Or they drove wagons piled with paraphernalia, or vast the front ends of which could be let down and transformed into an imposing show front, while the opposite end could be mysteriously elongated, and lo! there sprang into being, within the space of a few minutes, a long, tubular rifle gallery!

The news of the arrival of the first wagon, or the first gilded caravan, or of the setting up of the first tent pole, the sure sign and symbol of the coming of the annual fair, was always a source of intense interest and expectancy to the young generation in the town. Straggling detachments of boys and girls would soon be moving toward the fair ground to get first impressions of the pleasure to come.

And when the opening day of the fair had actually arrived, or, better still, when the day of days, which was market day, had come, and the grounds were packed with people, and we had already "one" the circus twice, watched the gorgeous street procession of "lords and ladies" and lowdahs (elephants) and had almost beggared oneself for the sake of seeing the "greatest wild-beast show in the world, with the only live gorilla in captivity," at feeding and drinking, of course was the most expensive time, there was nothing to do but to go through the fair once more. The last penny for that day had been spent, it was true, but one might have the good fortune to come across, in some corner or byway of the fair, the awesome person who "ate fire," or the wonderful man who lifted heavy weights like tops, or "swallowed swords."

Never, so it seemed, could there be so much fun and so to do or see any; never could there be again, or anywhere else, so much delight as was crowded into those seven or nine days by day and night and flaming naphtha lights by night, where a dozen brazen bands played simultaneously, a dozen organs screamed and strumpeted and a dozen big drums banged from the steps of the shows; where hundreds of entities rattled, and enamelled voices bellowed to the crowds to patronize this-and to look at that.

That the old-time fair was always sure to be much the same, year after year, did not much detract from its gorgeousness or fascination in the eyes of those youthful patrons who had been "saving up" for weeks to enjoy its prospective delights. Yet it is true that, as time went past, something of the charm of the fair went with it. The "kings" and "queens" seemed to be less royal, the gold more tinsel, the colors more garish, the noise more apparent, the music more cacophonous and the show people less interesting. Then it was that the interest lagged, disillusion crept in, and at last the fair ceased to attract. It had, indeed, become a very ordinary thing.

Not Wholly German Rivers.

Not only is the Rhine not the boundary river of Germany, but neither its mouth nor its source is in German territory, as Charles M. Skipper points out in the Washington Star in the course of a discussion of the Rhine as a factor in peace negotiations. This has long been a cause of mortification to Germany, and to it is partly due the rise of the Pan-German movement and the dream of a Mittelstrasse. The Rhine flows into the North sea at Rotterdam in Holland, just as the other great German river, the Scheldt, flows into the North sea through Belgium. Even the Danube pours into the Black sea, but this fact was not quite a humiliation by the Pan-Germans because of the subservient relation of Bulgaria to Germany. But for a long time it has been their custom to assert, sometimes in the most offensive language, that the Germans control the Rhine and the Scheldt to their exclusive

INCREASE OF MUTTON SHEEP

Take Lead Held by Fine Wool Animals Ten Years Ago—Ohio Is Now Leading State.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sheep raising primarily for mutton production and secondarily for wool is steadily advancing in this country. At the present time 45 per cent of the sheep belong to those of the mutton blood, 35 per cent to those of fine wool, and 20 per cent to the crossbreeds. Ten years ago the mutton sheep were 35 per cent of all sheep, fine-wool sheep 41 per cent, and crossbreeds 24 per cent, and consequently, during this period one-tenth of the national flock has changed from wool to mutton as the chief purpose. While mutton sheep have thus increased their percentage of all sheep by 10 during as many years, fine-wool sheep have lost 6½ from this percentage and the crossbreeds 3½.

This revolution of recent years in the sheep industry, which is now presumably continuing, is largely characterized in the national average by the Western and Pacific states, in which

Sheep Entering Sweating Pens of Bitter Creek Shearing Shed, Bitter Creek, Mont.

more than one-half of the sheep are found mostly on ranges. The fine-wool sheep are 45 per cent of all sheep in that group of states, a loss of 7 in the percentage in ten years; the crossbred sheep are 22 per cent, a loss of 2½; and these losses have gone to the mutton sheep, which are 32 per cent of all sheep, a gain of nearly ten in the same number of years.

The greatest advance in this movement has been made in the North Atlantic states, in which farmers' markets are near and the people have an active taste for mutton and lamb. In these states 62 per cent of the sheep are of the mutton bloods, a gain of 20 in the percentage in ten years; only 17 per cent are fine-wool sheep, a loss of 17; and 21 per cent are crossbreeds, a loss of 3.

The best change in percentages has occurred in the South Atlantic states, where the mutton sheep were formerly a high fraction and are now 68 per cent of all sheep in that region, a gain of 2½ in ten years; the crossbreeds are 24 per cent, or about the same as ten years ago, while in all other groups of states they have relatively diminished; and the fine-wool sheep are only 8 per cent, a loss of nearly 3 during the period.

At the present time the South Atlantic states have the lowest fraction of fine-wool sheep, 7 per cent, and the North Atlantic states are next with 17 per cent; the highest fraction, 46 per cent, is in the Western and Pacific group, and next below are the South Central states with 30 per cent.

Mutton sheep are as high as 68 per cent of the sheep in the South Atlantic and West North Central states, and as low as 32 per cent in the Western and Pacific states, and 44 per cent in the South Central.

Ohio is by far the leading sheep state outside of the Western and Pacific group, and has 3,000,000 sheep, about one-half of which are now mutton bloods, while ten years ago the fraction was nearly two-fifths.

The Supreme Test.

To retain our faith in our ideals when brought and trodden beneath men's feet in the dust, to know how to lay aside our inward sadness, to dismiss our enervating doubts and struggle on, to continue our march, sustained only by the thought of duty and an unyielding will, to make the most of life as it is given us—that is the supreme test of all great souls. That is the real victory of faith that overcometh the world.—Elwood Worcester.

Nuts and Sirup in Candy.

It is a fact of common knowledge that nuts are very high in food value, those used principally in manufacturing confectionery being almonds, filberts, pecans, peanuts and walnuts, averaging approximately 1,500 calories per pound. Corn sirup, erroneously called glucose, used largely in manufacturing gum drops, hard candies and fudge, is a pure, wholesome, transparent, heavy sirup, manufactured, as the name indicates, from corn.

Pennsylvania Pioneer.

John Harris, after whom Harrisburg, Pa., was named, organized the first corps of officers on the Susquehanna to protect his infant settlement from Indians.

Governmental Science.

The science of government is only a part of economics, of morals and of commerce, of religion, of

Metal Splints.

Wooden splints sawed into shape to support broken limbs are now quite out of date. A modern splint, which is much more comfortable, is made of perforated metal to fit any part of the body which may be injured and in all sizes for men, women and children.

Small Son's Chivalry.

William's mother is a little overweight. She had been to school with him that day, and coming home a small boy said to William: "Your mother is fat." William looked at him in surprise and said: "No, she isn't; she's just comfortable."

Tribute to Wise Parent.

It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home-feeling as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.—Washington Irving.

Get on Right Road at Once.

It often requires courage to turn back when we have taken a wrong step, but it is easier to turn back after the first than after the second or third, and much safer and pleasanter.

Stinging the Bees.

"It has always seemed funny to me," murmured the almost philosopher, "why a fellow says he keeps bees. The truth of the matter is the bees keep themselves. All he does is rob 'em."

Way She Says It.

Probably conscious superiority is never more emphatically expressed in speech than when one neighbor woman says to another, "You know how men are."—Ohio State Journal.

Oldest Known Element.

Sulphur is one of the oldest known elements; the ancient Assyrian alchemists regarded it as the principle of combustion and termed it "brimstone," literally burning stone.

Virtue Can Be Overdone.

Selflessness and complaisance are beautiful virtues, but do not forget that a virtue carried to excess may be one of the most irritating and difficult of failings.

Have Much the Same Thought.

A luxury is something we are apt to think our neighbors cannot afford, and our neighbors are apt to think we cannot afford themselves.

Worth Having, Sometimes.

"How much money is Uncle Jacob worth, is what keeps a man from betting away his money on horses."

Daily Thought.

He who is faithful in a very little thing, is faithful also in much.

CURE SCRATCHES IN HORSES

Trouble is Caused by Mud, Wet or Filth—Clean Affected Part and Apply Poultice.

Scratches in horses are caused by mud, wet or filth. Clean the affected part, clip the hair close to the skin and put on a hot bread and milk poultice for 12 hours. A second poultice applied for another 12 hours will do no harm. Then wash the skin, wipe it dry and remove all scabs. Paint the cracks with tincture of iodine for three days, then discontinue and use the vaseline. Do not wet the part if avoidable. Keep the stable clean and dry and apply vaseline to the scratches twice a day when the animal is worked.

Top Price for Lambs.

Packers will not pay the top price for lambs, no difference how fat, if they weigh over 80 pounds. The reason is because the best cuts of meat can be obtained from the smaller carcass.

Uses for Corks.

Have you ever tried using corks in cleaning steel knives? When a strong cork, with a substantial base, is dipped in the cleaning preparation and then rubbed briskly over the blade, it will be found to work much more effectively than the more common method of using a small cloth. The saving to the hands is quite worth considering, at the same time.

Guarding His Car.

A Hutchinson man who fixed up his car so that the horn blew when a thief tried to start off with the car is so well pleased with the invention, according to the society reporter of the Hutchinson Gazette, that he is now working to perfect a device which will hit the thief over the head with a monkey wrench.—Manhattan (Kan.) Mercury.

Tomato's Worth Recognized.

Among the many valuable plants, fruits, vegetables and medicines which America has given to the whole race of mankind it is proper to include the tomato. Perhaps it has not conquered the world like tobacco, yet it has made a favorable impression on a very large part of humankind. Its popularity has extended far beyond the region of its birth.

Modern Metal Splints.

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VEGETABLES IN FOWLS' DIET

Feeding Tests Made With Laying Hens by United States Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Scarcity of beef scrap, together with its high price, has led poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture to conduct feeding tests with laying hens in which cheaper and more plentiful kinds of protein feed are tried. In these tests feeds rich in vegetable protein have been used in connection with beef scrap to make up the laying ration.

One pen of hens, fed a mash containing 20 per cent beef scrap, produced the greatest number of eggs, but a second pen, fed a mash consisting of 10 per cent peanut meal and 10 per cent beef scrap, produced an average of only 10 eggs less during the test period of 5½ winter months. Mashes made with soybean meal, cottonseed meal, and velvet-bean meal, in combination with beef scrap, have been fed with fairly satisfactory results.

PLAN FOR POULTRY SUCCESS

Suggestions Sent Out From Washington for Benefit of Practical Chicken Grower.

Government poultrymen are appealing to the American people, both in the country and in the cities, to increase poultry production as much as possible. The following nine suggestions are offered as a means to attaining this end:

1. Keep better poultry; standard-bred poultry improves the quality and increases production.
2. Select healthy, vigorous breeders to produce strong chicks.
3. Hatch early to produce fall and winter layers.
4. Preserve eggs when cheap for home use.
5. Produce infertile eggs, except for hatching.
6. Cull the flocks to eliminate unprofitable producers.
7. Keep a small back-yard flock to supply the family table.
8. Grow an acre of corn for poultry feed as possible.
9. Eat more poultry and eggs to conserve the meat supply.

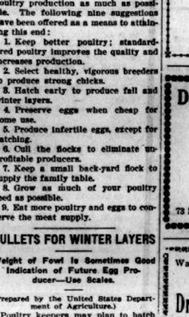
PULLETS FOR WINTER LAYERS

Weight of Fowl Is Sometimes Good Indication of Future Egg Producer—Use Scales.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry keepers may plan to hatch all their pullets early in the spring, but it happens that a good many pullets are not nearly grown in September, or even by the first of October. Overgrown pullets will never make early winter layers. They may make profitable layers, though not likely to pay as well as the earlier-hatched hens. With the age of the undersized pullets known, and by the use of the scales, it is a simple matter at this season to cull out those that it will not pay to feed through the fall and early winter, and to make feeds rich in abundant that no feed need be bought for any of the poultry stock.

A Plymouth Rock pullet that is five months old in the early part of September and weighs less than four pounds is not promising material for a winter layer; a Wyandotte, or a Rhode Island Red pullet that is five months



Early-Hatched Mature Pullet.

old at this season and weighs under three pounds, is a poor one to keep; a Leghorn that is four months old and weighs less than two pounds should be classed as a cull and used for the table. Birds having these weights with less age are desirable in proportion to their age. Many sexually immature who do not mark their chicks when hatched and let broods of different ages run together in the growing season cannot tell the age of a pullet with certainty in the fall, and take it for granted that the small birds are the later hatched. This error leads to the holding of many pullets which, if their true age were known, would be discarded for poultry.

Have Wandering Spirit.

The young turkey has a wandering spirit, characteristic of their kind, so be sure that the coop is tight around the bottom so they cannot get out and wander away from their mother.

Optimistic Thought.

All brave men love; for he only is brave who has affection to fight for.

The Optimistic Thought.

The man who can look on the bright side of a cloud is the man who can make others see a silver lining.

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RIGHT WEIGHT OF CHICKENS

Make Selection in Fall of Well-Developed Pullets to Make Up Winter Laying Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Observations on the growth of chickens at the government poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., showed that pullets of average size of the varieties kept there reached their adult weights as in the following table:

Breed and Variety.	Average weight at maturity	Age at which weight at maturity was reached
	pounds	weeks
White Plymouth Rock	4.67	28
White Wyandotte	4.17	26
Rhode Island Red	4.46	26
White Leghorn	3.14	24

Pullets of those breeds and those of corresponding type and weight that reach the weights given in the table or are very near them in September will begin laying by October if conditions are favorable. The two conditions which most commonly delay egg production from such pullets are change to winter quarters and shortage of feed.

TO KEEP CHICKENS AT HOME

If Hens Develop Tendency to Fly Over Fence, Flight Feathers Should Be Clipped.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A yard surrounded by a 5-foot fence will, under most conditions, keep chickens at home. If the hens show a tendency to fly over such a fence, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of boards or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise but often makes it possible to maintain a sod on the yard which is advisable.

CULLING FLOCK IS FAVORED

Increased Egg Production and Reduced Feed Bill More Than One-Half In One Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In a recent report from one of the government poultry extension men in Connecticut a statement showed the value of culling a flock which contained 1,000 laying hens. The flock was culled, July 19; 826 hens were marketed and 577 kept as producers. The average daily production for the week previous to the culling was 300 eggs, and the average daily production for the week after the culling was 342 eggs. In other words the 577 hens averaged more eggs than were secured from the flock of 1,403, while the feed bill was reduced more than half.

Culling should be continued throughout the year. This continuous culling should consist of weeding out, when discovered, any hen which is sick, very

Well-Selected Flock of Young Hens of Uniform Size, the Kind to Keep for Winter Layers.

is greater she is probably laying. In measuring the spread the size of the fowls of different breeds with the corresponding difference in the spread must be kept in mind.

The distance from the rear end of the keel bone to the pelvic bones increases with a consequent increase in size of the abdomen. A spread of three or more fingers is a sign of smaller breeds, as the Leghorn, and four or five fingers in the larger breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, indicates that the hen is in laying condition. A spread of less than two fingers in the smaller breeds and less than three fingers in the larger breeds indicates that she is not in laying condition.

Young White Leghorn Hens.

Thin or emaciated, which shows evidences of nonproduction, weakness or any vicious habit.

The whole flock should also be given a careful and systematic culling at least twice a year. The hens should be handled individually and gone over carefully with the object of dividing them into two lots, one the better producers and the other the poorer producers. From the better producers it is also desirable to pick out as many of the hens as will be needed for breeders. Mark these hens so that eggs from them alone will be saved for hatching. Market those selected as the poor producers. Save for laying and breeding those selected as the better producers.

DROPPING BOARDS IN HOUSE

Well in Use Them at All Times, Particularly in Cold Months—Easy to Clean Them.

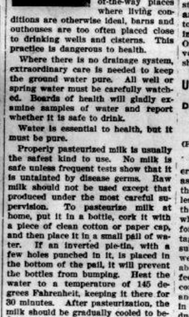
It pays well to have dropping boards in the henhouse at all seasons of the year, especially during the cold months. They save the cost of litter. The droppings can be easily removed and the entire floor space be used for

HOW TO SELECT BEST LAYERS

Methods Outlined to Determine Which Fowls Are Fit to Keep for Winter Producers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a hen stops laying there is a tendency for her to take on fat. This is noticeable in examining the pelvic bones, the two bones which can be felt as points on either side of the vent. When the hen is laying these bones are comparatively thin and flexible. When she is not laying they feel thicker and less flexible, due to the fat which has accumulated there. The spread or distance apart of these pelvic bones is also a valuable indication of whether or not the hen is laying. When laying they are wider apart than when not laying. This spread can be roughly measured for practical purposes by determining how many fingers can be laid between the bones. If the spread measures two fingers or less, the presumption is that the hen is not laying, while if the spread



Well-Shaped Pullet.

is greater than three fingers in the smaller breeds and four fingers in the larger breeds it is a sign of laying.

TURKEY IS ACTIVE FORAGER

Fowl Must Have Plenty of Range and Chance to Feed on Roughage—Picks Up Own Food.

Turkeys are active foragers and must have a chance to range for feed on roughage at will. In so doing they will pick up a greater part of their food, which is far better for them than that which is given them, and is of considerable value.

DEMAND FOR YOUNG GUINEAS

Big Call for Birds Weighing From One to Two Pounds in Late Summer and Fall.

The biggest demand for the guinea fowl is in late summer and fall. At this time there is a big call in the city markets for young birds weighing from one to two pounds each. The usual method is to place them on the market unplucked.

ANIMAL FEED FOR CHICKENS

Bone Meal, Beef Scrap and Tankage Furnish Good Material—Skim Milk is Excellent.

We can supply the hens with animal feed by feeding bone meal, beef scrap and tankage. Skim milk is also excellent for laying hens. Its cold weather the milk must only be put out in small quantities or it will freeze before they have time to consume it.

GREEN STUFF FOR CHICKENS

Sprouted Oats Are Excellent—Hens Also Relish Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Mangels, Etc.

The hens should be furnished some form of green stuff when they are kept up. Sprouted oats are perhaps the best, but cabbage, turnips, beets, mangels, etc., will be readily devoured by the hens and will answer the purpose for green food.

SAFEGUARDING THE HOME

Simple Directions on Home Nursing

By JANE A. DELANO
Director Department of Nursing Service, American Red Cross

"An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure"

V.—THE PUBLIC ROUTES FOR INFECTION

Besides avoiding personal contact with the person actually suffering from a communicable disease, the principal problem for preventing infection rests on securing pure water, clean milk, unspoiled food, and the extermination of germ-carrying insects.

Keep all sewage from seeping into the wells and cisterns. Water is polluted by seepage from badly placed drains. Cities and towns should, of course, have public supplies of pure water, but in the out-of-the-way places where living conditions are otherwise good, farms and outhouses are too often placed close to drinking wells and cisterns. This practice should be stopped.

Where there is no drainage system, extraordinary care is needed to keep the ground water pure. All well or spring water must be carefully watched. Boards of health will gladly examine samples of water and report whether it is safe to drink.

Water is essential to health, but it must be pure.

Properly pasteurized milk is usually the safest kind to use. No milk is safe unless frequent tests show that it is untainted by disease germs. Raw milk should not be used except that produced under the most careful supervision. To pasteurize milk at home, put it in a bottle, cork it with a piece of clean cotton or paper cap, and then place it in a small pail of water. If an inverted pie-tin, with a few holes punched in it, is placed in the bottom of the pail, it will prevent the bottles from bumping. Heat the water to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit, keeping it there for 30 minutes. After pasteurization, the milk should be cooled to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit in running water and kept in a cool place. Pasteurization will kill any germs that may be in the milk. Milk from diseased cows should never, under any circumstances be used. The three "C's" for the proper care of milk in the home, according to dairy specialists are, keep milk covered, clean, cold.

Never for one minute keep milk uncovered or in a warm place. The utensils used to receive it should always be scalded before using and kept covered when not in use. Milk which has been left standing in the bottle should not be returned to it.

Milk bottles should never be allowed to come out of a patient's room, or sent back to the dairy, until they have been thoroughly boiled. Milk when properly cared for is one of the best foods obtainable. It is nourishing, digestible, and usually economical.

Food will also cause sickness if it carries disease germs. Since thorough cooking destroys the germs, the danger of contagion or infection arises chiefly from raw foods. Fried meats, in large quantities, are not healthful. Pork should never be eaten unless thoroughly cooked. Soups and stews and hashes should be thoroughly heated before serving.

It must be remembered that the body is not nourished merely by swallowing food; in order to nourish the body, food must also be digested, absorbed and used by the tissues of the body. The agreeable taste or odor of food or even the pleasurable thought of it helps to digest it. All fruits and vegetables eaten raw should be thoroughly washed.

Garbage should not be allowed to accumulate anywhere. Prompt and sanitary disposal is a matter of cleanliness and public decency, and should not be neglected because it becomes a menace to public health.

Flies, cockroaches, and other scavenging insects may carry germs, and thus infect the food. Such insects are always dangerous, and should not be tolerated, while rats, mice and roaches should not be allowed to remain in the house.

Clean houses, clean hands, clean clothes, clean food, pure air, and no insects, and there will be less opportunity for the germs of contagious diseases to accumulate.

Love Stuff.

Prof. Shelley Godwin of South Bend said in an address on eugenics:

"We eugenists advocate love matches, for they produce the finest children. The day is gone when Hymen, with torch, presides over the altar of love and advocate marriages of common sense.

"Fiddle!" he said. "The day is past when you can chase a love as a disease, beginning with a fever and ending in a chill."

FARM STOCK

MANY SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS

Ways of Preventing Ravages by Animals Are Suggested by Agricultural Department.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Uniform state laws are advocated by the United States department of agriculture as being the most effective method of dealing with the sheep-killing dog. Investigation by the department among sheep owners in 15 states east of the Rocky mountains shows that out of a total of 6,856,602 sheep in the 502 counties reporting, 34,683 were killed by dogs in one year (1918) and were paid for by the counties. At the same rate of loss in other farm states the total annual destruction of sheep by dogs would be 107,780.

But these figures are based only upon the number actually paid for, and it is more than probable that the true losses far exceed this. It is known that many sheep are killed which are never reported to the county official.

In 1913 well reported in 36 states submitted estimates which showed that the number of sheep in those states could be increased 150 per cent without displacing other live stock. Such an increase would place approximately 34,000,000 more sheep in these states than there are now. Of 1,411 answers received to the question as to whether sheep raising is profitable in the farm states 887 answered "yes." Of 894 answers as to the causes preventing increase in the numbers of sheep 351 said, "Dogs."

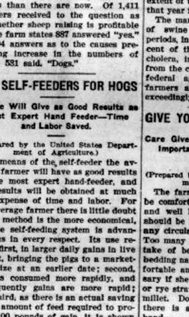
USE SELF-FEEDERS FOR HOGS

Device Will Give as Good Results as Most Expert Hand Feeder—Time and Labor Saved.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By means of the self-feeder the average farmer will have as good results as the most expert hand-feeder, and the results will be obtained at much less expense of time and labor. For the average farmer there is little doubt but that the increased feed consumption and the more rapid daily gains are not made at the expense of efficient use of the feed. On the contrary, a smaller amount of feed is necessary to make pork, which is a fact of extreme importance at present. The last and one of the most important advantages to the farmer at this time is the saving of labor, for although daily watch must be kept on the self-feeder to see that such compartment is well supplied and not clogged, this requires only a fraction of the time necessary to hand feed the same hogs several times a day.

The self-feeder may be adapted to the use of any kind of grain or feed, although shelled grain and ground feeds are most commonly used. It



Ohio Self-Feeder—End View With End Siding Boards Removed.

may be adapted to handle ear corn, but such a feeder must be of large size and heavily made in order to hold sufficient grain to feed a bunch of hogs several days without refilling.

In order that the self-feeder may readily be adapted to different kinds of grains it should be constructed with some means of regulating the opening through which the feed passes. For example, cornmeal or barley requires a smaller opening to prevent too rapid a flow of grain than is required in the case of shelled corn. A well-constructed self-feeder will last a number of years, and as it may not always be convenient to feed the same grain every season some provision must be made to accommodate different sizes of grains.

Care should be taken to see that the self-feeder is always supplied with each feed, for if one part of the ration is missing the pigs will naturally eat an increased amount of any other available nutrient, and in such a case will make very poor use of it. For example, when tankage and shelled corn constitute the ration, if corn were to become exhausted the shoats would naturally eat a very large amount of tankage, which would not only fail to produce rapid gains, but would impose the consumption of a very high-priced feed. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this point, for the beginner is apt to become envious in the use of a device which does not suffer constant care.

LIVE STOCK

FEWER HOGS DIE OF DISEASE

Annual Death Rate for Year Ending March, 1918, Reaches Lowest Mark in 36 Years.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The death rate of swine from all diseases for the year ending March, 1918, was 42.1 per 1,000, and is the lowest in 36 years, according to records kept during that period. This unprecedentedly low rate of mortality presents a great contrast with those of earlier periods, particularly with the losses of 133.8 per 1,000 in 1887, 144 per 1,000 in 1897, and 118.9 per 1,000 in 1914, years marked by severe outbreaks of hog cholera. This is even a remarkable reduction from the normal low rate of losses which has remained slightly above 50 per 1,000 when the disease was least prevalent.

The approximate number of hogs on hand January 1, 1918, was 71,274,000. The loss of 42.1 per 1,000 for the year ending March, 1918, therefore represented approximately 3,000,000 of these animals, equivalent to the consumption of pork and pork products by the entire population of the United States for 1917 for 25 days.

These recent losses should be compared with that of 7,000,000 hogs in 1914, which curtailed production to the extent of the national consumption for that year for 37 days.

The success attained in the losses of swine in 1918 over preceding periods, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of these losses are due to hog cholera, indicates clearly the benefit from the combined efforts of state and federal agencies in protecting the farmers against the ravages of this exceedingly fatal disease.

GIVE YOUNG PIGS ATTENTION

Care Given at Farrowing Time Has Important Bearing on Food Supply of Nation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farrowing house or pen should be comfortably warm, well ventilated, and well lighted. Above all else, it should be well bedded. Do not allow any circulation of air under the floor. Too many hog growers make the mistake of bedding too lightly. Heavy bedding naturally makes the sow comfortable and warm—conditions necessary if she is to be quiet. Use wheat or rye straw. Wild hay is good, as is millet. Do not use corn straw unless there is absolutely nothing else at hand.

Do not confine the sow in her farrowing pen more than 48 hours before farrowing time if it is possible to avoid doing so. Reduce the heavy feed to the extent, probably about half, for that length of time.

Under no circumstances should the sow be kept confined longer than 24 hours after farrowing. She must, however, have plenty of water at frequent intervals. This water must not be too cold—that drawn directly from the well is about the right temperature. Commence after 24 hours feeding lightly, increasing the feed gradually for probably a week or ten days, when she may be gotten onto full feed, conditioned on the size of her litter and the milking qualities of the sow.

A good herdsman, for the first week at least after farrowing, will look the pigs over carefully before each feeding. If any indications of scours appear, the sow's feed should be reduced immediately or possibly cut out entirely. A heavy feed of rich slop given when scours appear will almost surely may kill the entire litter. A little extra care for these few days is absolutely necessary.

When the pigs are from four or five to ten days old, be on the lookout for thumps. The best-looking fat little pig is the one to go first every time. An almost certain indication is a little roll of fat around the neck. While there is no known cure for thumps, the trouble is quite easily prevented. Plenty of exercise for the pigs is the answer. In cold, snowy weather outdoor exercise is impossible, but if a central farrowing house with an alleyway, is used, get the little fat fellows into the alley and pet in about ten or fifteen minutes three or four times a day chasing them with a buggy whip until they are pretty well tired out. If this is impossible, try one or two of the little pigs at a time in a large box, or hoghead, placed by the farrowing pen. The pigs will hear the old sow making a fuss and be running around the barrel hunting for a place to

INTERESTING ITEMS BOILED DOWN FOR BUSY READERS

The monthly meeting of Time & Tide Chapter No. 4 will take place at the Masonic street headquarters this evening.

The next regular meeting of the South End lodge of Moose will take place at Foresters hall next Wednesday evening, January 8th.

John Diana came down from Camp Devens to spend a New Years furlough with his fair young bride on Oak street.

Paul Clune, who was stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training School has been honorably discharged from the U. S. government service, to be at home with his parents, Patrick and Mrs. Clune of School street.

Miss May Shaw of Smith College enjoyed the New Years recess at the home of her parents, Phillip and Mrs. Shaw of Hackmatack street.

The "Pieve" Restaurant on Oak street did not prove to be a profitable business venture. The proprietors decided to close their doors and abandon the project. Money was being paid out more rapidly than it came in. That process could not long prevail. A change became necessary and the owners wisely decided to quit.

Robert and Aloysius Campbell are enjoying a furlough at their home on Lenox street. They are still stationed at Camp Devens.

Most of the soldier boys at Camp Devens enjoyed supper Sunday afternoon when they will receive honorable discharges from the United States service. They had been filled with anticipations of going overseas to France. The unexpected but very welcome declaration of the armistice dashed all these dreams into fragments. Now that there is no further hope for seeing service "over there" the soldier boys are very desirous of returning to civil life and taking up industrial occupation.

Many of the soldier boys who have for the first time come to a realization of the benefits of rugged outdoor life, are not particularly anxious about mustering mills, factories and other confinement indoor jobs. It is quite likely that some of the soldier chaps may cast about for a different form of occupation after their Uncle Sam's release from duty.

Lieutenant Herbert H. Bissell of Camp Devens is spending a few days in town. He is a brother of Major Harry Bissell of Company G, 102d U.S. Infantry, who is now in France.

Word has been received in town that Seaman Edward Quish, son of Mr. and Mrs. Quish of Cambridge street has arrived at Eustross Mource after a year's absence in foreign waters.

Selectman James J. Johnston came out a victor in a spirited contest with the "Ds" and is back at his place of business in the City Hall building in the Weldon building. The "Big Four" still holds sway and the political destinies of this community are safely in their hands. Even the "Pis" is not permitted to sever the Gordian knot which binds their political workmen together. More power to them!

John Dunn of the Tinker block, and Mrs. Florence B. Taylor of Westfield, Mass. were married New Years Eve at the home of Mrs. Fred E. Wright of Chester Oak street, a daughter of the groom. Fred B. Taylor is the son of the bride. The couple were married by Rev. Eric I. Lindh, acting pastor of the Center Congregational church.

Mrs. A. Egerr of Cambridge street is at the St. Francis hospital suffering with influenza. She has been there for one week. Mr. Egerr says she has been improving nicely and recovering from the "Pie" and that he expects to bring her home next week.

Franklin Ogden has been honorably discharged from the United States service and is back at his home in Hartford. He has resumed the clerical position he held before enlistment.

How to Get Rich.

None need would have no trouble in getting rich if they hold on to the money they earn as they do to the money they borrow.

Resolutions in Outdoor.

There is no season when such pleasant and happy sports may be indulged in as during the month of January. Outdoor life is healthy and invigorating and if you have a good pair of skates and know how to use them you will find a pleasure in the sport. Coasting is also a healthy and invigorating pastime. Let us be out of doors as much as possible during the month of January.

Little Things Cause Sunshine.

The happiness of life is made up of very little losses that are bright all the time. To give up something, when you want it, to give up something when you want to go, to give up something when you want to do, to give up something when you want to say, is the sum of every day happiness. Little things are the things of life. Little things are the things of life. Little things are the things of life. Little things are the things of life.

WINTER HOUSING FOR SHEEP

Sheds Need Not Be Expensive but Must Be Dry, Well Ventilated and Free From Drafts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for feeding and partures of sufficient protection and also to allow frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe buildings and sheds are necessary to furnish protection from storms, though no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds.

Small flocks can be cared for in sections of barns having stabling or feed storage for other stock, but with a flock of, say, 100 ewes, separate buildings are desirable. The arrangement of these buildings should be such as to require a minimum of labor and the least possible moving of

Adequate Protection From Storm and Wind Stores in Winter Is Afforded by This Inexpensive Open Shed, Which Faces East.

the ewes in doing the feeding and caring for them during the lambing season. A building of this type can also be utilized for fattening purchased lambs to be disposed of before lambing begins in the regular farm flock. A good supply of feed racks, grain troughs, etc., can be provided at small expense and will save labor and prevent waste of feed.

PIGS FOR BREEDING STOCKS

Animals Should Be Kept Separately and Fed Differently Than Those for Fattening.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Animals which are to be kept for breeding purposes should be separated from the fattening stock soon after weaning. They such pigs also need exceptional types and conformation should be chosen to replace or augment the sows in the herd. No male pigs should be kept for breeding unless the breeder is growing purebred registered swine. When they are so owned their care and feeding is similar to that of the gilts.

Breeding stock must not be pampered. This does not mean to neglect them, but it is not best to house them as carefully or feed them as heavily as the fattening stock. Sows should be trained to resist the weather and to allow frequent changing of lots. They have vitality and the ability to eat cheap feeds. Pasture should be furnished in abundance to these young gilts, particularly such crops as the legumes. It is best to feed some grain to the young sows, but if they are growing nicely, but they must never be pushed, for the whole object in their feeding is to make them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. A grain ration containing more protein than is fed to fattening stock is very good for these young animals, an ideal ration being similar to the ones previously given as weaning rations. Two pounds for each 100 pounds live weight is about the right amount to feed. The gilts are kept on the same feed until time to breed for the first litter, after which they are maintained in much the same fashion as the old sows during pregnancy, except that they are fed a heavier ration. The gilt at this time must not only grow the unborn litter but must be furnished nutriment to continue her own growth.

KEEP BEST YOUNG ANIMALS

Successful Breeders Do Not Sell Pure Bred Stock That Definitely Excel Parents.

The most successful breeders of purebred live stock are men who do not sell the young animals that definitely excel the parents. High prices do not tempt, nor equal merit in other herds or flocks concern such makers of breed history. It is with their own familiar animals that they produce the best results, for no matter how carefully the purchased animal may be, it seldom produces as good results in carrying forward the breeder's ideals of improvement.

Bobbin's Strategy.

One day during the floor war the arduous march to Windbock in the drilling was very particularly trying, and Bobbin's sergeant cheerily told his men to buck up, as he had to finish the campaign and be home in time for his wife's birthday. His men cheered and called in good cheer, but one of them, one of them called out the date of Mrs. Bobbin's birthday. "Did that do a lot?" asked the sergeant. "Did it do a lot?" he repeated. "Why it made the campaign!" he