

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Pottsville.—Miss Erma Grassmuck organized a geography club among Schuylkill county school teachers.

Hazleton.—Erection of five portable buildings is under way here to relieve congestion in schools.

Reading.—The Needlework Guild distributed thousands of garments to 19 local charitable institutions.

Reading.—A truck load of beer seized by dry agents was stolen after the warden of the Berks Jail had refused storage place for the stuff and the federal agents had parked the machine in front of the postoffice to consult officers inside as to its disposal.

Harrisburg.—Methods of bettering rural schools were discussed at a conference of superintendents of public and normal schools, called by Superintendent of Public Instruction Becht. Increased salaries for teachers and increased state aid were advocated.

Wilkes-Barre.—With 60 aliens in custody charged with entering the country illegally, immigration officers will continue their clean up of Luzerne county, which is expected to net 140 arrests. Those arrested will be taken to Philadelphia for hearings and deportation.

Chester.—A barber shop raided by state detectives and a detachment of state police yielded several gallons of liquor in jugs labeled "tonic." Burt Wayman, manager of the shop, was arrested and in default of \$1000 bail was committed to jail.

Altoona.—Caught under a fall of rock in a coal mine, Mello Gaggini died in the Altoona Hospital.

Pottsville.—Ten forest fires were reported in this district by state foresters and wardens, but were kept well under control.

Doylestown.—Nicholas Polen, Jr., 14, of Levin, is in the Doylestown Hospital with a bullet hole through his neck. His father owns the Levin Hotel. The son was on the third floor when a playmate from Philadelphia fired a revolver. The visitor ran from the hotel and Mr. Polen has been unable to learn his name. Young Polen said the shooting was accidental.

Mauch Chunk.—Mark Manning, 64 years old, of Lansford, and Daniel Thomas, 52 years old, of Conalide, were electrocuted at the Hauto Coal Storage plant of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company when Thomas threw in an oil slick to start the electric motor that operates the plant. Manning attempted to save the life of Thomas by releasing the switch, when he too was shocked and killed.

Pittsburgh.—In an opinion handed down by Judge Evans held that Allegheny county may proceed with the construction of an aviation field in O'Hara township. A citizen of the township had sought to restrain the commissioners from proceeding with the work, contending that they had no authority to spend money for such a purpose and then lease the property to a private corporation.

Greensburg.—Westmoreland county voters in the election authorized a \$3,500,000 bond issue for good roads. The bond issue proposal won by about 4200 majority. Rural districts and borough alike gave their support to the road program.

Media.—The disappearance of Mrs. Eleanor Davis Corkran, of Media, which had puzzled her friends, has been solved. She was rewed to the man whom she divorced three months ago. News from West Chester reveals the fact that Mrs. Corkran and her husband, Francis Corkran, married in July, 1922, at Elkton, and divorced three months ago, were rewed by Justice of the Peace Paxon, of West Chester. The couple are enjoying their second honeymoon.

Philadelphia.—Playing around "the gas stove in her home, Mary Stein, 4 years old, received burns which resulted in her death a few hours later in St. Agnes Hospital. According to the parents, the child was playing around the kitchen for some time and, despite warning of the mother, insisted on watching the progress of the cooking. There was no one in the kitchen at the time her clothing caught fire, and the first intimation the family had of it was when she ran screaming into the living room.

Allentown.—Twelve negroes employed in a local brick plant and who bunk there reported to the police that they had been held up by a lone negro "bandit and robbed of all their earnings, amounting to several hundred dollars.

Towanda.—In the second day of their drive to enforce the ban on hunting in Bradford county, state police made two more arrests, both men being from Dickson City, near Scranton. They were Russell Eley and William Snyder. Each paid \$25 fine and costs after pleading guilty.

Bloomsburg.—J. Ellis Cox, aged 76, dropped dead while fixing the kitchen fire.

York.—The county commissioners appointed C. W. Koons, a prisoner at the county jail, to be fireman at that institution at a salary of \$10 a month.

York.—One of York's oldest residents, Mrs. Kathryn C. Rumbing, of Wrightsville, died. She was 101 years old, and until several weeks ago was apparently enjoying good health. The deceased leaves eight children, all of this county except Mrs. Malinda Campbell, of Reading.

Hazleton.—City council will construct a comfort station in the business section of the city at a cost of \$45,000.

## Motor Truck Is Big Farming Aid

Enables Farmer to Take Advantage of Better Markets at Longer Distances.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The motor truck on the farm has many features to commend its use, but just how much weight must be given to its various advantages or disadvantages is a question that may best be answered by the combined opinions of experienced motor-truck owners. The prospective purchaser and men inexperienced in the use of these machines may derive much information of value from a study of the experiences of other truck owners. Accordingly, the United States Department of Agriculture has compiled Department Bulletin 1254 in which the experience of several hundred truck users in the New England and Central Atlantic states is summarized.

**Analysis of Data.**  
Among the outstanding facts indicated by compilation and analysis of the data collected are the following:

The use of the motor truck in many instances enables a farmer to take advantage of better markets at greater distances from his farm than were available when his hauling was done with horses. For those truck owners who have changed markets the distance to the new markets averages nearly double the distance to those formerly used.

In the area covered by these reports trucks having a capacity of one ton comprised nearly half the total number concerning which replies were received, while slightly over half of the owners who in 1922 gave their opinions as to the size best suited to their conditions stated they preferred the one-ton machines.

Over 90 per cent of the owners stated they believed their trucks would prove to be profitable investments, and that they intended to purchase others when the ones reported on were worn out.

**Saving Time is Advantage.**  
Saving of time was given as the greatest advantage, and poor roads as the greatest disadvantage connected with the use of motor trucks.

On the average it requires less than half the time to make a haul of a given length with a truck than it does with horses.

Not all of the road hauling was done with trucks. Over 60 per cent of the owners answering this question stated that they used horses for a small part of their road hauling. While many owners used their machines for some hauling about the farm a large part of such hauling was still done with horses.

A small percentage of the owners stated they did some custom work, but that it constituted on the average only about one-tenth of the total hauling done with the machines.

A majority of the owners estimated that their trucks were used on an average of 147 days, and traveled slightly over 3,100 miles in the year preceding the report.

**Expense of Operation.**  
The expense of operation per mile run varied from 7.8 cents for the half-ton machines to 20.7 cents for the two-ton size. The total cost (including driver) per ton-mile for hauling crops ranged from 37.3 cents for the smaller trucks to 15.8 cents for the larger size.

Over two-thirds of the owners reporting stated their machines had always been ready for use when needed during the preceding year.

The addition of motor trucks to the farm equipment had displaced on the average less than one horse for each machine purchased.

All of these various questions are discussed in more detail in the bulletin, a copy of which may be secured as long as the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Lime Applied to Supply Calcium for Plant Food

One purpose in applying lime to land for alfalfa or clover is to supply calcium to be used as food, and in a form which may be readily used. In applying lime, enough should be applied to supply the alfalfa with as much calcium as may be needed. As alfalfa needs about as much calcium as there is in about 75 pounds of hydrated lime for each ton of hay it grows, you can calculate about how much lime should be added to meet the alfalfa requirements for the period you expect the alfalfa to grow. If you expect the alfalfa to stand for five years and it makes four to five tons of hay each year, you will need to apply considerable hydrated lime per acre. Unless you can secure hydrated lime very cheap, you will find it better to use common ground limestone and apply from four to five tons per acre if the subsoil is sour as well as the surface soil.

## Insects Hibernates Over Winter in Crop Refuse

After a crop is harvested there is usually some portion of the plant which is allowed to remain on the land. In this refuse the insects peculiar to the crop often feed and multiply until killing frost, and then hibernate over winter, inflicting injury to similar crops on the same land the next year. For this reason, all the remnants of a crop such as stubble, vines, leaves, etc., should be removed from the field as soon after it is harvested as possible.

## Sanitary Quarters Essential for Hens

Precautions Necessary for Health and Production.

Only such fowls as are in good health should be placed in the laying house, and thereafter the surroundings should be kept in an absolutely sanitary condition. These precautions are necessary if birds are to go through the winter in good health and production, asserts F. R. Beaudette, poultry pathologist at the state college of agriculture, New Brunswick.

Birds usually become infested with intestinal parasites and occasionally contract infectious diseases while on the range. When they are brought together in the laying house the possibility of a spread of infection and parasites is greatly increased because of the closer contact between the fowls.

Birds infested with parasites on the range scatter the eggs of such parasites over a wide area, which reduces the chance of infestation; but in the laying quarters the possibility of spread is greatly increased. In order to avoid this a regular and thorough cleaning of the quarters, such as the removal and disposal of all litter, is necessary. Careless distribution of litter containing parasite eggs only serves to perpetuate infestations. If the houses are not cleaned the worm eggs which have been voided by the fowls will develop and be taken up again and produce a heavier infestation than would occur on the range.

In order to prevent this the drinking vessels should be cleaned daily and the area around such vessels should be kept dry. The dropping boards should be cleaned daily during warm weather, to prevent flies from spreading the tape worm eggs. During colder seasons daily cleaning is not so necessary.

Prevention of infectious diseases demands clean feed, clean water, and clean surroundings. Factors which reduce the vitality of the fowls should also be eliminated. Intestinal worms, external parasites, lack of green feed, chilling, dampness, and drafts are all factors which predispose birds to diseases.

The coal tar disinfectants are good and should be used in a 5 per cent solution.

## Have to Have Luck With Apple and Peach Kernels

The seeds of the apple and pear will seldom germinate satisfactorily if sown when dry. They should be mixed with two or three times their bulk of sand soon after the fruit is fully ripe and allowed to gather moisture gradually. Nurserymen have shallow boxes in which they preserve the seed between layers of sand until it is time to sow in the open ground in the spring. Peach stones should be spread on top of the fine earth, covered with two inches of ground, a little light litter of some kind is sometimes mixed with the earth, the freezing cracks the stone and this covering prevents the germ being frozen. The boxes of seed are kept in a cool dry cellar during the winter. So soon as you find the ground in a good dry state sow the kernels of apples, pears, quinces and peaches to raise stocks for budding and grafting. The sooner that this can be done the better. Select good mellow soft free from shade in one part of the fruit garden, sow in rows 16 inches apart, make shallow rows not more than half an inch in depth. Cover with wood's earth or a mixture of equal parts of leaf mold and old hot-bed manure.

**How to Avoid Scalding After Using Linseed Oil**  
During cold weather dairymen should examine their stock frequently to see if lice are present. It is rather difficult to rid cattle of lice in cold weather safely. The following method for winter is suggested:  
"Apply raw linseed oil to the affected parts. The affected parts on calves will usually be over the shoulders and neck and around the tail setting. Expose the animals to the sun for several hours after the application to avoid scalding. A second application should be made in 12 or 13 days, to kill the newly hatched lice. The walls and floors of the pens should be thoroughly disinfected with a 4 per cent solution of coal tar disinfectant."

## FARM FACTS

In handling newly dug potatoes, the wise farmer treats them with respect; their skins are as tender as a girl's.

According to the best figures at hand, a tool in the shed is worth about one and a quarter out under an apple tree.

Farm premises are not attractive by accident. What are you doing this fall toward shrubbery, flowers, fruit and nut trees?

As a mere house is not a home, so a tract of land is not necessarily a farm. "That's more in the man than that is in the land."

Grading is not a process for reducing the quality of farm produce to be sold, but a process for increasing the value of that which will be sold.

The size of a farmer's loss account can be measured by the amount of machinery he leaves scattered about the premises to be rotted and rusted

## Four Coats Found in Milady's Favor

Four different coats are essential for the complete winter wardrobe, and Paris has made each type so distinctive that it occupies a separate niche in the contemporary hall of fashion, says a Paris fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. The afternoon coat, the evening wrap, the ensemble cloak and the sports coat are all decreed by the current mode, and while the minimum requirements of fashion may be satisfied by the first two of these, the socially active woman will find a definite demand for all of the models.

The most important type of coat—because it cannot be omitted from even the most frugal wardrobe—is the afternoon coat, which can be worn for formal and semi-formal daytime functions. The Paris couture has offered numerous interpretations of this essential garment, but all of them have centered around two silhouettes—the slim, straight outline and the fuller flared effect. The latter type is smarter, because it is never and because it is gradually gaining ground as the season progresses. The coat flare differs from the dress flare in that the distended effect begins at a higher line—usually slightly above the knees. It is accomplished by the manipulation of godets and flounces, and in order to impress the fuller outline more forcefully the waistline is often perceptibly fashioned.

The details and fabrics of the afternoon coat vary according to the season which presents it. Molyneux, for example, is an ardent sponsor of the cape-coat—decidedly one of the modish manifestations of the current season. With this designer the cape reaches to a point just below the waistline and it is sewed into the side seams of the coat in such a manner that only the lower edge gives a clue to its presence. Capes are also sponsored by Callot and her offerings are typical of the winter mode. For traveling, they are developed in tweed, collared and edged with gazelle, squirrel or hare and cut on ample circular lines. These capes are also of velvet or cloth in more luxurious furs and incorporate the Venetian collar movement.

**Fur Trimming Popular.**  
Full evidence is given in the forthcoming winter fashions of the popularity of the fur-trimmed fabric coat, whether the material be of silk or wool. Where dress and coat match this is a happy solution of the ensemble idea. In a striking Patou model, fittingly called tapis de chine because of the Chinese embroidery that covers the long tunic, the coat is of navy blue satin, with deep skirt band, collar and cuffs of nutria fur in the natural beige tone. The Chinese tunic is of dull rose wool, with intricate Chinese patterned embroidery in navy blue. The satin skirt that underlies the tunic is of navy blue, matching the top coat, or Madeline Vionnet offers winter models which feature wide bands of fur bordering either side of the front



Coat of Satin-Faced Canton, Deep Founce Accordioned Skirt.

of bands two inches wide, which are set about three inches apart. These continue to the end of the hipline.

From these typical details it is apparent that the evening cloak depends upon fabrics, trimming and color for its individuality. Sleeves are invariably ample, with still more ample cuffs, and collars and cuffs are generally of fur. Tinsel cloths, velvet, lame and metallic brocades are the principal fabrics, bright shades of red, green and brown the leading shades, and luxurious fur pelts the most prominent trimmings. The keynote of the evening wrap rests not in its details, but in its materials and colorings.

The ensemble coat is, of course, not a separate item of dress, and it must conform with the costume of which it is a part. That conformity is usually a question of material, and it is frequently manifested in the lining of the coat, which is of the identical fabric as the dress. However, there is no set dicta on this point, and the ensemble effect may be carried out by numerous other means, such as trimmings and color. This type of costume is appropriate for all occasions—informal, semi-formal and formal—and the accompanying costs generally follow the lines of the regular models for these functions except that flared effects are seldom adopted.

Jean Patou's famous quandle soleil tombe is a perfect example of the Parisian ensemble—a charming costume quite dressy enough for an informal evening dance or dinner and yet equally appropriate for a tea d'ansant or afternoon reception. The coat is developed in a satiny quality of black broadtail and is bordered with a deep band of lynx. Collar and cuffs are also of lynx.

**Tassels Trim Velvet Ensemble.**  
Another typical afternoon ensemble consists of a coat and dress of navy blue velvet. The long, slim coat is trimmed with border bands of dyed hare and numerous silk tassels. The dress is exquisitely embroidered in turquoise beads and silk, this giving the name of le turquoise to the model.

The sports coat follows the same general lines and details as its afternoon prototype, except that the materials are different. Rough and fleecy wools in Scotch and Tartan plaids, gaily colored, take the place of the more conservative fabrics and hues employed for ordinary daytime wear.

Apart from the mechanical details of the sports coat there is another noteworthy consideration which places this item of the feminine wardrobe in a class of its own. It is the symbol of youth, and its boyish effect must be paramount, even when worn by the more mature woman. This idea runs directly counter to the present temper of the mode, which has generally discarded the concept of youth eternal and has designed separate models for debutante and matron.

Yet the exception is logical enough. When Mr. Old Grand comes back to the bowl to cheer his alma mater he casts the years behind him and for the moment revives his undergraduate days. And the lady at his left is transformed for the occasion into the same youthful girl who graciously accompanied him in the days of Nineteen Nine. Wherefore she must dress the part.

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**Get After This One**  
The apple mouse, better known as pine mouse, lives in most of the eastern states west to Kansas and Nebraska, and some years causes heavy losses among apple and other fruit trees.

The man who lives like a king seldom does it to the queen's taste.

## Road Building Far Behind the Automobile

Millions now recognize the automobile as a necessity. It is no longer a luxury for the few. Sixty per cent of its use is for business.

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