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POULTRY NEWS

TO KEEP FOWLS IN GOOD SHAPE GREEN FOOD IS ESSENTIAL

Difficult Problem to Supply It Whole Year Round

Wise Poultry Raiser, However, Will See That Poultry Get Succulent Diet

By Dr. Thomas J. Clemens
Poultry Editor, Philadelphia Inquirer, COPYRIGHT, 1915.

The problem of supplying green foods the year round confronts every poultryman. The fowls demand such foods to insure their good health and productiveness. They get it on free range, but when confined to yards, it is impossible.

Methods have been adopted to supply greens by planting quick growing plants and protecting them from destruction by the poultry. Ways of doing this are outlined in the following article, in which are also described means of supplying greens during the winter months.

A problem confronting all poultrymen is the supply of green food necessary to keep the fowls in proper condition. The problem is as important to those who have hundreds of acres as it is to the small back-yard poultryman. It is absolutely essential to the fowl's health, with this food if the best results are to be obtained.

Green food, as applied to poultry feeding, refers to practically all succulent plants, vegetables, grass, weeds and roots, the tender green shoots being those most eagerly sought by the fowls.

When fowls are allowed free range they consume large quantities of green food; in fact, it forms the larger portion of their diet. Besides comprising a large portion of their diet, in a nutritive sense, green foods add the needed bulk necessary to assist in digesting the more concentrated feeds of grain. They also act as a tonic to the fowls.

All green foods contain a large percentage of water, which makes them easily split into an assimilative form by the digestive organs. Dry grasses, alfalfa and hay, on the other hand, contain less water and more fibrous matter, which makes this form of green food unpalatable and less desirable.

Where the fowls are running on free range, it is necessary to provide green food for a short period during the summer months, when the hot sun and continued dry weather cause the grass to become parched and wither other available vegetable matter.

It has been found that the feeding of sprouted oats is a comparatively easy method of supplying the necessary green food. Sprouted oats are very palatable, highly nutritious and may be fed in various stages of germination. There are various methods of providing this form of green food, either in large or small quantities.

How to Plant Oats

Where there is access to enough land a strip should be selected near the poultry houses and plowed to the depth of six or eight inches, and the soil should be well worked. The strip should be sown broadcast and harrowed in.

This will cover the oats to a sufficient depth for sprouting. After a few days the fowls may be turned on the patch and allowed to scratch for their food. It is necessary to renew the patch by resowing at least twice a week, and the fowls should be kept in all stages of germination, but even the oats, which are only sprouted to the length of one-half inch, will provide a nutritious green diet. By the time the fowls are harvesting the soil mulch formed which will insure enough moisture to keep the oats sprouting. This method may be followed all season while it is possible for the fowls to be on the ground.

Another source of green food is to sow a strip of land to corn and cut it while very young and tender, but as this must be planted and cut before it is available it is usually considered too troublesome.

A plan that gives excellent satisfaction is one of the large poultry plants during the past season. The sprouting of oats under a cover in the open ground. A space about ten feet square was used and the oats were sown. A board fence was run around the space and covered with the wire netting. The attendant kept the soil watered freely, and when the sprouts were about three or four inches long he plucked them by hand, in the manner of plucking geese feathers, and fed them to the fowls. The same seed often sent out another sprout, and these fowls did not germinate until later gave a good second crop.

Green Food For Yarded Fowls

It is altogether a different problem to keep yarded fowls supplied with green food, especially where they are confined to small runs and no special attendant is employed. It is not only a matter of convenience, but a question of expense and responsibility to provide green food for the entire year. Wherever possible the double yarding plan should be followed, allowing the fowls to run on one part while the other is under cultivation.

By the cultivation method the contaminated soil will be in excellent condition to raise large crops of table vegetables and undergo a process of purification which is so essential to success. Many disastrous failures result from a disease polluted poultry run where the same land has been used for several years without cultivating or changing the soil. It is well known that soil becomes infested with disease germs which are fatal to the fowls, and often it is impossible to raise chicks at all.

Where the yard is long and too narrow to divide lengthwise, it is only necessary to provide a narrow runway to allow the fowls to pass from the upper to the lower division.

The best time to make the change to the double yarded system is in the Fall of the year, but those who have not started the work will still have time to catch up if they start at once with their plans.

The partition should be made permanent and substantial, using posts at least six feet high and covered with poultry netting. Where the fowls are inclined to rove over the fence a strip of poultry netting one foot wide, or two or three strands of light wire may be used. This is usually an effective barrier.

The land in the yard to be cultivated should receive a generous coat-

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Spring Is Budding All Over the Store

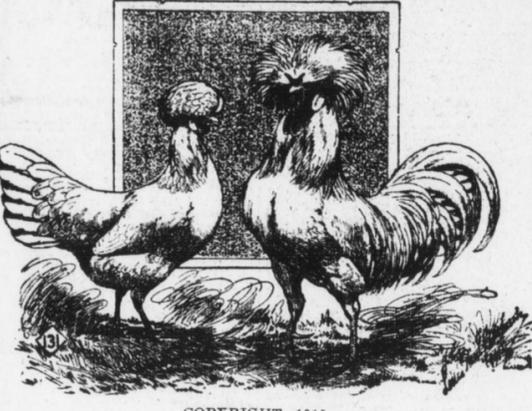
WHEN March winds blow, and white cloudlets dart to and fro under rich blue skies—Spring is nigh.

Already style-buds of Spring are beginning to blossom and almost sooner than one could say "Jack Robinson," the entire store will be in full bloom with new Spring merchandise in the way of:

- Fashionable Coats, Suits and Millinery for Women and Girls.
- Smart Apparel for Men and Boys.
- Shoes for family circles.
- Recent Shipments of Furniture.
- Replenished stocks of Floor Coverings.
- Wall Papers and Housefurnishings.

The first of March events will be the Silk Sale that hundreds of women annually wait for—offering a wide variety of silks at very interesting low prices.

Close attention to our daily announcements will prove beneficial.



BREAD INSPECTION FOR LOCAL OFFICER

Act of 1913 Does Not Confer Any Authority on the State Chief of Standards

Officials about the State Capitol who have been following the controversy over the responsibility for enforcing the laws governing the size and weight of a loaf of bread are of the opinion that the State Bureau of Standards is without authority to make any rulings or to instruct inspectors as to enforcing the act. The act of 1913 is held to be very specific about the powers conferred and it is held that bread is not mentioned.

The second section of the act of 1913 regulating the sale of bread makes loaf bread salable only by pound avoirdupois and requires bakers to keep scales at their places of sale, making it "the special duty of the clerk of the market, in any place where such officer is appointed, to discover and prosecute all persons offending against this act." The fine is made \$10, half going to the informer. It is held that this act places the supervision of bread beyond jurisdiction of the inspector of weights and measures. The act of 1913 defines commodities and while regulating their sale does not mention bread. The only way the act of 1913 regulating sale of commodities affects bread is by requiring net quantity to be marked on all goods sold in package form. If bread is sold in a package or carton it comes under the act and must be marked accordingly. It is pointed out at the Capitol that the inspectors of weights and measures are to enforce the act of 1913, but it does not mention any other act.

The contention is also made that the tolerances or exemptions therefrom made by the bureau of standards chief were made long before there was any question about bread. These exemptions apply to all commodities sold for five cents or less in package from such as matches, needles, pins which it is held need not have the numerical count placed on them because it would be of no material benefit.

The attitude taken here is that the enforcement of the bread law is one for local authorities and not for the State or the inspectors.

White Polish
By Louis Paul Graham

This is a variety of a race of fowls which is more than a hundred years old. They were first known as the "rosted Dutch," and it is probable that they came from Italy to the Netherlands, where they were first bred to a measure of perfection. They gradually were distributed over Europe and thence to America.

They became known as Poland fowls probably from the belief that their source of origin was in that country, and this name was used alternately with Polish until, in 1859, they came into general public favor under the latter name.

These fowls have always had a limited number of admirers and they attracted much attention from the general public in the poultry exhibitions because of their immense crests. They have not, however, attained wide popularity because of the lack of certain economic qualities.

The first of the several varieties of Polish was the White Crested Black. From these the clever Dutch breeders originated all the other varieties, including the subject of the accompanying illustration, the White Polish. They have immense crests, the larger the better, provided they are round and full. In size and shape they are much like the White Leghorn, but have blue or white legs and white skin.

They are gentle and thrive well in limited quarters, provided the soil is dry and the fowls are kept free from dampness. The hens lay large numbers of white shelled eggs, are non-sitters, and these eggs must be incubated, either by artificial means or by hens of some other breed.

The chicks are rather delicate, but if kept dry and intelligently fed will live long. Their huge crests prevent them from seeing the swooping hawk in time to avoid capture and this alone would prevent them from being reared in sufficient numbers on a farm to be profitable.

These fowls are small in size, comparing favorably with the Leghorn. They are light in bone and fairly well meated. Each fowl has a rounded protuberance on its skull, from which the feathers of the crest grow. In damp ground and damp crops are fatal to young Polish chickens. These fowls are impractical for farmers' use, despite their heavy laying.

Early Spring Poultry Ailments

Spring is a favorite season for poultry diseases. Special precautions should then be taken to protect them from ailments peculiar to the season.

One of the best preventives is cleanliness, with the natural concomitants of pure air and sunlight. Vermin should be specially looked after, and they can be exterminated by the use of well-known germicides. Colds are one of the season's prevalent diseases, and there are standard treatments for such ailments.

Next week's article will cover many points of interest to every poultryman.

Look for it next Saturday, appearing exclusively in the Telegraph.

George Rudisill, Tinsmith 50 Years, Dies at Marietta



GEORGE RUDISILL.
Marietta, Pa., Feb. 27.—George Rudisill, 51 years old, died yesterday from an attack of heart disease, superinduced by old age. He was a native of Marietta and lived here all his life. With his father, John Parthemore, of Marietta, he learned the trade of tinsmithing and worked at the business more than fifty years. He was a past master of the Free and Accepted Masons, a past councillor of the Order of United American Mechanics and a vestryman and former teacher of the Episcopal Church. One brother, his widow and three children and two grandchildren survive. Mrs. R. B. Pleam, Harrisburg; Chester W., of Marietta, and George B., 6th, of New Jersey, are the children.

Banquet on Fourteenth Anniversary of Dauphin Camp, No. 424, P.O.S. of A.

Dauphin, Pa., Feb. 27.—A banquet was given last evening by the Patriotic Order Sons of America in celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the camp, No. 424. To this the wives and sweethearts of the members of the order were invited and a special invitation was sent to the Civil War veterans. The program was rendered in the lodge room, John Porter presiding, and included a welcoming address by I. F. Bogner; address, Edward H. Weigel, of Penbrook; address to the veterans, John Parthemore, of Steelton; response for veterans, Dr. William P. Clark; address by I. Ira Cargill, of Harrisburg, and address by Frank Lindsey, of Harrisburg.

After the exercises the one hundred people present adjourned to the banquet hall, where a chicken and waffle supply was served. The committee in charge consisted of John Porter, chairman, C. E. Lebo, W. G. Garman, George Howard and A. M. Douglas. The veterans present were George W. Kline, John Bricker, Samuel Mawrey, William Steckley, Richard Steckley, Frank Bickel, Morgan Gordon and Joe Powley.

Fertile Eggs and healthy chicks come only from healthy hens

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Never fails to build up the health of a hen so as to get the most and best from her. Best Spring tonic. Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.

WALTER S. SCHELL, ELK VIEW POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE
HOLMES SEED CO. MOCK & HARTMAN
AND ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS IN HARRISBURG AND VICINITY 6170

WHITE WYANDOTTES
Hatching eggs for sale from Famous English Laying strain. \$1.50 for setting—\$4.00 for fifty.
M. J. HOCKER
HIGHSPIRE, PA.

WHEN PRICES ARE HIGHEST

Eggs

More eggs and better eggs. Eggs when they're scarce and everybody wants them. Get the eggs in winter which your neighbors can get only in summer.

Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Wash Solves the Feeding Problem For You

Makes hens lay all the year round because it's a natural egg-producing tonic. Contains dry milk, alfalfa, grain, the best egg-laying stimulant, epsom, etc. The most perfectly balanced egg food on the market.

John E. Mohler, of Mohler Bros., famous poultry farm at Marshalltown, Ia., writes: "The Egg Wash is certainly a tonic as results in eggs and fertility."

Put the eggs in a box to be kept in a cool, dry place and covered with a wet paper. The eggs will hatch in 21 days. Send for a sample.

HOLMES SEED CO.
108-109 So. 2nd St., Harrisburg, Penna.

FOR SALE

One coop White Wyandottes
4 pullets and 1 cock bird
One cock, Golden Wyandotte
4 pullets and 1 cock bird
White Wyandotte eggs for hatching; \$1.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

W. H. Speakman
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GREAT FOR EMERGENCIES

San Cura Ointment Should Be In Every Home

There never was known a more reliable ointment than San-Cura. In most every case where it has been used it has created astonishment. It drew a needle out of the foot of the daughter of Mrs. James Hitchcock, of Centreville, Pa., after the doctor had used his lance and failed.

It has great healing and antiseptic value. It possesses so much healing virtue that it is guaranteed by George A. Gorgas to relieve any kind of piles, eczema, tetter, salt rheuma, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, all kinds of chronic sores, chilblains and chapped hands, or money back.

It's a mighty handy remedy to have in the house in emergencies for bruises, burns, cuts or scalds, because it relieves the pain and is antiseptic and healing. It's a medicine chest in itself—a little family physician that is ever in demand. 25c and 50c a jar at George A. Gorgas'. Advertisement.

Blow Your Stumps Into Firewood

Clear up that plowed land—take out those stumps that occupy valuable space and damage your tools. Clean out that stump lot and make it the most fertile on your farm. It pays to keep the stumps for fuel, and they will be split ready to burn, clean and free from dirt, when you blast them out with

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ing of stable manure or straw which has been used as scratching litter. This is to provide soil humus, which is essential to proper conditions for growing crops. The land should then be spaded to the depth of seven or eight inches, taking care to turn under all manure and contaminated soil and bring to the surface a clean, fresh earth.

Before raking the surface it should receive a dressing of air slaked lime in the proportion of about fifty bushels to the acre. The lime should be thoroughly worked into the soil and the surface of the garden tilled until it is fine and smooth.

Land Ready For Planting

The land is now ready for planting and the seed should be sown as early as possible, according to each particular geographical location.

When planning such crops as carrots, beets and cabbage in the garden for home use it is a good plan to plant in excess, and those which are not used or sold as green vegetables should be allowed to more fully mature and be along toward the middle of the summer is the time to prepare the land for the green crops for the fowls during the next winter and following summer. When the early crops of peas, beans, radishes, etc., are taken off the land should be nicely worked up into a fine seed bed and sown to alfalfa or crimson clover. Where these small plots have been lined and the seed bed carefully prepared there should be no trouble in securing a good stand of either, without the use of any bacteria or other inoculating substances. The only precaution which is positively necessary, is to sow the seed during July or early August and when the seed bed is in a damp condition. This may be accomplished by watering the seed bed immediately after the seed has been sown and kept watered until the tender plants have become large enough to withstand adverse conditions.

Crimson clover may be sown between the growing crop if the soil be-



Keep Your Poultry Free From Disease

To protect your fowls from roup, cholera, sore head, and other maladies, you must breed, feed and house them properly.

The International Correspondence Schools will give you the special information that you need to prevent or check disease. The I. C. S. Course in Poultry Culture takes the risks out of poultry-keeping and makes profits larger and surer.

"I consider your Poultry Course the best investment I ever made," says E. Richey, 425 8th St., Waco, Texas. "I could not have done so well without the knowledge derived from the course. I had tried raising chickens before with poor results because I did not know how to prevent diseases among my flock."

"To anyone taking the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming there need be no excuse for failure; if I had it two years ago I would have been spared much anxiety and loss," says D. H. McFall, White Plains, N. Y.

"Anybody intending to embark in the poultry business, either the amateur or expert, should study the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming; it is indispensable," says E. J. Murphy, 260 Bloomingdale Road, Worcester, Mass.

Money in Poultry—If You Know How

Fresh eggs are higher in price every year. Poultry-raisers who know how have eggs to sell the year around—at top prices. Broilers and roasters pay big profits when grown, fed and sold right. Poultrymen who use scientific methods make each fowl earn \$2 a year.

To get best results, you must know your business. The International Correspondence Schools will give you the exact knowledge that you need. Their course in Poultry Farming is sensible, comprehensive and practical. It will help you to get the last dollar out of your flock.

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Explain, without any obligation on my part, how I can qualify for the position before which I mark X:

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Bookkeeping _____
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Hunting Trapping & Pines _____

Mechan. Engineering _____
Mechanical Drafting _____
Automotive Running _____
Gas Engines _____
Stationary Engineering _____
Electrical Engineering _____
Electric Light & Railways _____
Civil Engineering _____
Salesmanship _____
Diversifying _____
Window Trimming _____

Name _____
Present Employer _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____