

Wonderful Millinery Surprises in a Special Monday Sale

Prices For the One Day Only

Hundreds of the season's newest shapes that should have been here for yesterday's crowds did not arrive until today. But it spells good fortune to the disappointed, for in order to keep stocks down to normal, we will enter them in a big sale at special prices for Monday only. Will you profit? That rests with you.

- \$1.00 and \$1.50 Actual Values: In Satin, Silk Faille and Rough Straws, Good Shapes and Colors. Monday price **39c**
- \$1.00 Actual Values: Hemp Hats in large assortment of shapes and colors. Monday price **48c**
- \$1.50 Actual Values: Hemp Hats with French Edges, in large, small and medium shapes, black and colors. Monday price **79c**
- \$2.00 and \$2.50 Actual Values: Milan Hems and Five End Milans in very latest shapes and colors. Monday price **95c**

Nothing Over 25c
MILLINERY EXCEPTED
EVERYTHING UNDER

1c to 25c Department Store

Where Every Day Is Bargain Day
215 Market Street Opposite Courthouse

MUSIC AT MESSIAH LUTHERAN CHURCH

Morning—Prelude, Communion in Gullant; offertory, "Reverie," Wagner; quartet, "Thou Wilt Keep Us in Perfect Peace," Buck; postlude, Postludium, Merkel.
Evening—Prelude, "Question and Answer," Wolstenholme; offertory, "Antifono," Salome; anthem, "Hear When I Call," Hall; postlude, Marche Religieuse, Gigout.

DR. CAMPBELL TO PREACH

The men's Bible class of E. M. Lebo and the Redeemer Lutheran Church will be taught to-morrow by Dr. E. E. Campbell, teacher of the men's Bible class of Zion Lutheran Church.

EDUCATIONAL

Harrisburg Business College
329 Market St.
Fall term, September first. Day and night. 29th year.
Harrisburg, Pa.

Begin Preparation Now
Day and Night Sessions
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
15 S. Market Sq., Harrisburg, Pa.

UNDERTAKERS

RUDOLPH K. SPICER
General Director and Embalmer
212 Walnut St. Bell Phone

Hatch Your Chicks in a Prairie State Incubator

It brings out every hatchable egg and the chicks are great big, healthy, vigorous ones that live and grow and make good layers.
PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS are made in all sizes, and at prices to suit you.
PRAIRIE STATE KEYSTONE—60 egg size, \$9.00; 100 egg size, \$12.
PRAIRIE STATE DIFFUSION—100 egg size, \$18.00; 150 egg size, \$22.50; 240 egg size, \$32.00; 390 egg size, \$38.00.
PRAIRIE STATE COLONY BROTHERS, building and hover complete in three sizes, \$12.00, \$16.00, \$20.00.

EVERYTHING FOR POULTRY
WALTER S. SCHELL
1307-1309 Market St., Harrisburg
Delivery Made Anywhere. Both Phones. Open Saturday Evenings.



Trees Grow Faster in Blasted Holes

Trees planted in blasted holes averaged 1207 inches new growth the first year; trees in spade-dug holes grew only 555 inches, the New Jersey Experiment Station found. You get bearing orchards two years sooner and have bigger, thrifter, stronger-rooted trees when you plant them in holes blasted with

Atlas Farm Powder
THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE
The Original Farm Powder

A small charge digs the hole and breaks up the subsoil for several feet in every direction, putting it in condition to promote rapid growth. It costs less than hand-digging, and is easy, and efficient—does its work instantly.
Atlas Farm Powder is made especially for farm purposes and is sold by dealers near you. It is safe, convenient, and most economical for you to use in planting your trees, blasting stumps and clearing land, digging ditches, etc.

Send Coupon for "Better Farming" Book Free
Our valuable new book, "Better Farming," tells how to regenerate old orchards, how to plant new orchards most successfully, how to increase the fertility of the land, and how to do many kinds of work with Atlas Farm Powder. Get it now—mail the coupon.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
Salem Office: Birmingham, Boston, Joplin, Knoxville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis
Send me your book, "Better Farming." Name _____
I may use Atlas Farm Powder for _____ Address _____

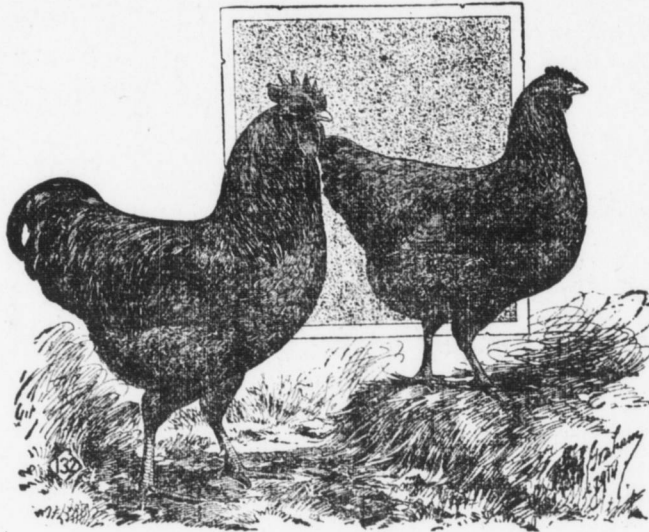
POULTRY NEWS

PREVENTION OF WHITE DIARRHOEA AND OTHER DISEASES

Best Treatment For Devastating Ailment Among Young Chicks

Colds, Roup, Etc., Are Prevalent at This Season of the Year Also

By MICHAEL K. BOYER,
Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal.
COPYRIGHT, 1915.
Cleanliness and disinfection are among the best preventives of diseases among poultry. But some ailments seem to be transmitted from the mother hen, and such cases can only be treated in a scientific manner. White diarrhea is one of the most devastating of this class, and at a time it baffled poultry experts. The elimination of the stock affected is the surest method of preventing its spread. But for colds, roup and other diseases that chickens are subject to there are well tried-out treatments that can be counted on to cure if the case is taken in time and intelligently handled. The following article is therefore timely at this season.



Single Comb Rhode Island Reds
By Louis Paul Graham

This is one of the greatest American breeds. It has taken its place in popularity with the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte. Like all American breeds it was originated to fill a certain need of the American market, and, as it happens the markets in this instance were Boston and Providence, which required rich, brown eggs, and good yellow skinned, yellow legged fowls of reasonably heavy weights.

At the time it was popular to cross Leghorns, Malays, etc., on Cochins and Brahma hens. These crosses produced chicks which were rapid growers and reached early maturity. The combination also produced pullets that were heavy layers and the general color of the plumage was red. Brown Leghorns and Indian Games were crossed and recessed on the progeny successively, and the "little red hen of Rhode Island" became famous among commercial poultrymen.

After many years of practical use, some fanciers became interested in the breed and a few were exhibited at poultry shows during the later '80's. In 1892 they were exhibited at Philadelphia as Golden Buffs. Some specimens had some striking comb and the breeds were developed as Rhode Island Reds.

Their fanciers were very enthusiastic and energetic. Competition to breed and exhibit the best specimens was keen.

The hens lay big brown eggs and many flocks and individuals have established high records for a year's laying. The chicks are strong, vigorous and make rapid growth. When full grown, the males weigh from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 pounds; females, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 pounds, although many specimens exceed these weights. The pullets mature early and lay well, and the breed has proven itself one of the very best, both for the backyard man, where space is limited, and the farmer, where a good rugged, husky hen is needed. They make most excellent yellow skinned broilers and grow evenly so that the chick can be profitably marketed at almost any age from broiler size to maturity.

Best Results From Incubators

Incubators lack but one thing—intelligence. The poultryman must supply that. Yet the best incubators, properly regulated and started right, are more dependable than most of the hens. An incubator is always on the job.

Still there are things to be done and others to be left undone, if best results are sought. Proper amount of heat and ventilation must be given consideration. The location of the incubator is a factor, whether a cellar or a living room. Freedom from draughts is to be assured, and a lot of seemingly small matters must be looked after—for the operator has to do the thinking for the machine which has detracted the natural hatcher—the hen.

Next week's article, by one of the highest authorities in the country on this subject, will be most interesting. Look for it next Saturday, appearing exclusively in the Telegraph.

CLASS ELECTS

Class No. 23 of the Stevens Memorial Methodist Church met at the home of Mrs. Paul Machen, teacher, 1229 Swatara street, and elected officers as follows: Miss Marian Edwards, president; Miss Winifred Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. Ross E. Pennell, secretary; Miss Mary McCallister, treasurer. The next meeting will be held the first Monday night in April at the home of Mrs. Ross E. Pennell, 1241 Whitehall street.

BIBLE READING

A Bible reading on "The Second Coming of Christ," will be held in the State Street United Brethren Church, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Much of the sickness prevalent during early Spring can be prevented by absolute cleanliness and regular disinfection of the premises. It should be the rule to clean up the droppings daily, if possible—and each and every month give the entire interior of the houses a good disinfecting. A spray pump is a very important implement on a poultry farm. All this, coupled with plenty of fresh air, and with houses so constructed that sunlight can enter and dry up any moisture that might be present, will do more good than a ton of cures after the fowls are sick.

For disinfection there is nothing more effective than coal tar products. These are diluted in water and make an excellent spray.
Fowls that have been properly wintered will be in good, strong health in Spring, but it is well to give them a tonic, such as rusty iron placed in the drinking water; or a tablespoonful of permanganate of potash solution to a pail of drinking water. This solution is made by adding an ounce of the potash to a quart of water. Keep it in a bottle. This bracing up will prevent many cases of colds incident to Spring. Sneezing, watery eyes, rattling in the throat and other symptoms of colds are apt to show themselves in the month of February, March and April in flocks that are overcrowded—the weather at this season being very changeable, the fowls alternately warm and cold, especially at night when on the roost. In the brooding of early chicks care must be taken not to overcover, for it is a very small step from colds to roup and the colds are not nipped in the bud roup is pretty sure to appear.

Remedies For Colds

My favorite remedy for colds is permanganate of potash in the drinking water, daily, and a one-grain quinine pill each night for a week. The sick bird must be removed from the rest of the flock and kept in a warm, dry place and fed soft, nourishing food.

Roup or cholera very seldom attacks the young of the vespertine poultryman, as he is constantly on the watch. His fowls are not pestered to death with lice, and he nips all ailments in the bud.

Of late years a new trouble has arisen, that for a time baffled the poultrymen of the country. It is what is known as bacillary white diarrhea, especially those hatched by incubators.
This disease is due to a germ life that is deposited in the yolk of the egg. Scientists claim that this germ is conveyed in the ovaries of the hen, and it is in the small yolks as they lie in the abdomen. These germs, with the yolk, are absorbed into the abdomen of the chick just prior to its emerging from the shell.

When a chick has white diarrhea it wants to be alone and takes no interest in what may be going on about it. The wings droop and the feathers become rough. The appetite is very poor or entirely gone, and every movement it makes seems to be a great effort. Then follows the whitish discharge from the vent, which sometimes is of a creamy nature, and at other times it is mixed with brown, but in either case it is more or less sticky or starchy. Quite frequently it sticks to the down in sufficient quantity to stop the bowels. The chick seems to be in great pain, chirping or peeping continually, and when attempting to void the excreta, will give a shrill cry. In the majority of cases the chick has the appearance of being "short backed" or "big belled."

White chicks often die with but little warning, and showing but few of the above symptoms, in most cases they linger for a long time, showing all the symptoms mentioned above.

Disease Attacks Young

White diarrhea does its deadly work with chicks a month old or less. If the disease is not fatal at that age, the patient is apt to live and mature, and, if a pullet, will carry the disease in its eggs to future generations. This

care should be taken in the purchase of baby chicks. The breeder, his methods and the condition of his stock are well worth investigating.

After the chicks are a week old there is no danger of having the disease transmitted to them through the food supply. But up to this time the chicks should be kept in small flocks, and the food and water vessels so arranged that it is not possible to have either contaminated by the droppings.

The bottom of the brooder should be covered with a good amount of fine, absorptive litter, like alfalfa meal, which will quickly cover and seal up the loose droppings. The brooder should not only be well disinfected, but kept in clean condition.

It is recommended to give the chicks scalded sweet milk, to which is added little grated nutmeg. Repeat this three or four times a day. Boiled rice should also be fed, and powdered charcoal should be mixed in the mash, and green food. Add permanganate of potash solution to the drinking water, as advised above in cases of colds.

As a precaution, hens suffering with bowel troubles should not be used for breeding.
Dipping the eggs in a good disinfectant before placing them in the incubator, or under the hen, has done great work in preventing this disease. A year or so ago the writer had correspondence with a large poultry farm in Maine that was experimenting on dipping eggs, and in one of the letters the manager said: "We dip all of our eggs in a coal tar product, and believe that it helps to make the chickens more healthy; that is, more free from white diarrhea, etc., later."

They used a solution made of eight quarts of water and one gill of the tar product. This mixture was placed in a tank and each tray dipped into it. Immediately after dipping, the tray of eggs was placed back in the incubator, and the machine kept dark while the eggs were hatching. After each hatch the interior of the incubator should also be disinfected.

But reliance upon disinfectants must not be final. We must go farther into the matter in order to stamp out the disease. We must endeavor to ascertain the source of the infection. It has been shown that this germ has lived up to the bodies of hens, if possible such hens should be destroyed.

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Rowman's

Call 1991—Any Phone

Out In the Country the Other Day

It was a pleasant sight to see the greening fields and the first blue birds and robins—a striking contrast to the broad blanket of snow that last evening's storm presented us.

This, and numerous other kinds of weather must be expected in March, but Spring is in the foreground, and will be seen here in every department with the pretty new things of the season all a blossom.

Before another week elapses, the whole store will have donned a charming Spring attire, possessing the loveliest of styles in women's garb, smart fashions for men folk, and lengthy lists of new things for the children.

Home luxuries, everyday comforts, and little conveniences also beckon to folks who already are starting to brighten up home surroundings.

gern may be deposited in the chick at its birth, or it can be taken in from the shell of an egg that is infected, or in the babyhood of the chick it can be eaten with food or drunk with water.

It is very contagious, and a single case in a flock can be quickly communicated to the entire family. Treatment is unsatisfactory, prevention, and fighting the disease when it does appear are about the only methods that will do any good.

It is recommended to give the chicks scalded sweet milk, to which is added little grated nutmeg. Repeat this three or four times a day. Boiled rice should also be fed, and powdered charcoal should be mixed in the mash, and green food. Add permanganate of potash solution to the drinking water, as advised above in cases of colds.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

Hatching eggs for sale from Famous English Laying strain. \$1.50 for setting—\$4.00 for fifty.
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5 used incubators, in good condition.
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There is only one CLIMAX SCRATCH FEED—and we are the exclusive distributor—CLIMAX is different from any other feed—clean, wholesome feed means healthy birds and more and better quality eggs.
NOTE THESE PRICES—at these prices you can't afford to keep feeding cheap feeds without results. CLIMAX means eggs—and lots of them.
PRICES: 10 bag lots at \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; 5 bag lots at \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$1.18; 25 lbs., 65 cents; 10 lbs., 30 cents.

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and you have the most complete, scientifically balanced egg making feed. Your hens can't help laying eggs continually because these two feeds make eggs and they must lay them. It means more eggs, better quality eggs, better hatching eggs.
There is no substitute for LAY OR BUST DRY MASH, none "just as good"—We sell outloads of it—and will deliver any quantity anywhere.
PRICES: 10 lbs., 30 Cts.; 20 lbs., 60 Cts.; 40 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., at \$2.40 per 100; 10 bag lots at \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

Walter S. Schell

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Mechan. Engineering
Mechanical Drafting
Automobile Running
Gas Engines
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