WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

Epicurean Episodes

By DOROTHY DIX.

Real husbands, like real terrapin once so plentiful in this country that even the poor could afford to indulge in them every day, have now become so scarce that they are a luxury of the rich.

This has made it necessary to find some substitute for the genuine article, for it is a well-known fact that the capricious feminine appetite craves this dainty morsel almost as insatiably as it does chocolate creams, and that women consider no menu properly balanced in which husband is not served up in some fashion or other.

Real husband being so difficult to capture, even by the most expert sportwomen, and so extremely high priced as to be practically out of the reach of everyone except widows who have been left large wads of life insurance, housewives have sought something that would take its place at the family table, and a number of ingenious and toothsome compounds have been devised, whose flavor and substance are so much like the real thing that they deceive any but Reno connoisseurs.

There are several ways in which this dish may be prepared. The best is, perhaps, Mock Husband, a la Suffragette.

To make this, take a chimney that smokes, a cat that stays out at night, a parrot that swears, and a pocketbook with a Yale lock on it that you cannot pick, and mix them all thoroughly together. Serve piping hot. This dish has all of the peculiar flavor of the real article, and is a great favorite with old maids, especially around Boston, where it supplements their sacred baked beans as an article of daily diet.

Another form of Mock Husband, commonly known as Mock Husband Ordinaire, or Everyday Mock Husband, is made by taking a good hefty brass knocker, a vinegary temper, a large well-developed grouch, and a barrel of surly silence. Blend these thoroughly together and serve with a garnish of grocery bills and dry goods bills and other household expenses. This dish is peculiarly appetizing for a breakfast food, and is so satisfying that no woman was ever yet known to desire a second portion of it.

Those who have made Mock Husband after this receipt guarantee that it is so exactly like the real article of which thousands of women have partaken every morning since they were married, that should it be substituted for the simon-pure article they would never know the difference. To give Mock Husband Ordinate a still more realistic touch a dash of stale beer or high balls may be added, but this is optional with the cook and not at all necessary.

Another form of Mock Husband called Mock Husband a la Saphira is a great favorite in many households, and is frequently served to guests by wives whose husbands belong to the rara avis or fly class. Not being able to obtain any real Husband for their parties or festivities, these poor women are reduced to the necessity of concorting a substitute that they fondly believe deceives even their dearest female friends.

The basis of Mock Husband a la Saphira is lies. Take as many of these (and be sure they are large, juicy lies) as theer are persons to be served. It is best to always select the same kind of lies, as they blend better than lies of different varieties. Having made your lies, season the mixture with as much plausibility as you can command, sprinkle it over with an unlimited quality of references to "Dear John," "My Darling Husband," "our ideal married life," and "My husband's devotion to his home;" then throw in a large solid chunk of mendacity about John's having called away on business, and having to work so hard that he has little time for his family, and let this mixture cook down to a thick puree.

Be careful not to drop into it any of the salt of the tears of a neglected wife, for this ruins the flavor of the dish, and is a mistake that many women make when they first begin to concoct it. Afterward they get more expert. Wreathe the tureen in which Mock Husband a la Saphira is served with false smiles, and your guests will be sure to praise it.

Mock Husband a la Saphira is the piece de resistance in many millionaires' homes, where the girl children acquire such a taste for it that even in later life they prefer it to the real article.

Of course there is a certain sweetness, and tenderness, and delicacy of flavor about Real Husbands that Mock Husbands never acquire, no matter with what skill they are cooked up. Still when it is impossible to obtain the genuine article—and the species wihch our grandmothers used to serve at the head of their table as the chief ornament of the feast seems well nigh extinct—we must make-shift with what substitutes we can find, and the receipts which have been given will, if faithfully followed, enable any woman to impart a distinct flavor of matrimony to her frugal fare, and give it a pleasing diversity from the usual tea and toast of spinsters.

Also it may be said that while, perhaps, Mock Husband, is not quite so tasty as Real Husband, it agrees better with a woman, and is much less apt to give her heartburn.

EVENING OF SONG

New Cumberland, Pa., Sept. 11.—An "Evening of Song" will be held in Trinity United Brethren Church tomorrow evening at 7.30 by the choir. The program will include prayer by the Rev. J. R. Hutchison; solo, "May My Walk Be Close With God"; F. Entry; anthem, "Come Then All Victorious Lord," choir; solo, "The Lord Is Mindful of His Own," Miss Esther Snell; anthem, "Behold God Is Mine Helper"; choir, duet, "My Heavenly Home," Misses Mary and Ruth Williams; address, the Rev. A. R. Ayres; anthem, "Bless the Lord, O My Soul," choir; solo, "Jesus, My Redeemer," Miss Helen Lechthaler; anthem, "Hear O Ye King," choir.

WORK ON BOROUGH HALL

Marysville, Pa., Sept. 11.—The new borough building is nearing completion. It is under roof and ready for the plasterers.

ANNOUNCE BIRTH OF SON

Marysville, Pa., Sept. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester Mutch announce the birth of a son on Friday morning.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and the annual instalments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The city of Philadelphia, upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, may increase its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of providing for all or any of the following purposes, — to wit: For the construction and improvement of subways, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned or to be owned by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, to be held in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of hiladelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expenditure, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated shall be yielding to said city an annual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual, current net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligation at maturity, the payments to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual instalments. Such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment of employers, or employers and employes jointly, or reasonable compensation for injuries to employes arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employes, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employe, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interest in lands the titles of which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE — Letters testamentary upon the Estate of W. H. Houtz, late of the City of Harrisburg, Dauphin County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay, and persons indebted to said estate to pay the same to

ADAM D. HOUTZ,
MARY E. HERR,
ELIZABETH E. HOUTZ
Executors,
FREDERICK M. OTT, Attorney,
222 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Merchants Ice Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has called a special meeting of its stockholders, to be held at the general office of the said company at the plant, corner of Cameron and Berryhill Streets, Harrisburg, Pa., on the fourth day of October, nineteen hundred and fifteen, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., to take action on approval or disapproval of the proposed increase of the indebtedness of this company.

R. W. WOODS, Secretary.
Harrisburg, Pa., July 31, 1915.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Barbara Lindley, late of Harrisburg, Pa., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Emma Shepley, late of Harrisburg, Pa., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned, residing at No. 2328 Jefferson Street, in said city.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

DON F. MANAHAN.

FOR SALE

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the sale of three (3), Model 1912, Cadillac automobiles, one each stored at the Pittsburgh Motor Service Corporation, First Avenue and West Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Washington Automobile Company, Washington, Pa., and Seabrings Garage, Bellefonte, Pa., until twelve (12) o'clock noon, Tuesday, September 14, 1915.

Inspection can be made at the above specified places.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

SAMUEL B. RAMBO,
Supt. Public Grounds & Buildings.

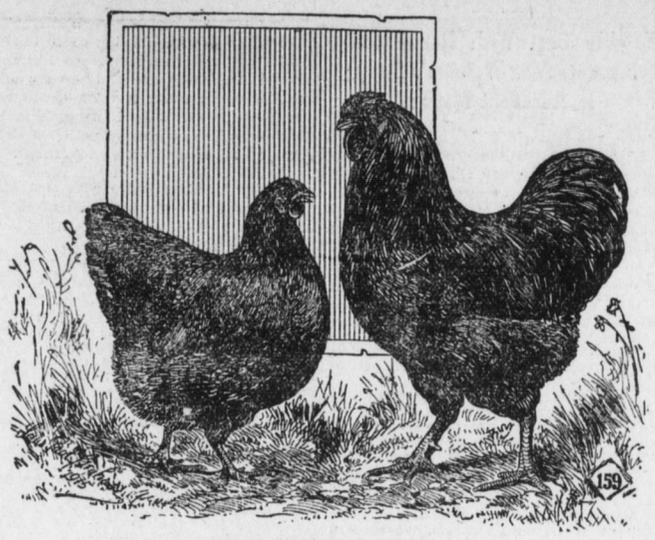
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Bridget Dunn, late of Harrisburg, Pa., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Poultry Kept in the Yard Will Reduce Cost of Living



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BLACK WYANDOTTES

Birds that were almost black were not uncommon among Silver Laced Wyandottes in the early days of that variety. In 1885 an Ohio breeder mated a pen of his darkest birds, and by constant selection he and others produced the Black Wyandotte, which was recognized as a pure variety in 1893.

Black Wyandottes are excellent layers, grow fast and make excellent broilers and table fowls, being plump and compact, with rich, yellow skins. They mature early and begin laying probably sooner than any other Wyandotte. They do well in small space, and are excellently adapted to the backyard poultry plant. Their brilliant greenish-black plumage does not show the dirt and soil of confinement, and the fowls always present a good appearance.

The hens are strong foragers and this, combined with other good qualities, makes them a profitable farmer's fowl, while, on the other hand, they do well in confinement, as do all Wyandottes. This is in favor of their use in the small backyard flock where the hens will keep the table supplied with eggs, and if chicks are reared you may have table poultry at any time from broiler size up.

Their splendid plumage, yellowish legs and red comb and wattles make them favorites with some fanciers. The standard weights demanded in this breed are 6½ to 7½ pounds for females and 7½ to 8½ pounds for males.

Two Dozen May Be Kept in House 10x12 Feet and Yard 12x50 Feet, or in Smaller Space If Necessary

Waste From the Table May Be Turned Into Eggs and Meat; Three Ways of Starting

By Reese V. Hicks
Former President of American Poultry Association, and now General Manager Rancocas Poultry Farms, Browns Mills, N. J.

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Poultry-keeping affords one of the most practical methods of reducing the cost of living. Economy in the household is secured by turning table scraps into meat and eggs. Mr. Hicks tells how to start with a home flock of poultry and gives directions for the care of the fowls.

SINCE eggs and meat are considered necessities in almost every household, it follows that one of the most practical means of economizing in household expense is to produce these at home. By utilizing table scraps as feed, practically every householder with room for a small flock of poultry can make the fowls yield a profit of from 100 to 200 per cent. per annum.

A flock of twenty-five hens will produce enough eggs for a family of six. Such a flock will largely live on the table scraps that otherwise would go into the garbage can. In addition, the small poultry raiser can have an occasional fowl for his own table. It requires only an average of an hour a day to care for a flock of this size. This care can be given in the morning and evening before and after working hours.

Eggs are increasing in price constantly, and this is true of meat of all kinds. There is no better and easier way of economizing than by keeping a few hens in the backyard. There is considerable satisfaction in having eggs when one wants them, without having to pay high prices, particularly in the winter when they are most needed, and it is worth something, too, to be able to get "strictly fresh" eggs without having to go to the store.

Only Small Space Required

The space required for twenty-four hens need not be more than 10x12 feet for housing, and 12x50 feet for yarding, or even less. In fact, some successful small flocks of poultry are confined to houses with four square feet of floor space for each fowl and equal space for the yard.

When kept in so small a space the birds, of course, require more care and if more room is available it should be used.

The house should be what is known as the shed type, with the roof sloping from the front to the rear.: It need not be more than five feet high in the rear, but should be at least seven feet high in the front. The house should have a glass window, not less than 3x4 feet, in the front, and an opening of the same size covered with muslin or burlap. This opening is for ventilation, and should not be covered with glass. The window should be kept open in nice weather and should be closed only on stormy days.

Avoid Expensive Buildings

Most beginners who engage in poultry keeping on a commercial scale make the mistake of erecting expensive buildings. Successful commercial poultry plants keep the cost of the buildings down to the lowest possible figure—seldom more than $1 per fowl, and practicable buildings can be put up for even less than this.

For a number of years one prominent egg farm has kept 500 laying hens in a house 100 feet long and 14 feet wide. This house is 9 feet 5 inches high in the front with a height at the back of 4 feet, 5 inches. By making the roof high in front, the operator can do his work easily without bumping his head; and the lower ceiling in the back helps to keep the house warmer in winter. This house gives more than 3½ square feet of floor space to each fowl, but the fowls kept in it are a Mediterranean variety which do not require as much room as larger breeds.

Economy in the construction of poultryhouses may be secured by using prepared roofing, but the builder should be careful to select only a good grade of roofing. Cheap prepared roofings go to pieces quickly, and it is economy to spend a few cents more per square to secure several years' longer service.

Make the poultryhouse as simple in construction as possible. Fancy fixtures, elaborate mess boxes, etc., add nothing to its efficiency but add considerably to the cost.

Opposed to this system of keeping many fowls in one house is the colonyhouse system which is used successfully by many poultrymen. The colonyhouses are seldom more than 8x12 feet in floor area and they are generally built on skids so that they may be hauled from place to place. These cost more per fowl than the larger houses but have the advantage of being easily movable and by being serviceable in the Spring as brooder houses, in the summer as homes for flocks of young stock, and in the winter for housing laying fowls or breeding pens.

Don't Give Scraps to Chicks

Adult hens may be fed entirely on table scraps, but young chicks should not be fed table scraps from the beginning. They should be two months old before they receive an entire feed of table scraps. By "table scraps" is meant the left-overs of meats, bread, pies, cake, etc., potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables. This also includes the trimmings of meat, lettuce, potato peelings, and the like. These should be cooked together when fed to young chicks, but for the older hens they may be chopped fine and given raw.

When not enough table scraps are secured to feed the flock, the scraps may be cooked and mixed with equal parts of bran and cornmeal, and this mixture fed to the fowls three times a day. When a wet mash is fed this way it is better also to give the hens a light feeding of grain early in the morning and late in the afternoon.

Three Ways of Starting

There are three ways of getting started with a small flock as outlined above.

First—Secure hatching eggs and an incubator. If the incubator is correctly handled, and the hatch turns out satisfactorily, this method is doubtless the cheapest, but a beginner will frequently overlook some important details of incubation and thus make his investment unprofitable.

Second—Buy baby chicks. These usually cost double the price of hatching eggs. While the beginner does not have the trouble of incubation, there are difficulties raising the chicks, and this way of starting—like the buying of eggs for hatching—may be followed only in the Spring.

Third—Buy laying hens or pullets, preferably pullets, because they usually lay the heaviest in their first year. This method costs more at the start, but is probably the safest for the beginner, and can be used at any time of the year, especially in the Fall and winter when the demand for eggs is heaviest.

In the selection of breeds it pays best to get what is known as standard-bred varieties; that is, those that have been bred for a definite purpose like egg production, or a combination of egg and meat production. They are more attractive, being uniform in color and will produce both eggs and meat more satisfactorily than a mixed lot.

For eggs alone, the Single Comb White Leghorns are recognized as the leading variety. If it is desired to produce both eggs and meat, the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandottes all are valuable, and any of these will prove profitable as "dual-purpose" fowls.

Poultry raisers who are operating on a small scale often make the mistake of attempting to carry too many fowls or expecting too large a profit on a small number of fowls, especially at the beginning. A beginner should remember that he will make errors in feeding and caring for the fowls, and that his profits will be small until he learns to manage them. But as an offset against this will be the satisfaction and pleasure of keeping the fowls himself and of being able to raise his own products—products that he knows are high in quality.

Choosing the Poultry For the Home Flock

J. Harry Wolsieffer, practical poultryman, will give advice next week on "Selecting the right kind of birds for the home flock." He will suggest the choice of varieties for egg production, for meat, or for a combination of these uses, and discuss the characteristics of the most desirable breeds. Watch for his article exclusively in the Telegraph next Saturday.

Social and Personal News of Towns Along West Shore

Mrs. J. C. Beers and two children, Ernest and Kenneth of Marysville, are visiting her sister, Mrs. W. B. Brown, at Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Kulp, of Duncannon, is visiting at the home of H. C. Holland, Marysville.

Miss Hazel Houdashel, of Baltimore, is visiting at the home of M. P. Stambaugh, Marysville.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wenrich left for New York City where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Ross Albright of Marysville, is visiting at the home of A. S. Fry at Red Lion.

Mrs. William Donahue, of Marysville, is at Wilkes-Barre.

Mrs. W. H. Burkheimer, of York, is visiting Mrs. Emma Sellers of Marysville.

Calvin Weibley, of Saville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Fleisher of Marysville.

Miss Jennie Flickinger, of Marysville, is visiting her cousin, Miss Agnes Hayes, at Philadelphia.

C. Dean Eppley, of Pedro Miguel, Panama Canal Zone, is spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Eppley, at Marysville.

T. J. Fiddler, of New Brighton, is visiting W. J. Williamson and Harvey Sellers, at Marysville.

Misses Anna Wagner and Margaret Hess, of Baltimore, returned home on Thursday after spending a week with relatives at Marysville.

Charles Lilley, of Marysville, after spending a week with his granddaughter, Mrs. Lillie Brown, of Bowmansdale, Chester county, returned home on Thursday, accompanied by his little great-granddaughter.

Dr. J. H. Young of New Cumberland went to Philadelphia yesterday to visit his son William and family.

Miss Carrie Simmons of Hershey was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. William Simmons at New Cumberland yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Buttorff, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hull, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Westenhaver, Mr. and Mrs. H. Purple, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Edith Feight, Mr. and Mrs. Coover, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, Miss Marie Sponsler and Miss Sara Kaufman motored to Hershey on Wednesday evening.

MARYSVILLE CHURCH SERVICES

Marysville, Pa., Sept. 11.—"Jesus, Light of the World" will be the subject of the sermon by the Rev. S. B. Bidlack of the Methodist Church on Sunday night. "The Bible in the Public School," will be the subject of the sermon by the Rev. S. L. Flickinger, of the Reformed Church. The Rev. L. A. Fuhrman, of the Evangelical Church will preach a temperance sermon in the morning and Bishop U. F. Swengel will preach at the evening services.

CHURCH MEETINGS TUESDAY

Marysville, Pa., Sept. 11.—On Tuesday evening the Teacher Training class, of the Evangelical Sunday school will hold a meeting in the Primary room of the church. On the same evening, the Women's Missionary Society will hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. J. C. Roush.

Molting and Maturing Time

Your whole year's profit can be made or marred by the physical condition of your birds, now.

The pullets and cockerels are just reaching maturity—Your older hens are molting.—Both periods are critical. Insure perfect condition of digestive and reproductive organs with the best tonic and corrective

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Used with unfailing success by the wisest, most successful poultrymen for over 40 years.

Its use means health, less expense, more eggs, doubled profits. 25c. pkg. to 25 lb. pail at $2.50.

Pratts Roup Remedy
(Tablets or Powder)

is needed NOW. Use it to prevent as well as cure colds and roup. Then your flock will be safe and profits sure. 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

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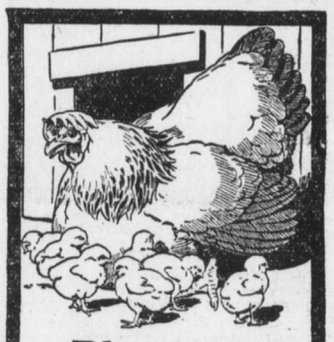
Get Pratts Poultry Book—FREE

PRATT FOOD COMPANY Philadelphia Chicago



Pleasure and Profit

You can have both by keeping poultry.

But pleasure in poultry keeping depends largely upon the profits. To make money with poultry, you must *know how* to care for them.

The International Correspondence Schools will train you in the methods that have enabled hundreds to build up profitable back-yard flocks and scores to establish highly-profitable farms.

Earn $1 an Hour Keeping Chickens

Many men and women who have applied the methods given in the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming are making their spare time pay them a dollar an hour. They keep their tables supplied with eggs and meat and have a surplus to sell at high prices.

"By applying the methods I learned from the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming, I made $165.21 profit from 90 hens in the last six months and increased my flock by 100 pullets and 15 cockerels," writes J. B. Myers, Muskogee, Okla. "My profits last year, before I began studying poultry farming, were only $28.59."

"After failing with poultry four times I enrolled in the I. C. S. Poultry Farming Course, started again, and am making $24.00 a month from 100 common hens. The Course is worth ten times what I paid for it," says E. J. Hennessy, Hecla, Pa.

Get This Free Poultry Book

An illustrated 56-page book, explaining how you can get the training that will enable you to succeed with poultry, will be sent free on request.

This book tells how you can build up a business from a small beginning. It shows how you can learn to breed and feed for eggs, get the most rapid growth for market, win prizes at poultry shows, and make money from poultry the year around. To get this valuable book

Mark the Coupon —Mail It NOW

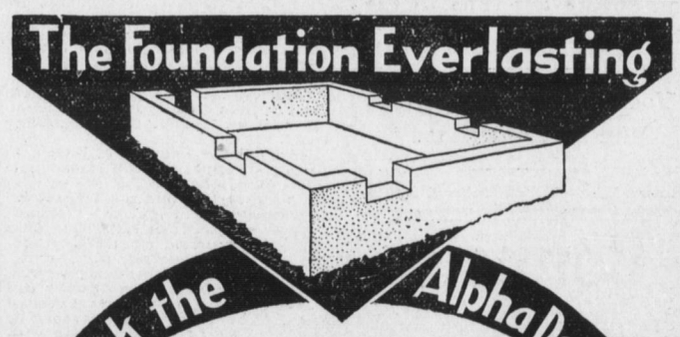
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 1680 SCRANTON, PA.

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

☐ Poultry Farming	☐ Mechan. Engineering
☐ Poultry Breeding	☐ Mechanical Drafting
☐ General Farming	☐ Automobile Running
☐ Soil Improvement	☐ Gas Engines
☐ Fruit and Vegetables	☐ Stationary Engineering
☐ Live Stock and Dairying	☐ Electrical Engineering
☐ Civil Service	☐ Electric Light'g & Railw'ys
☐ Bookkeeping	☐ Civil Engineering
☐ Stenography	☐ Salesmanship
☐ Building Contracting	☐ Advertising
☐ Heating Vent. & Plum'g	☐ Window Trimming

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

The Foundation Everlasting



Ask the Alpha Dealer

Build Foundations Of Good Concrete

Make your supporting piers and walls of ALPHA Portland Cement, sand, and crushed stone shoveled into forms. The cost is low and you will have a foundation like solid stone, that will not rot or crumble.

ALPHA THE GUARANTEED PORTLAND CEMENT

is the special kind of Portland Cement that we recommend for your use in foundation walls and every other job where strength and *permanence* are needed. Cheap cements may spoil the job, but when you use ALPHA your work will grow stronger with age. Use ALPHA and be *sure* of satisfactory results.

ALPHA has been on the market for 24 years. It is a time-tried, tested cement that we *know* is of unusual quality. We *guarantee* it to be uniform, pure, live and active, and to more than meet the U. S. Government standard.

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