



POULTRY NOTES

BY **C. M. BARNITZ**
RIVERSIDE, PA.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

THE FARMER CUTS A FIGURE.
The American farmer by brain and brawn has made this republic the granary of the nations, as the skilled mechanic has made it the workshop of the world.

In the last twenty-five years there has been a marvelous change in the farms themselves as well as in everything that goes to make the farm home life more comfortable and the farmer more skillful and successful in producing crops in quality and quantity unsurpassed. Byron in looking at Rome's ruins prophesied:

While stands the Coliseum,
Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum,
Rome shall fall.
When Rome falls, the world,
Please substitute farmer for Coliseum and United States for Rome in the stanza and you read the truth. If you have scornfully termed the farmer "a hussle" or a "keuben," read it again and set in the future be decent.

As the farmer seems to be sum total in producing breadstuffs, fruits, vegetables and dairy products, so it is also evident that he is something in the poultry world.

There may be crude chicken methods and careless poultry keepers on some farms, but, kind reader, they will not all plead guilty to the following description, "not by a long shot."

Listen. The farms are decorated with speckled dunghill pheasants that are compelled to dig their living from frozen manure piles.

At night they sleep with the hogs, on the manger or with their crooked breastbones warm the wagon tire and the ancient grindstone.

"Oft in the still night" may be heard the last squawk of a Shanghai rooster as he is jerked off the fence by the odoriferous skunk, while the foot of the long eared owl proclaims the sad requiem of some aged hen that snoozed in the sour apple tree.

Can any hen pen scratcher make us believe all that?

Some of these blue gozled cushion presens are in need of facts, fresh air and a good square meal of brain and backbone producer, and the place to get these commodities is out on the farm, where most everything else good comes from.

The census gave the farmer credit for producing the greater part of the poultry product, as it mentioned his name in connection with other items that, entering into the big total from all sources, make Uncle Sam the richest ruler on God's footstool. "Better farm poultry, and more of it," is becoming the farmer's slogan, and, just as he is adopting every method to improve and increase his crops, so he is raising better fowls and adopting more advanced methods in poultry culture. But let him speak for himself:

THE FARMER HAS A WORD.
We farmers aren't poultrymen and make no pretension to the profession. We are ripped up the back by some of the chicken fellows for our methods, but let them be careful to practice what they preach, and especially let some of them quit shoving old culis off on the farmers when they send cash orders.

Poultry with us is simply a family convenience. That our surplus should make us cut such a figure in the government poultry report is astonishing.

suck barnyard, waddle ranciers would call their Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Call, East India, Crested, Muscovy, India Runner and Blue Swedish ducks "the hogs of poultrydom."

A drop in admiration followed a rise in feed prices, and a fall in duck profits caused a rise in indignation.

Nearly a million ducks a year in New York and Pennsylvania!

When those myriad flappers swing into the feed trough with their scop



IN LITTLE SPRINGS CANYON

By Addison Howard Gibson.

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THE CHESTER WHITES OF POULTRYDOM. shovels there is something doing, and, though a duckling grows to six pounds in ten weeks, at the present price of wheat, corn and meat scrap he looks smaller than a hog flea.

As the Chester Whites are the most popular of hogdon, so the Pekins are the Chester Whites of duckdom. This species was brought from China in 1874 and has been much improved, especially in appetite. Think of over 800,000 green or young Pekins raised in New York and Pennsylvania in 1907 and sold for 1/2 to 40 cents a pound!

Forty dollars a hundred for Pekin pork! The biped hog has licked the quadruped pig. Do you raise ducks? Congratulations! For fine Pekins breed to the description: Creamy white; long well formed head; lenden blue eyes; medium sized orange scarp shovel; longer neck in drake and stiff curled tail feathers; back long, broad, with concave sweep to upturned tail; round, full, prominent breast; short wings; body long, deep keel; thighs short; short and reddish orange shanks; toes short and connected by web; drakes eight pounds, ducks seven pounds, young stock one pound less. But these are not the only biped swine.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS. The slump in special pigeon trade is caused by the squab trust. Sorry to see the boys done and the enthusiasm dying down. Where are those trust busters? Since the turkey is dropping back the goose is coming to the front. Many families had goose this year for Christmas who voted the new dish the best ever. May the tricks increase! A pen of White Rocks was shipped to Japan from Bloomsburg, Pa., in January. The express was \$50. The Rocks are no fighters. Games are the war birds. But perhaps they will banquet Bob Evans.

When you receive a big order, don't get giddy. Wait till the stock is in the hands of your customer and he sends you a blarney stone letter with the "rocks" before you go and make a marble statue of yourself in the newspaper. Some fellows are not steady enough to run a decoy duck ranch. They change breeds so often that the monthly journal readers can't keep up to their ads. They are like changeable silk, only green is the most prominent color. Presto, change!

In feeding if your hens do not run for breakfast they are overfed or sick. If they show no signs of distress, look at the dropping board. If excrement has yellow tip, it is indigestion. Put a pint of venetian red to two quarts of water for this trouble. Do you buy a rooster simply for his pretty comb and tail? You may cut off a good rooster's comb and tail and still have a good live rooster left. But if you cut off a poor rooster's comb and tail you will be the only rooster left—unless you are a poultry woman.

The frosty wall poultry house has become very numerous this winter. Causes—moisture from fowl breath, damp litter, accumulated droppings, ground floors, undried cement, absence of ventilators and dead air space. All can be remedied. For fowl breath use the ventilator and cloves. The annual garden digging is often accompanied by the annual chicken house cleanup. You can imagine the ugly dreams of a flock that must sleep over a rotting mass of hen manure all summer and a thawing or frozen cesspool all winter. The picture is sickening enough without making us feel crawly by mentioning the myriad lice.

Miss Willard and "Ivanhoe." When Frances Willard reached her eighteenth birthday she celebrated her majority by beginning Scott's "Ivanhoe," a book which her father had forbidden, as he disapproved of novels. In answer to his stern remonstrance she told him that up to that day she had obeyed him in the matter, but "now," she continued, "I am eighteen. I am of age. I am now to do what I think is right, and to read this fine historical story is, in my opinion, a right thing for me to do." Her father was taken aback, but he saw the funny side of the matter and, remarking that she was "a chip of the old block," made no further effort to keep her from reading good stories.

sat back under the five oak stems, and happy. Suddenly Ivy realized she was mid-afternoon and she had twelve miles to ride back to the ranch. Tomorrow there would be school and the old routine of duties. Today held sunshine, laughter, joy; the next would be filled with the daily grind and hard tasks. Watching her from under the wide rim of his hat, Wardo Hughes saw the weary expression begin to settle over Ivy Norris's face, and he understood.

Left an orphan after finishing school, his loneliness had driven him west. Here temperate habits and sterling principles had won him success. Now a woman, loving the freedom of his hills as he loved it, had entered his life. Suddenly he beheld a vision—a vision of liberty for both. Immediately he felt an intuition that the loneliness of both was at an end. The new life of sunshine, the sunshine of a wonderful love, was glowing for them. He yearned to tell her, to lift the shadow from the patient face, but the moment of realization was too blissful for speech.

"Come," he said at last, springing up to meet the new life and claim it for them. Gently he took her hand and lifted her to her feet. Then, looking into her beautiful eyes, he said eagerly, "Little woman, I want you to let me make every day of your life a Thanksgiving like today."

A soft flush stole into her face, but she did not leave the strong arms which held her.

THE ODOR OF SANCTITY.

A French Writer's Theory of How It May Be Exuded by Man.

Dr. Georges Dumas is the author of an article in the Revue de Paris on "The Odor of Sanctity." The writer accepts as true the numerous reported instances of saints and mystics of the Catholic church whose bodies after death or during moments of ecstasy emitted peculiarly pleasing odors of various kinds. Then men and women with whom such legends deal, argues Dr. Dumas, we understand, and it is not impossible that the aroma of sanctity which surrounded them was the product of strictly physiological and chemical changes common to all men, but present in highly intensified form in subjects who, so to speak, burned up the candle of their existence at an unusually rapid rate. He says in part:

"So far, then, we have come across a great variety of perfumes—cinnamon, clove, orange, pineapple, rose, violet, lily of the valley, yellow amber and benzoin. Now, the natural constitution of all of these is well known, and chemistry produces them daily for commercial purposes. We may therefore substitute the equivalent chemical expressions for the ordinary terms we have employed and say that orange, cinnamon, violet and musk owe their perfume to aldehydes and acetones, aromatic liquids derived from the alcohols, just as the artificial essence of pineapple comes from butyric ether. We have, then, to ask whether the human body can produce odorous compounds of the kind we have mentioned and under what conditions. As a matter of fact, it does produce a certain number of such compounds in the destruction of organic matter, which is the constant condition of life. In particular acetones and the volatile fatty acids, butyric, formic, acetic, etc. If the process of combustion is normal all these constituents are burned up, completely oxidized, and give as a residue water, carbonic acid and urea. But let some stinking occur in the inmost nutrition of the tissues and the same constituents will escape through the breath, perspiration and the skin."

MAGIC MIRRORS.

Peculiar Effects in Some of the Polished Bronze Reflectors.

Now and then mirrors of a curious kind are seen in Europe. They are called "magic mirrors" and are of Japanese origin, made not of glass silvered, but of cast bronze, polished on the face and bearing on the back raised patterns, inscriptions, symbolical designs, crests or pictures. When exposed to a bright beam of light from the sun or from an electric lamp they reflect in the light from their polished face the image of the pattern on their backs.

This is a purely optical property and has of course nothing in common with the fortune telling magic crystals of the astrologer or the alleged magic mirrors of necromancy, yet it long puzzled the scientific optician and even now is little known or believed. The researches of various scientific men have established the fact that the phenomenon is due to very minute differences of curvature in the polished face, which affect the ordinary use of the mirror as a looking glass and that can be detected only by delicate optical tests.

The only remaining mystery has been as to how these delicate differences of curvature were produced in exact correspondence to the pattern on the back. The makers themselves are often in ignorance of the magic property and do not know which of their mirrors possess it and which do not. The mirrors are cast in molds and afterward polished by hand, and it is held by scientific men that the difference of curvature is caused by the metal's yielding unequally under that pressure of the tools used in scraping and polishing, the thin parts naturally bending more than the thick. This accounts for the mirrors' becoming magic.—Chicago News.

The Whale. The order cetacea, to which the whale belongs, is higher up in the animal scale than the fish proper, its members being mammals, breathing through lungs and bringing forth living young, which for a time they suckle. The immediate ancestor of the whale evidently spent part of its time on the land, having limbs where now are found the whale's paddles.

TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Plan Suggested For Providing Means of Livelihood. GOVERNMENT HELP DESIRED.

Secretary Wilson to Be Asked to Take the Initiative in Establishing Experimental Farm Where Idle Workmen Can Be Taught Farming—Views of an Educator.

The question of securing work for the great armies of the unemployed of the large cities, it is stated, is to be brought squarely before Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture within a short time with the recommendation that he do all in his power to have the federal government establish an experimental farm. Seth Farnsworth of Chicago, who has interested himself in the case of the unemployed, went to Washington and is preparing to place before the secretary of agriculture many reasons why he should see that the government back the effort to solve the problem of the idle men of the cities.

Together with Rev. John Ellis, who is also in Washington representing the recent St. Louis convention of idle men who are looking to the government to do something to aid them, Mr. Farnsworth hopes to interest the officials of the country, from the president down, in the project. The administration, it is stated, is concerned over conditions existing in many sections of the country, notably in the large cities, and intends, it is stated, to address itself to the task of investigating the problem. In this way it is hoped much of the distress among the workmen of the country may be greatly relieved.

"What we want to do in this country to alleviate the situation is to educate the idle workmen in the pursuit of agriculture," said Mr. Farnsworth recently to a reporter of the Washington Star.

"You hear much throughout the country of farmers who cannot get farm hands. From these stories one would suppose that all a workman of the cities would have to do would be to call upon the farmer and offer his services in order to secure employment. But in the case of those skilled in machinery or other of the trades this cannot be true.

"They know nothing of agriculture and when they apply to the farmer are turned away because they know nothing of the work of the farm."

Mr. Farnsworth then explained that the government should at once establish a farm where honest workmen out of employment may be able to come and receive instructions in the art of husbandry and in several months be able to go forth into the world qualified to take up the work in the fields until they may again take up their regular vocations in life.

For a starting point in this effort to establish a farm for the extension of this proposed high class agricultural education Mr. Farnsworth calls attention to the 500 acre tract of land owned by the department of agriculture in Alexandria county, Va., which tract, he says, is an ideal location for an inauguration of the work to solve the question of helping the unemployed.

When the question was discussed with Mr. Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, he expressed great interest in the idea. Solving the problem of the unemployed is taking up much of the time of the labor leaders in New York at this time, according to Mr. Healy, and in his estimation they will gladly welcome any effort on the part of the government of the United States to alleviate the situation.

Mr. James L. Feeney, president of the Bookbinders' union, was one of the local labor leaders whom Rev. John Ellis and Mr. Farnsworth conferred with the other day. He was also impressed with the idea that the proposed school for the unemployed, if it could be successfully carried out, would go a long way toward helping to solve the problem of the idle workmen. Mr. Feeney explained that he stood with Mr. Healy in support of any effort that will go toward advancing the interests of the laboring man.

His attention was also called to a recent statement from E. A. Sutherland, who has charge of the National Agricultural and Normal Institute at Madison, Tenn. In his statement Mr. Sutherland says: "Our experience has been good. We are making steady progress, and those things that were experiments two years ago are now demonstrated facts. We do not need to walk by faith concerning them. I am satisfied that the coming school will have to adapt itself to the principles that underlie the education where the entire man is trained."

"Schools that continue to adhere to the old ideas will share the same fate that has been experienced by men and institutions that refuse to recognize necessary reforms. Self supporting schools will turn out a class of men who will be superior in every respect to those who are trained in a school that does not appreciate practical education."

Rev. John Ellis, national secretary of the unemployed at St. Louis, the other night talked as follows of the proposed plan to establish the school: "After a thorough discussion of the plan with Mr. Farnsworth I approve of the work, first, because it will afford an industrial opportunity to many men. In the second place, a little scientific knowledge of agriculture will soon quicken the interest and enthusiasm of men of the city type of mind for farm and country life. Thirdly, it would transform unskilled men into a trained class of agricultural workers who would be hailed with delight by the farmers and who would probably try to become farm owners themselves. In the fourth place, it would save the American 'living wage' standard from destruction at the hands of a vast army of unorganized and unemployed men."

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE POOR

Danville and Mahoning Poor District for the Year Ending Jan. 1, 1909.

J. P. BARE, Treasurer, a account with the Directors of the Danville and Mahoning Poor District.

DR.

To balance due Directors at last settlement... \$540.49
To cash received from return taxes... 16.48
To cash received from M. Cronwell... 25.00
To cash received from Conroy Young... 188.26
To cash received from W. H. Bare, Hahn Estate... 6.00
To cash received from Gregory dowery... 14.00
To cash received from J. P. Bare on duplicate for 1907... 3700.00
To cash received from J. P. Bare on duplicate for 1906... 756.15
To cash received from J. P. Bare on duplicate for 1905... 57.00
To cash received from Chas. Utemiller on duplicate for 1906... 40.21
To cash received from Chas. Utemiller on duplicate for 1907... 665.15
\$8689.09

CR.

By whole amount of orders paid by the Treasurer during the year 1907... 7696.15
Bal due Directors at present settlement \$92.94

Directors of Danville and Mahoning Poor District in Account with the District.

DR.

To balance due from Treasurer at last settlement... 540.49
To balance due from E. G. Wertman for the year 1908... 4.92
To balance due from J. W. Peters at last settlement on duplicate for the year 1905... 33.91
To balance due from Chas. Utemiller at last settlement on duplicate for the year 1906... 51.38
To balance due from J. P. Bare at last settlement on duplicate for the year 1907... 834.89
To amount of duplicate issued by Bare for the year 1907... 686.87
Amount of duplicate issued by Bare for the year 1907... 800.16
To cash received from return taxes... 16.48
To cash received from Conroy Young... 23.00
To cash received from W. H. Bare, Hahn Estate... 188.26
To cash received from Gregory dowery... 6.00
To cash received from J. P. Bare on duplicate for 1906... 383.21
To cash received from Chas. Utemiller on duplicate for 1907... 10609.99

CR.

By commission allowed E. W. Peters on duplicate for the year 1908... 4.70
By commission allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1906... 39.79
By Exonerations allowed J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1906... 31.35
By amount returned of J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1906... 7.60
By statement allowed J. P. Bare of 5 per cent on \$3700.00 on duplicate for year 1907... 136.50
By commission allowed Chas. Utemiller of 2 per cent on \$402.04 on duplicate for the year 1907... 102.04
By commission allowed J. P. Bare of 5 per cent on 738.81 on duplicate for year 1907... 36.84
By amount returned by J. P. Bare on duplicate for the year 1907... 7.95
By balance due from J. P. Bare... 751.52
By commission allowed Chas. Utemiller of 5 per cent on \$231.78 on duplicate for the year 1907... 211
By amount returned by Chas. Utemiller on duplicate for year 1906... 7.06
By commission allowed Chas. Utemiller on duplicate for the year 1907... 24.56
By commission allowed Chas. Utemiller on 457.17 for the year 1907... 14.02
By commission allowed Chas. Utemiller on 223.13 for the year 1907... 11.75
By balance due from Chas. Utemiller on duplicate for 1907... 85.65
By statement allowed E. G. Wertman for the year 1908... 4.92
By orders paid by Treasurer during the year 1907... 7696.15
By balance due Directors at present settlement... 192.94
10699.96

Statement of Orders issued during the year 1907, paid and outstanding and purposes for which the same were issued.

Directors Salaries	\$300.00
Salary	360.00
Attorney	75.00
Physicians	149.00
Treasurer	75.00
Chief Clerk	75.00
Auditing and Duplicate	18.00
Chief Sanitary	12.00
Justices	23.50
Horse Hire	12.00
Blacksmith	14.00
Printers bills	55.60
Rent	25.00
Insurance	10.00
Paid other Districts	28.81
Expenses in settlement of cases	74.75
	1255.96

Outside Relief as Follows:

Medicine	32.00
Coal and Wood	137.69
Shoes and Clothing	23.95
Trunk and Satchel	12.00
Insane at Hospital	3143.75
General Merchandise	690.01
	4064.90

For Maintenance of Poor House and Farm.

Seedling Grain and Plants	47.49
Lime and Manure	369.75
Shoes and Shoe Repairing	5.10
Trucking	69.20
House and Farm Hands	445.32
Farm Implements and Hardware	183.27
Trucking	72.25
Coal	324.63
Improvements and repairs	223.72
Meat	92.00
Tobacco	18.70
New Furniture	159.94
General Merchandise	100.00
Veterinary	18.50
General Merchandise	246.00
Fertilizer and Feed	31.25
	\$3295.29

P. M. KERNES, THEO. HOFFMAN, H. WIREMAN, Directors

We, the Auditors of the Borough of Danville and Mahoning have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

JOHN L. JONES, M. GRANT GULICK, M. P. SCOTT, Auditors.

Statement of Real Estate and Personal Property on hand at date of Settlement.

Real Estate	\$2590.00
House and Kitchen Furniture	1320.60
Hay and Grain	1789.22
Farming Implements	1328.00
Live Stock	1713.95
Vegetables	107.73
Meat and Lard	100.00
Clothing and Material	40.40
Trucks	400.00
Finegar	25.00
Sauser Kraut	16.00
Tobacco	29.00
Separators	50.00
Coal	99.00
1 bushel of Beans	14.40
50 bushels Celery	25.00
14 bushel Onion Sets	3.00
1 bushel of Beans	1.00
5 bushel Dried Corn	1.50
5 bushel Tomato es.	1.25
866 lbs Butter	216.25
240 Do Eggs	48.00
2100 Bushels corn fodder	1050.00
	\$2568.85

Stock Raised.

100 Chickens... \$37.00
2 Calves... 41.00
28 Pigs... 112.00
6 Turkeys... 12.00
\$175.00

Papers admitted during the year 1907...
Listed...
Number in House Jan. 1st 1909...
Tramps Relieved during the year...
Night lodgings furnished Tramps...
Meals furnished Tramps...
1
1
1
21
6

CURFEW AT PANAMA.

Employee Suggests That One Is Needed in Canal Zone. TWO MEASURES ADVOCATED.

One of the Workers, Living in Bachelors Quarters, Wants Protection Against the Convivial Among His Number—Views of a Daring Designer.

correspondent of the New York Post. The trouble began when this employee, who is stationed at Panama, taking advantage of the canal commission's invitation for suggestions looking to the betterment of the service, made these two:

First.—The establishment of a curfew hour, not later than 10 o'clock in the evening, when lights in bachelors' quarters should be extinguished.

Second.—The absolute prohibition of the practice of bringing liquor into quarters.

The employee added ingeniously in making the second suggestion that he did not know whether it was against the present regulations to have liquor in bachelors' quarters, "but if not it should be."

In advocating these two measures "for the uplift" the employee urged these reasons:

There are many employees of the commission whose duties are both arduous and exacting, and at the end of the day's labor they are in actual need of undisturbed rest to fit them for the duties of the morrow. When this is denied them through the action of various rascals who periodically make their quarters an assembly of brawlers who not a respectable (7) sion keeper would not tolerate (the writer is aware that whatsoever this shoe pinches the local denunciation of him), it is evident that the service given to the isthmian canal commission by all who come within the zone of their disturbing influence is not and cannot be as efficient as it should be.

For the benefit of dipomaniacs who will indulge in stimulants regardless of detriment to personal health, and the writer would not deny them their "rights" in this respect, it might be well to establish canteens in the various towns with "boozing" attachments, where their orgies could be indulged in without disturbing those who have no desire to take part in them and who have "rights" which should be respected.

The response was instantaneous and violently indorsed the plan, but suggested that the curfew should not be rung until 11 o'clock. "Eleven o'clock would suit everybody better than 10 p. m., because those who attend Y. M. C. A. classes, tournaments, entertainments, lodge meetings and more intimate rendezvous would be put to a great deal of inconvenience if not allowed to turn on lights on retiring." One seldom thinks of the herds of canal employees returning nightly in throngs from Y. M. C. A. classes.

The Curleba employee wasn't so sure about the advisability of the second suggestion. He thought it would require the presence of a zone policeman to keep the bachelors from bringing whisky into their quarters, but he added, "It is to be deplored, to be sure, that orgies are sometimes indulged in by a coterie of friends, such practice being, I am sure, against the existing rules of the commission. The habitual drinking of some of the men makes it also very disagreeable for their roommates especially, but such a practice, in my estimation, cannot be regulated or stopped, whatever means the officials may employ."

Another employee at Empire, who is evidently a sociologist, a vegetarian, a disciple of Bernard Shaw and a believer in a paternal form of government, at once declared his willingness to go to bed when curfew tolled the knell of parting day. He thinks it would be perfectly lovely if the employees could be made to eat legumes by official order instead of meat.

Andrew Bearup, a locomotive engineer, is the only dissembler who has expressed himself publicly. He is full of wrath. In blistering words he seeks to dispel the idea "that the bachelor population of Panama consists of inhabitants and rowdies." Bearup says that he has been a resident of Panama for eight months and has not seen a drunken or disorderly person in that station in all that time. He suggests to the employee who advanced the curfew plan that if his duties "be so arduous that it is necessary for him to Bachelors employed by the isthmian canal commission and living in the canal zone, at Panama, are debating heatedly whether they need a curfew law for protection against the bibulous and convivial among their number. The suggestion that a curfew law be established for night roaming bachelors on the isthmus came from one of the employees living in bachelors' quarters, says a Washington special

SOM