

Penna. Ave. and 7th St. Saks & Company Washington, D. C.



Good Clothes Are An Economy

Prices are not high—except where qualities are low. It has been our good fortune to be able to command old-time woolsens at practically old-time prices.

Beginning at \$30.00

Junior High Clothes

Suits and Overcoats designed and made expressly for the boys who are just leaving short pants. Styles suitable for their years and not men's mature models.

Beginning at \$20.00

Right Posture Suits for Boys

Parents, you know how hard it is to make the boys sit up and stand straight. Right Posture Clothes will teach them to do it. There is nothing so beneficial to the youngster's physical development as Right Posture Suits—and no better Clothes can be made.

Beginning at \$11.75

Remember, Whatever You Buy at Saks Is Guaranteed



A fine example of a horse-drawn plow... prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Work more— Produce more— Save more—

But we can't continue increasing our production unless we continue increasing our railroad facilities.

The farms, mines and factories cannot increase their output beyond the capacity of the railroads to haul their products.

Railroads are now near the peak of their carrying capacity.

Without railroad expansion—more engines, more cars, more tracks, more terminals—there can be little increase in production.

But this country of ours is going to keep right on growing—and the railroads must grow with it.

To command in the investment markets the flow of new capital to expand railroad facilities—and so increase production—there must be public confidence in the future earning power of railroads.

The nation's business can grow only as fast as the railroads grow.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives.

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to the Association of Railway Executives, 87 Broadway, New York.



SOME BREEDING DEFINITIONS

Terms Applied to Various Animals as Adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture. The following definitions have been adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture for use in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign.

Purebred—A purebred animal is one of pure breeding, representing a definite, recognized breed and both of whose parents were purebred animals of the same breed.

Thoroughbred—The term "thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible for registration in the "General Stud Book of England, the American Stud Book or affiliated stud books for thoroughbred horses in other countries.

Standardbred—Applied to horses this term refers to a distinct breed of American light horses, which includes both trotters and pacers which are eligible for registration in the "American Trotting Register." Applied to poultry, the term includes all birds bred to conform to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the standard of perfection of the American Poultry Association.

Scrub—A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dung-hill, piney woods, ryzuse, broncho and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," although many of the animals described by these terms have a certain fixity of type even though they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

Crossbred—This term applies to the progeny of purebred parents of different breeds but of the same species.

Grade—A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, but through progressive improvement becomes a high grade.

Purebred Herefords. Different breeds but of the same species.



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CHANGE IDEAS ON HIGHWAYS

Non-Motoring Public No Longer to Guard Good Roads from Motorists for Fortunate Neighbors.

The public's conception of "good roads" has undergone a radical change in the last two years.

Prior to the entry of the United States into the world war, the non-motoring American public, more often than not, thought good roads were those vacated chiefly for the benefit of the more fortunate neighbors who owned and drove their own motor cars.

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CLING TO BELIEFS

Few People Today Are Without Pet Superstitions.

Although Not Carried to Extremes That Have Manned the Pages of History in the Past, They Are Still With Us.

We constantly hear it said that "this is the twentieth century; superstition and all that sort of thing died out long ago." Yet there is hardly a person in the country without his pet belief—his superstition—his clinging to a baby or spilling salt, or that a black cat brings good luck, for example.

These, however, are not very serious beliefs, being merely personal fads. Superstition of a deeper root and more unpleasant type is still common in the more backward rural areas, however. Only a few weeks ago an old dame in the Fen country was boycotted by the whole countryside because she had the reputation of being a witch and of throwing spells over people's children, stock and crops.

No one would go near her or let her have food or clothing, and she nearly starved to death.

The cold, legal atmosphere of the courts would be thought unfavorable to belief in witchcraft, and yet a farmer by no means an ignorant one, stood up the other day in Norfolk court and informed the bench that someone had bewitched his cows. He cured the evil spell by thrusting a red hot poker into his churn, when the evil spirit vanished in a bright flame.

Years ago any old crone who was cross-grained with the neighbors stood a good chance of being tried (and burnt) for witchcraft, and cases are even known where animals were solemnly brought into court and tried on a similar charge.

A tough old cock at Basel, in Switzerland, was accused of laying eggs—a most serious offense, as such eggs were used only for making witches' ointment. The unhappy bird was haled before the justices, and one of the eggs produced as proof of guilt. In the face of such evidence the rooster was found guilty and was convicted and he and his miraculous eggs solemnly burnt at the stake in the town square.

A sow and six young pigs were accused of witchcraft towards a child, and were brought, protesting loudly before the bench. And great solemnity, the sow was found guilty and publicly executed, but the piglets were acquitted on the ground of extreme youth. As late as 1740, a man was accused of possessing a "demon" and after a long hearing, was found guilty and condemned to death. The man's wife and small daughter, who had been summoned on numerous occasions, but almost invariably failed to appear in court.

In the fifteenth century, the peasants of a village in the south of France took legal proceedings against a plague of locusts which had been sown in their fields and devoured their crops. As the case was still being fought nearly half a century later, the modern gardener can sympathize with the unlucky plaintiffs, but would probably prefer the more up-to-date application of lime or mustard.

Another action was brought against a pest of leeches swarming in the ponds and streams of another country district of France. The judge issued a decree against the leeches trespassing further on the disputed territory, but history is silent as to whether the injunction was heeded or ignored, with resultant punishment for contempt of court.

Animals have even been admitted as witnesses in the courts. It used to be considered no offense to kill a burglar trying to break into a house. There arose the difficulty that one man living alone might shoot another to his house, and then under oath, pretending that he was a robber. To get over this, it was decided that any domestic animal, such as a cat or a dog, present at the time might bear witness. If the animal on being questioned, satisfied the court that his master had acted in good faith, the killing was held to be justified. There are not many instances of acquittal.

Japanese Glass Industry Grows. Though encouraged by the government in 1870 by the establishment of a model glass factory, transferred ten years later to private ownership, the glass industry of Japan was only fairly prosperous until the outbreak of the recent European war, at which time, due to the shutting off of supplies from France, Belgium and Germany, the manufacture of glass received such a stimulus that it now bids fair to compete with the industry in other countries. Before 1914 practically all the window glass used in Japan was imported, but this branch of the industry is receiving special attention and in 1918 its product to the value of \$1,750,000 was exported.

Conductor Pulls Teeth. A conductor-dentist operates on a branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad system in West Virginia. He is Dr. Harry Halstead. When patients failed to come to him fast enough Halstead took a position as conductor. He carries forceps in his pocket. During a recent week the train was halted near Davis by persons who wanted their drivers. The dentist-conductor went to Davis to make the stops.

Seven States Plan Vital Highway Improvement This Summer—Fighters Preferred. Thousands of soldiers coming back to civil life with a preference for outdoor work will find employment in building highways. In their home states, Reports from state highway departments or eleven states say that 65,000 men will be employed on their roads this year and that soldiers will be given the preference.

Who Needs a Horse? Two Horses, price \$75 each. For sale or will trade for corn. R. H. Sears SOCIETY HILL FARM, LEONARDTOWN, MD.

FOR SALE 39-foot round stern Dory with 7 1/2 Mianus Engine, equipped for oystering, \$800. One Farm or Hotel Bell, \$10.00. HARRY M. JONES, Leonardtown, Md.

Dominion Oil Company

A subsidiary of Middle States Oil Corporation, operating in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

On leases owned in whole or in part are 21 producing wells with an earning capacity for the portion owned by Dominion Oil Co. of \$132,000 per month. Nineteen wells now drilling should materially more than double this earning capacity.

Dominion Oil Company will pursue the same policy as Middle States Oil Corporation, including the distribution of stock apportionments.

STOCK TRADED IN ON THE NEW YORK CURB MARKET

Descriptive Circular on Request.

Harold Walton

347 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

GUY BROS.

CLEMENTS, MD.

An Up-To-Date Department Store

Biggest and Most Complete Stock We Have Ever Carried

WE CATER TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, THE HOUSEHOLD OR THE FARM.

Chevrolet Cars on Hand Ready for Delivery

AND REPAIR PARTS FOR SAME.

AUBURN WAGONS

Let us Demonstrate the J. I. Case Tractor

which we have just secured the agency.

Advertisement for Hubbard Marine Engine, featuring a detailed illustration of the engine and text describing its features: 'HUBBARD MARINE ENGINE. MEDIUM WEIGHT—MEDIUM SPEED. SIMPLE—RELIABLE. ECONOMICAL IN FUEL. BUILT FOR LONG, HARD SERVICE. ALL SIZES IN STOCK. COMPLETE REPAIR STOCK. VALUABLE TERRITORY OPEN FOR DEALERS. WRITE AT ONCE TO THE HUBBARD MARINE ENGINE COMPANY, 1000 BROAD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.'

Advertisement for Live Poultry: 'SHIP ME YOUR Live Poultry. Get top market prices and prompt returns. MY LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES ME TO OBTAIN HIGH PRICES FOR GOOD STOCK. Send me your name and address, that I may post you on market conditions. E. MAURY POSEY, 935 La. Ave. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. U. S. 806. Telephone No. 2-7222'

Advertisement for GUY BROS. Department Store: 'An Up-To-Date Department Store. Biggest and Most Complete Stock We Have Ever Carried. WE CATER TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, THE HOUSEHOLD OR THE FARM. Chevrolet Cars on Hand Ready for Delivery AND REPAIR PARTS FOR SAME. AUBURN WAGONS. Let us Demonstrate the J. I. Case Tractor which we have just secured the agency.'

Advertisement for BARLEY IS GOOD SWINE FEED: 'When Fed With Tankage It Is Efficient and Almost Equal to Corn For Fattening. Barley is an efficient feed for hogs when fed with tankage, and is almost equal to corn in fattening hogs for market, according to results obtained in two feeding trials, the second of which has just been completed at the Purdue experiment station in Indiana. Notice! Splendid money-making tobacco farm for sale. We challenge the whole county to produce any bigger or better tobacco than grown on this farm this time. Come and see how easy it is to own a good farm. Liberal terms. HEN KLAPP, Jarboesville, Md.'

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