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Boys' Hats, Suits and Furnishings

ALL WELCOME IN LUXEMBURG

Little State Capital in the Extreme, but Second to None in Patriotic Spirit.

We live at the crossroads of the nations, remarks the Luxemburg Zeitung. We are of all the peoples of the world those most cosmopolitan in spirit.

On July 24 there was a French evening on the parade grounds, and everyone was enthusiastic for France.

On July 20 we had a Belgian evening in the same place and again everyone was inspired with enthusiasm.

Should there be an American, Italian, Czechoslovak or Polish evening any pleasant summer night, the throng would greet it with the same enthusiasm.

A stranger who does not know us—and many who have lived among us fail to know us—might fancy that we lack national sentiment.

But precisely the reverse is true. Our national sentiment is so deep that we are like a tree whose trunk stands unshaken when its crown is rustled by the wind of sympathy for other countries.

Last Wednesday, after our French and Belgian evenings, we had a Luxemburg evening. The parade ground was too low to contain the enthusiasm of the multitude.

We were at home among ourselves. The leader had provided a program of old, modern, and very recent Luxemburg music.

During the choruses the thousands surrounding the platform stood as reverently as if they were in church.

When applause was called for it was so thunderous as to be almost intimidating.

The depth and sincerity of a nation's patriotism is not measured by the area of its territory.

Dr. L. Haden Guest of London, who has been investigating conditions in Russia, reports to the Lancet (London) that the whole of that country has been swept by typhus and relapsing fever, and that all indications point unmistakably to a formidable epidemic in the coming winter.

Cholera also has made its appearance and small-pox is widely prevalent.

The Lancet warns the world at large that unless immediate and effective steps be taken these frightful diseases will spread through the border states to other countries, and before long will appear all over the world.

"The Council of the League of Nations," says the Lancet, "has thoroughly studied the situation, with the aid of some of the leading epidemiologists—in the world—and they have a responsible and well-considered program, and have appointed commissioners, but the actual work cannot proceed until they have obtained money guarantees from the different nations, which so far have not materialized, except in the case of a few countries, including Great Britain and Canada.

The future of the matter may well prove, in the parlance of the day, an "acid test" of the reality of the league as a family of nations, ready to act for the common good and to protect members of the family who are threatened by disaster."

Modern Lover Practical. "Harry," exclaimed the blushing maiden, "this declaration of love is so sudden that I hardly know what to say. I was unprepared for it. It unnerves me."

"I was afraid it might," said the young chemist, rising with alacrity from his knees, "and I brought with me a bottle of my unrivaled nerve tonic. This preparation, my darling," he added, soothingly, as he took the bottle from his pocket, quickly extracted the cork and poured a quantity of the medicine into a spoon he had also brought with him, "will allay any undue excitement, quiet the nerves, aid digestion and restore lost appetite. I sell it at 50 cents a bottle. This is a dose for an adult. Take it, dearest."

"Floating Fair" From Holland. A company has been organized at The Hague for the purpose of sending a "floating fair" as it is called, but practically a ship loaded with sample products and commercial agents to sell them, to various parts of the world, particularly the United States.

The concern is organized somewhat on a co-operative basis and proposes to send the Messageries Maritimes vessel, the Macedonia, of 6,100 tons burden, to the United States and Central and South America for the purpose of introducing Netherlands products and enabling Netherlands commercial houses to establish import and export connections in the countries visited.—Scientific American.

Ice to Hold Stored Water. Because the water supply of the small city of Ashland, Ore., is becoming inadequate in the summer, and increasing the storage facilities would cost \$100,000, the local engineers are trying an experiment as ingenious as it is simple.

High up the side of Mount Ashland, at the headwaters of the supply, a system of piping and aprons is being installed, through which the surplus water of the winter will be directed and allowed to freeze. The damming action of the ice walls thus formed, and the gradual thawing of the ice itself, are expected to provide enough water for all the needs of summer.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

It Works Both Ways. Be happy and you will be good.—Albany Journal.

Superstitions of the Great. Dr. Samuel Johnson, so it is recorded, would never enter a room left foot foremost, and brave Marshal Baxx was in terror at the sight of a cat.

Peter the Great was in a tunic of furs if he had to cross a bridge, and Ernest turned pale if he spilled salt at the table.

VELVET AND GRAY SQUIRREL

After you have joined off the sections, fit the garment on the wearer, if possible; it will probably be necessary to draw in both back and front at the top with small gathers.



The circular cape of velvet and gray squirrel is decidedly reminiscent of the early sixties, as is also the frilled dancing frock under it.

Electricity for Aged Hands. The aged hand has been a source of much mortification and anxiety to the woman who has left her 30s and her 40s behind her.

Yet electricity, that prime aid in the rejuvenation of beauty, has come to her assistance, and now the woman who has a good many years to her credit, but who does not care to admit that balance, goes to the beauty parlors, settles back comfortably in a reclining chair and renews the youth of her hands by electrical treatment.

War Made Smokers. A French economist told me that the war had added 10,000,000 to the list of the smokers in his country, says L. S. Hirtland in Leslie's.

Almost every soldier eventually smoked. Smoking had a solace all its own to ease the terrible tedium of the trenches; and in times of crisis it acted in its own subtle way as an anchor toward calmness.

Often in France there were tobacco crises—and terrible memories they are.

In southern Poland, any one possessing a package of cigarettes rented a safe deposit vault. One of the American Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Krakow discovered that he could outdo and overrule the aristocrats of the palace.

For one cigarette per day a valet (who had had his training in New York) came to his room and looked after his clothes and boots and shaved him. A hair cut came at the same rate.

Origin of the "Castanets." In the "Castanets" we have a survival of the "crotales" of the Romans. Generally made either of ebony, boxwood or metal, they differ little in shape from those of classical times, and are an essential complement to the national music of Spain.

The Andalusians are the most expert in the manipulation of this instrument, expertness with which is only attained at the expense of much practice. It may be said that they are indispensable for the accompaniment of popular dances such as the Jota, Malagena and Seguidilla, marking with insistent emphasis the characteristic rhythms of each.

Tuberculosis in Chickens. Disease is quite common and is caused by Quercus Being Poorly Ventilated and Lighted.

Tuberculosis in poultry results in a loss of weight. The birds may look all right for a time, but they will be found to be light. Mr. Barton, of the North Dakota Agricultural college, states that in the later stages the birds become weak, often they cannot fly onto the roosts, but sit in a corner, and after a little die.

According to Mr. Barton, this disease is quite common, affecting turkeys as well as chickens. One way to tell if the birds have tuberculosis is to cut them open. If the bird is light in weight and the liver is enlarged and spotted it may be quite safe to say that it has been suffering from tuberculosis.

It states that small quarters, poorly ventilated, poorly lighted, and damp are conducive to the spread of the disease. The best remedy is to dispose of all infected birds and if the flock is badly infected to dispose of all the birds; then thoroughly clean the house and yards, disinfect and start over again with tuberculosis-free birds.

Mr. Barton recommends a disinfectant made up in the ratio of one ounce of creolin and one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water.

Proper Shelter for Geese. Some Protection Should Be Provided During Winter and Stormy Weather—Have It Dry.

Except in winter or during stormy weather, when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not usually need a house. Some kind of shelter, such as a shed open on the south side, a poultry house, or a barn, is usually provided.

The geese house should be kept clean and plenty of clean straw provided for the floor.

Idealism. Idealism is an integral part of our intelligence.—Bliss Perry.

Observe the Direction. A current French scientific journal tells us that, if you wish to enjoy profound and restful sleep, you should lie with your feet to the south. If you would get through a hard day's work with a minimum of exertion, face the west. A plainer rule is best when facing the west at night when facing the south.

GET THRIFT HABIT

Saving Money Is More Important Than Earning It.

All May Not Have Ability to Acquire Wealth, but Few Cannot Save Part of Earnings.

A story was related in the Journal recently which illustrates the cumulative value of thrift. A woman died in an eastern city leaving a fortune said to be close to \$200,000, a large part of which was made from a small fruit stand.

In the accounts of her death it was stated that she was not a miser, but she was noted for her beneficent deeds in the community in which she lived.

She was liberal and thoughtful in her attitude toward those of her neighbors who were in poor circumstances, but through the years of her life she was careful to save the profits from her small business.

She eliminated waste as much as possible. She watched the little things, stopped the little leaks and knew the worth of making every penny count.

One of the great financiers of the world once said that it required much boldness and caution to make a great fortune, but that when you got it it required ten times greater wit to keep it.

It is not every one who can become a successful money-maker. The ability to acquire wealth is a knack, but it requires no special aptitude to learn to save money, and it is more important to save money than it is to earn it.

It requires will-power and moral stamina to practice thrift, for, no matter how great may be our earnings, our temptations are always of corresponding magnitude.

Those who can not save money on a limited income will find themselves unable to do so if their incomes become large, for the principle is the same, whether great sums or small ones are involved.

The foundations of most of the solid fortunes in America today were laid through the practices of thrift. Wealth gained too quickly or too easily seldom lasts; so that, from the standpoint of material riches, thrift is necessary for permanency and stability.

No man can afford not to be thrifty, whether he be wealthy or poor. It is within the power of every one to save money, even though the amount may be small. These practices will not bring a guarantee of wealth, but they will assure at least modest success and often prevent total failure.—Chicago Journal.

DOULTRY

DIFFERENT KINDS OF GEESSE

Toulouse Is Most Popular on Account of Large Size—Emden and Chinese Are Liked.

The Toulouse is the giant of the geese family. It is a native of France. Its ordinary weight is from 15 to 20 pounds, but it is not uncommon to find specimens weighing from 25 to 30 pounds. This is the typical gray goose, but beneath and behind these body feathers are white areas in the plumage.

Geese said by those who have had experience with this breed that young geese during the first year lay from 15 to 25 eggs, when older they may lay from 25 to 40.

The Emden is a popular breed in some places. The bodies of the birds are snowy white, the legs and bills yellow. They have good type and conformation. In size it is the same as standard for the Toulouse, though it is said a smaller number of Emden reach this standard than the Toulouse.

The Emden, when well bred, properly fed and prepared, makes a carcass that sells well on the market. But it is said that many breeders in this country have not given much attention to fine quality.

There are two varieties of Chinese geese, Brown and White. This breed has different characteristics from the others mentioned. The birds stand more erect and have longer and slenderer necks than the others.

The Brown Chinese have at the base of the bill a peculiar dark-colored knob. The Brown is considered the most profitable of all the geese. The standard weight for the gander is 15 pounds, geese, 12 pounds. The female is said to lay from 40 to 50 eggs, sometimes more. A large per cent of the eggs are generally fertile.

The African is not at all common in this country. The color of this breed is dark gray on the back and light beneath. There is a dark stripe on the neck that extends well down the back. The bill is black and has a knob something like that of the Brown Chinese.

The color of the eggs is orange. The geese of this breed lay better than Emden, but not so well as the latter.

For Sale. Baled Hay, Alfalfa and Clover. BAYSIDE FARM, Bay View, Md.

Claiborn Ferry. FALL S. Week. Leave ANNAPOLIS 8 A. M. 5:20 P. M. Leave CLAIBORNE 10 A. M. 7:15 P. M.

Sundays. Leave CLAIBORNE 5:00 P. M. In effect Feb. 1, 1921. T. C. B. HOWARD, General Mgr.

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