The City Tackle Doesn't Fit Farm Work

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

A despatch from Washington in some of last Saturday morning's papers interested me not a little. Perhaps it will also prove suggestive to some of my hard-handed fellows of the variety known as "working farmers." Here it is:

The department of agriculture's experts have concluded that the city man may make a living as a farmer, but that for several reasons he is more likely to fail. W. J. Spillman, of the department of farm management, says that the city man who tries farming confronts a hard proposition, and though it is possible for him to make it a success the result is a failure in the majority of cases.

"The city man," says Mr. Spillman, "is being hard pressed to make both ends meet. It is but natural then that he should look toward the country, but as a rule he tackles a job that is too hard for him, and usually ends in failure, because of inability to grasp the technical side of farming."

I suppose that by "the technical side of farming" is meant just knowing what to do, when to do it, how to do it, and what to do it with. If you'll remember, some weeks ago I talked a little about this general subject, and expressed an opinion that the technical side of farming called for more knowledge and skill and practice than most people seem willing to give it credit for. I'm a bit tickled to find this department authority substantiating my argument.

Of course, there are city men who come to the country and actually make splendid successes at farming. I've read of several such, though I own up that I never happened to rub elbows with one. I should like to see one in the flesh and talk with him and learn how he has done it from his own lips and the set of his own jib. But, in default of this personal touch, I am willing to credit some part of the stories I read. While I don't religiously believe everything I see "in print," the fact remains that a great deal of truth, a really tremendous lot of it, does get into print, and there are generally more or less clear strata of truth in all the newspaper stories we read. Too many are "embellished" overmuch with the flowers of the reporter's fancy, or the weeds of his ignorance, but they are seldom pure fiction, all the way through. So I am constrained to believe that some city-bred immigrants to the country have actually made good in their new vocations. Such a famous case as that of Terry, the Ohio potato grower, can't be pooh-poohed out of court. The evidence is too voluminous.

But for one such success, if the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth could be established, I fancy we should hear of a dozen dismal or ridiculous failures. Mind you, I'm talking of farming as a business and a means of livelihood, not as a fad nor as amusement. Anybody can "farm it" if he doesn't care how much it costs, nor how much he gets out of it. But when a man is set down on a small New England farm, without capital, and required to get out of it enough profit to support himself and family, pay taxes, educate the children and lay by something for the "rainy day"—then, dearly beloved, he had got to "scratch gravel." He has got to know how to scratch gravel and what gravel it will pay him to scratch. And all his scratching won't raise beans, unless he knows his business—knows the "technical side of it," to use Mr. Spillman's phrase.

Why, when I take Old Baldy to the blacksmith's shop to be shod, all the shoes hanging up on the ceiling sleepers look about alike to me. To be sure, I can see that some are a little bigger and heavier than others, but that's about all. The farrier, however, knows a whole lot about those shoes which I never dreamed of. He'll take a casual squint at Old Baldy's shoeless foot, pick up his hook and walk under a certain row of shoes till he comes to exactly the right one to fit the off hind foot. Bless you, I couldn't tell when he sticks that shoe into the fire whether it's steel or iron, or whether it's too long or too short, or whether it belongs on a fore-foot or a hind one. But he knows his business and his trained eye tells him with absolute certainty, at a glance, what it would take him an hour to explain to me. Probably I shouldn't be able to tell the right shoe for the right foot next time, even after he had lectured me. It takes skill and practice, as well as knowledge, even to pick out a horseshoe.

It takes skill and practice, as well as knowledge, to raise early tomatoes in a short-seasoned New England garden. Once in a while an amateur can get them by accident; once in a while an amateur can get them by paying more to produce them than he could sell them for; but to get them regularly in any decent season, to get them of salable quality, to get them so early that they will command fancy prices, and to get them so cheaply that the fertilizer and labor cost doesn't consume all the income—I know from grievous experience that this one little trick demands special technical skill. Perhaps, once in a while, some blacksmith might do that very thing, but as a rule I think he would fall about as completely as I should if I were tied up in his leather apron, given his hammer, and told to shoe a strange horse which "fore-reached" and "interfered" and had a few corns.

I have a number of "city people" as more or less remote neighbors and I have come to know many of them quite well. Generally speaking, they're a mighty nice lot of folks, and I like 'em. Especially those who do not undertake to tell me "where you farmers make your big mistake." I had one once who, having made a success of his city business, seemed to think himself invested with authority to teach us how to farm it. He has been promoted since and is now, I presume, teaching the seraphs how to sing "Hallelujahs." Thus far, he has had no successor in my bishopric. Most of them come to the country for pleasure and not for profit, and don't undertake to reform all our wonted agricultural methods the first season. But there are others who do more or less farming, of the sort usually described as "fancy." I know it is customary to speak of these people as if we working farmers owed them a debt for "putting us next" to various improved methods. And I presume we have learned some things from their experimentations—some things to do, as well as some things to avoid.

But, really, it is no great help to me to be shown how much better and easier I could do things if I had larger capital to work with. These people generally start off by sinking more money, in getting ready to begin, than I have, or could beg, borrow, or steal. They build barns I couldn't pay for, and buy tested and certified cows that I couldn't afford to associate with, and, like my old friend of the "model" dairy of whom I once wrote, produce hang-up, good milk, at a cost of four cents a quart more than they can get for it. This, of course, is very nice, but it isn't farming, as we ordinary hayseeds must farm. As was once said of a certain piece of Quixotic chivalry, "It's magnificent, but it isn't war."

Not many miles from me is a farm which is fenced with solid, huge stone walls. The owner's fancy stock does not get out over them nor do stray animals break in. But how does this solution of the fence problem help me? I must make my farm earn its fences before I can build them. This man paid for his with the profits from his city banking business. His farm hasn't actually earned him enough in ten years, over expenses, to pay for ten rods of his fence. Nearest still is a city merchant's country home. He goes in for gardening somewhat extensively. He employs a trained professional gardener at high wages; he buys manure and sends it up from town by the carload; he buys his commercial fertilizers the same way—and he has a mighty fine garden, now let me tell you! But the only effect it has on me is to make me envious of his financial ability to create a good garden without caring a straw how much it costs him, or whether he gets his money back or not.

As an amusement, for those city people who can afford it, I confess that playing at farming seems to me a vastly more sensible and creditable way of spending money than horse-racing or playing poker or swilling champagne. For men without capital, gaining their daily bread by daily labor, farming is a trade which must be learned like any other, before they can earn their salt at it. I take back no word I have ever said about the desirability of the "back to the land" movement. But there's reason in all things. I do not believe that the man who has acquired a fortune by manufacturing cotton goods has therefore necessarily qualified himself to teach the agricultural millions farming. Nor do I believe that the thin-muscled bookkeeper at "20 per," who has acquired permanent stoop-shoulders at his desk, has thereby qualified himself to earn a living, first-off, on any "little place in the country!"

There's a lot of things we countrymen don't know about city businesses. There's another lot, quite as big, which we know about farm conditions than of which those city-bred are absolutely ignorant. I certainly have no disposition to undertake instructing them in their business; I have even less desire to sit under their teaching in mine.

THE FARMER.

Judge Baldwin.

The two great sources of strength which Judge Baldwin represents is first the fact that the office sought him and not him the office. As Dean Rogers said in a nominating speech of impressive dignity, Judge Baldwin was not a nominee as a result of having bought the primaries; he was the choice of his party friends because he personified another opportunity in the life of the city and the state. His second source of strength lies in his fitness. No intelligent man for a moment questions his ability, his integrity or his courage. Wholly aside from the man who may be pitted against him at the polls, he must remain a product of the life of Connecticut that needs no defense. His life is his own platform. If the people of Connecticut want a man and ideas in public office rather than the representatives of hidden motives and secret purposes, they have the opportunity.—New Haven Journal and Courier.

A Disastrous Example.

The friends of the only living ex-president of the United States must note with deep regret his increasing fondness for undignified language and harsh epithets. Such language as he uses in his reply to the New York Evening Post ill becomes a man who has held the most exalted position on earth and still retains prominence. His example is distinctly harmful. It lessens respect for the presidential office, and is an incentive to the general use of vulgar language, which is altogether too common now.

Under the most favorable circumstances the refinements of life come slowly and it is deeply disappointing for a man of the influence of Theodore Roosevelt to give precedence and sanction to scurrilous street language.

"Liar," "thief," "basest dishonesty," "peculiar moral obliquity," "every known form of mendacity," and similar ugly words do not adorn the pages of the Outlook or reflect credit on their author. Furthermore, as applied to the editor of the New York Evening Post, they are probably libelous. We hope he will treat them accordingly and call the writer to legal account.—Bristol Press.

Wanted.—Water from two springs from which two families whose members are suffering with typhoid fever get their drinking water was analyzed by the state chemist, who reported to Borough Health Officer Wheeler yesterday that "the water appears to be safe and satisfactory for drinking purposes at the present time."

Bristol.—The annual gathering of the Old Men's association, comprising all men of 75 years of age or over in Southington, Plainville and Bristol, will take place at Compounce next Monday.

CHAFING

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a skilfully medicated Toilet Powder which is no more like ordinary Talcum Powder than cream is like skimmed milk being perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin and possessing unequalled healing and soothing power.

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AS JOB JOLT SEES IT

The farmer who protects the birds on his place protects himself, but few of them seem to know it.

The Connecticut man who picked 30 quarts of huckleberries in a day thought he was a champion till he heard from Maine from the man who picked 64 quarts.

Intelligent farmers are no better than a poor hired man if they do not set an industrious example. There is Bill Bangs, he can talk all right, but he is about as poor a doer as there is in eight counties.

Most folks don't give much attention to the style of the milking stool, but I know the right height of stool makes milking easy for the milker and more comfortable for the cow.

"The Michigan Experiment station kept six horses on oats and hay at a cost each of 29.6 cents per day. The horses lost an average of eleven pounds each during the time of the test. Then six were fed for the same length of time as follows, at a cost of 17.7 cents each: Shredded stalks, oat srtaw, hay, ear corn, oats, beet pulp, bran, oil cake and a few carrots. They gained an average of fourten pounds each in that time. And there are lots of farmers who do not know that experiment stations are good for anything.

Samantha Psalter is of the opinion that a 12 year old horse don't like to be thought old any more than a gal of 27 likes to be set off as an old maid.

I never knew Temptation to get a fellow yet who did not want to be got. Why, old Temptation ain't one speck smarter than Cy Cymbal.

Ebenezer Psalter says if you could get a hired man who would stay on his job like a tater bug, a farmer could get something done for his money.

Parson Dawson says with great gusto: "One today is worth two tomorrows." But a little depends upon whether it is rainy or not.

The farmer who keeps the heels of his go-to-meeting shoes polished as good as the front may be set down for good hindsight as well as foresight.

Some folk who think they are pure in heart lay up grudges in it. They don't realize that a grudge heart is about as dirty as a cast out tarpot.

Cy Cymbal says the farmers who get crops awfully frosted in the fall are the ones who are letting their monthly work get behind now.

Sari-ah wanted to know the other day if I had noticed that sunny-faced people rarely have shady characters. If it wasn't for Sariah's eyes I should miss a good deal in this world.

THE SOCIAL CORNER.

Economy for Young Housekeeper.

Editor Social Corner: Dear sisters of the Social Corner, just a few points for our young housekeepers—in furnishing their homes for the fall: The cost of living is so expensive we have to make our home beautiful and cosy, and still live economically. Living in a flat of four rooms, large pantry and sink room: First we will furnish our kitchen with just a stove, small kitchen table covered with white oilcloth, two white chairs green curtians with white dotted sash curtains. We will get a quart of ready mixed paint, and paint our kitchen floor a light gray, add one or two braided mats which every housekeeper can make. This is much cheaper than six or seven dollars for oilcloth. Give your floor two coats of paint. It means a little more work, but a saving on the poor laborer who delights to see his home cosy when he enters at night. Next we must make our sink room a bathroom for every purpose. Finish the floor just like your kitchen. Cover your sink with white oilcloth. Buy a bathroom set of nickle at the five and ten cent store. Four pieces will do—a towel rack, soap dish, toothbrush holder, and glass holder. White window shades and also white dotted muslin curtains, like your kitchen curtains. Buy a strip of Japanese matting and make a rug to lay across your floor; fringe the ends, then tie it in fancy knots. Buy a galvanized wash tub, paint it white, and have your husband build a stand for your tub, and your bathroom is complete, and yet a place for every day's work.

Next your dining room: Floor dark red; Japanese matting; if you have an old kitchen table of mother's, sandpaper it good and paint and polish it to represent cherry. Buy your chairs one at a time, to match your table. Your curtains are white, with long curtains of unbleached sheeting only ten cents a yard, stitched with a border the color and design of your floor covering. Make the room complete and cosy with a few colored pictures, bought at the five and ten cent store. Therefore our color scheme is red and white.

Now we enter the parlor, which has door hangings of green burlap bought for 15 cents a yard. They can be just plain or stenciled in pine-cone design, in a lighter green. Make your couch cover the same design and material. Now our furniture can be old fashioned, polished up to look like new, and we must have rugs. Your curtains must be white, with long curtains of Brussels net, only 25 cents a yard, stenciled in dark green, the same pattern as your table runner. If you can afford to beautify them, make a valance of ten to thirteen inches, and have your curtains just come to the bottom of the window sill. The rest of your furniture can be green, including your lamp, with the fringe so popular. But, dear sisters, get your furniture good, and get it by degrees. It seems much nicer, as furniture is changing every day. Take advice from one who has been housekeeping just two months.

Now our bedroom, the most cheerful place in the house. Have your color yellow and white, white paint, white bed and bureau, white window shades, with white China matting. Buy 30 yards of serpentine crepe in yellow design; make a bedspread, a valance 18 inches deep for your bed; a bureau cover, and long curtains for three windows. This material is only 17 cents a yard; very handsome materials for bed draperies. Make your pincushion yellow and white, your brush and comb set must be white. If you have not a bureau, make one out of a packing box draped with the same material. You can get yellow and white rag rugs made from your old dresses, dyed and pressed. Have brass candlestick with white candles, and yellow shades. This now completes our home decoration.

This same home, color scheme, is furnished by a young housekeeper of two months.

Next week I will tell the young housekeeper how to economize in the kitchen, and make both ends meet. Also will send some reliable recipes I have tried. Hoping every sister is well and happy, I will say good-by until next week.

EXPERIENCE.

Willimantic

The Self-Made Woman Worships Her Creator

THREE PRIZES MONTHLY: $2.50 to first; $1.50 to second; $1.00 to third. Award made the last Saturday in each month.

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The Bulletin wants good home letters, good business letters; good helpful letters of any kind the mind may suggest. They should be in hand by Wednesday of each week. Write on but one side of the paper.

Address, SOCIAL CORNER EDITOR, Bulletin Office, Norwich, Conn.

A WIDENING MEMBERSHIP

Almost every week we have new writers contributing to the Social Corner, and it is surprising how well it is sustained. There is a splendid variety of themes discussed upon, and the interest never seems to flag. Without this able and generous co-operation the Social Corner would not be such a success. It is the ladies, not the Editor, who make the Corner so useful and entertaining.—EDITOR SOCIAL CORNER.

Home-made Confections.

Editor Social Corner: I have seen one or two recipes for making candy from the sisters. I do not know how to make the white pulled candy, but I take pleasure in herewith submitting recipes for easy made confections:

Cream Peppermints—Two cups of confectioners' sugar boiled with six tablespoons of hot water until the sugar is all dissolved and the syrup looks perfectly clear. It will take about three minutes. The syrup must not be stirred after the sugar is dissolved. When done pour into a bowl and add one-half teaspoon of essence of peppermint and beat with a spoon about three minutes until white and creamy, then drop on paraffine paper.

Duxbury Fruit Fudge—Two cups of confectioners' sugar, one-half cup of water; boil five minutes, pour into platter and let stand until it begins to thicken, then stir with spoon until stiff; knead with hands into loaf. Mix well into the above fondant chopped raisins, dates, figs and candied cherries; chopped walnuts and pecans may be used in place of fruit.

Both of the recipes will be found to be good, and it does not require much practice to make them nice.

Norwich. BARBARA.

Uncooked Fruit Salads.

Dear Sisters of the Social Corner: I do not know but some of you would like to try a few uncooked fruit salads, which are simple to make and very nourishing:

Apple Salad—Take six good-sized tart apples, pare them carefully and scrop out a good portion of the inside. Fill this cavity with finely-chopped tender celery and ground nuts. Serve on lettuce leaf with salad dressing or whipped cream.

Orange and Apple Salad—Cut in small piece two oranges and one apple and serve on lettuce leaf with a dash of good pecan nuts, and oil or salad dressing.

Nasturtium Salad—Shred a head of lettuce and mingle with a quantity of nasturtium leaves. Wash both thoroughly, place in a salad bowl and dot with nasturtium flowers. Serve with dressing.

These will be found to be quite appetizing.

Occum. SARAH JANE.

A Few Practical Helps.

Editor Social Corner: I have been helped by the suggestions made in the Corner by various contributors, and I thought I would in return make a little offering:

Here are a few things that may prove useful to some one:

To prevent a gored skirt from sagging in the back, sew in with the seam a narrow piece of tape.

To cleanse and also to whiten the teeth, dip a tiny bit of cotton on the end of a toothpick or match, in black iodine; rub over the teeth and gums and brush thoroughly with a good dentifrice. This is excellent for unhealthy gums. Do not do this more than once a week.

To cure eyes of a cold, also to keep them bright and remove "puff" from beneath them, bathe them with the lids up with rather weak salt water.

I know a person who once went to a specialist about her eyes after all local doctors had failed, and he gave her the above prescription and charged her $15, saying she would always find the remedy right in the house. She was a little angry at first but she finally became convinced that it was worth the money.

Any sisters using these will find they are real helps.

Plainfield. CLARA.

Sage Tea as a Beverage or Hair Tonic.

Dear Sisters of the Social Corner: As you all know, sage is a useful article in the household; and it is valued by the elder people as a healthful drink in place of tea, and it is useful in some cases of sickness. I like it myself—think it should be raised in every garden. One sister has inquired as to its strength when used as a hair dye. Take a half teacup of sage leaves, or a whole cup, and steep as you would any good tea for strength. When cool, strain free of dregs and use by dipping the hair brush into it and brushing over the hair until well moistened. To get good results the tea should be used often.

I know a lady who used black table tea cold when dressing her hair. She wet her comb in it and rubbed over her hair till it was quite wet, and her hair was not very gray when she was 90. If you are blessed with beautiful hair, by all means take good care of it.

Dandeuff will in time destroy any head of hair if neglected. If necessary, shampoo every week with canthrox—a teaspoonful dissolved in a teacup of hot water—pour a little on the head and with added water rub to a lather which rinsed off will thoroughly clean the scalp. It also relieves itching and any irritation of the scalp. The hair dries evenly and comes out bright and fluffy.

Good cheer is a help in life. I have a friend I only meet at long intervals, but he says, "I never was feeling better in my life." I am not doing well, but I always want to be doing. Peace to all members of the Social Corner.

Moosup. FRANK.

Bread Making.

Sisters of the Social Corner: The old rule, always put in all of the flour at night, but not a word how it is to be moulded in the morning without extra flour, which makes it less tender. So I have tried cutting it down and up with a knife, in the mixing bowl. I am using Wessan's cooking oil for shortening and by putting some on my hands the biscuit and loaves are easily made without moulding on the board.

When the nights are cool and the dough does not rise well, try putting a hot soapstone or a brick in the bottom of a large kettle with a pail of hot water on it with the bread pan well covered; it will be as light as you please in the morning.

If you are burning wood in the coal stove, place piece of sheet iron or tin on the grate to keep the coals from falling into the ashpan, as much of the heat is lost in that way.

August 27th, "M., of Norwich," wrote of using the unfired food. Will she kindly tell some of the ways that the food is prepared, for I am one that is trying to learn new methods, and presume all the rest are.

Norwich. BLANCHE.

Timely Observations—Tested Recipes.

Editor Social Corner: Always am an interested reader of the Corner. Write again to thank some of the helpers. "J. E. T." is certainly original. "Mrs. E. P R.," I liked your letter; "Hannah" and many others whose names I forget.

How many of us cut our old underwear for the children, or make new underwear out of seed bags? "Wayfarer," I agree with you about giving rags to the poor. Of course, it was kind of you to mend that waist, but it was like dollar work on a ten-cent job.

Does anyone wear tablecloth aprons while doing dirty work? They are a great saving on washing others.

I make my baby's creepers by following the well known pattern of rompers, but I cut the front off at the waist line and gather all into a wide band and button the rompers onto it.

Can anyone give me the recipe for green tomato pickle, sweet or sour?

As each one thinks her own way is best, here are some bread recipes:

Steamed Brown Bread—One-half cup of corn meal, one-half cup of rye meal, one-half cup of wheat flour, teaspoon of soda, teaspoon of salt, cup of molasses, water or milk to make thick enough to steam three hours.

Corn Cakes—One cup of corn meal, one cup of flour, one-half cup of sugar, two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, one egg, two tablespoons of lard, one cup of milk. Bake in cup cake tins.

Wheat Muffins—Two cups of flour, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of lard, two teaspoons of baking powder, one egg, milk to make batter. Bake in cup cake tins.

We all have our hard, gloomy times, but keep our complaints to ourselves. They do not look well in print. "It cannot be always May." We want our Corner to be the best ever. Longfellow says:

"Let us be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and wait."

YANTIC. MRS. F. H. W.

[The editor regrets that this letter was mislaid and is a month late, but it is just as good as new.—Ed. Social Corner.]

Lessons of Economy—How to Make Sage Tea.

Editor Social Corner: I think this Corner is more interesting each week. Looking over the sisters' letters of last week, I was very much interested in "Woman at Home's" letter. She has very good ideas of saving in household, etc.

I know just what can be saved in selecting clothing with care; also the care in which it is worn, for I have to do the same thing. The rule that nothing should be allowed to waste is a fine idea. I find out it is not what we earn, it is the way one can save, and put the earnings to good use. Once the more I earned the more I spent, but I have learned a few lessons and now am more careful.

Of course, as the "Woman at Home" said, it would be impossible for any woman of restricted income, who has others depending upon her, to lay aside any definite sum weekly. That is very true. I have my week's wages all to myself, except what I pay for board, but I have had quite a little hard luck and found out that a dollar is your best friend. If you have one you will have many friends. I have learned this from experience.

The "Laborer's Wife" said she believes in an organization, or an insurance of some kind. I agree with her, and I have an endowment policy and I think it is the best friend I have; it protects me; also will be a benefit to my people if anything should happen.

But as the "Woman-at-Home" said, the habit of saving dimes and dollars is the habit of self-denial.

You requested recipes from some sister for sage tea as a dye for the hair. Here are a few I know of:

To darken the hair and prevent its falling out:

No. 1—Make a tea of sage by steeping sage leaves or boiling them; stand in cold water for two days; strain them and add as much hay rum as you have tea. This will darken the hair, prevent its falling out, stop the itching scalp and not harm the hair.

No. 2—One ounce of sage and a pint of boiling water. This is a fine preventive against gray hair. Use an effusion of this once in 24 hours.

No. 3—One pint of sage leaves should be steeped or boiled for three hours in an iron kettle; add the juice of at least one cup of strong tea and one teaspoon of salt. This preparation will spoil unless half the bulk is grain alcohol.

Strain the liquid several times to remove all sediment. It should be kept in a dark bottle. Keep the bottle in a cool, dark place. Apply the liquid to the hair and scalp. Allow the hair to hang until dry. Avoid brushing the hair at such times, using only a coarse comb.

Hope some of the remedies will be of use to the sisters.

Taftville. ELLEN.

Old Time Puzzles Solved.

Editor Social Corner: The opening days of school have come again and I would like to call the attention of the Social Corner sisters to John and Mary's teacher.

Sisters, you are anxious to have your children do well in school this year. You want them interested in their work and happy in their school life. Such a result depends largely on the teacher. But did you ever realize that the mother is, in a measure, responsible for the teacher's success?

It may be her first year in your district or town, and she will be lonely or homesick. Invite her to tea, call at the close of school some night and ask her to take a ride with you. Include her in the social life of the neighborhood. This last hint is for those mothers living in larger places, for I think a teacher is left more to herself there than in a country district.

Do you say, "What has all this to do with John's school life?" More than you imagine. To do good work in her chosen occupation, a teacher, above all others, must have some outside interests to rest her mind and nerves. The restfulness of a friendly atmosphere is an inspiration, too.

Then, if you know personally the woman who is influencing your children's lives you can help from your side more intelligently. If she knows you, also the spirit of the home in which her pupils live, such knowledge will help wonderfully in dealing with the individual child in the schoolroom.

Again, in talking with or before your children, maintain a friendly attitude toward the teacher; even if you think some acts of hers are not wise, do not tell the children so. If necessary, see her privately and get both sides of the question, then both you and she will be more likely to act wisely.

Visit the schoolroom occasionally. If the parents do not take a personal interest in the advancement of their children, why should a teacher be expected to be more interested individually?

Be sure, in one way or another, to establish personal, friendly relations with your child's instructor, and John and Mary will "get on" this year as never before.

You have guessed, ere this, that I feel for that teacher. I've reason to. For many years I was one myself. Since entering a home where there are children I have been seeing things from another standpoint. Knowing both the teacher's viewpoint and that of the child and parent, some old-time puzzles are solved.

Abington. ELLEN.

How to Care for the Hair.

Dear Sisters of the Social Corner: If any of you are interested I would be glad to tell you some little things that I know in regard to the care of the hair.

In a letter received some years ago from a relative in England who has spent many years of her life in hairdressing establishments, both in America and England, she says that American women do not take the good care of their hair that the English women do, and that good, healthy hair requires no tonics, oil or shampoo liquid—warm water and pure soap only.

As there is nothing adds so much to a woman's appearance as an abundance of soft, glossy hair, more thought and time should be spent in taking care of it than is usually given.

The hair should be kept free from dust, by wearing a dressing cap while sweeping, taking up carpets, etc.

Brushing for five or ten minutes every night and morning will make it glossy and stimulate its growth.

She says that English women preserve the glossiness of their hair almost to old age by applying once a week and rubbing in vigorously among the roots of the hair a cream made by taking a pint of pure glycerine, put into a quart bottle and add six ounces of lime water; shake it briskly until it forms a soft, white cream.

The hair after the cream is applied is brushed well, and in this way the cream is distributed to the very roots of the hair.

But for those who desire a good tonic for the hair, four ounces of bay rum, four ounces of rain water, 20 grains of quinine. This I know to be good from experience—one of the best hair tonics and restoratives for general daily use. It promotes vigor, growth and keeps the hair soft and glossy. If the hair is light, fall out and breaks, the quinine wash should be applied every night before retiring.

Norwich M.

Turning the Week Around.

Editor Social Corner: The best housekeeper I ever knew, and the first one within my knowledge to have a washing machine used in her kitchen, chose Saturday as the family wash day. She claimed that in so doing she not only gained a day on the week's work, but secured a day of rest between the two hardest days of the week. In her household the plan worked well.

For my own somewhat different problem, I, at one time, appropriated the spirit of her idea, modifying it in the application. One of my difficulties used to be that my week's work would drop behindhand. Try my best, I could never square off all the odds and ends that presented themselves. I was always behindhand with something, consequently always in a hurry, always pursued by a driven sense, and only too apt to find myself at the end of the week in a nervous flurry, working against time. Remembering that plan of the Saturday wash day, I devised a scheme for turning my week around. I began by doing a certain part of Saturday's work on Monday. Looking forward six days, I darned stockings, mended underwear, and put in order the garments my children would be sure to need the following Sunday. Every Monday I began with the absolutely essential things for the week, then worked backward day by day through the less and less important to the least. After two or three weeks' management along these lines, I got my work systematized and my household affairs into smooth running order. I cannot tell you the comfort it was to know that my work was done so far ahead of time. It was the comfort of preparedness.

Once systematized, it was easier to keep the work beforehand than to let it drop behind, while the gain to health of nerve and cheerfulness of heart was immeasurable. Just at first many things that seemed important had to be brushed aside, but, far more rapidly than one might think, each separate task fell into line and all things harmonized. One great gain was the learning to discriminate between what was really important and what kinds of work could be partly or wholly eliminated, some form of relaxation or recreation being substituted instead. I found, too, that it enabled me to practice accomplishing my tasks with the least possible effort, the least possible waste of time, strength, and nerve force. Economy is not merely the saving of pennies, nickels and dimes. True economy is the wise expenditure of the means to an end; the wise conservation of force, the giving of just so much money, time, strength, thought, skill, energy and effort as will accomplish one's purpose—no less and no more.

WOMAN-AT-HOME.

Norwich.

Bridgeport.—The criminal superior court will convene next Tuesday afternoon with Judge Edwin B. Gager on the bench. The case of Napoleon Bissonnette, charged with the murder of Rome P. Demery, will probably be disposed of this term.

Torrington.—Trinity Sunday school will enter upon its new year of regular graded study next Sunday, when all the scholars will be expected to be present to meet their new teachers. There will be ten grades.

The Porteous & Mitchell Co.

New Goods FOR FALL

Throughout the store the light, airy displays of Summer Goods have given place to the warmer, richer and more subdued shades for Autumn. Every day finds us in better condition to supply the needs of early Fall shoppers. In addition to a positive assurance of correctness of style, weave, coloring and lowest prices for equal qualities, we further extend our broad and liberal guarantee of absolute dependability on every piece or yard of merchandise we offer for sale.

Men's Wear

Preliminary showing for Fall — Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings.

Men's Hats

See our showing of Men's New Fall Hats.

Men's Soft Hats in all the leading shapes—$1.00 and $2.00.

Men's Derby Hats, all the new Fall shapes—$1.00, $1.50 and $2.50.

The "P. & M. Special" Hat at $2.50 —equal to any $3.00 Hat made.

Fall Millinery

Advance showing of the accepted fashions for Fall wear in Millinery, both for dress and street wear. All the new shapes and colors will be shown for women, misses and children. We invite inspection.

Women's Wear

At Final Clearance Prices

WOMEN'S WAISTS at 74c
600 Women's White Lawn Waists at less than half price—a big assortment of regular $1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 74c each.

$5.00 DRESSES at $1.98
Women's and Misses' Princess Dresses, stripes, plaids, checks and plain colors—regular $5.00 Dresses at $1.98.

$6.50 SUITS at $2.98
Balance of our stock of Women's Cotton Suits—regular $5.00 and $6.50 Suits at $2.98.

$1.25 HOUSE DRESSES at 85c
Women's one and two-piece House Dresses of percale and lawn—$1.25 Dresses at 85c.

WOMEN'S $2.50 SHOES at $1.98
Women's Ties and Oxfords—an unrestricted choice of all $2.50 and $3 Low Shoes at $1.98.

WOMEN'S KIMONAS
At these very special prices—
39c Kimonas at 19c
50c Kimonas at 37c
$1.50 Kimonas at $1.19

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR 9c
Our entire stock of Women's Summer Neckwear, including Jabots and Dutch Collars—
TODAY At 9c each, 3 for 25c, regular prices 25c and 50c.

PILLOW SLIPS 25c
Pillow Slips, all finished and ready to use—regular 39c value at 25c each.

Jewelry Jewelry
TODAY will be the Last Day of the Special Sale of Jewelry.
Hundreds of pieces of Jewelry—regular 25c and 50c Jewelry—at 15c each, 2 for 25c.

School Outfitting

Never before were we so well prepared to make it easy for parents to equip their children for school. We have practically everything needed—School Supplies, Clothing, Shoes, Hosiery, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Hair Ribbons, Sweaters, Umbrellas, Etc. The assortment is complete in every detail.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES
In cadet calf, vici and patent leather —button and lace—
Sizes 5 to 8—at $1.00
Sizes 8½ to 11—at $1.25
Sizes 11½ to 2—at $1.50

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES
Sizes 11½ to 2—at $1.25 and $1.50
Sizes 2½ to 5½—at $1.50 and $2.00

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HOSIERY
We sell the well known "Ironclad" School Hosiery for Boys and girls —made especially for us and unequalled for wear—prices 12½c, 19c and 25c.

BOYS' SCHOOL APPAREL
Boys' Golf and Eton Caps at 24c and 49c.
Boys' New Fall Hats at 49c to $1.95.
Boys' Colored Blouse Waists at 25c, 50c and 98c.
Boys' White Blouse Waists at 50c, 69c and 98c.
Boys' Knee Trousers at 25c and 49c.
Boys' Corduroy Knee Trousers at 49c and 69c.
Boys' Bloomers and Knickerbockers at 49c to $1.95.
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 8—at $2.95 to $6.50.
Boys' Two-piece Suits, sizes 6 to 18 —at $1.85 to $12.00.

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A Sale of Notions

It will begin Today and continue throughout the week following.

Commencing Today we will have a seven-day sale of Notions and Small Wares. This is not an offering of a few odds and ends—but involves a broad and comprehensive sale of every day needfuls—and it is offered at a time when these needs are greatest. Don't miss this Sale—it means sure and substantial savings for all who take advantage of it.

Threads

White Basting Thread, 500-yard spools —Sale price 3c, value 5c.
Linen-finish Button Thread, black and white—Sale price 2c, value 5c.
White Basting Thread, 1,200 yard spools—Sale price 8c, value 10c.
Shaker Silk Substitute, black and colors—Sale price 2c, value 5c.

Pins and Needles

Common Pins, full count—Sale price 1c a paper, value 5c.
Best American Pins, all sizes—Sale price 4c a paper, value 5c.
English Pins, medium size—Sale price 7c a paper, value 10c.
Clinton Safety Pins, all sizes—Sale price 4c, value 5c to 7c.
Black Pins with jet heads—Sale price 1c a box, value 2c.
Common Black Pins in boxes—Sale price 3c a box, value 5c.
Pin Books, black or white pins—Sale price 3c, value 5c.
Cubes, assorted sizes Black Pins—Sale price 5c, value 7c.
Pin Sheet, Black and Colored Head Pins—Sale price 3c, value 5c.
Roberts' Gold-eyed Needles—Sale price 4c a paper, value 5c.

Hooks and Eyes

Saratoga Hooks and Eyes, black and white—Sale price 3c, value 5c.
Long Bill Hooks and Eyes—Sale price 1c a card, value 5c.
Golden Spring Hooks and Eyes—Sale price 7c a card, value 10c.
Dainte Invisible Hooks and Eyes—Sale price 4c, value 5c.
Peet's Invisible Hooks and Eyes—Sale price 7c, value 10c.

Hose Supporters

LINDSAY HOSE SUPPORTERS
Infants' at 10c, value 12½c.
Children's at 10c, value 12½c.
Misses' at 12½c, value 15c.
Women's at 15c, value 17c.

C. M. C. HOSE SUPPORTERS
Infants, at 10c, value 12½c.
Children's at 12½c, value 15c.
Misses' at 15c, value 18c.
Women's at 17c, value 20c.

Side Elastics for women and children, plain or frilled elastic, button catch —Sale price 10c, value 19c.
Women's Pad Hose Supporters, satin pad, lisle elastic, Lindsay button—Sale price 19c, value 25c.
Women's Pad Front Hose Supporters, rubber button, satin pad—Sale price 39c, value 50c.

Tapes and Laces

White Cotton Tape—Sale price 3c for bunch of assorted widths, value 5c.
White Cotton Tape, ¾-inch wide, 8 yards to piece—Sale price 5c, value 10c.
White Cotton Tape, ½-inch wide—24 yards to piece—Sale price 9c, value 15c.
White Taffeta Seam Binding—Sale price 10c a piece, value 15c.
Black Flat Shoe Laces, three sizes—Sale price 5c a bunch, value 10c.
Flat Linen Corset Laces, 5 yards long —Sale price 3c, value 5c.
Elastic Corset Laces—Sale price 2c, value 3c.
White Cotton Corset Laces—Sale price 1c, value 2c.

Miscellaneous

White Pearl Shirt Buttons, 1 dozen on card—Sale price 3c, value 5c.
White Pearl Buttons, small and large sizes, 3 to 12 buttons on card—Sale price 7c a card, value 10c to 15c.
Self-sharpening Shears, size 8-inch—Sale price 29c, value 50c.
Mercerized Skirt Braid, black and colors, 5-yard pieces—5c, value 10c.
Nickle-plated Spool Holders, containing 6 spools of thread, pair of scissors and thimble—Sale price 49c, value 69c.
Velveteen and Waterproof Skirt Binding—Sale price 1c a yard.
Christy Invisible Collar Supporters, 3 on a card—at 3c, value 5c.
Wildfire Corset Steels, 4, 5 and 6 hooks —Sale price 7c, value 10c.
Red Woven Initials, 36 to box—Sale price 5c a box, value 7c.
Improved Ironing Wax—Sale price 7c, value 10c.
Lisle Garter Elastic, white or black—Sale price 7c a yard, value 10c.

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