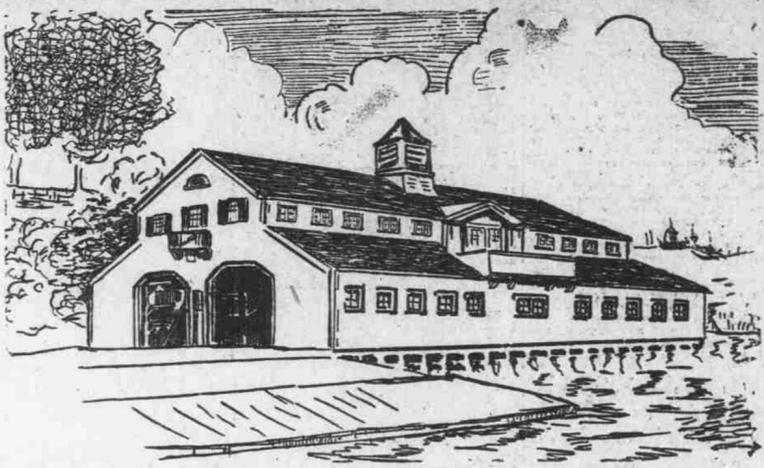


BUILDING ACTIVITY IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT



YALE BOATHOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT GALES FERRY

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Statistics of Building and Engineering operations in New England as compiled by The F. W. Dodge Company follow:

Contracts to Nov. 19, 1914.	\$146,915,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1913.	165,783,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1912.	175,381,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1911.	169,132,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1910.	140,440,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1909.	147,155,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1908.	96,103,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1907.	119,879,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1906.	112,256,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1905.	99,712,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1904.	82,325,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1903.	83,815,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1902.	108,227,000
Contracts to Nov. 19, 1901.	106,307,000



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START NEW CHURCH AFTER EASTER

Russian Society to Build on Convent Avenue—Contract for Lincoln Avenue House Awarded—Other Building Operations.

It will be some months yet before the work on the new Greek Orthodox church to be built on Convent avenue near Central avenue will be commenced. Rev. N. N. Kolenko said on Monday of this week that he thought the erection of the new church would be started right after Easter. The plans have not yet been completed but the general sketches call for a two-story building with a steeple. The material of which the building is to be constructed has not yet been decided upon but the interior of the new church will be fitted up with modern furnishings. The St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic society of the United States No. 111 incorporated have purchased two lots of land from the Shetucket company on Convent avenue upon which the new church will be constructed. Rev. Nestor Kolenko the pastor of the Greek Orthodox church in this city is in general charge of the work. Until their new church is completed the Greek Orthodox people of Norwich will continue to hold their religious meetings in their present quarters on Seventh street.

Foundation In.

At the Thames Dyeing and Bleaching company's plant in Uncasville the foundation for the new building is now in and the frame work will be well along soon. The building is to be 50 x 100 and of wooden construction covered with corrugated iron. Contractor C. M. Williams is in charge of the construction work.

Contracts Awarded.

Contractor E. A. Kinne has been given the contract for the plumbing for the residence being erected on Lincoln avenue for Mrs. Sarah McGee, of Sherman street. The plans for the new residence were drawn by Architect Charles H. Preston.

Progress on Theatre.

A new theatre which is being erected in Plainfield by Contractor George W. Allen for a Baltic man, is now well along and the roof work is being pushed along. It is expected that the theatre will be ready for use by the first of January.

Building Addition.

F. Buono who recently purchased the building at 426 East Main street is having an addition built on the south side which when completed will be used as a shoemaking establishment. The addition is to be one story high of wooden construction. The frame is now up and the carpenters are at present laying the floors. The addition is about 13 feet wide and about 25 feet deep. There are to be two windows on either side of the entrance which will be vestibule.

New Front Well Along.

The masons are at present at work putting in the new front of the Shields-Thumm building in Franklin street. The iron work of the old front has been replaced for the first floor and on the second where butt brick is being used the exterior work will probably be completed this week. There will be six windows across the front.

Sidewalk Laid.

Workmen have been busy for several days putting in the forms and pouring the new sidewalk for the Thayer block the frames for the sidewalk lights having been previously placed in position. The walk across the driveway to the south of the building has also been rebuilt of cement.

New Garage.

Contractors have completed a brick garage for Everett B. Dawley at the rear of his home on Laurel Hill avenue, and are now engaged in the laying of a concrete driveway from the sidewalk thereto.

Yale Boathouse.

Contractors are pushing along the work on the boathouse being constructed at Gales Ferry for the Yale crew on the site of the old one. The spilling has been finished and the carpenters are now engaged in the erection of the building.

BUILDING AND BUSINESS.

What Developed in the State During Past Week.

Sales of real estate by warranty deed in the Connecticut towns reported by The Commercial Record last week numbered 292, with mortgage loans of \$609,750, which compares with 210 sales and mortgage loans of \$772,867 in the same week last year, and 225 sales and loans of \$856,622 in the like week of 1913. The five incorporations last week

have a total authorized capital stock of \$170,000. Last year in the third week of November there were eight incorporations with authorized capital stock of \$260,000, and in 1913 six incorporations with capital stock of \$312,500.

During the past week eight petitions in bankruptcy with assets of \$58,166 and liabilities of \$63,545, in the town of Connecticut, the large amounts of assets and liabilities being caused by the failure of the Burr & Knapp Bank in Bridgeport last year. In the same week of the month but three petitions with assets of \$2,306 and liabilities of \$10,508 were reported by The Record. The record of building permits issued during the week in the cities New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and Stamford show an increase over the same week of last year, the gain being caused by a large amount of factory construction in Bridgeport and New Haven. For the current week in the above named cities 100 permits were granted for buildings costing \$421,780, which compares with 90 permits for structures costing \$309,000 last year. 21 permits for structures costing \$214,470 granted in the like week of 1913.

Contracts awarded last week are for factory work in New Haven and Bridgeport, apartment house in New Haven, addition to theatre in Bridgeport, store and apartment buildings in New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, residence work in New Haven, Hartford, Norwich and Hartford, tenement blocks in New Britain, and a large number of one, two and three-family houses in all parts of the State. The record of building permits for the week in the cities of New Britain, Middletown and Meriden show a decrease over the same week of last year. The loans for the same period were \$31,100 and \$10,100 respectively.

In New London there were five sales last week to six a year ago. The mortgage loans being \$12,792 and \$7,700 for the same weeks.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

PROSPERITY LIES IN INCREASING THE NUBBIN

Something Which All Corn Growers Should be Anxious to Get.

A. P. Sanders, former secretary of the Farmers' Union of Ohio, says: "Add two ounces to the average bushel and six tons of prosperity will be added to the railroads, banks, elevators, mills, merchants, farmers, and some small change to the president. The only thing which will surely apply to the Connecticut nubbin, and the majority of the corn growers of this county are most anxious to get it, is the nubbin. It is surprising to see what a small-sized ear is raised for an average of three to four inches and six inches apart each way and three stalks per hill there are 10,656 stalks per acre. Many of these stalks of that size will produce two ears, thus increasing the yield of the acre materially. With the average yield of 42 bushels, the average weight of each ear now is 1.5 pounds. The average ear per stalk. Surely the added two ounces could be produced with the best seed and treatment as the average yield exceeds this. The trouble is poor stand, due largely to travel around the county and it is easy to see the numbers of farmers who have their corn hanging on the side of the barn. This may be satisfactory until freezing weather comes on and the corn becomes wet and then being dried by the midday sun. From now on the corn should be placed where it will not be subjected to the weather. It will likely become so weakened that poor germination or a weak root system will be produced, which in turn will mean less replanting next spring. The average yield of an acre, Sanders states, dollars to the farmer and prosperity to all.

SPRAY MATERIALS.

How It should be Cared for During the Winter.

Lead paste and arsenate of lime sulphur solution on hand. This is due to the fact that they ordered more than they needed for the winter. As time to apply this material. Many are asking whether or not it will be of value next year. Both the paste and the lime sulphur, but especially the lime sulphur deteriorate rapidly with age. The arsenate of lime sulphur in order to be well kept should be kept submerged in water, that is the water should never be allowed to evaporate so that the paste will cake or harden, and the paste should not be allowed to freeze.

FRUIT TREE PRUNING.

What a Colorado Authority Has to Say About It.

Pruning of fruit trees is a subject which is drawing out discussion each time of year. Prof. E. P. Sandsten of the Colorado agricultural college has the following to say with regard to it. "The average farmer and fruit grower has very little conception of the proper pruning of fruit trees. It is generally done at any time during the winter season, when the tree is dormant. If no time is at hand it is delayed for another year. This system of pruning is disastrous. The fruit trees should be regularly pruned, regardless of the amount of pruning required. If pruning is done every year the tree will produce a large crop of fruit, and there is little occasion for severe pruning. If the pruning during the first two or three years of an orchard after planting is properly performed, there will subsequently be little need for removing large branches. The fruit trees should be pruned merely of the removal of superfluous shoots or branches that interfere, and this kind of pruning does not upset or retard the growth and fruiting habits of the tree.

ALFALFA.

In all probability many of the failures made in attempting to grow alfalfa, and to maintain stands after one or two years of cropping, may be attributed to poor seed, writes George N. Smith, in the Connecticut Farmer.

It is pretty generally agreed that Grimm is preferably to all other of the best varieties of alfalfa seed. According to the U. S. department of Agriculture commercial Turkestan seed is neither hardy in northern latitudes nor adapted to the humid climate of the East. The department states that approximately one-fifth of the alfalfa seed used in the United States is imported; and of this quantity practically all comes from Russian Turkestan, and that most of the imported Turkestan seed is used in the East. It would seem, therefore, that the extensive use of Turkestan seed is responsible for many of the failures made in the growing of alfalfa. Farmers who have had unfortunate experiences in their attempts to grow alfalfa may well bear this in mind and make another start with imported varieties of seed, particularly the Grimm.

LAYING CONTEST

AHEAD OF LAST YEAR.

In Three Weeks Leading Pen Has Produced 137 or 40 Better Than Previous Record.

At the close of the third week of the Fourth Laying Contest at Storrs the leading pen was ahead of the contest. The total yield for all pens was 1029 eggs, an increased production over the preceding week of 137 eggs relative to the best pen of the corresponding period last year. Thus the hens are laying in the first twenty-three or four days of the month about 137 eggs as against 97 for the best pen last year, and the best Connecticut pen is 26 eggs ahead of the best Connecticut pen for the corresponding period last year.

The best weekly yield was made by a pen of English Wyandottes owned by Ed. Cam of Houghton, England, and which pen has been pushing steadily forward since the contest opened. Although this English pen was a day late in arriving they managed to get third place in the very first week of the contest. In the following week they

STORAGE APPLES.

Should Be Kept in Small Packages Instead of Bins.

Many fruit growers who received low offers for their apples at picking time stored them in bins in the cellar. It is a mistake to store apples in bins or large containers because they do not keep anywhere nearly as well. There are many farmers who have concluded this or seen it in practice from childhood days and feel that it is the only correct way of storing apples. Those who have tried storing in apple barrels or in large packages realize that the small package is much superior to the old way of using bins. Many apples, however, are still in bins and they are ripening up very rapidly. This is not due entirely to the fact that they are in bins because apples in smaller packages are ripening earlier this year than they have in recent

COUNTY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE DATA

By DIRECTOR MURRAY D. LINCOLN

Cow Testing.

Owing to the prevalence of the Hoof and Mouth disease all extension men both from the Department of Agriculture and from the state college have been ordered to stop work in the field until further notice. This disease is so contagious that it is deemed unwise to let these men go amongst the farmers as they might carry the same if any cases were developed.

Monthly Ration.

The most economical ration to feed our dairy cows according to the present price of grains this month is given by Mr. K. B. Mueser, the extension dairyman from Storrs, as the following:

Corn meal or corn cob meal 4 parts
Middlings 3 parts
Ground oats 2 parts
Bran 1 part
Cottonseed meal 1 1/2 parts
Linsed oil meal 1 1/2 parts

Often the question is asked, how to make up a ration? In figuring out these rations several factors are taken into consideration:

1. The amount of dry matter. By this factor we are able to regulate the relative amounts of roughage and concentrates. By roughage we mean hay, corn fodder, silage, and so forth, and by concentrates we signify the grains. Ordinarily, in rations for cattle and sheep, if two-thirds of the dry matter is from foods classed as roughage and one third from concentrates, the ration will be bulky enough to distend the digestive organs so as to give the best results.

2. Digestibility of the ration. A greater portion should be digestible. A little over two-thirds of the dry matter in the ration should be digestible; that is the amount of total nutrient should be at least two-thirds as much as the dry matter. This ratio will change according to the use the ration is used for.

3. Nutritive ratio. By this is meant the carbohydrates and fats in a food. These are the three important elements in every ration. The tissue while the carbohydrates furnish the heat that goes into flesh and body heat.

4. Variety of the ration. Very few of us would want to eat corn meal, molasses, day after day, but how many of our farmers give their dairy cows any more of a variety than wheat, corn, and hay? Variety stimulates the animal's appetite. This explains why we use so many grains in our ration.

5. Suitability to the animals. The foods in the ration should be suited to the animal and to the purpose for which the animal is fed. For example, wheat bran is not suitable for feeding hogs because it is too bulky; wheat middlings are much better.

6. Palatability. The ration should be palatable if the best results are to be obtained in production. With dairy cows palatability is easily secured by providing succulent food in the ration. The condition of the food has much to do with the factor of palatability. Cheap food should be fed.

7. Cost of the ration. Without a doubt this is the most important factor to the farmer. However, the other factors must not be sacrificed for cost in every case. Rations are made up of grains, hay, and other feeds, and total digestible nutrients.

Farm Bureau Movement Growing

Notice has recently appeared in the Massachusetts papers of three new local farm bureaus. The farm bureau movement is growing in all states. Also one banking concern in another part of Massachusetts is about to start a bureau for the same purpose. It is one concern can see its way clear to finance this whole work it surely ought to be worth the farmer's attention. The business represented in the rest of our counties.

moved up a place, thus winning second and in this the third week they head the list with a yield of 45 eggs. White Leghorns from Redding Ridge, Conn., easily won first place in each of the first two weeks. In the third week the various pens of Leghorns followed these closely with 38 eggs to their credit.

The Experimental Pens referred to are managed in much the same way as they were last year except, however, that five different breeds are represented instead of two as heretofore. One pen of each of these groups, namely: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes; Reds, Leghorns, and Light Brahmans is fed the regular content ration whereas the corresponding pen is fed the same ration with milk substituted for meat.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows: Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn. White Leghorns, 137; Ed. Cam, Houghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes 119; Storrs Experiment Station (Sour milk pen) White Leghorns 94; Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield, Conn., White Leghorns 81; Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds 85; Albert Sonderregger, South Coventry, Conn., White Leghorns 80; Obed G. G. G., Storrs, R. L. White Orpingtons 79; Storrs Experiment Station, White Leghorns 74; Francis F. Lincoln, Mt. Carmel, Conn., White Leghorns 73; Ellis W. Bentley, Windham, N. Y., White Leghorns 70.

The ten leading Connecticut pens to date are as follows: Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, White Leghorns, 137; Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield, White Leghorns, 91; Albert Sonderregger, South Coventry, Conn., White Leghorns 80; Francis F. Lincoln, Mt. Carmel, White Leghorns, 73; Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Center, Barred Rocks, 67; Mrs. W. B. Whitlock, Warrenton, Pa., White Leghorns, 66; Merrythought Farm, Columbia, White Leghorns, 53; J. F. Byron, Willimantic, White Wyandottes, 52; Mrs. W. B. Whitlock, Warrenton, Pa., White Leghorns, 50; Brandford Farms, Groton, White Leghorns, 45.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

It isn't much too early to begin to think about pruning and trimming our fruit trees. The apple orchards that the agent has seen some work with in the last few weeks shows an astonishing lack of good fruit. The farmer produces quality along any line never lacks a market. And don't think that just because you spray once or trim out a few dead limbs that the product will be the best. The problem of trimming and pruning, spraying three or four times, cultivation, fertilization and handling the crop and a dozen other things come into this process. Many of our best fruit growers of the county are getting for their apples, they would have to go into the business. That brings up another point.

Don't ever be afraid of over production. This condition of affairs was common for a long time in New England if it ever does. And if you are a fruit grower, don't be afraid to encourage and get your neighbor started in the fruit business. He will not hurt your market and by the cooperation that you can give each other in buying, selling, etc., you both will be better off. The cooperation of the west has made them what they are.

DR. F. W. HOLMS, Dentist

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