BUILDING ACTIVITY IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT

BUILDING AND BUSINESS.

Substantial Increase in Permits In Cities of State.

Real estate sales by warranty deed last week in the towns of the state reported by The Comercial Record numbered 454, with mortgage loans of $1,205,085. Last year during the corresponding week, real estate sales numbered 394 and mortgage loans totaled $1,708,668.

The record in Connecticut last week numbered 5, with aggregate capital of $175,000, which compares with three new companies, with aggregate capital stock of $120,000, formed in the corresponding week a year ago.

Five petitions in bankruptcy, having assets of $11,025 and liabilities of $24,893, were filed in the state during the week, a record which compares favorably with the second week of October last year, when there were seven petitions, with assets of $46,499 and liabilities of $43,895.

A substantial increase was again shown last week in the number of building permits issued in the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Stamford and Springfield. For the past week 126 permits have been granted for buildings costing $853,545, while in the corresponding week of last year there were 83 permits granted for buildings costing $151,805.

Contracts awarded last week include factory adition in Norwich, brick apartment building in Hartford, business block in New London, residence work in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and Stamford, hotel building in Suffield and a number of one and two-family houses in Ansonia and Derby and other parts of the state.

Among the new projects reported last week are brick and frame apartment houses in New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport and New Britain, clubhouse in Norwalk, bank building in Stratford, five-story warehouse and schoolhouse addition in Bridgeport, residence in Greenwich which will cost $60,000, a number of small residences in New Britain and Manchester, foundry addition in Waterbury, brick stable and garage in New London and the usual amount of smaller construction work in various parts of the state.

Norwich had 22 sales of real estate last week to six a year ago. The mortgage loans for the two weeks $26,122 and $7,200 respectively.

In New London there were 15 sales of realty last week to five a year ago. The loans for the respective weeks were $46,650 and $9,100.

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 Oct. 6,	1915..	$135,788,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1914..	131,948,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1913..	133,232,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1912..	152,515,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1911..	139,111,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1910..	125,160,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1909..	128,610,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1908..	81,890,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1907..	106,140,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1906..	94,179,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1905..	86,891,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1904..	71,802,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1903..	84,076,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1902..	97,627,000
Contracts to Oct. 6,	1901..	91,842,000
Contracts for Sept.	1915..	14,879,000
Contracts for Sept.	1914..	10,042,000
Contracts for Sept.	1913..	13,323,000
Contracts for Sept.	1912..	13,332,000
Contracts for Sept.	1911..	19,947,000
Contracts for Sept.	1910..	11,178,000
Contracts for Sept.	1909..	12,354,000
Contracts for Sept.	1908..	10,185,000
Contracts for Sept.	1907..	10,357,000
Contracts for Sept.	1906..	7,218,000
Contracts for Sept.	1905..	9,651,000
Contracts for Sept.	1904..	9,138,000
Contracts for Sept.	1903..	7,208,000
Contracts for Sept.	1902..	6,593,000
Contracts for Sept.	1902..	6,593,000
Contracts for Sept.	1901..	7,162,000

An Appeal To Wives

You know the terrible affliction that comes to many homes from the result of a drinking husband or son. You know of the money wasted on "Drink" that is needed in the home to purchase food and clothing. ORRINE has saved thousands of drinking men. It is a home treatment. No sanitarium expense. Can be given secretly. We are in earnest when we ask you to give ORRINE a trial. You have nothing to risk and everything to gain for your money will be returned if after a trial you fail to get results from ORRINE.

ORRINE is prepared in two forms: No. 1, secret treatment; ORRINE No. 2, the voluntary treatment. Costs only $1.00 a box. Ask us for booklet.

N. D. Sevin & Son, 118 Main Street.

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NEW LONDON

Do All Kinds of

Boiler Repair, Sheet and Plate Iron Work

Telephone your orders.

A good Heating Boiler, also a large Upright Boiler, for sale.

1647

Adam's Tavern

1861

offer to the public the finest standard brands of Beer of Europe and America: Bohemian, Pilsner, Culmbach Bavarian Beer, Bass, Pale and Burton Muir's Scotch Ale, Guinness' Dublin Stout, C. & C. Imported Ginger Ale, Bunker Hill P. B. Ale, Frank Jones' Nourishing Ale, Sterling Bitter Ale, Anheuser, Budweiser, Schlitz and Pabst.

A. A. ADAM, Norwich Town.
Telephone 447-13.

1814—1915

John A. Morgan & Son

COAL

No. 2 Nut $6.00 per ton
Office and Yard Central Wharf
Telephone 384

THERE is no advertising medium in Eastern Connecticut equal to The Bulletin for business results.

REMODLING BURNHAM PROPERTY

Plans Call for Two Story Addition and Steel Vault—Broadway Store Changes Progressing—Improvements at Baptist Church Nearing Completion—Other Activities.

Stetson and Young have been awarded the contract for the remodeling of the Waterman H. Burnham property on Main street and for the addition to be built onto the rear of the house. The property was recently purchased by the Shore Line Electric company and is to be changed over into an office building which they will occupy. The two story brick addition to be built on the rear will provide more office room and there will also be built a two story steel vault, brick exterior, in which the company will keep their documents, blue prints and records. The contractors started a force of men at work on the contract Monday morning and they are making progress. Architects Cudworth, Woodworth and Thompson drew the plans for the changes.

Remodeling Broadway Store.

Hadley Potter has a force of men at work on the remodeling of the store formerly occupied by A. L. Potter & Company, coal dealers, on Lower Broadway. The building is owned by Franklin H. Brown and the plans for the changes were prepared by Architect C. H. Preston. The old front has been removed and the frame for new plate glass windows has been built. Wednesday a new cement floor was laid at the entrance. All the partitions in the store are to be rebuilt and a new floor will be laid. When completed the store front will match the restaurant front next door.

Car Barn Walls Up Ten Feet.

The walls for the new car barn which Contractor C. Morgan Williams is erecting for the Shore Line Electric company at Thamesville, are now up to the window ledges, or about ten feet in height. The work is progressing and it is expected will be well along to completion by the time cold weather sets in. The plans for the car barn were drawn up by Cudworth, Woodworth & Thompson.

Church Improvements Nearing Completion.

At the Central Baptist church the renovation and improvements in the church auditorium are now nearing the completed stage. Contractor C. M. Williams has installed new steel supports for the auditorium roof, and the interior has been varnished. The church is to be lighted by the indirect system which will throw an evenly distributed light throughout the church.

Foundation For New Theatre.

Contractors are building the foundation for the new moving picture theater whichsis to be erected on Merchants avenue for Dr. Thompson. The building is to be 45x48 an will have a large gallery.

Taftville Church Covered In.

The Sacred Heart church on Merchants avenue, Taftville, which is being raised another story, is now covered in and the contractors are at work on the roof.

MYSTIC.

New Dance Hall at Willow Point To Be Opened Next Week.

Work is well along toward the completion of the new casino, which Silas Maxson is building at Willow Point and next Tuesday evening October 19, has been decided upon for the formal opening of the splendid new dance hall. The new floor will be more than twice the size of the one that has been in use during the last several weeks.

The entrance and ticket office are located on the south side of the west end of the building, the remainder of the west end being given over to a smoking and lounging room, accessible only from the reception room, which is splendidly furnished and fitted with a great fireplace. Reception room, men's smoking room and refreshments counter, besides a cloak room and a ticket office occupy the west end of the building. An handsome grill and rail partition, equipped with curtains that may be drawn when desirable, separate the reception room from the dance hall, all of which is equipped for the cold weather with adequate heating facilities. The platform for the orchestra is on the north side of the dance hall, but set off so as not to encroach on the floor space for dancing. On both the north and south sides of the hall are seats for the spectators.

The floor is planed and scraped and is of the best grade of riff sawed hard pine, laid in log cabin fashion so that the dancing is always with the grain of the wood, whether across the hall or up and down the length of it.

Opening off the east end of the hall is an enclosed veranda, running the entire length of the east front of the building and built out over the water.

OLD SAYBROOK.

Plans have been started by Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley to have Fenwick Hall at Fenwick entirely remodeled and to be occupied entirely as a club to be known as the Riversea club. This will mean the passing of Fenwick Hall as a hotel. The club membership will come from the colony at Fenwick and the Lake Placid club in the Adirondacks.

Over $40,000 will be spent in improvements at the old hotel, which is owned at present by Senator Bulkeley. The entire property, which could not be replaced for $150,000, will be given to the new club if run by the Lake Placid club with standards as high as those used in the management of the club in the mountains.

The stipulation is that there shall be 40 founders, to have control of the property, each to contribute $1,000 This will bring in the $40,00 necessary to make the renovations. Senator Bulkeley has volunteered to be personally responsible for the first $20,000 in 20 memberships, and has agreed to deed the property with property restrictions against use for any other than club purposes, and to deposit $20,000 as soon as 20 other founders at $1,000 each are secured. Melvil Dewey, president of the Lake Placid club, is now at work getting 20 men who are willing to become founders in the new institution.

SOUTH MANCHESTER.

Edward C. Elliott, Jr., has been awarded the contract for a new house to be erected on Hemlock street for John A. Bulla, 65 Hemlock street. It will be 30x33 feet and will contain two tenements of four rooms each.

George T. Coleman has been awarded the contract for the erection of a new residence on Delmont street for Mrs. Grace M. Tanner of East Hartford. It will contain seven roms, provided with all modern conveniences.

Henry H. C. Forbes is having plans figured for the erection of two four-tenement houses which he will build at the corner of Walnut and Pine streets.

McRobbie & Norris, 4 Holl street, have been awarded the contract for a new house to be erected on Flower street for William Knofskie, Trotter block. It will be of frame construction and will be provided with furnace heat, electric lights and modern plumbing.

The two-family house being erected on Foster street for Alexander Hanna, is now ready to finish. Edward C. Elliott, Jr., is the contractor. Ferris Bros., have the plumbing, W. R. Palmer the electric work and John Clough the painting.

The new four-tenement house being erected on Knighton avenue for George Clough, is now being roofed in.

MIDDLETOWN.

The Joseph S. Annino Co. have completed the plain plastering on the Grand Theatre on Main street and have started work on the ornamental plastering. They are also plastering Mr. V. D'Elia's new house on Spring street. They are laying sidewalks on Mt. Vernon street as follows: $75 feet for Philip C. Rand, 60 feet for John S. Bruce, 76 feet for Albert Newman, Sweeney, are being figured for a brick and concrete garage and stable, 30x40, to be erected on Brewer street for P. Schwartz.

Contract for Block.

Michael O'Connell has taken the contract for the two-story block to be erected on Bank street for W. T. Cooper. It will be of brick and cast stone construction, 61x41, and will be arranged for two stores and three apartments. The heating will be by steam and all improvements will be provided. The contracts for the plumbing, heating and wiring will be let separately.

UNCASVILLE.

Addition to Uncasville Manufacturing Company Nearing Completion—New Residence Being Constructed for Roscoe Dart.

The one-story brick addition that is being built at the Uncasville Manufacturing company is now well along and will be completed in about a month's time. The addition is 100x50 feet in size and will be used for spinning when completed.

A two-story cottage is being erected at Uncasville for Roscoe Dart by Contractors Moran & St. Germain and is now nearly completed. The cottage is of wooden construction and has a shingled roof. The cottage is being erected on the New London turnpike.

BLACK POINT.

W. H. Scoville of Hartford is having over 3,000 feet of sea wall built at Black Point to protect his and adjacent property from the strong sea that has come in there during the past two years. C. Edward Condon has the contract for the work. During the past year or so the embankments on both sides of the Point have washed away considerable and eventually it will be necessary to build retaining walls around there. On the east side the dirt has washed away so far that the private road through the Payne land is entirely gone in places. It is hoped that in the near future a road will be built along the western side and opened to the public as this is the logical place for the road.

QUAKER HILL.

Dr. E. P. Brewer of Norwich, who purchased a lot at Best View is having the foundation for his house erected. C. Del Carlo of Norwich is in charge of the work.

Bert Pierce has completed the concrete foundation for his house and is now making other improvements.

Work on the new house at Broadview, which is being built by Fred Perkins of New London, is rapidly progressing.

EAST HADDAM.

Bids are being received for a new garage to be erected for George Ventres. It will be brick, 60x40 feet, one story high and basement, with concrete foundation and floors, gravel and asphalt roofing, two skylights, pressed brick front, artificial stone trim, steel trusses, steam heat and electric wiring. The owner is receiving the bids.

POQUONOC.

The foundation for the Stewart building in Poquonoc has been completed and work on remodeling the interior is expected to start in a few days. The building will be rebuilt into a charming residence.

EAST HAMPTON.

C. Irving Hale of Portland, is building an addition to the plant of the Summit Thread Co.

GROTON.

Work Started On Foundation For Foundry at Ship and Engine Plant.

Ground was broken Tuesday for the addition to the foundry at the Ship and Engine company, the building to be 50 by 180 feet, three stories in the front and two in the rear. The lower story will be of reinforced concrete, with the upper of brick and steel. H. R. Douglas will do the work.

Fusconi Brothers of Thames street, who recently purchased the old quarry have staked out a cellar for a building, 36 by 37 feet to be built two stories high with two stores on the lower floor and apartments above. The building is to be of wood but will have modern improvements. The spot chosen is a very slightly one overlooking the harbor. The land will be graded and many improvements made at once.

Pierre Schellens is to have a fine residence erected at Ramsdell and Broad streets. The house is to be of colonial design and will be an ornament to the section of the borough where it is to be located. Mr. Schellens is having the house built for his own occupancy.

NEW LONDON.

The plans for the two additions to the Hotel Mohican are now being figured. A one story addition will be erected in the rear of the present building, to be used as a ball room, and two additional stories will be added to the present building. The construction will be similar to the present building.

Plans for Garage.

Plans, drawn by Architect James

County Improvement League Data

By County Agent F. C. WARNER

PLOW UP WHITE GRUBS.

1915 Brood Due To Be Destructive In 1918—Land In Timothy, Small Grain, and Corn.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that White Grubs wherever not controlled by cultural and rotation methods, have caused millions of dollars loss this year to corn and potato growers throughout the United States. Reports show the damage to be even greater than in 1912 when the estimated loss due to the ravages of white grubs was $12,000,000. This year, however, the injury was not apparent until late in the season owing to the excesive rainfall during the summer, and the pastures did not suffer as badly as in 1912 for the same reason.

This particular species of the white grub which is so destructive in this section has a three-year life cycle and, unless controlled, will do some damage in the season of 1917, and will again be highly destructive to corn, timothy, potatoes, and strawberries in 1918. Special measures applicable against the destructive brood last fall and this spring were widely published by the entomologists of the department in August, 1914, and reports indicate that where these measures were adopted little or no loss from white grub was suffered. In view of the fact that the white grub will again be heavily destructive in this section in 1918, unless controlled by natural or artificial means, the entomologists especially urge farmers in this region to begin to apply these measures this fall.

The measures are of three kinds.

(1) Killing the grubs hatched in the ground by plowing and disking in the fall.

(2) Destroying the May beetles while in flight.

(3) Rotations of crops which will prevent the planting of corn in 1918 after a crop of timothy, small grain, or on weed-covered land.

This rotation is recommended because the May beetles in 1917 will lay their egs in such land, and the resulting white grubs unless controlled will be particularly destructive to corn or the other crops, the roots of which they will attack during the summer of 1918.

Warning for 1918.

These measures are based on the life cycle of this particular brood of grubs, which happens to reach its maximum destructiveness every three years, that is, 1912, 1915, 1918, 1921. Elsewhere the white grubs which are most destructive have life cycles varying from two to four years.

The white grubs that did their heavy damage in 1916 in the section named hatched from eggs laid by May beetles in the summer of 1914. These grubs, if not plowed out, will enter the ground this fall and winter there. In the spring of 1916 the same grubs will be more or less destructive up to the end of May or early in June. The grubs then make earthen cells in the ground and in a fortnight change to brown pupae. A month later the pupae becomes an adult May beetle, but these newly formed May beetles will remain in the soil until the following spring, of 1917. The beetles, on emerging from the ground in 1917, fly about and lay eggs in land covered with vegetation at the time of their flight. Consequently land that is then in small grain, timothy, and such crops which cover the ground and land overgrown with weeds at that time are most likely to be infested the following year. Land in this condition in 1917, therefore, should not be followed by corn, timothy, potatoes, or strawberries the following year, 1918. It is also noticeable that ground near timber will be heaviest infested, other conditions being equal, because the parent beetles feed on the tree foliage and fly to the nearest field that offers a suitable place for laying eggs. The eggs laid in May and June of 1917 hatch in about a month into tiny white grubs. These grubs feed principally on roots and decaying matter and then winter in the soil. By 1918 the little grubs have grown larger and are then most destructive, feeding almost entirely on living roots, preferably of corn, timothy, potatoes, strwberries, etc.

Fall plowing previous to the time the grubs go deep into the ground to pass the winter will destroy many of the grubs and should be practiced whenever posible but should not be considered a panacea for the grubs. In the spring of 1916 grubs of the 1914 flight will do some damage to crops, but as stated above, they will begin to transform and become inactive by June 1st and it is therefore important to plant corn as late as practicable if planted on grub-infested ground. Fall plowing next summer and fall (1916) will be especially effective in destroying grubs of the 1914 or destructive flight and should be universally practiced in the grub-infested districts.

Plowing Lessens the Pest.

The grubs after July 15th, 1916, will have changed to the pupal and beetle stages, and both of these when just formed are very frail and die if disturbed. Every piece of ground which contains quantities of grubs in 1915 should be plowed, if at all possible, as soon after July 15th, 1916, as is practicable. A plow which will break up the soil as it is overturned should be used, or if this is not possible the ground should be deeply disked in order to break up the soil and disturb the insects in it. Try to get chickens to follow plow, harrow, and cultivator to reduce grubs and other obnoxious insects. Fifteen-acre fields have been cleared of a heavy infestation of grubs by permitting the poultry the run of the field during cultivation. Hogs also are useful agents in riding a field of grubs.

Advance Work Necessary.

If anything is to be done to reduce the damage of this distructive species, work must be begun far in advance of 1918, when this species can be expected to do unusual damage unless controlled. To cope with the white grub it is important that the time of occurrence of the grub and abundance be known in advance, and work done each year prior to 1918 in the way of plowing and rotations be planned with reference to the stage that the grub has reached in its three year life cycle.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

WINTER POULTRY FEEDING.

Two-thirds Should Be Scratch Grain and One-third Dry or Wet Mash.

The poultryman in balancing the hens' rations should provide aproximately two-thirds of the total amount by weight in whole and cracked grains, known as a scratch grain, while the other third may be fed in the form of dry mash or wet mash, some time during the day. The scratch grain is fed primarily for the purpose of giving the birds exercise and to provide the natural type of feed that fowls should eat. They do not contain very much egg-producing materials, but should be chosen as far as possible to contain the highest possible amount of protein and smallest per cent of carbohydrates or fat-producing materials.

Wheat contains the highest amount of protein of any of the common poultry grains and at the present time should form a considerable part of the poultry ration. It is well relished by the fowls and very easily digested. Corn contains the highest amount of digestible nutriment of any of the grains and is the cheapest and should be fed in the largest quantities. It is better to feed cracked corn than whole corn because in smaller particles hens are required to work harder to pick it up. Corn is a carbohydrate grain and more inclined to the forming of fat than any of the other feeds.

Next to wheat ranks barley. A very desirable poultry grain when it can be obtained of good quality, but as a rule the best barley is used for seed and that provided for poultry feed is inferior and hardly worth the price charged for it. Oats are excellent for egg production, but they are low in total digestable nutriment, being nearly one-third waste. Only the very heaviest grade of oats should be fed weighing not less than 36 pounds to the bushel. Buckwheat is too expensive, except when it is raised on the farm, for the amount of food value it contains and cannot be sold to good advantage. Buckwheat is very hard to digest, not especially palatable, and when fed should be fed as a substitute for corn, because it is fat forming and because it is high in carbohydrates rather than protein.

When the poultryman is to buy all of his grain a good combination for scratch feed is 600 pounds of cracked corn, 200 pounds of wheat, 100 pounds of barley or three bushels of oats. Hens should not be fed by weight. The amount of scratch grain to give is all that they will eat at night and a little less than one-half that amount in the morning. Hens should go to roost with full crops and to be sure of this fact the hens should be given a little more than they will clean up at night. The morning feed, however should be in very limited quantities and should be fed chiefly for the purpose of getting them off the roost.

The chief feed during the day should be mash rather than whole or cracked grain. A litter of straw or similar material to a depth of four to six inches should also be provided in which the scratch grain may be fed. Birds should be fed at daylight in the morning and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to provide plenty of time for them to fill their crops before dark.

FARM MACHINERY LABRATORY.

Will Be Used For Instructors In Agricultural Engineering.

The Department of Agronomy at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs announces the completion of a new building 34x86 feet to be devoted to instruction in agricultural engineering. The two floors of this building will be filled with types of the various farm machines which are adapted to New England conditions.

The course in agricultural engineering which is given regularly to the juniors in the college of agriculture will be devoted largely to the study of farm machinery, with special emphasis upon its use, care and adjustment. Also some time will be spent upon the subjects of drainage and irrigation; roads; farm buildings; sanitation and water supply on the farm and concrete construction.

The theory learned in the class room will be put into practice in the laboratory, where each student will have an opportunity to study the machines at first hand. Also some practical work will be given in the care and operation of gasoline engines, including the finding and correction of operating troubles, and the determination of horse power.

A course in farm mechanics is given to the second year men in the school of agriculture, which will include the subjects given in the college course but in a more elementary way, with less attention to theory.

The aim of the department is to make these courses thoroughly practical and useful to the student, so that he may go away from the college with a good substantial working knowledge of the common farm machines, and the fundamentals of the other subjects.

The laboratory is open to visitors at all times during the day, and someone will usually be found in the office who can demonstrate and answer questions on any of the machines.

ALFALFA AS AN ORCHARD COVER CROP

The Arizona station undertook to test the value of alfalfa as an orchard cover crop from which several cuttings of hay are taken each year. Tests were made on several varieties of fruit trees, notably peaches and apples. In the experiment where alfalfa was seeded the first year the peach trees were set very disastrous results followed. Four years later it was found that "all trees in the alfalfa have been distinctly injured." At the end of 10 years only three of the orirnal twelve trees were remaining, and these were distinctly inferior to the adjoining trees which had received clean cultivation. However, a row set to 12 peach trees and receiving clean cultivation for the first four years, after which alfalfa was seeded and continued for six years following compares very favorably with the row receiving clean cultivation continuously from the beginning of the experiment. The following conclusions are drawn:

"The wood growth of trees such as peaches, date palms, apples and ornamentals is seriously retarded by the presence of growing alfalfa, especially during the early life of the tree.

"After the trees are in bearing the wood growth is not so much retarded by alfalfa, but the production of fruit is less than under clean culture and the quality is not so good."

DAIRY PROBLEMS.

Selling Milk Shown To Be the Most Profitable By Prof. Judkins.

In disposing of his product in several different forms, the dairyman must be keen at figures in order that he may figure which proposition will net him the most money, states Prof. H. P. Judkins of the Connecticut Agricultural College. The men who are operating cow test associations are of considerable assistance to the farmers in these associations in helping them to figure various problems. On one farm the following was given the tester for solution. It is a typical marketing problem and interesting in all its details.

Problem 1. A farmer says: "I have a daily production of 2000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. I sell 30 quarts of 41 per cent cream daily at 60 cents per quart, 200 quarts of 4 per cent milk at 8 cents, the remainder on a butter fat basis to a creamery as 41 per cent cream at 42 cents per pound of butter fat. I sell my skim milk at 25 cents per cwt. How much does this figure a quart for all of my milk? Wt. of one quart of 41 per cent cream equals 2.03 pounds. Test of skim milk figured zero?"

2000x.04 equals 80 pounds fat, produced daily.

30x2.03 equals 60.90 pounds of 41 per cent cream sold daily.

60.90x41 equals 24.96 pounds of fat sold in 41 per cent cream by quart.

200x2.15 equals 430 pounds of milk sold daily by the quart.

430x.04 equals 17.20 pounds of fat sold in milk by quart.

62.80-24.96 equals 37.84 pounds of fat left for creamery.

62.80 divided by .41 equals 153.17 pounds of 41 per cent cream in all.

2000-430 equals 1570 pounds of 4 per cent milk left for cream.

1570-153.17 equals 1416.83 pounds of skim milk.

30x.60 equals $18.00 value of cream sold.

200x.08 equals $16.00 value of milk sold.

37.84x.42 equals $15.82 value of fat sold to creamery.

1416.83x.25 equals $3.54 value of skim milk.

$18 plus $16 plus 15.82 plus $3.54 equals $53.42 total value of produce.

2000 divided by 2.15 equals 930.2 quarts of milk.

53.42 divided by 930.2 equals 5.7c per quart for all his milk.

This shows the selling milk proposition to be the best one financially, but the other propositions were good one for the man who had more product to sell than he could dispose of in the form of milk.

BARNYARD MANURE.

Should Be Spread While It Is Fresh For Best Results.

The Michigan station has published a valuable circular upon the subject of losses and preservation of barnyard manure. The station discourages the practice of compositing or decomposting the manure before applying it to the field. Instead it recommends that whenever possible manure should be absorbed by some good litter, hauled directly to the field and spread at once, either as a top dressing or to be plowed under sometime in the future. This recommendation, however, does not aply to the spreading on steep hillsides or land that is subject to flooding.

That there is practically no less of valuable constituents during dry weather when this practice is followed was demonstrated by an investigation at the Dominion experimental farm. Nitrogen is practically the only plant-food which escapes when there is no chance for leaching and it was shown that when manure is dried rapidly very little nitrogen is lost. This is due to the fact that the bacteria which produce free nitrogen or volatile nitrogen compounds, do not thrive without the presence of moisture.

The practice of hauling manure to the field and throwing it into small heaps is not a good one. The conditions are good for leaching and the action of bacteria, and it produces rich spots in the field where the next crop will grow so luxuriantly as often to impair the yield; and to this practice requires handling twice, whereas, most others require only once.

BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

The annual fall convention of the Conn. Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the old Supreme Court Room, State Capitol, Hartford, Saturday, October 16. The following is the program: Morning session: Routine business; address: "How Shall We Prepare Our Bees for Winter?" Charles H. Hollister; address, "Production of Bulk and Extracted Honey in Connecticut," Charles H. Clark.

Afternoon Session—Address, "Benefits of Bee-Keeping," Charles Stewart, Johnstown, N. Y., inspector of apiaries of New York; demonstration of indoor observation hive, George T. Whitten. The meeting is open to the public.

ENTRY LIST CLOSED FOR FIFTH ANNUAL CONTEST

Still Some Uncertainty As To This Year's Winners at Storrs College.

No more entries can be accepted for the fifth annual laying contest that will open at Storrs, November 1st, next. During the past few days applications have been received not only by letter but by telegraph and Marconi wireless. As a result the college has already been obliged to reject many applications and thus disappoint poultry breeders whose birds would undoubtedly give a good account of themselves if started in the race.

The winners of the present contest are not yet a foregone conclusion although there are but three weeks to go. During the forty-ninth week a number of changes occured among the ten leading pens. The English Wyandottes passed a Connecticut pen of Leghorns and thereby gained second place. A Vermont pen of Rhode Island Reds passed two Connecticut pens of Leghorns thus moving up to third place. A Connecticut pen of Leghorns passed a New York pen of the same breed and are now in 7th position.

The total production for the week amounted to 2184 eggs or relatively 46½ better than for the corresponding week last year. Hillview Poultry Farm's Rhode Island Reds from St. Albans, Vt., were an easy first with a yield of 47 for the week. N. W. Hendryx's Leghorns from New Haven, Conn., got second place by laying 41 eggs and Tom Barron's English Wyandottes were a close third with a yield of 40 eggs. It is still the heavier breeds that are largely responsible for the sustained egg yield. The forty-four pens of Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes averaged to lay nearly 28 eggs per pen whereas an equal number of Leghorns averaged to lay only 15 eggs per pen. Although Leghorns have been leading the contest for the past ten weeks and still are, for that matter, nevertheless they have a margin of only 17 eggs over a pen of Wyandottes and a margin of only 18 eggs over a pen of R. I. Reds. Thus at this moment it looks as if either of the two latter breeds may go by the Leghorns on the home stretch.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows: Tom Barron, Cathforth near Preston, England, White Leghorns 1953; Tom Barron, Cathforth, England, White Wyandottes 1941; Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds 1940; F. M. Peasley, Cheshire, Conn., White Leghorns 1934; Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., White Leghorns 1921; Ed. Cam, Hoghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes 1889; N. W. Hendryx, New Haven, Conn., White Leghorns 1871; A. F. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y., White Leghorns 1851; P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., White Leghorns 1507; Charles O. Pilhemus, Newburgh, N. Y., Rhode Island Reds 1806.

The ten leading Connecticut pens to date are as follows exempting the three above: Branford Farm, Groton, White Leghorns 1749; A. S. Sonderegger, South Coventry, White Leghorns 1749; Branford Farm, Groton, White Leghorns 1737; Homer P. Deming, Winsted, Rhode Island Reds 1689; George Bowles, Westport, White Leghorns, 1656; Branford Farm, Groton, White Plymouth Rocks, 1653; Springdale Poultry Farm, Dornham, Rhode Island Reds 1613; Mrs. J. D. Beck, Canaan, White Wyandottes 1579; Branford Farm, Groton, White Leghorns, 1561; Uncowa Campine Yards, Southport, Silver Campines, 1547.

WHAT THE BOY SCOUTS ARE DOING

Council Meting Postponed.

The annual meeting of the local council, scheduled for the second Tuesday in October, was postponed because of the holiday, and will be held next Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the Board of Trade room. It will be the occasion for the election of officers, outlining of the season's policies, and a report of the work during the past six months.

Scoutmasters' Meeting.

There was an attendance of eight at the meeting on Wednesday. It was suggested that a moonlight hike for all the scouts take place on next Friday night, the details of which will be announced later. Plans were also discussed for monthly rallies to be held at the armory. The next meeting is to be held on next Wednesday.

Troop No. 1.

The first regular meeting of the season was held on last Friday night. Everybody is working for second class and two members hope to make it in a short while.

Trop No. 3.

The meeting began at 7.45 last Friday by Dr. Kimball giving a talk on first aid to the injured. After the talk the meeting began with a salute to the flag with Troop Leader Dubeare in the chair. After the roll call the treasurer's report was read and accepted. Two scouts from another troop were present. The dues were to be paid at the end of the month. A social is to be held next Friday. The meeting adjourned at 9.15.

Troop No. 4.

The regular meeting was held on Oct. 7, and was well attended. After the business, signalling in unison was practiced, with satisfactory results. Following this games were played until 9 o'clock, when the meeting was adjourned. Harry Paul of Jewett City asked to be taken into the troop and he was voted in. He said he attended the demonstration by Boy Scouts held there a short time ago and was so interested he could not wait for a troop to be started there.

Troop No. 7.

A score of the members have passed the tenderfoot tests and have started on second class work. The regular meeting night has been changed to Wednesday.

Troop No. 9.

The group of boys formerly known as the Wolf Patrol have banded together under the direction of James L. Hubbard. They have complied with the requirements and Mr. Hubbard has received his commission as scoutmaster. The troop will hereafter be known as Troop No. 9. The members are Thomas Sayles, Richard Sayles, Philip Sayles, Horatio Bigelow, Alison Holbrook, Harold Sullivan and Gerald Brassil.

A Boy's Scout's Editorial.

The scout news appearing each Sunday in the Boston Herald, is managed entirely by a board of eight scouts consisting of an editor-in-chief and eight district editors. The following article is by Editor-in-chief Paul E. Stevenson, Jr., and is self-explanatory:

This is the first time scouts and friends that the editor-in-chief has written an editorial for this page, and he hopes it will not be the last. In these short articles he hopes to answer questions that scouts and friends of the movement would like to have answered.

Our first talk shall properly be in the scout oath and law. A boy when he first joins a troop is often not properly impressed with the seriousness of the oath. He oftentimes takes the oath and never thinks of it afterward except when he repeats it at the scout meetings. This is all wrong. The oath and law should enter directly into the boy's life. I don't mean that every boy who takes the scout oath is going to be a saint! No, as the "cave scout" says when asked what is a perfect scout, "There ain't no such animal!" And very true. All of us slip up at times; we grumble when asked to do something or use bad language when we hit ourselves on the thumb with a hammer. But, we all can try to live up to our oath, law and motto. Scouts try to do your best at any rate. Never mind if you fail some, but try again. But best of all, don't fail. The scout path is a serious thing and when a scout swears that "He will help people at all times" it is quite an undertaking. This does not mean to perform good turns in a gruff manner, but to do them with a smile. That is what counts, along with the kind act.

New Membership Certificates.

A new feature will be added to the celluloid covered membership certificate which will be issued to scouts and scoutmasters who register or re-register for the coming year. It will make the certificate more attractive especially to those who, by perpetuating the memories of happy days, put them away among their cherished keepsakes in the lower corners of the front cover will appear in red with a border, "1915" series."

The Boy Scout movement is young, but already some scouts and scout officials can show credentials covering by a period of more than five years. They take pride in exhibiting certificates and commissions issued long before the scout idea had fully demonstrated its tremendous power. Every scout should look forward to the day when he can lay before his prospective employer, or anyone else who may be interested, five or more well-worn membership cards showing unbroken loyalty to the great principles expressed in the scout law.

The Leyendecker picture, which has been like a trade mark to the movement, shows a signal which meant "annual" according to previously published semaphore code. Those who have been distressed by this will be glad to know that the present meaning of the pose of the scout with the flag is: "Signals to follow."

Farmington—Farmington grange entertained Central Pomona grange Tuesday.

YOU'RE BILIOUS! CLEAN LIVER AND BOWELS TONIGHT

DON'T STAY HEADACHY, SICK OR HAVE BAD BREATH AND SOUR STOMACH.

WAKE UP FEELING FINE! BEST LAXATIVE FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Enjoy life! Remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, breath offensive, and stomach sour. Don't stay bilious, sick headachy, constipated and full of cold. Why don't you get a box of Cascarets from the drug store and eat one or two tonight and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. You will wake up feeling fit and fine. Cascarets never gripe or sicken like salts, pills and calomel. They act so gently that you hardly realize you have taken a cathartic. Mothers should give cross, sick, bilious or feverish children a whole Cascaret any time—they act thoroughly and are harmless.

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Eugene Sweet, Norwich, says: "I was confined to my bed as the result of an attach of lumbago. I suffered from sharp pains across my loins and was greatly annoyed by too frequent passages of the kidney secretions. I consulted the best doctors in Providence, but their treatment failed to help me in the least. I finally read about Doan's Kidney Pills and as I was badly in need of something that would help me, I began using them. Improvement was soon noticeable and I continued using this remedy until the trouble disappeared. Others of my family have taken Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney complaint and have been cured. I confirm all I have ever said in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Sweet had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

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