

The Power of Buying For Three Good Stores

- LADIES' SILK HOSE, Black or Brown... 39c
BABY BLANKETS... 36c each
LADIES' DURHAM STOCKINGS AND MEN'S IPSWICH HOSE... 19c a pair
LADIES' WHITE VOILE WAISTS, 20 styles to pick from... \$1.24
SWIFT'S LAUNDRY SOAP... 5c a cake
LADIES' JERSEY BLOOMERS, flesh color, 59c a pair
REGULAR \$1.50 RUBBER TOP CORSETS... \$1.17
LADIES' SILK POPLIN SKIRTS in Black, Taupe and all colors... \$3.97
LADIES' SILK DRESSES in Black, Navy, Etc... \$9.97

New Fall Millinery SAMPLE HATS... \$2.97 and \$3.97

THE PASNIK CO. Sell For Less

Three Good Stores Norwich Willimantic Danielson
LEGHORNS HAVE FIRST THREE PLACES IN WEEK
The forty-fourth week of the egg laying contest at Storrs, the 1,000 eggs produced at Storrs, which is 25 more than in the preceding week, however this production is lower by 22 eggs than for the 3 years average. The winning pens for the week were distributed among the Leghorns, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds, the Leghorns however, taking the first three places. A pen of White Leghorns owned by F. E. Daniels, East Lynn, Mass., repeated their performance of last week by winning first place with a yield of 42 eggs. Pen 34 owned by Mrs. J. L. Thibault, New Haven, Conn., won second place with a yield of 34 eggs. This pen of birds was second in last week's production. Rapp's Leghorns from Atlantic Highlands, N. J., also repeated the same performance for the preceding week by laying 28 eggs. Pen 28 owned by Herbert L. Warren, St. Lambert, Quebec, Canada, was fourth with a yield of 24 eggs. Pen 38 owned by Charles H. Lane, Southboro, Mass., was fifth with a yield of 19 eggs.
The prediction made by the management of the contest last week did not hold true, as will be seen from the above egg record, as the birds also made an increase this week. The management of the contest is watching with interest what effect the four or five days of stormy weather will have upon the birds in the next week or two. Now is a good time to do the fall house cleaning. All the poultry houses should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with carbolic acid or some other good disinfectant. The windows should be so that a maximum amount of light can be admitted during the short fall and winter days, and also main curtains should be thoroughly cleaned or replaced with new curtains. Be sure that the litter on the floor is not damp, and that the houses are well ventilated as far as possible. From catching all birds which may be prevalent from now on.
The three best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:
Barned Plymouth Rocks.
The palace of the former German emperor in Berlin at one time kept 100 chickens and 1,500 turkeys footed in employment.

How Much Tobacco Will My Heart Stand
A Question Vital to Every Man Who Smokes or Chews
It may cost a precious life to find out by experiment.
The heart of every man of tobacco bears a double burden. It does its allotted task and then fights nicotine for the lives. When it loses he dies, but before the end victory of nicotine has passed through many stages of decline. Heart is like human being, it gets weaker and weaker, it gets older and older, it gets sicker and sicker, it gets more and more dependent upon the habit. The man who smokes a pipe or chews tobacco is taking a double burden upon his heart and life. The chance that he may not lose them. He is indulging in a costly habit at the expense of precious health. Ask any doctor anywhere and he will tell you that it is far easier to quit the habit than to examine the heart and find how much tobacco your heart will stand without serious results.
The thought of quitting is unpleasant to most men, even to those who know that tobacco injures them. They know that tobacco causes more than they have and causes more

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

FEATHERS AND THE BIRD.
Cutting out the slacker hen is a work which can be easily done by any poultryman or poultry woman who will give the matter the proper and careful thought and study, says Roy E. Jones, poultry specialist for the extension service of Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. Egg production is a natural function of the hen's reproductive organs and however we feed or care for our birds, the indications of production are evident at the end of the laying season.
The condition of the plumage is the most noticeable indication of production which appears before the heavy layer sheds all her energy for production, consequently she keeps her old coat of feathers, however worn and ragged they may be.
In fact, the hen whose plumage looks most soiled, whose wing feathers are badly worn, and whose tail feathers are partly broken off from flying around the house, is the best hen, according to Mr. Jones. The hen that is moulting early or has completed her moult is the one that is hatched late and starts to lay late, and continues to lay late the following fall. The hen with a natural tendency to lay usually postpones moulting until her production is finished, regardless of the time she started. This applies more particularly to the egg breeds, as the general purpose of the moult is to renew the feathers at the same time. The feathers are dropped and replaced slowly and the hen has never entirely lost her ability to produce. When this occurs the rate of production is usually rather slow. Hens may be forced into a moult by irregular feeding, use of insecticides and brooding close houses or extremely hot weather, in fact, anything which tends to check production will encourage the moult.
The moult of the feathers of the heavy layer should be completed by the end of the summer. The length of time since moulting started may be determined by the number of new flight feathers in the wing. The flight feather next to the short axel feather in the center of the wing is the first to appear. The feather requires about six weeks to grow. The second feather drops two weeks after the first, and is completely grown out two weeks after that. Thus if we count back six weeks for the first feather and two weeks more for each additional feather replaced, we can get very close to the time when moulting started. The new feathers may be identified by their fresh, glossy appearance and slightly shorter length, wings are to be swept out and the new feathers are rather soft and easily distinguished, even though they are fully grown. Moulting the ten flight feathers in regular order, one by one, for four weeks, and most of the low producers use all of that time. Some of the late moulting high producers moulting of two or three feathers, then only a part of the flight feathers, then start their second year of production. The plumage of the real high producer appears dry, brittle and broken due to the body oils, which normally take care of the plumage, being exhausted by production.

CARE OF WOOD ASHES.
The farmer who burns wood for heating or cooking should carefully store the ashes and not permit them to lie about as they have a peculiar fertilizing value. They not only contain potash and phosphoric acid in appreciable amounts, but also contain nitrogen, and are a valuable fertilizer to the land they also act indirectly to increase the available nitrogen content of the organic matter in the soil.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF FARM DAIRYING.
1. The sale of dairy products furnishes a steady income throughout the year. The farmer who depends upon crop sales for his income usually makes the bulk of his sales during one or two months of the year, while dairy products are sold throughout the year. Such a system requires long credits in the community.
2. The market for dairy products fluctuates less than any other farm product. The grain grower, for example, may have to employ much additional labor at harvest time, but so long as the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be improved at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.
3. Through the return of manure to the land, the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be improved at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.
4. In dairying labor may be utilized at a more uniform rate throughout the year than in nearly any other farm business. The grain grower, for example, may have to employ much additional labor at harvest time, but so long as the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be improved at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.

COLONIES OF BEES AIDS THE FARMER.
Every farmer should have a few prosperous colonies of bees. The honey bee is our expert carrier of the pollen from flower to flower of fruits, vegetables and other crops. The fertilizing of the pollen from another to the rule among honey plants and self-fertilization is the exception. If fruit blossoms fail to set fruit perhaps a few colonies of bees would help. From the point of view of honey alone there is no legitimate enterprise from which a larger percentage of profit can be realized than that of beekeeping. It is a labor and labor expended. No other enterprise fits in so well with general farming and offers such attractive inducements to the faithful and industrious.

THE VALUE OF THE WHEAT AND OAT STRAW.
If straw tell the direction of the wind, they ought to be of some value. They are of value to the raising farmer who make the proper use of them. Wheat and oat straw has some value as a feed, the value depending upon the kind of soil, the condition when harvested and the manner of curing the grain. For fertility it is always worth saving and returning to the soil. According to investigations made by Dr. C. E. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, a ton of straw contains about 10 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of potash and 2 pounds of phosphorus. At present prices of these constituents when bought in commercial fertilizers the straw is worth about 10 cents a ton. The fertilizer value of straw is increased by the manner of saving fertility. Those who use the straw in this way are pointing the way for soil maintenance. The straw is worth saving and returning to the soil.

HEBROWN.
The following is a list of the children from other parishes in town and elsewhere who have attended the Sunday morning service at the First Congregational church, Hebron, to date:
The short sermon prepared by the pastor, Rev. H. C. Champe, especially for the children: Muriel M. Job, M. Carmel, New Haven; Ruth and Edith Ellis, Gilead; Esther Jones, Alexander; Robert McPhail, Robert Johnston, Katharine Brown, Dorothy Sawyer, of Kingston; James, Willard and Raymond Brebant of South Manchester; Janet and Lois Pendleton, Colchester.
The parents who have attended with their children are Prof. and Mrs. H. K. Job and Mr. and Mrs. James Drehan.
During the vacation of the pastor the service has been supplied by Rev. T. H. Katarie and Rev. Iver Iversen, both of Hartford Theological seminary. Rev. Mr. Champe will be back next Sunday.

CONNECTICUT CORN.
Connecticut corn promises an unusually good crop this year, judging from figures sent out from the bureau of crop estimates at Washington. The August 1 forecast is for 2,825,000 bushels an improvement over the July 1 forecast of 1,18 bushels and just twenty-two bushels more than the big crop of 1918.
RAISING PIGEONS MADE PROFITABLE.
Many people can keep pigeons successfully as a side issue, although this requires constant oversight and careful attention to detail. The greatest difficulties confronting the successful raiser of pigeons seem to be in securing good breeding stock and finding a good market for the product of a small flock. Pigeons are a profitable source of income on general farms where they may secure much of their feed from the fields. They are not a nuisance and the loss by shooting and by hawks, owls and cats is not large. They can also be raised successfully on farms where they are closely confined, provided the squabs can be marketed to good advantage.
The squab-raising varieties of the Homer is considered the most popular variety. The habit of this bird of returning home if allowed freedom makes it necessary to confine pigeons

NO DRINK LIKE WATER.
A plentiful supply of fresh, clean water is the first and most important condition for raising healthy flocks of hens. The fowls drink freely, especially when laying heavily, and should not be stinted of such a necessary and cheap material. The water pan should be kept clean. If it is not washed out frequently a green slime will gather on its inner surface. This should not be allowed to happen. If the water pan is not washed out frequently a green slime will gather on its inner surface. This should not be allowed to happen. If the water pan is not washed out frequently a green slime will gather on its inner surface. This should not be allowed to happen.

PORRIDGE FOR POULTRY.
Table scraps and kitchen waste are best for feeding by running them through an ordinary meat grinder. After the material has been put through the grinder it is usually a rather moist mass and it is well to mix it with cornmeal, bran or other ground grain until the whole mass assumes a crumbly condition. The porridge may be fed in any quantity at noon or at night, or at both times, as may be desired in a trough or on a board. All should be kept clean. If the porridge is left after one-half or three-quarters of an hour it should be removed. If allowed to lie it may become very bad for the hens.

DON'T THROW THINGS AROUND, BUT TAKE CARE OF THEM.
Carelessness, untidiness around the farm home are sins often committed, and not only around the house in which we live but around the whole farm.
Old lumber is left in a corner of the yard, a discarded buggy or wagon is in some corner of a field, preventing the hay or other crops from getting in. Hay baling wire gets into the manure pile and dulls the moving machine knives when it gets scattered in the cultivated fields. Hoes, hay forks, shovels and other hand tools are leaned against the walls just inside the doors of stable or workshop, or maybe the leaning against the fence or lying on the ground to be hidden by weeds.
A gate hinge gets loose but still holds. No one notices it up. Each time the gate sags a little more, then it drags on the ground; the hinge finally pulls loose from the gate. Then we lift and open the gate by the handle, and the gate sags a little more, then it drags on the ground; the hinge finally pulls loose from the gate. Then we lift and open the gate by the handle, and the gate sags a little more, then it drags on the ground; the hinge finally pulls loose from the gate.

For Wednesday REAL FOOD VALUES THAT WILL HELP TO LOWER YOUR COST OF LIVING.

Mild-Tasty Whole Milk CHEESE 33c lb. THE MOHICAN COMPANY PURE WHITE LARD 34c lb. NOW IS THE TIME to get those luscious, yellow Peaches, direct from the Kitemaug orchards. Mr. Browning says: They are beauties and you will say so. LARGE, FULL BASKETS OF KITEMAUG ELBERTAS \$2.10

Beef Beef Beef ANOTHER SLASHING IN PRICES FOR THIS SALE. PRIME RIB ROAST lb. 22c BEST CHUCK ROAST lb. 20c BEEF LIVER lb. 10c LEAN POT ROAST lb. 14c Fresh Ground HAMBURGER lb. 18c LEAN PLATE CORNED BEEF lb. 12 1/2c

STEAKS Sirloin Round Porterhouse lb. 26c ARMOUR'S SUGAR CURED SMOKED SHOULDERS, lb. 28c

VEAL Swift's Lamb CUTLETS, lb. 50c SHORT CUT LEGS lb. 35c CHOPS, lb. 40c FOREQUARTERS, lb. 25c ROAST, lb. 22c LOINS TO ROAST, lb. 26c LEGS, lb. 25c LOIN CHOPS, lb. 50c FOR STEWING, lb. 15c

BONELESS RUMP CORNED BEEF (SOLID MEAT, NO WASTE), lb. 19c

DINNER BLEND COFFEE Pound 38c MOHICAN SOUPS 3 Cans 25c SUNBRIT CLEANER 3 Cans 25c UNEDA BISCUIT 4 Packages 30c VERY BEST UNCAS CREAMERY Butter Pound 58c

Fresh Fish Direct From Fishing Ports FRESH SHORE HADDOCK lb. 10c LARGE HERRING lb. 10c Fresh Block Island MACKEREL lb. 23c BEST RED STAR SWEET POTATOES, 5 lbs. 25c YELLOW ONIONS 3 lbs. 14c JUICY LEMONS dozen 27c FLORIDA HEAD LETTUCE Head 15c BEST BOSTON CELERY, Bunch 20c

FRESH MADE DAILY

RAISIN BREAD Loaf 10c RYE BREAD Loaf 12c

that the hens won't kick it full of litter when scratching for their feed.
FARM NOTES.
More than 50 per cent. of the total corn crop of the United States is now in the hands of hogs. Sheep take but 3 per cent.
Thousands of gallons of blackberries were allowed to waste in West Virginia last year because growers and pickers could not agree on price schedules.
On July 1, 1919, prices paid farmers of the United States for meat animals averaged 81.3 per cent. higher than the nine year average.
EAST WOODSTOCK.
A. G. More and wife have been entertaining a cousin, Mrs. McGregor, of Kansas.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wyman and two children of Hartford spent the week end with H. H. Lindeman and family.
School opened Monday with Mrs. Carl Danielson, teacher, Clara Edgerly has the school at the Chandler district. Eleanor Linderman teaches at Elmdale.
Mrs. E. E. May has been confined to the house the past week.
Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Morse, J. D. Samuels, Mrs. Carl Morse and children, motored to Oxford last Saturday to see the Welcome Home parade.
Vernon Weatherell, 23, and his grandmother, Mrs. Josephine Pierce, left in Friday to visit relatives in Ohio, Missouri and Kansas. They will be gone several months. Mrs. Steers' youngest daughter, lives at Healy, Kan.
Henry J. Potter has returned to Hartford after a vacation of two weeks spent with relatives and friends here.
Mrs. H. E. Bannister and two children of Hartford spent the week end with G. L. Ephraim and family.
Lois Bannister returned last week from Cape Cod, where she spent the summer.

Love poems should always be bound in calf.
In Morris county, New Jersey, heavy rains have kept the valleys flooded, and at Pinebluff, Pa., the overflowing of some of their crops from rowboats.
A device has been invented which records on a sheet of paper mounted on a revolving drum the vibrations of the springs of an automobile or motor truck.
For reviving sod by introducing air and moisture an inventor has patented a spike which, when inserted into the sod, being regulated by small weights that help support it.
Horses imported into Argentina are taught to avoid a poisonous weed that the native animals shun naturally by forcing them to inhale smoke from burning pieces of the weed.
The youngest girl ever to appear in concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is Marguerite Bayard, 15 years old, who played the piano at a recent Sunday night concert.
The truck farmers on the Delaware peninsula this year got 35 cents a quart from five to seven cents a quart, as in previous years, and their profits in some cases have been more than \$500 per cent.
The American consul in one of the less prominent cities of Asia recently found over 1,500 trade inclosures in one mail. During the first inclosure, before he had been much the same, obviously American manufacturers are becoming interested in developing their business in Asia.

POETRY MEN OF VERDUN.

There are five men in the moonlight
That look like soldiers standing
Their bodies humped on crutches,
And two look each a hand.
From somewhere near the roadside
Chorus their chant abroad,
But their breathes out of the dream
That they in heaven is orb'd.
It is past a moon's sleep falling
And wide as though it was a film,
The moon's light on the water,
That brings the heart of man.
Beyond the hills it shines now
On no peace but the dead,
On seas of trenches, thunder-shocked,
The moon's light on the water,
A chaos crumbled red!
The five men in the moonlight
That look like soldiers standing,
The moon's light on the water,
But each one hides his heart.
They wear clean caps and tunics
As when they went to war,
A gleam comes where the medals
But they will fight no more.
The shadows, muted and antic,
Gleam and glaze distort,
The memory of a demon dumb
Out of the earth, we once they come
That dogs them for his sport.
But as if dead men were dead
And still before me there,
With a terrible face, and them blows
In beams of spectral air.
I see them, men transfixed
As in a dream, while
The moon's light on the water,
Of battling Europe's fate!
For history's hushed before them,
And legend glazes afresh,
Verdun, the name of thunder,
Is written on their flesh.
—Laurence Binson.

HUMORS OF THE DAY

HARRINGTON—Life is what we make it.
Carrington—No; life is what the prohibitionists make it.—Judge.
Excited Student—Your son was reading a book when he dropped dead.
Absent-minded Professor—Was the name of the book?—Cornell Widow.
"Ellis's new photo must be a jolly good likeness."
"Who?"
"She's had it two days and hasn't shown it to anyone."—Edinburgh Scotsman.
Bacon—Did you talk your wife out of getting that new hat?
Egbert—No, she talked herself out. She talked so long about it that when she went to get it it was sold.—Yonkers Statesman.
"So you won the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery in extreme danger. Didn't you feel chagrined?"
"Until I lined up for the general to pin it on me."—Life.
First Barber—That was a had cut you gave that old man while shaving him.
Second Barber—Oh, there's a reason for it. I'm courting his maid, and that cut will let her know that I can meet her this evening.—Dallas News.
"People are not nearly so formal as they used to be."
"No," said Mr. Chiggins. "Nearly every time I go out flipping policemen to whom I have never been introduced, they hesitate to speak to me."—Washington Star.
"The chorus girls are somewhat timorous about doing their drill."
"Why, it won't great at rehearsal."
"Because they feel somewhat nervous under the scrutiny of an audience composed largely of second lieutenants."—Louisville Courier-Journal.
"Is this a strictly modern school for young women?"
"Judge for yourself."
"Well?"
"Dancing, motoring, aviation and stump speaking are featured in the curriculum."—Birmingham Age-Herald.
"I have a surprise for you, dearest."
"Dear, I can't just after their engagement. I can cook just as well as I can play the piano."
"His face fell. "It doesn't matter, dearest," he said finally. "we can board, you know."—Boston Evening Transcript.

KALEIDOSCOPE

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