

# Eases Colds

At once! Relief with "Pape's Cold Compound"

The first dose eases your cold! Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and sniffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a severe cold and ends all gripe misery.

Relief awaits you! Open your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of your head: stop nose running, relieve the headache, dizziness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, safest relief known and costs only a few cents. It is a powerful, effective remedy without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist on Pape's!

# IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

SAYS BACKACHE IS A SIGN YOU HAVE BEEN EATING TOO MUCH MEAT.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region, generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overloads the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and clogged. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, ammonia often gets over the scales and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during a night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician or once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of good salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will start to dine. This is a good remedy for the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys. It is a powerful, effective remedy, thus ending bladder weakness.

Bad salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delicious, effervescent lithia-water drink.

# DOZZY, NERVOUS SPELLS

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## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

### BEWARE OF BORAX.

Borax has many valuable uses but fertilization of the soil apparently is not one of them. The injurious effects of borax in fertilizers came prominently to the attention of the experiment and state authorities the past summer when certain potato farmers in Maine suffered a serious setback to their crops that seemed traceable to the fertilizers used.

Investigation revealed that injury was due to excess of borax in commercial fertilizers. Scarcity of potassium during the war led to the development of American sources to replace the German product, mostly imported in great quantities. Two of these American sources have been found to carry borax in sufficient amount to endanger plant life.

Little, if any, of this difficulty was reported from Connecticut during the past year but Maine, especially, and some other states, suffered considerable loss. The United States Department of Agriculture is now out with a warning to farmers against this danger.

The Extension Service of Connecticut Agricultural College is taking steps to acquaint the farmers of the state of the potato situation.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following statement of interest to all farmers who use commercial fertilizers carrying a considerable amount of borax:

In order to protect the people of the United States and to conserve the food supply, the department, on October 24, 1919, addressed a letter to all brokers, fertilizer manufacturers, and dry mixers, who are under license under the Control Act of August 10, 1917, stating that the department would not permit more than two pounds per ton of anhydrous borax in mixed fertilizers, unless the presence of an excess of this amount is plainly indicated on the container. It was further stated that the purpose of this regulation was to insure that no fertilizer application which would add more than two pounds of borax to the acre would be made by farmers without their knowledge.

The secretary of agriculture, on December 8, 1919, issued a formal order prohibiting the sale of mixed fertilizers containing borax in excess of one-tenth of one per cent, unless the containers are so labeled as to show the percentage of borax present.

This action was designed to protect the farmer in the use of as much as a ton of fertilizer per acre, applied in the drill, or to give him notice that the smaller containers of borax, if the fertilizer contains more than two pounds of borax per ton, it is thought that it may be safely used, provided proper attention is given to the method of application and the amount applied per acre. If it contains 0.3 per cent borax, the farmer should use only one-half the amount of fertilizer he used in the drill without exceeding the 2 pounds per acre, the indicated limit of tolerance. If it contains 0.4 per cent, 3/4 pounds in the drill would not exceed the apparent limit of safety.

If, on the other hand, the fertilizer is broadcasted and contains 0.5 per cent borax, the farmer should use only one-third the amount of fertilizer he used in the drill without exceeding the limit of 10 lbs. per acre of anhydrous borax. The indicated limit of safety for this mode of application, if it contains 1.0 per cent of borax, then an application of 1,000 pounds per acre broadcasted only be made without exceeding the indicated limit of safety for this method.

### HOW TUBERCULOSIS SPREADS.

Farmers Bulletin No. 1069, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, should be in the hands of all farmers who are fighting tuberculosis in their herds. Elimination of bovine tuberculosis not only will help the public to eat milk but will bring profits to the dairyman by increasing the efficiency of his herd.

"The tuberculosis cow is the greatest source of danger to healthy cattle," reads the bulletin. "Any contagious cattle not promptly removed from the herd constitute a constant source of infection."

"Tuberculous cattle, sooner or later, begin to give off the germs of the disease. These germs escape by the mouth, nose, and bowels, in the milk, urine and discharges. The discharged germs are carried in the air for a time until they fall to the ground."

"Animals in adjoining stalls may take in the germs in the feed they eat and thus contract the disease. Continuous water troughs in barns containing discharges, are a source of danger. Drinking holes containing material from infected animals are likewise dangerous."

"Sanitary clean and disinfect the premises occupied by the diseased cattle constitutes another source of danger. Infected milking tubes and other discharges. The diseased cow may take in the germs in the feed they eat and thus contract the disease. Continuous water troughs in barns containing discharges, are a source of danger. Drinking holes containing material from infected animals are likewise dangerous."

### IMPORTANCE OF LIME.

Continued high prices of all feeds make more important than ever the production of clover hay on the farm. Extensive observation of lime and lime practice of feeding calves with lime throughout the state, says Henry Dorsey, of the Agronomy Department, at Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs.

Many seedlings in oats show good clover stands to the point where the last bit of lime was spread. Beyond this point the clover is absent and the grass stand usually poor. These observations have been made where the farmer purchased his own lime. Lime is a great need for one would hardly expect results from a lime treatment within the first six months after application.

In purchasing lime, the farmer should study the analysis of the goods. That form is best which furnishes the largest number of pounds for a dollar of oxide of calcium on the basis of ground limestone is bought. Attention should also be given to its fineness. This material should pass a 40-mesh sieve. Caustic or hydrated lime is disagreeable to apply, but is effective in sweetening the soil.

The farmer should apply a ton of lime or two tons of ground limestone. This should be well worked into the surface of the soil when preparing the seed bed. Before repeating the application three to five years may elapse when the same amount will again be needed. Lining the land should become a regular practice, and its application should come at a regular place in the crop rotation. This will mean larger crops of better quality.

### NO DRONES KEPT IN PROFITABLE POULTRY FLOCK.

A flock of hens is a flock of hens in years past. If the hens did not lay, it was their owner's misfortune and he was not to be blamed. Now, however, the owner must be careful that the ones used for meat were faithful layers, but it wasn't known until they were dressed. Modern poultrymen do not permit such a thing to enter into the number of eggs a flock produces. It is a matter of selecting hens which lay and selling or using the others for meat.

In Blackhawk county, Iowa, where nineteen flocks were culled by the county demonstration agent in September, 2,149 birds were examined and out of this number the death sentence was passed on 543.

The worker hen — the best that practices persistently and economically — usually carries ragged, worn plumage; is a late moult; has a red, large comb, plump comb, and white, thin, fat shanks. The back and ear lobes are white, while the pelvic bones are thin, pliable and wide apart and the skin is thin, loose and shows no indication of hard fat. The space between the pelvic bone and the end of the breast bone is wide. The breast bone is soft, pliable and prominent.

Shirker hens are characterized by a pale, small, shriveled comb; yellow, round and dull shanks; a narrow, creamy ear lobes; heavy, right and close together pelvic bones. The spread between the pelvic bone and the end of the breast bone is narrow. The small bones on either side of the breast bone are hard and well covered with flesh. The skin is thick, hard and underlain by fat.

In making physical examination of the fowls for production efficiency, hold the hen with the breast bone in the palm of the hand, with the feet part of the legs held firmly on either side of the forefinger. The feeling of the breast bone in the palm of the hand, while with the other hand measure the distance between the pelvic bone and the end of the breast bone. Also examine the plumage, comb, shanks,

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## GIVE THE FARM A NAME.

Many of the farms of Connecticut have been named, the title taking form from some natural characteristic or from an historical or a literary source. Advertising value of a distinctive name is a point not to be overlooked by the shrewd farmer.

Now, it seems, the movement for naming farms is becoming nationally. The following arguments for naming the home farm were issued under the name of the Kansas State Agricultural College but they are equally applicable in other states.

"In town the houses are numbered as the cow in the barn. In the country the home may be known far and wide by some significant name if the farmer but wakens to his opportunity. It will be a guide to the traveler; and may go down history even as the name of Mount Vernon has done."

"The farmer should take no risks of having his farm designated by the public in any such manner as the 'Old Smith Place.'"

"Having once chosen a name, the farmer should announce it to the world. He may have it on his letter heads and envelopes, but he should also have a sign as the business man of the city has."

"This sign may be in the form of an attractive gateway, built of stone and arched over the entrance with lettering in the stone. Or, where the farm is electrically lighted it may be built in such a way that it may be illuminated at night. But if either of these plans is adopted the sign may be painted in bold outstanding letters upon the barn or sign board."

### SKUNK PELTS VALUABLE.

The skunk, one of the most common fur bearers, is found in every state of the Union. Black skunk skins will bring the trapper from \$4 to \$7.50 this season. The weasel, of one variety or another, is found in practically all sections of the country. Formerly the brown pelts were considered worthless, but with the rise in fur prices brown pelts should net the trapper 20 cents each, while the white pelts will bring from 50 cents to \$2.

An animal not to be found in large numbers, but native to regions north, south, east and west is the mink. When in prime condition its skin should bring from \$3 to \$10, while a skin secured in the south should command \$3.50 to \$7. Likewise, the raccoon living in the north produces a better pelt than the one living in the south. Prime raccoon skins are worth from \$3 to \$7 each to the trapper.

Many persons, particularly those of our readers who live nearer the larger centers of population may be surprised to learn that foxes still are trapped in this country. Red fox pelts, obtainable in widely distributed areas in the northern and western sections, should bring from \$10 to \$25 each this season, while the gray fox will bring from \$1.50 to \$4.50 a pelt.

### "HANDLE WITH CARE."

At a recent conference of the International egg and poultry industry and investigators held in London, a resolution was adopted calling upon the transportation companies of Great Britain especially, to company with freight handlers on egg shipments. It is claimed that rules of the transportation companies are such that American, Canadian, Danish and Irish

### Little Babies

sleep better and cry less when they are bathed with LACO CASTILE SOAP

The Real Spanish Castile

### How to Stop a Cough

A constitutional remedy that removes the cause by building up the system, will stop a cough and break up a cold. These elements contained in Vinol—Beef and Cod Liver Peptones, Wild Cherry, Iron and Hypophosphites—soon create an energy that throws off the cold and prevents its recurrence.

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### OUR COD LIVER AND IRON TONIC IS THE GREATEST STRENGTH CREATOR KNOWN

Engler's Broadway Pharmacy, Norwich. Vinol is sold in Danielson by Berthiaume's Pharmacy and Druggists Everywhere

# MACPHERSON'S

"FOR QUALITY"

## Sealine Coats

From Short Modes To Those of Longer Lines

The youth-giving Furs, Squirrel, Nutria, Beaver, are often combined with the Sealine in the way of collar and cuffs, still others have Skunk Fur.

Coats for motor wear of the sturdy furs which promise good service under harder usage.

# J. C. MACPHERSON

QUALITY CORNER  
Opposite Chelsea Savings Bank

## How to Bathe Feces to Remove Wrinkles

Since its remarkable astringent and tonic properties became known, clever women all over the country have been using the exfoliate face back to "tone up" their faces, remove wrinkles and draw baby cheeks and neck back to normal. After using the solution, the face immediately feels much firmer. The skin tightens evenly all over the face, thus reducing lines and sagging. The formula is: Powdered exfoliate, one ounce, dissolved in which hazel, one-half pint. These ingredients are of course perfectly harmless and there is no difficulty in obtaining them at any drug store.

run together they are compelled to confine their work to still shallower layers of soil, due to the lack of oxygen or air carrying it.

Larger quantities of mineral matter will be furnished to the crop in a heavy soil that is well aerated, due to a good condition of tilth or structure, than to one that is not, inasmuch as oxidation assists in their solution.

The distance that rain water will penetrate into the soil is largely governed by the physical condition of structure. It is difficult for water to enter some soils on account of their becoming so compact and consequently considerable of the rainfall evaporate into the air or drains off. The latter is more so in the case of food in the soil. Below the first eight inches of soil in good tilth they decrease rapidly in numbers and importance. In soil that are compact or

### VENTILATION AND SANITATION.

The relationship between the ventilation and the sanitation of soils is very close. It is recognized that the activities of the proper lower organisms are involved in the liberation or making available elements of plant food in the soil. Below the first eight inches of soil in good tilth they decrease rapidly in numbers and importance. In soil that are compact or

### LET US PUT A HOOVER ELECTRIC VACUUM SWEEPER IN YOUR HOME ON TRIAL

## THE NORWICH ELECTRIC CO.

42 FRANKLIN STREET

### ANDOVER

Mrs. E. M. Yeomans has gone to East Hartford to her sister's to see if a change will not be a benefit to her health which is very poor. Miss Clara Thompson has resumed her duties at the post office, after 10 days' vacation.

The Men's club of Andover is to open a club room in the Bee Hive building soon.

E. M. Yeomans is having his house filled, some already have their houses filled, and others are getting busy as the ice is very nice just now.

Many an artist's model wouldn't make a model wife.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

# This January Economy Sale IS A "COMMON SENSE" SALE

The Government in Washington is advising economy. It is advising the purchase of the necessary—the elimination of the luxuries, and the co-operation of manufacturers, merchants, and the buying public. We heartily endorse the plan and so far as we are able will work for the reduction of the high cost of living. This sale is a true economy Sale. It embodies the ideals of plain common sense and money saving. We are not giving merchandise away, but we are taking the very merchandise that you stand in need of, and are reducing the prices to the lowest possible limit. Look over the long lists, for in them you will find hundreds of the very things you need at decided reductions.

Spent Money In This "Common Sense" Sale—And Save Thousands of Bargains—Every Department Is Included

<h3>Domestic and White Goods</h3> <p>COTTON HUCK TOWELS Value 55c—ECONOMY PRICE 25c</p> <p>Value 50c—ECONOMY PRICE 42c</p> <p>BUCK TOWELS—Half Linen. 55c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 69c</p> <p>1.00 Value—ECONOMY PRICE 75c</p> <p>1.10 Value—ECONOMY PRICE 89c</p> <p>TURKISH TOWELS Value 15c—ECONOMY PRICE 10c</p> <p>25c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 25c</p> <p>37c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 29c</p> <p>46c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 35c</p> <p>58c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 45c</p> <p>BLEACHED CRASH—Cotton and Linen worth 40c a yard. ECONOMY PRICE 33c</p> <p>44c Crash—red and blue plaid. ECONOMY PRICE 34c</p> <p>ALL-LINEN CRASH—Brown Value 40c—ECONOMY PRICE 35c</p> <p>Value 42c—ECONOMY PRICE 38c</p> <p>ALL-LINEN CRASH—Bleached Value 41c—ECONOMY PRICE 36c</p> <p>42c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 38c</p> <p>MERCERIZED DAMASK 68-inch, value 90c—SALE PRICE 75c</p> <p>72-inch, value \$2.50—SALE PRICE \$1.50</p> <p>35c NAINSOOK. ECONOMY PRICE 29c</p> <p>LONG CLOTH 45c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 39c</p> <p>42c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 37c</p> <p>40c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 35c</p> <p>\$4.50 BLANKET ROBES with cord and tassels to match. ECONOMY PRICE \$3.50</p> <p>65c PILLOW CASES—Size 45 by 26—ECONOMY PRICE 48c</p> <p>75c PILLOW CASES—size 42 by 36 and 45 by 36—SHEETS AT SALE PRICES \$2.00 value 75 by 90—SALE PRICE \$1.50</p> <p>\$2.75 value 72 by 99—SALE PRICE \$2.25</p> <p>\$3.00 value \$1 by 95—SALE PRICE \$2.50</p>	<p>80c BLEACHED SHEETING SALE PRICE 75c</p> <p>BLANKETS AT ECONOMY PRICES.</p> <p>WHITE AND TAN COTTON BLANKETS. The largest size made, heavy and warm. A wonderfully pleasing offer. ECONOMY PRICE \$4.00</p> <p>\$7.00 and \$8.00 BLANKETS in gray, tan or white. Full size, heavy weight blankets, fully worth the original price—ECONOMY PRICE \$6.00</p> <p>WE OFFER ONE CASE OF WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS—very heavy, full-size wool blankets which will give excellent service, and would be cheap at \$8.50 a pair—ECONOMY PRICE \$7.50</p> <p>\$10.00 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS—ECONOMY PRICE \$8.00</p> <p>\$12.50 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS—ECONOMY PRICE \$10.00</p> <p>BLEACHED CRASH—Cotton and Linen worth 40c a yard. ECONOMY PRICE 33c</p> <p>44c Crash—red and blue plaid. ECONOMY PRICE 34c</p> <p>ALL-LINEN CRASH—Brown Value 40c—ECONOMY PRICE 35c</p> <p>Value 42c—ECONOMY PRICE 38c</p> <p>ALL-LINEN CRASH—Bleached Value 41c—ECONOMY PRICE 36c</p> <p>42c Value—ECONOMY PRICE 38c</p> <p>MERCERIZED DAMASK 68-inch, value 90c—SALE PRICE 75c</p> <p>72-inch, value \$2.50—SALE PRICE \$1.50</p> <p>35c NAINSOOK. 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Value \$1.25—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.15</h3> <p>Value \$1.50—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.35</p> <h3>WOMEN'S FLEECEB VESTS, in sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8—Value \$1.75—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.55</h3> <p>Value \$2.00—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.75</p> <h3>WOMEN'S WOOL AND COTTON UNDERWEAR, Vests, Drawers and Tights—Value \$2.15—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.95</h3> <p>Value \$2.50—ECONOMY PRICE \$2.25</p> <h3>CHILDREN'S COTTON VESTS AND PANTS—Medium weight, and sold from 65c to \$1.15 according to size—ECONOMY PRICE FROM 55c to 90c</h3> <h3>CHILDREN'S "HARVARD MILLS" UNDERWEAR—Half wool and cotton Vests and Drawers, in sizes 2 to 9. Regular price \$1.35 to \$2.10 according to size—ECONOMY PRICES \$1.20 TO \$1.80</h3> <p>Value \$2.50—ECONOMY PRICE \$2.19</p> <p>Value \$2.75—ECONOMY PRICE \$2.49</p> <p>Value \$3.00—ECONOMY PRICE \$2.69</p> <p>Value \$3.50—ECONOMY PRICE \$3.19</p> <p>Value \$4.00—ECONOMY PRICE \$3.49</p>	<h3>ALL OF THE \$5.00 TO \$9.00 GRADES REDUCED TWENTY PER CENT.</h3> <h3>QUAKER LACES BY THE YARD—About twenty different patterns are offered for your choice, and each offering is a bargain—45c values—ECONOMY PRICE 39c</h3> <p>55c values—ECONOMY PRICE 44c</p> <p>65c values—ECONOMY PRICE 56c</p> <p>80c CURTAIN SCRIM, a yard wide, and white only—ECONOMY PRICE 19c</p> <p>50c SCOTCH MADRAS, in natural color. This is 24 inches wide—ECONOMY PRICE 38c</p> <h3>YARD-WIDE CRETONNES</h3> <p>A good assortment of attractive designs and colorings is offered at these sale prices—45c quality—ECONOMY PRICE 29c</p> <p>1.00 quality—ECONOMY PRICE 75c</p> <h3>REMNANTS OF QUAKER LACES, MADRAS AND SCRIM, WORTH FROM 35c TO 65c A YARD—ECONOMY PRICE 19c</h3> <h3>50c TABLETTES—ECONOMY PRICE 38c</h3> <h3>80c TABLETTES—ECONOMY PRICE 65c</h3> <h3>PRINTED LINOLEUM, in a large assortment of handsome new designs—Regular \$1.25—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.00</h3> <p>Regular \$1.50—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.10</p> <h3>TEXOLEUM—THE NEWEST FLOOR COVERING—A new process felt base, floor covering in a good selection of patterns. Regular price is 90c a square yard—ECONOMY PRICE 75c</h3> <p>\$5.00 VELVET RUGS—27 by 54—ECONOMY PRICE \$4.19</p> <p>\$5.00 BODY BRUSSELS RUGS—27 by 45—ECONOMY PRICE \$2.98</p> <p>\$7.00 GRASS RUGS—36 by 72—ECONOMY PRICE \$1.98</p> <p>\$2.00 LOG CABIN RAG RUGS—10 1/2 by 12 1/2—ECONOMY PRICE \$2.19</p> <p>\$4.50 LOG CABIN RAG RUGS—36 by 72—ECONOMY PRICE \$3.79</p> <p>\$30.00 BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, in 9 by 12 size—SALE PRICE \$30.00</p> <p>\$50.00 AXMINSTER RUGS in 9 by 12 size—ECONOMY PRICE \$48.00</p>
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# CROUP

Special drops to quickly relieve with one application—

# VICK'S VAPORUB

Bodyguard—307, 607, 720

# J. C. MACPHERSON

QUALITY CORNER  
Opposite Chelsea Savings Bank

# The Boston Store

The Best & Brightest