

DRESS UP BOYS!



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"Dress Up" Here Boys!



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THE SQUAB RAISING.

FEEDING PIGEONS.

The replies to letters sent to many large squab plants and to a large number of those who raise pigeons on a small scale, indicate that many varieties of grains are used in feeding pigeons, according to Farmers' Bulletin, No. 484, Squab Raising. A good mixture of single grains may be made of equal parts by weight of cracked corn, shelled red wheat, kafir corn, and Canada peas, with a small quantity (10 per cent.) of hemp and millet seed added during the molting period. Other grains which may be substituted for or added to these are peanuts, oats or hulled oats, buckwheat, Egyptian corn, barley, cowpeas, and milt maize, while a small quantity of stale bread, rice, rape, milled, canary, vetch, and sunflower seed may be fed for variety. Canada peas are expensive but seem to be essential to the best results, especially during the breeding season, and apparently take the place of green feed to some extent. Peanuts are being used to some extent in place of Canada peas. Green feed such as cut clover, alfalfa and grass, lettuce and plantain leaves may be fed to advantage, but is not absolutely essential. A variety of good, hard grains is essential to success, and grains which are in poor condition should not be fed. Old grains which are hard are better than new soft grains, especially for pigeons with squabs. Red wheat is considered better than white wheat by many pigeon breeders. Good wheat screenings are often fed with success, as they usually contain a variety of seeds. Various stimulant seeds, such as lentils and vetch, are sometimes fed as a tonic to breeding birds during the molting period. The grain may be fed on the floor of the pen, in troughs, or kept before the birds in hoppers. It is not generally considered advisable to feed the grain on the ground, especially on heavy soil where it may get wet and

moody. Unless the floor is kept clean it is better to feed the grain in troughs than on the floor. The troughs should be made so that the pigeons will not roost on them and soil the feed with their droppings. Hoppers are used with good success but may attract rats in some pigeon houses. They should be fitted with wires or nails about two inches apart so that the pigeons can not waste the feed by throwing it out onto the floor. If the grain is not fed in hoppers the pigeons should be fed twice daily, in the morning and in the afternoon, at regular hours, giving from one and one-half to two quarts of grain at each meal to 20 pairs of pigeons and adding an extra pint if the pigeons have many squabs. The feeder must regulate the quantity of grain according to the appetite of the birds, giving them all they will clean up in one to two hours. The cost of feeding a pair of pigeons varies from \$1 to \$1.50 a year at the present price of grains (1914). Reports from a number of pigeon farms give an average cost of \$1.32. Clear drinking water, grit, broken oyster shell, and charcoal should be kept before the pigeons all the time. Salt is fed to pigeons in various forms, and a supply of this material is generally considered essential. Pigeons not accustomed to eating fine salt are apt to eat too much if given a large quantity at one time, although fine salt is used with good success by many careful feeders. Salt may be fed in a lump form, such as rock salt or as fine salt moistened and baked into a hard lump, without danger of the pigeons eating too much. Salt may also be fed mixed with grit, charcoal and oyster shell. Pans of water should be provided daily except during the winter but should then be kept on the floor of the house. As squabs are reared and fed by both of the parent birds on a thick, creamy mixture called pigeon milk, produced in the crop of the pigeons, it is essential that pigeons rearing squabs have a plentiful supply of

grain to insure rapid growth of the young. Pigeons usually feed the squabs shortly after they themselves are fed and should not be disturbed at that time, thus making it advisable to water them before they are fed. Care should always be taken not to frighten or disturb pigeons or squabs any more than is absolutely necessary. Saved the Child. In attempting to escape hitting a child who had run out into the road directly in front of his car, Edward D. W. Langley collided with the rear of a Ford car in Greenwich, Tuesday, ditching his car, smashing the Ford, and hitting a Mr. Smith, who was about to crank the Ford car. Mr. Langley approached at moderate rate of speed and was about to pass the roadside car, when a little tot ran out into the center of the road. If he kept on going, he would have killed the little girl, and if he turned to the left, a high stone wall meant certain death to all in the car; so Mr. Langley attempted to ditch his car on the right-hand side of the roadway. His efforts were not quite successful for the distance between the two cars was insufficient to stop the car, and the collision followed. Mr. Smith was cut about the neck, and his car staged down the steep hill, finally coming to a sudden stop when it hit the stone wall to the right of the road. The Ford car was damaged badly, but Mr. Langley's touring car was only slightly damaged. Woman Borrows Baby. Some women have hit upon the expedient of borrowing babies in order that they may secure milk from the Health Department's infant-welfare station in Stamford. One case cited happened Tuesday. A woman who is not so fortunate as to have babies, but who wanted milk, obtained the aid of an infant from a neighbor, and proceeded to the town hall, returning with a supply of lactical fluid especially designed for feeding little ones, but equally acceptable for other use.

INDIANA TO CELEBRATE NATAL DAY OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY and PROTEGE in FRONT OF HIS HOME

Oct. 7 of this year will be a red letter day in the city of Indianapolis and the state of Indiana. It is the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, and there will be great doings. Here's what the New York Times says editorially about the coming momentous day: "What will they say now—those critics of the American people who have, some of them, lamented and others rather exulted over, our inappreciation of the literary man as a national asset and object of respect? The importance ascribed to d'Annunzio and his work by the Italians of all ranks has been repeatedly instanced of late as indicative of their possession of an aesthetic intelligence and sensitiveness utterly or almost lacking among comparative barbarians like ourselves, and the notion that we, too, could take a mere poet otherwise than as an amiable trifler would doubtless have been treated with disdainful laughter if ever it had entered the minds of these critics—which, of course, it didn't. Yet Samuel M. Ralston, who, as he has been raised to the high office of governor by a not inconsiderable group of American citizens, represents, it can fairly be assumed, the ideas and judgment of that group has just set his hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Indiana at the capital, in the city of Indianapolis, to a long and solemn document which proclaims that, Oct. 7, this year, being the sixty-sixth anniversary of James Whitcomb Riley's birth, shall be Riley day. And urge, that all the people of the state arrange in their respective communities, in their own way, appropriate public exercises in their schools and at their other public meeting places, and that they display the American flag in their homes and places of business on that day in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's most beloved citizen! There's appreciation for you, and of a poet, too! When has or will Italy or any other country in Europe do a thing like that? To be sure, Indiana is not the United States, but it is quite as distinctively American as any single one of our states could be, and if, or rather as, of all its citizens Indiana loves best a maker of verses, one doesn't have to be a resident of that particular literary belt to feel authorized to scorn the scorn-ers mentioned above. Precisely what are "appropriate public exercises" for the state wide celebration of a living poet's birthday Governor Ralston, in caution or inadvertence, refrains from telling. He trusts his people to find right things to do, if they do not know them already, and there needs be no fear that his confidence will be betrayed.

BUILDING A SQUAB HOUSE

The essentials of a pigeon house are fresh air, dryness and good drainage, sunlight and space enough for the comfort of the pigeons, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 484, Squab Raising. A northern or southeastern exposure is best. Care should be taken to construct a house that can not easily become infested with rats, and it is best to leave space under the house into which cats and dogs can go for rats without being able to get at the pigeons. This is usually accomplished by building the house 12 to 24 inches above the ground, and leaving up the space between the ground and the floor, but leaving small doors for cats and dogs. Floors built several inches above the ground, except in warm climates, should be double, with a building paper between the layers. The house should be tightly constructed on all sides to prevent any draughts. While more open and less expensive houses can be built in warm climates, the house must be comfortable in cold weather. The squabs produced in winter may be increased somewhat by heating the pigeon house, but this is not arranged that they can be taken out during the warm weather. One window in each pen may be replaced by muslin curtains for ventilation in cold weather. The windows should be placed just below the eaves to allow the sun to shine well back into the house. A gable roof building 10 to 15 feet wide, 8 feet from the floor to the eaves, and 8 to 9 feet to the ridge makes a good pigeon house. A pen 8 by 9 feet will accommodate 25 pairs of pigeons, while 40 pairs may be kept in a pen 8 by 12 feet. The necessary floor space is about 100 square feet, according to the size of the pen, as a pair of birds requires less floor space in large than in small pens. From 20 to 75 pairs of pigeons may be kept to advantage in each pen. It costs \$1.25 to \$1.75 a pair to construct pigeon houses, including interior fittings and a small outside pen or flyway. Alleys and Flyways. Alleys and flyways 2 1/2 to 3 feet wide are usually built on the north side of pigeon houses which contain more than two or three pens. The pens are arranged to open into the alley so the attendant will not disturb the pigeons any more than is necessary in going through the house. Alleys increase the capacity cost of the house and are considered an unnecessary expense by some pigeon raisers. If the pigeons are confined, a flyway, or outside yard covered with wire, is attached to the south side of the house. The flyway is usually from 6 to 8 feet high, 15 to 30 feet long, and the width of the pen. The sides are usually covered with 1 inch mesh wire, or 1 or 1 1/2 inch wire is used on the top. A few pigeon holes about 4 1/2 inches high and 15 to 20 inches wide are cut in the front of the house at a convenient height, usually about 4 or 5 feet above the floor. Lighting boards 6 inches wide may be placed at the bottom of these

holes both on the outside and inside of the house. Roosting boards about 4 inches wide are placed 4 or 5 feet above the ground at the end and on the sides of the flyway. It is not considered advisable to have roosts extending across the flyway. Interior Fixtures. Fittings should be as simple as possible and easy to clean. Two nest boxes should be provided for each pair of pigeons, and there should be some extra nests. The nest boxes are usually made about 12 inches square, yet some breeders prefer this width and height with a depth of 15 to 18 inches. Egg or orange crates may be used for nests, but they are difficult to keep clean and less desirable than nests made with 1 inch boards. A good method of construction is to use lumber 1 1/2 inches wide for the floor of the nests, arranging each floor so that it will slide on cleats and can be easily removed and cleaned. The nest is usually built in tiers against the rear wall of the pen, extending from the floor to 7 or 8 feet high, but they may also be placed on the side walls. All partitions should be solid to the top of the nests, but it is advisable to use wire netting above the nests for ventilation. Some breeders use nest pans made of wood, wood fiber or earthenware from 3 to 4 inches deep, and 8 to 10 inches in diameter, which may be secured to a board slightly larger than the nest pan or set directly in the nest box if it is of heavy material. Some breeders claim that earthenware nests are too cold in winter. Some do without pans by putting a 3 inch strip on the front of the nest to retain the nesting material. Short pieces of hay, straw, pine needles and tobacco stems are used for nesting material. This is kept in an open crate or in a corner of the house where pigeons select and build their own nests. Pigeon eggs are healthy and properly fed, especially when they have free range. One squab (usually the male) frequently hatches first, and where there are several cases where one squab outgrows its nest mate, it may be advisable to sort the squabs in the nests, making the pair as uniform as possible in size and age. If the parent birds die the squabs may sometimes be removed to a nest where there is only one squab, or they may be fed artificially, although this process takes considerable time. Roosts. Roosts of various sizes, usually arranged in perpendicular rows, are placed at convenient points in the pen. A good type of roost is A-shaped, made of two boards about 5 inches wide and 6 or 7 inches long, placed directly over each other so that the pigeons will not soil one another with their droppings. If hoppers or feed troughs are used they should be of good size, while the hoppers should be constructed so that the pigeons can not waste the grain easily by throwing it onto the floor. Fountains or pans with floats in which the pigeons can not bathe are best adapted for drinking vessels, while a galvanized iron pan from 3 to 4 inches deep and 15 to 20 inches in diameter makes a good bath pan. Two deaths were reported in Brooklyn from the heat.

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BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Taking his six-year-old daughter for a burglar as she was entering her home in Cleveland, Bly Bice, a street car conductor, shot and fatally wounded her with a rifle. A revolutionary plot that planned the overthrow of the government of Brazil and the establishment of a military dictatorship was discovered at Rio de Janeiro. All cotton demonstration workers in southeastern Georgia and Florida were ordered by the Department of Agriculture to aid cotton growers to fight the boll weevil. A man has to make many sacrifices to become president. Not merely would Justice Hughes have to give up his seat on the bench, but it would be politically necessary to part with those historic whiskers.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 16.—Common to choice steers sold at \$5.70 @ \$9.00 per 100 lbs; bulls at \$2.75 @ \$5.75; cows at \$2.25 @ \$6; an extra cow or two at \$8.25 @ \$6.50. Dressed beef 12 @ 14c for city dressed native sides, with extra quality selling at 14 1/2c. Common to choice veals sold at \$3 @ \$12.50 per 100 lbs, with \$12.25 a general top price; culls at \$6 @ \$7.50; grassers at \$3.50 @ \$5.25. Dressed calves 14 @ 15c for city dressed veals, 15 @ 17c for country dressed. Common to prime sheep (ewes) sold at \$3 @ \$5.00 per 100 lbs; common to good lambs at \$7 @ \$9.25, with no choice offered; culls at \$3. Dressed mutton at 7 @ 11c; dressed lambs at 12 @ 15 1/2c; a few hog dressed as high as 16c. Hogs at \$7.90 @ \$8.00; roughs at \$6.25. The Alabama Senate passed a bill permitting the shipment of quantities of stored liquors from these states.