

LOWELL ANIMAL FERTILIZERS THE PROSPEROUS FARMER owes his prosperity to the fertility of his soil— and he keeps it right up to par. Lowell Animal Fertilizers give you plant food in Nature's most concentrated and available forms because they are made of Bone, Meat and Blood, with high grade Potash added in proper proportions. They are active all the time—from planting to harvest—and store up a reserve fertility for future seasons.

FOR SALE BY M. A. Nelson, Montpelier, Vt. Chauncey E. Bixby, Barre, Vt. Howard & Ball, South Barre, Vt. E. A. Stone, Williamstown, Vt. E. W. Post, General Agent, Essex Junction, Vt.

BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

Statements Made by Scottish Officer, Who Has Escaped from Prison.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Charges of brutality on the part of German officers toward British prisoners, under transportation from the battle front to the detention camps, made by a major of the Scottish Rifles, who escaped from prison at Crefeld, made public by the British embassy. The report of the officer has been put into the hands of Ambassador Page by the foreign office in London. The officer's statement declares that from the time he was captured at La Bassée on December 17 until he reached Crefeld he was subjected to "continual abuse and revilement," that his great coat was taken from him and that he, like those who made the trip with him, arrived at their destination after being "starved and confined for three days and nights."

A large part of the journey, he says, was made in a closed car used for transportation of horses, uncleaned and with so little ventilation that it was almost asphyxiating. Fifty-two men and five officers, he asserts, were submitted to these conditions for 30 hours, with no food. According to the major, the British prisoners were treated much less kindly than the French, and in one case only the scant remnants of the provisions after the French had finished. One British officer, the report declares, was spat upon by a German soldier.

JAPAN TREATS WITH CHINA.

Negotiations are Important—Have to Do with Future.

Tokio, Jan. 25.—The Japanese government has embarked on a series of important diplomatic negotiations with China, the object of which is to determine the future status of Japanese relations with China and decide certain questions concerning the development of the Chinese republic.

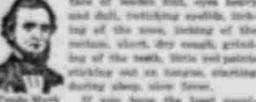
The state department at Washington has no information as to negotiations between Japan and China, mentioned in a dispatch from Tokio, but it is felt that they may have an important bearing upon American interests in the far East.

Though it would appear to be premature to begin negotiations for extension of replacement of a treaty eight years before its expiration, it is thought possible by some officials that Japan may be about to request China to discuss the renewal or modification of the treaty under which Japan holds possession of Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula. This treaty was concluded in 1898, when Russia was granted a lease of the territory for a period of 25 years. As a result of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan became the possessor of Port Arthur and the peninsula, her tenure being fixed by the remainder of the 25-year period, which will expire in 1923.

There are other questions, such as extension of the Japanese-owned railroads in Manchuria westward into Mongolia, which might be discussed at such a conference and possibly an attempt might be made to settle the status of the former German possessions of Kiautschow, captured by Japan from Germany. The Japanese government is endeavoring to induce a renewal of the trade activities at Tsingtau, having consented to the return to that place of Mr. Peck, the American consul, and waiving the demand that he apply for a Japanese exequatur.

Worms Make Children Peevish

Some symptoms of worms are: Drowsiness, stomach troubles, loss of appetite, loss of weight, loss of sleep, loss of interest in school, loss of interest in play, loss of interest in reading, loss of interest in work, loss of interest in life.



Dr. Jones' Worm Medicine. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of worms. It is made of natural ingredients and is suitable for all ages. It is sold in all drug stores.

BETHEL

Fred Wagner's House at Quarries Burned Saturday Night.

Rev. George E. Fortier of St. Alban's preached yesterday to a large audience at the Universalist church, of which he was pastor a few years ago. Rev. E. L. Halfacre was in Shirley, Mass.

Fred Wagner's house at the quarries was consumed by fire Saturday night. The cause is unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are spending the winter in Maine, and the house was occupied by George Webber and George Henry, who were away at the time of the fire.

There was a largely attended union meeting at the Methodist church last evening at which the speaker was Wallace Ross, graduate secretary of the Dartmouth college Y. M. C. A.

The Bethel team defeated the Montpelier All Stars in a lively basketball game Friday evening, by a score of 28 to 14. Montpelier won the first period, 13 to 8, Bethel the second period, 15 to 6 and the third period 10 to 0. The line up: Bethel, Putnam 9, Tenny 9, Blossom 2, Wilson 3, Smith, Stuart 3, Montpelier, Cullen, Tomasi 1, Smith 1, Hancock 2, Recor 3, Mack 3, Gouls 3.

Everett Grant was out yesterday, after a few days' illness with the grip. Mrs. Wilbur Salter of South Royalton is visiting at C. T. Shepard's.

E. L. Bass was in Montpelier Saturday. Albert Levine of New Bedford, Mass., is back at his old place as sawyer at A. N. Washburn's mill, which is doing a good business this month.

Miss Marion Farrington, who has been confined several months by an injury to one knee, has not been as well for a week past.

C. O. Spaulding is getting a good quality of ice, 15 inches thick, at Lake Ansel.

EAST CABOT

The following was taken from the Gardner, Mass., Saturday Evening News and will be of interest to old residents here: "Mrs. Elmina Howe Hoadley, aged 73 years, 11 months and 24 days, wife of Herman Wallace Hoadley, died at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 16, at her home, 29 Graham street, from a cerebral hemorrhage, following a shock which she suffered late yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hoadley was born in East Cabot, Vt., Jan. 22, 1842, and was the daughter of James and Nancy (Goss) Howe. She was married to Mr. Hoadley at St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 15, 1862, and came to Gardner 33 years ago from Woodstock, Vt. She was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and very active in past years in the affairs of the parish. Two years ago, Mrs. and Mr. Hoadley celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. When the Associated Charities was first instituted, Mrs. Hoadley was a willing and earnest worker. She was the eldest of seven children, all of whom are living, and no deaths have ever occurred among her own children. Mrs. Hoadley was stricken at 5:40 o'clock last evening. She had been in good spirits during the day, and the shock was the first indication of illness. She leaves six daughters: Edith M., wife of George A. Hill; M. Isabelle, wife of J. Albert Kendall; Alice Eldora, wife of Charles A. Brown; Elizabeth M. and Helen Maude Hoadley, both local teachers; two sons, J. Albert Hoadley of Brattleboro, Vt., and H. Charles Hoadley of Victorville, Calif. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, but services will be private, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Hoadley."

Missie Rollins of West Danville spent last week at Carl Durbin's.

School was not in session Friday, Miss Bliss, the teacher, attending the teachers' conference held at Barre.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Abbott returned Thursday from Montpelier and Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Lester Tyrrell, formerly of this place, are in Otter, N.H., where they have employment.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Houghton are back on their farm here.

POTATO THEATRE TICKET. More Than 10 Bushels Secured as Admission to Charity Show.

Secured, Jan. 25.—A charity show at a local theatre Saturday proved a great success. The show was open for children, the price of admission being two large potatoes and the receipts amounted to more than 10 bushels, which was turned over to the Salvation Army for their distribution among needy families.

Miss Lillian Johnson, formerly of this place, is in Otter, N.H., where they have employment.

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RANDOLPH

The regular meeting of the Randolph grange was held on Saturday night with a good attendance. Mrs. J. H. Harlow arranged a fine program which consisted of a selection by the orchestra and choir, besides several papers and other selections by the members.

Elmer Patch of East Granville is at the sanatorium, recovering from a surgical operation and is thought to be doing well.

Bradford Bass, who has been with his sister, Mrs. C. R. Pratt, for the most of the winter, left on Saturday for Boston to remain for an indefinite time.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Farr of Rochester have been in town for the past week on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Calkins, and on Saturday left for their home.

A large crowd attended the dance given by the Rochester club on Friday night at the Grange hall. It was an old folk ball, and the Curtis orchestra furnished the music.

Miss Doris, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Rogers, who lives in the town of Brantree, is very ill with pneumonia. Miss Rogers is a teacher and has had the school at East Granville for several years, going up in the morning and returning the same night, and last Monday she taught as usual, but since that time has been critically ill.

Rev. and Mrs. Fraser Metzger were in Burlington on Friday night, where Mr. Metzger gave an address before the brotherhood of the First Congregational church at the parish house. Mr. Metzger assumed that the stronger church should help the weaker one, whenever that was needed.

Mrs. Charles Angell is quite ill. The four first classes in the Methodist Sunday school will hold a social at the vestry of the church on Thursday of this week, the proceeds of which will be used to defray the expense of the curtains in the vestry, these to be used in dividing the room into apartments for the different classes.

Evelyn Tucker, granddaughter of the late Ira Williams, and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Waters of Middlebury, underwent an operation for the removal of goitre at the Mary Fletcher hospital on Saturday, and rallied from the ether, with a reasonable hope of recovery.

Miss Jessie Chedel is passing several weeks in Woodstock with relatives there, while regaining her health.

MONTEPELIER

Edward Peck Back from Boston; Able to Walk—Treated for Polymyositis.

A son was born Jan. 17 to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Barrett, one a few days earlier to Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Virochi, and one Jan. 19 to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Cohen. Edward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Peck has returned from Boston, where he has been receiving treatment for infantile paralysis, which has made him a cripple and unable to walk for eight years. The boy had five different operations during his absence and is now able to walk about the house with crutches, by taking hold of things, and can stand erect. He seems to be growing stronger every day and the surgeon gave Mr. and Mrs. Peck much hope of an ultimate recovery.

ROCHESTER

Kiles Stockwell has returned to Springfield, Mass., hoping to be able to resume his work.

A case of diphtheria is reported at Talcottville, and the family are quarantined. Mrs. Jane Bean is quite ill. Mrs. Clara Bush is caring for her. Mrs. Dana Goodno is visiting relatives in Waltham, Mass.

Cleon Abbott, who is in school in Rutland, has been visiting his parents. The next entertainment of the Rochester course will be Jan. 28, by Miss Marion Ballou Fiske, who illustrates an interesting talk by pictures drawn by herself at the time.

Allan Darrah took his little son, who had infantile paralysis, to see Dr. Robert Lovett in Montpelier. The doctor thought that in time the child would walk again.

CONDITIONS DIFFERENT.

True Story Showing Why Farmers Need Long Credits.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, the national farm paper published at Springfield, O., Judson C. Welliver, Washington correspondent of that publication, writes an interesting article in which he tells the following story and explains why farmers need a different credit system than other businesses.

"The difference between the credit a farmer needs and the credit another business man needs was recently illustrated to me. A young stockman in a western state, owning a good farm, bought a bunch of cows and a registered bull. He borrowed most of the money to make the deal, for three months, with a general assurance that his note would be renewed.

"At the end of three months the bank called the note. His summer pasture had gone into the stock. The cows had been bred. They were in no condition to be sold. Furred sale would have left him worse off than when he bought them. The bank had got worried about the European war and domestic financial conditions, and insisted on its money. Given till next May, that man would have been able to settle at a fine profit. Forced to close his deal in 90 days he stood to lose heavily.

"That is so way to finance farm business. The merchant who turns over his stock of goods in a few weeks or months can do business on the 90-day basis. The farmer, who requires a round year from the time he puts winter wheat into the ground until he can sell it, needs credit for corresponding periods."

A DELICIOUS TASTE

Oral-Hygen Dental Cream. The kind that saves teeth.

HANCOCK

Carl Hubbard was at home from Montpelier over Sunday. Mrs. Clinton Claflin of Bethel has been a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Church.

Theron and Vereil Tower of Tunbridge spent Sunday at Chester Lewis'. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Manning and child of Rutland visited at Henry Manning's last week.

William Church and family of Rochester were at Julius Church's several days recently.

Leslie Farr and Elmer Eaton were at home last week from their work in "Bingo," on account of the thaw.

Floyd Perry, who has been caring for his father, Hiram Perry, returned to his home in Rochester Sunday.

A. O. Whitcomb was in Brantree Saturday.

MORE ABOUT THE RURAL SCHOOL

Some Needs and Suggestions.

There are those who always contend that experiments are usually useless and costly, but did they ever hear the story of Thomas A. Edison, when he had spent five years making over 50,000 experiments to produce a certain cylinder before he finally got what he wanted, and a doubting friend suggested that having already made 900 unsuccessful experiments, he was wasting his time. "Oh, no," was the inventor's quick reply; "I've found out 900 ways how not to do it. It would be well if some of the authorities regulating the rural school system were equally lavish in their efforts to find out what not to do. For instance, when farming is the source of the average family's income, children should be brought up to have a respect and love for it, and a proper knowledge of it, which will make for good citizenship eventually, and just here is where the garden-school experiment is doing its work effectively. Of the beneficial influence of a garden-school in a rural community one teacher says: "I cannot begin to tell you of the improved appearance of the whole town, including farmhouses on the outskirts. The cleaning up and yard decoration fever seem to be very contagious and spreading rapidly."

But besides this the course of study from such work, brings into the curriculum lessons in botany (one of the most interesting and absorbing studies in the world), reading, geography (in noting the improved methods of other nations), plenty of arithmetic, of course, and spelling, and writing. Added to this there is one of the most important assets for children in the garden-school, and that is health.

Guarding the Pupils' Health. Fresh air and plenty of sunshine and the learning how to produce wholesome food from a vegetable garden, instead of depending upon the canned goods to which so many farmer's families are addicted, in and of themselves do more to help the average boy and girl than is at first dreamed of. The question of ventilation is also too often overlooked in the rural school, the children, in some cases, sitting for hours, in an atmosphere of poisonous, foul air, which inevitably breeds pneumonia, gripe, and colds of all kinds. This is exemplified in the story of the small girl who was taken for the first time to the village school by her mother, and as soon as they entered the door the child turned and said to her mother: "Mother, where is the elephant?" "What elephant, dear?" replied the mother. "I can't see him, but I can smell him, mother," answered the little girl. It has even been said by some of the interested rural school investigators that many of these rural schools are two generations behind, not only in suitable courses of study for a life preparation, but in the proper healthfulness of surroundings and equipment. Next week we shall take up how one garden-school was started, the ground covered, and the standard of efficiency maintained.

ERADICATE THE RAT!

A Disease Breeder and Carrier That Serves No Good Purpose. Rats are dangerous. They have no legitimate business, nor can they serve any good purpose in any community. Sanitarians are well agreed that rats are a serious menace to health. They are so filthy in their habits as tenants of the sewers and as feeders on everything dirty and diseased that it is no wonder they are carriers of disease, parasites and plague infection.

That rats are afflicted with many diseases more than bubonic plague is confirmed by Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States public health service, who, speaking on this point, says: "Other infections of the rat are trematodes, or flukes; cestodes, or tapeworms; nematodes, or round worms; protozoa, insects and vegetable microbes." Of the rats examined in San Francisco 34 per cent were infested with tapeworms.

Plague is primarily a disease of the rat. It is communicated from the plague stricken rat to other rats and from rats to man by means of fleas, as the principal agent, yet it has been determined many times that handling a rat that has been dead of plague only a few hours gives the infection almost instantly. Two small boys while playing in an unused cellar found the body of a dead rat. The corpse was buried with unusual funeral honors. In forty-eight hours both were ill with bubonic plague. A laborer finding a sick rat on the wharf picked it up with the naked hand and threw it into the bay. He was seized three days later with plague. But the flea is the chief inoculator. Fleas abandon a rat dead of plague and go in search of living hosts who still have warm blood circulating in their veins. Biting man they inoculate into him the living virus which starts the disease.

Since plague is a disease due to rats and rat fleas and not to fifth or dirty habits, there's only one thing to do to avoid plague, eradicate the rats. This can be done by making war on them with traps, poison and starvation, and by "rat proofing" against them; that is by building them out. As a result of the Chinatown plague epidemic in 1907, so efficient was the ratproof constructions that followed, that rats and plague were entirely "built out" of that part of the city.

FIRST CATCHER'S PAD.

It Was Worn by Charlie Bennett of the Old Detroit Team. Charlie Bennett, the noted catcher of the famous Detroit team of 1896-7, often told with delight the story of how he and his wife made the first catcher's breast protector.

It was a constant source of worry to Mrs. Bennett to watch her husband being made a target for the speed merchants of thirty years ago. And she fully realized the pressing necessity of some kind of armor to prevent the hot shot sent through by these speedy slabsmen from caving in a rib or two which belonged to her better half.

After much deep thinking and considerable labor the Bennetts shaped out something that had a faint resemblance to the protector worn today. In a private trial it worked fine, and in the troupe Charlie would let the ball slip through his hands and bang up against his chest without experiencing the slightest jar. After Bennett got used to it he wore it in a regular contest, and, with the eyes of thousands of spectators upon him, he would let a fast one hit him square on the chest. The ball would rebound back almost to the pitcher.—New York World.

THE PARENTS BECAME INTERESTED

"I secured many government seeds and distributed them among pupils to give away or use at home, and the general improvement in home yards and gardens gratified me quite as much as anything. Some of the men and women came for advice regarding their gardens, and told me of what they had learned from their children, saying how hard it had been for them to keep them interested in home affairs, and how low much they talked of and planned for the home garden. During the winter, when we had a few leisurely moments, we studied the theory and then applied it during the spring and summer. I did not accomplish one-fourth of what was in my mind, but I had overcome difficulties and felt it had done some good. The garden work was often used as the basis for number, language, and nature study in my regular classwork. It would certainly seem, then, that the school-garden should be a regular part of the school program everywhere. Children having their own flowers and vegetables not only learn how to cultivate and fertilize, with the use of proper tools, but add to their character by knowledge and experience while their overflowing energies are expended in orderly and useful activities." (Copyright, 1914, by E. E. Parkinson—All rights reserved.)

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SUSSEX FOWLS FOR THE TABLE

How to Fatten and Dress Them. Market poultry raisers would do well to visit some of the large city markets, in order to see what is for sale, and also to realize why many of them receive such small returns for their consignments. In one shop, for instance, will be an inviting display of fine, yellow-skinned fowls, weighing about eight to ten pounds apiece and selling for upwards of 25 cents per pound, or an average of \$2.25 apiece. In another shop may be seen some typical country fowls, weighing from four to seven pounds apiece, some with every appearance of having committed suicide in order to avoid starvation, and others with well-developed muscles on the Sampson order, evidently having been scalded before picking and so left with horrible brown patches where the skin was torn. The price for these is from 16 to 18 cents, or an average of \$1.08 apiece. Quite a difference. The \$2 fowl represents intelligent effort and choice stock, and just here comes in the value of Sussex fowls, which for market purposes are unequalled, the cocks weighing from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 pounds. The speckled Sussex are the largest of three varieties, and are so preferred for table use, although the reds are almost as heavy and are better layers. A great point in favor of this breed is their comparative lightness of bone, the most expensive part of a fowl to produce. Moreover, the lighter-boned breeds develop earlier, thus a Sussex chicken can be made to weigh 3 1/2 pounds when twelve weeks old. Raising fine, large birds, however, is only two-thirds of the business, the other vitally important third is knowing how to dress, pack, and market them.

FATTENING AND PREPARING THE BIRDS

The first step in preparing birds for market is to "crate-fatten" them for three weeks, setting the crates, with slat fronts and bottoms, on wooden horses in a semi-dark shed. The first 24 hours the birds are confined they should have no food; then begin with two light feeds a day, gradually increasing until they are having all they will eat. Give the feed in the form of a batter, made with milk, of the stiffness of cake batter. A good ration consists of ground oats (two parts), ground barley (one part), and ground corn, one part, or ground oats, one part; or ground corn, two parts, clover meal, one part, and blood meal, one part; or ground corn, two parts; ground buckwheat, two parts, and ground oats, one part, all mixed by measure, and not by weight. The killing should be done by cutting the large arteries in the back of the mouth, and then piercing the brain with the point of the blade. Dry-pick the bird and shake it while still warm, which should be done by folding the legs close to the side and tucking the head (after wiping off all blood) under one of the wings, the tip of which should be folded over the back. After the carcass has cooled, wrap it in paraffine paper and pack in a cardboard box, which comes especially for the purpose.

MORE ABOUT THE RURAL SCHOOL

Garden Work in the School. Starting a course of garden work in the rural schools proved at first a serious difficulty, owing to the lack of interest manifested by the general public in this regard, until very recently. As one teacher puts it: "To overcome indifference, I did all possible to show good in the work, to apply it to life, to get the pupils interested; and as soon as the child was won I had the patron. I visited some parents and explained what it all meant, and as soon as they understood, the indifference melted into warm co-operation. Thus the plots were laid out 14 by 16 feet, leaving a path two feet wide around the plot. The plots were staked and numbered, and each pupil assigned one plot by number, the pupils being promised all the money they could make on these plots. They averaged \$4 per plot per pupil, gathering their own products and selling them. The girls at first thought the work a little heavy, but the boys offered to spade for them, and carried their tools and put them in place in the toolhouse. I smiled approvingly at this, and gave the boys some side-talks on good garden manners. Three times a week these little gardeners came, and roses showed in faces where I had never seen them before, several of the pupils improving physically. Their interest in plant life seemed to give them an interest in all life, and it was the most wide-awake week I ever had done. The second season there was not one note of complaint or opposition, and every one seemed pleased, so I felt that I had the real co-operation of both parents and pupils.

"The Parents Became Interested. "I secured many government seeds and distributed them among pupils to give away or use at home, and the general improvement in home yards and gardens gratified me quite as much as anything. Some of the men and women came for advice regarding their gardens, and told me of what they had learned from their children, saying how hard it had been for them to keep them interested in home affairs, and how low much they talked of and planned for the home garden. During the winter, when we had a few leisurely moments, we studied the theory and then applied it during the spring and summer. I did not accomplish one-fourth of what was in my mind, but I had overcome difficulties and felt it had done some good. The garden work was often used as the basis for number, language, and nature study in my regular classwork. It would certainly seem, then, that the school-garden should be a regular part of the school program everywhere. Children having their own flowers and vegetables not only learn how to cultivate and fertilize, with the use of proper tools, but add to their character by knowledge and experience while their overflowing energies are expended in orderly and useful activities." (Copyright, 1914, by E. E. Parkinson—All rights reserved.)

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A Disease Breeder and Carrier That Serves No Good Purpose. Rats are dangerous. They have no legitimate business, nor can they serve any good purpose in any community. Sanitarians are well agreed that rats are a serious menace to health. They are so filthy in their habits as tenants of the sewers and as feeders on everything dirty and diseased that it is no wonder they are carriers of disease, parasites and plague infection.

That rats are afflicted with many diseases more than bubonic plague is confirmed by Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon general of the United States public health service, who, speaking on this point, says: "Other infections of the rat are trematodes, or flukes; cestodes, or tapeworms; nematodes, or round worms; protozoa, insects and vegetable microbes." Of the rats examined in San Francisco 34 per cent were infested with tapeworms.

Plague is primarily a disease of the rat. It is communicated from the plague stricken rat to other rats and from rats to man by means of fleas, as the principal agent, yet it has been determined many times that handling a rat that has been dead of plague only a few hours gives the infection almost instantly. Two small boys while playing in an unused cellar found the body of a dead rat. The corpse was buried with unusual funeral honors. In forty-eight hours both were ill with bubonic plague. A laborer finding a sick rat on the wharf picked it up with the naked hand and threw it into the bay. He was seized three days later with plague. But the flea is the chief inoculator. Fleas abandon a rat dead of plague and go in search of living hosts who still have warm blood circulating in their veins. Biting man they inoculate into him the living virus which starts the disease.

THE PARENTS BECAME INTERESTED

"I secured many government seeds and distributed them among pupils to give away or use at home, and the general improvement in home yards and gardens gratified me quite as much as anything. Some of the men and women came for advice regarding their gardens, and told me of what they had learned from their children, saying how hard it had been for them to keep them interested in home affairs, and how low much they talked of and planned for the home garden. During the winter, when we had a few leisurely moments, we studied the theory and then applied it during the spring and summer. I did not accomplish one-fourth of what was in my mind, but I had overcome difficulties and felt it had done some good. The garden work was often used as the basis for number, language, and