Medford Prices

Hog Tankage $2.75 per bag
Girls Union Suits 25c suit
Boys' Union Suits 25c suit
Men's Sweaters 75c
Meat Scrap $4.39 per bag
Ford Coupe Top Cover $2.98
Ford Sedan Top Cover $3.98
Chevro'et Coupe Top Cover $2.98
Chevro'et Sedan Top Cover $3.98
3 lb. Raisins for 25c
Store closed Nov. 11—Armistice Day
Chesterfield Cigarettes for $1.11 per carton
Piedmont Cigarettes for $1.11 per carton
Camel Cigarettes for $1.11 per carton
Galvanized Roofing $3.98 per square
Hemp Stair Carpet 39c yd.
Steel Traps $1.65 per dozen
Electric Auto Radiator Heater $2.98
4 Jars Mustard for 25c
25-lb. box Dried Peaches $1.98
Hog Trough 85c foot
3 pr. Canvas Gloves for 25c
25-lb. Lard Can 29c
50-lb. Lard Can 39c
Stove Pipe 19c joint
Elbows 19c joint

Auto Brake Lining 15c foot

4 cans Campbell's Beans for 25c
Auto Heaters 69c
4 boxes Kellogg's Flakes for 29c
Corn Crib Rat Proofing Wire 6½c ft.
4 boxes Post Toasties for 29c
2 pr. Ladies' Silk Hose 25c
Large box Mothers' Oats 29c
Boys' Overcoats $4.50
Men's Overcoats $6.98
Boys' School Suits $5.69
Potatoes Wanted
English Walnuts 29c lb.
Butter Nuts 29c lb.
Mixed Nuts 29c lb.
Electric Vacuum Cleaners $14.75
Bed Comforts $1.39
Bed Room Slippers 48c
Men's Army Overcoats $4.98
Men's Dress Overcoats $9.98
Paper Hanger Glue 19c lb.
Horse Blankets $1.39
Fish Brand Oiled Clothing $1.98
Shoe Soles 10c pair
Clay Pigeons $5.75 per bbl.
Clay Pigeons $1.10 per 100
Muslin 5c yd.

Men's Rubbers 98c pr.

8x10 Glass 39c doz.
Box of 90 for $2.48
9x12 Glass 6c each
10x12 Glass 7c each
12x14 Gass 12c each
12x20 Glass 16c each
12x24 Glass 19c each
12x28 Glass 25c each
12x30 Glass 27c each
12x32 Glass 29c each
12x36 Glass 33c each
14x30 Glass 33c each
14x36 Glass 39c each
Black Pepper 39c lb.
1-Horse Engine $10.00
Galvanized Roofing $4.25 square
2 Boxes Seedless Raisins for 25c
3 Boxes Large Cream Corn Starch 25c
Children's Sweaters 39c each
Stock Feed Molasses 19c gal.
Women's Rubbers 75c pr.
Auto Pumps 69c
Linen Window Shades 39c each
Dairy Feed $1.85 per bag
Spad Timers 98c each
Cheese 33c lb.
Air Tight Woodstoves $1.48

Coal Stoves $4.98

Babbit Lye 10c can
Golden Ointment 25c box
2 lbs. Mixed Tea for 39c
Apex Non Freeze For Radiators 98c per gallon. Put it in your radiator will last for 5 years.
3 cans Lye for 25c
3 Pairs Gloves for 25c
Wooden half-bushels 98c each
3 large boxes Cream Cornstarch 25c
Yellow Collar Pads 48c each
Sweaters for Men or Women 98c
Children's Sweaters 39c
Apple Butter Pots 20c gal
Peck Bag Fine Salt 15c
Half-bushel bag Fine Salt 29c
Bushel Bag Fine Salt 48c
140-lb. bag Coarse Salt 98c
Box of 100 Strainer Discs 48c
Box of 300 Strainer Discs $1.48
Douglas Oversize Cord Tires $6.98
200-acre Farm for Rent
Shoes Soles 10c pair
Shippensburg Cord Pants $3.75 pair
Girls' Slickers $1.98
Shot Guns $7.77
Girls Raincoats 39c each
Men's Gum Boots $2.48 pair
Boys' Gum Boots $1.98 pair

Children's Suits 98c

Men's Winter Union Suits 85c
Men's Fleece lined Underwear 59c
Girls' School Dresses 48c
Rouge 5c box
Children's Bloomers 12½c pair
Gun Shells 39c box
2 Spark Plugs 25c
Women's & Children's Sweaters 98c
Auto Chains $1.79 set
2 lbs. Waste 25c
3-lb. box Crackers for 39c
6-lb. can Chipped Beef $1.98
Champion Paint Oil 29c gallon
Plow Shares 59c each
Men's Sweaters 98c each
Kotex 39c box
5 pound can Cup Grease for 69c
Robert Fulton Cigars $1.75 per box
3 lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c
Kerosene 9c gallon
Gasoline 17c gallon
Less 4c tax nets you 13c
Galvanized Roofing $4.25 square

Gulf Tractor Oil 48c

Women's Silk Hose 25c pair
50-lb. box Dynamite for $9.75
Long Cloth 10c yard
Electric Irons $1.98 each
3 boxes Tire Patching outfit for 25c
Brooms 25c each
3 large boxes Seeded Raisins for 25c
Lace 1c yard
Pet Cock Wrenches 10c each

Chevrolet Radiators $13.98
Poultry Buttermilk 3¾c pound
2 lbs. of Macaroni for 25c
O. N. T. Cotton 3½c spool
Men's and Boys' Leggins 11c pair
Store Closes at 6:00 o'clock
Fresh XXXX Sugar 8c lb.
Shredded Cocoanut 19c pound
7 bars P. & G. Soap for 25c
Gulf Supreme Auto Oil 29c gallon
Bran $1.75 bag
Red Barn Paint 98c gallon
House Dresses 48c each
1 gallon can Pie Peaches 39c
Window Shades 39c each
Barn, Roof and Garage Paint 98c gal.
Coment 66c bag
High Chairs $1.98
Large Chipso 25c bag
Men's Work Pants 98c pair
Genuine Ford Carburetor $2.70
Watches 69c each
Bed Spring Mattresses $4.75 each
Gingham 8c yard
140-lb. Bag Coarse Salt 98c
Auto Jacks 69c each

Roofing $1.25 per roll

2 Percolator Tops for 5c
Shredded Cocoanut 19c lb.
3 Cans Lye for 25c
Sweet Potatoes $2.48 per bbl.
Men's Wool Hose 10c pr.
Cotton Seed Meal $2.35 bag
5-gallon Milk cans $2.98
1 lb. can Rumford baking powder 29c
Calf Meal $1.25 per bag
Automobile Tops $4.98
8-qt. Galvanized Pails 19c each
Men's Work Shirts 48c
Ajax Auto Oil 29c gallon
Ford Springs $1.39 each
Gallon Can Table Syrup 49c
Boys' Leather Shoes $1.98 pair
9x12 Rugs $4.98 each
2 large boxes Cigarettes 25c
Painters' Oil 39c gallon
Stock Feed Molasses 19c gallon
Mattresses $4.69 each
Large Pillsbury Flour $1.20
Chair Seats 5c each
Salted Herring 85c pail
Electric Washing Machines $39.00

A C Spark Plugs 33c each

Cradles $2.10
9x12 Rugs $3.98 each
4 Tumblers Peanut Butter for 25c
18-month Dodge Battery $14.75
Ford Radiators $7.98
18-month Chevrolet Battery $9.98
12-month Ford Battery $9.98
2 lbs. Mixed Drops for 25c
25-lb. box Dynamite for $5.00
Dress and Apron Gingham 8c yard
1-gal can Pineapple 33c
Granulated Sugar $5.95
3 cans Crisco 75c
1 gallon can Table Syrup 49c
4 bars of Ivory Soap 25c
Matting 25c yard
Automobile Batteries $8.98 each
Tail Lights 48c each
Ajax Automobile Oil 29c gallon
Carbide $5.35 per can
Genuine Ford Jacks 90c each
Yellow Horse Collar Pads 48c each
2 rolls Tire Tape for 5c
2-Horse Witte Engine $10.00
Shippensburg Overalls $1.39 pair
Ajax Tractor Oil 48c gallon

Iron Beds $6.75

Cement 66c bag
Carbide $5.35 can
Galvanized Tubs 39c each
Diamond Dyes 10c package
3 blow-out patches for 15c
2 cans Tube Patches for 25c
Chevrolet Fan Belts 25c each
4 Jars of Mustard for 25c
Horse Collars $1.98
Circulating Heaters $59.50 each
2-in-1 Shoe Paste 11c box
Boys' School Suits $4.98
Clark's O. N. T. Cotton 3½c spool
Galvanized Rain Spout 7c ft.
Pillows 98c a pair
Gallon Can Apple Butter 98c
4 pairs Men's Hose 25c
8-qt. Galvanized Pails 15c each
Kitchen Tables $4.25
Alarm Clocks 55c each
Ford Radiators $9.98 each
Loose Chipped Beef 29c lb.
Large Chipso 25c bag
Cheese 33c lb.
Spencer Kellogg Oil 90c gallon
2-lb. Chocolate Drops for 25c
Bed Blankets 98c
Pillow Cases 25c
Sheep Lined Work Coats $6.98
3 Rugs for 25c
2 cans Radiator Cement for 25c
99c buckets Soap for 89c
2 cans Auto Grease for 25c
Brooms 25c each

Tire Prices

30x3½ Clincher Tires $3.59
30x3½ Oversize Tires $3.98
30x3½ S. S. Tires $5.48
31x4 S. S. Tires $4.98
32x4 S. S. Tires $5.48
33x4 S. S. Tires $5.98
32x4½ S. S. Tires $9.90
30x5 S. S. Tires $13.98
27x4.40 Balloons $8.98
28x4.75 Balloons $11.98
29x4.40 Balloons $4.98
20x5.25 Balloons $10.19
30x6.00 Balloons $17.98
30x6.20 Balloons $17.98
30x3 Tubes 69c
30x3½ Tubes 98c
31x4 Tubes $1.50
32x4 Tubes $1.50
33x4 Tubes $1.60
29x4.40 Tubes $1.19
31x4.95 Tubes $1.85
31x5.00 Tubes $1.85
32x6.00 Tubes $2.75
2 Boxes Aunt Jemimas Pan Cake Flour for 25c
2 Boxes Aunt Jemimas Buckwheat Flour for 25c
2 Boxes Buckwheat Flour for 25c
Pan Cake Flour 10c box

Medford Grocery Company,
Medford, Md.

WAR WORK NOT AT END FOR RED CROSS

Demands for Service to Disabled Veterans Last Year Cost Nearly $3,000,000.

Expenditure of $2,930,223.86 for services to disabled veterans, and of $507,832.30 for service to men of the Regular Army and Navy, were outstanding details of the Red Cross appropriations for the past year's activities, and are cited by Chairman John Barton Payne as the continuing importance of this phase of the organization's responsibilities nine years after the end of the war.

Of the total expended for disabled veterans, the National Organization contributed $1,161,223.86, and the local Red Cross Chapters $1,769,000. The service to men of the regular forces was shared by the National Organization with an appropriation of $307,832.30, and by the local Chapters with $200,000.

During the year the Red Cross as a whole contributed materially to the success of the Government efforts to have every veteran re-instate or convert his war-time insurance before the final time limit expired. Chapters worked in cooperation with local veterans' bodies to assist former service men with their insurance papers, and the application routine, many Chapters keeping open headquarters up to the expiration of the final moment at midnight.

Under local Chapters of the Red Cross, assistance to ex-service men in filing claims for disability and adjusted compensation, securing hospital care for disabled veterans, preparation of social histories for use in treatment of men in government hospitals, assistance in securing proper guardians for veterans adjudged incompetent to administer their affairs, rendering reports on nome conditions of service men applying for discharge because of dependency, and many other forms of aid are a part of the Red Cross duty to these men.

An interesting detail reveals the fact that prosecution of ex-service men's claims is becoming increasingly difficult as they grow more involved with each year that passes since the war. The number of death claims is growing constantly, in addition to the fact that there is a steady increase in the number of claims referred to various branches of the Red Cross concerned with assistance to veterans, for aid in bringing them to a close.

During the past year, National Headquarters estimated that the Red Cross assisted veterans and service men with cases involving total awards of $558,681, for disability and death compensation, revival of insurance, adjusted compensation, pensions, medical and burial reimbursements, etc.

Red Cross representatives are on duty with the Army and Navy both in home and foreign garrisons, and contact is maintained in the hospitals and other centers where assistance to these men and women may be needed. Such Red Cross service, it is emphasized, covers only the fields where regular governmental provisions do not apply, and is designed to supplement these benefits of the Government.

It was emphasized that this particular activity of the Red Cross is one of the strongest appeals for the increased membership, which will be asked of the country during the annual enrollment from November 11 to 24.

Capital's Police Women Stand High in First Aid

Members of the Women's Bureau of the District of Columbia police department recently completed the Red Cross first aid course. This is perhaps the [illegible] women's group of the kind to be awarded the special first aid arm insignia by the American Red Cross in token of completion of the training.

The Red Cross in the past year qualified 24,812 persons in first aid and awarded certificates to members of police and fire departments, industrial groups and utilities employes all over the United States.

The Eleventh Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross, during which new membership is invited, will be held this year from November 11 to 24.



POULTRY FACTS

SELECTING BEST BREEDING STOCK

In your poultry houses dampness brings on a train of troubles. Old cobwebby places, dust, dirt and darkness are good conditions to create and perpetuate the breeding of mites. These parasites are insects that get on the birds at night and take out the life blood, leaving nothing for the layer but anemia and inclination to disease. These insects kill little chicks, pull down the vigor of the laying and breeding stock and take away the profits that you counted on.

Close, stuffy houses bring about a train of troubles to the flock. Overflow of drinking water should get quick attention by providing right drainage. All birds seem to have an aptitude for drinking from every foul puddle they see. Drinking from such places is likely to bring on disease. All founts should be placed high enough to prevent droppings or litter being scratched in.

The founts should be filled two or three times daily during warm weather, for the sunlight destroys the life of the fluid, and if left long enough in such condition it is positively harmful to the birds drinking from it. All water should be placed in shade. If no trees or sheds are available, one can be made by nailing three sides of a box together, then adding a top to it. Such a contrivance should be high enough to allow the birds to drink freely when the fount is under the box.

Don't forget that moldy grain, mildewed bread, smutty corn, mildewed hay, for litter, sunburned or rotten potatoes, fermented mashes and pumpkin seeds are dangerous to the health of the flock. Unslaked lime, paint skins, nitrates of soda, salt in quantity, and vessels containing any disinfectants should be kept away from the poultry yard if you want to have health reign.

Prepare Chicken House for Fall and Winter

To prepare the poultry house for fall and winter and to keep it sanitary at all times, the following is recommended: Thoroughly clean the inside of the house removing all portable fixtures. Then spray the inside with a solution made as follows: five quarts cream lime (fresh burned lime slaked with hot water and covered while slaking), one pint of a good coaltar dip and one quart of kerosene. Dilute this mixture with an equal quantity of water and apply with a force pump or brush. The coal tar dip will kill all disease germs that it touches and the kerosene will rid the house of mites and lice.

Poultry Specialists Give Five Good Rules

Poultry specialists at Ohio State university give five rules for poultry men to follow, if they wish to raise a large percentage of their chicks. They are as follows:

Keep the brooder house clean and disinfected.

Move the brooder house as often as the grass around it is killed, so that it has no poultry on it for a year.

Provide plenty of clean, sweet litter.

Feed a good ration containing all nutritive essentials.

Raise chicks on range away from old stock to avoid disease and parasites.

Poultry Squibs

The well-fed, well-housed hen certainly knows her eggs.

* * *

Sanitation in the houses and runs aids in the control of certain diseases among poultry.

* * *

Nests under the dropping boards save space, but take light from the back part of the floor. They make it impossible to observe the fowls properly, are less sanitary and make it more difficult to gather the eggs.

* * *

Live poultry sometimes shrinks as much as 17 per cent in weight while in transit to market.

* * *

Egg income constitutes 82.4 per cent of the total cash income in the light breeds and 68.8 per cent in the heavy breeds.

* * *

Many people do a lot of figuring to show the increased profit that would come by breeding birds that are heavier producers but they fail to make any additional charge for feed.

* * *

Not only is oatmeal used for poults, but at all times during the growing period and for wintering.

* * *

The average poultry man usually makes more money by marketing his surplus males as broilers than as capons.

* * *

There is nothing that will thrive in hot weather any more than lice and mites. Don't let them get a start. Keep the brood coops well cleaned and sprayed with some good lice killer or disinfectant.

Standards Are Poultry Need

Necessity Arises Because Large Consuming Centers Are Widely Separated.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Standard grades of poultry products understood and applicable in all parts of the country are needed in the United States, asserted Rob R. Slocum of the United States Department of Agriculture, before the World's Poultry congress at Ottawa, Canada.

This necessity arises because of important areas of production and the largest consuming centers are widely separated. The United States Department of Agriculture has studied this problem in its relation to eggs and has promulgated a set of standards of quality applicable to individual eggs, the quality factors being the condition of shell, yolk, germ and size and condition of air cell.

Standards as Basis.

With these standards as a basis, said Mr. Slocum, the department formulated three sets of egg grades: Buying grades, wholesale grades, and retail grades for use at country buying points, in wholesale channels, and in retail channels of trade. A study of standards and grades for live and dressed poultry has been started with a view to issuing them in the near future in tentative form.

For maintaining a standard uniform quality in different markets and for settling disputes concerning grades, the department has established inspection facilities, permissive, not compulsory. These inspections are of two kinds: Shipping point and terminal market inspection. When shipments are ready for movement, the inspection enables the shipper to describe the quality to prospective purchasers. After arrival at the market, inspection is used to settle disputes to determine the grade and condition of the commodity.

Live poultry inspections are being supervised in one market, New York city, with an annual requirement of 12,000 cars, an approximate value of $60,000,000, practically all of which are now inspected by a supervisor and 11 licensed inspectors. Egg inspections are made in New York city, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Petaluma, Calif., and three points in Missouri.

Three Distinct Arrangements.

There are three distinct arrangements under which inspection services are operated: Straight federal inspection, federal-state inspection, and joint inspection. Under each arrangement, the appointment of supervisors and inspectors, and the kind of certificate issued conform to conditions of type of inspection.

Financing the inspection service also conforms to the arrangement under which it is operated. In federal inspection, fees collected are paid into the United States treasury and are not available for further inspection until reappropriated by congress. In federal-state inspection the fees collected by the state are placed in a revolving fund from which salaries of inspectors and other expenses are paid. In joint inspections, the fees collected by the co-operating agency are used for salaries of inspectors and other expenses, including payment into the United States treasury of an amount equal to that expended by the department.

Less than three years ago egg inspection was begun by the bureau of agricultural economics and that of live poultry only last November, yet in December, 1926, 979 egg inspections, involving over 51,000 cases of eggs were made, while during the same month 1,171 cars of live poultry were inspected and 8,814 baskets of live poultry received by express.

Agricultural Items

Sheep are good weed killers.

* * *

Concrete makes the best kind of a dairy-stable floor.

* * *

The key to farming success is the three L's—lime, legumes and live stock.

* * *

Soy beans yield a valuable oil which is used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes.

* * *

As the soy bean plant is tender and easily killed by frost, it should not be planted until corn planting time.

* * *

Proper onion storage provides a free circulation of air around the individual bulbs. This is best provided by storing in slat crates.

* * *

Seed potatoes should be saved at digging time if one expects to keep his own seed supply and select it from potatoes of his own growing.

* * *

Alfalfa has been making friends rapidly in dairy sections. The large volume of hay produced, as well as the high feeding value of the hay when properly cured, makes it one of the most important feeds for the dairy cow.

* * *

When the soil is cold, fertility becomes available very slowly. Also there is considerable leaching of nitrates because of the continuous rains at this season. That is why an application of some nitrogenous fertilizer is so necessary to any growing vegetable.

BADGES FOR EMPLOYEES

Realizing that people can be imposed on by admitting unauthorized persons into their homes or places of business with the understanding that they have come to "inspect" certain equipment, such as telephones, electric lights, or radio apparatus, the telephone company has supplied its employees who perform this class of work with distinctive metal badges. Each badge has a serial number which the employee will be glad to show upon request as a means of identification.

If there is any question on the part of the business man or the lady in the home, it is only necessary to secure the workman's name and badge number, telephone the manager's office, and the repairman's identity will be checked in a few minutes. In this way there will be no doubt in anyone's mind as to "who's who and why," officials of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company state.

TIME TO FATTEN CHICKENS FOR THE HOLIDAY MARKETS

Early autumn is the time poultry raisers will usually find advantageous to fatten and dispose of surplus cockerels as well as early hatched pullets of a quality not desired in the flock of winter layers. Market poultry prices are usually highest just before Thanksgiving and Christmas. Another advantage in selling surplus stock fairly early in the season is found in the saving of considerable food material.

Dr. M. A. Jull, poultry husbandman, United States Department of Agriculture, recommends as a fattening ration a soft mash, measured by weight, composed of corn, 4 parts; oatmeal, 2 parts; middlings, 2 parts; and beef scrap, 1 part. The ground grain should be mixed thoroughly and moistened with sour skim milk or buttermilk. Milk is excellent in fattening mixtures and about 2 pounds or a quart, of milk is used to each pound of mash.

Care should be taken not to feed the birds too much during the early part of the fattening period. For the first few days of this diet feed lightly three times a day. For the rest of the period give the birds all they will eat three times a day but do not leave it before them. A 4-pound cockerel should add a pound in two weeks. Four pounds of the grain ration may produce a pound gain.

Experienced fatteners sometimes keep poultry on the fattening feed for as long as three weeks; but in most commercial fattening plants the birds are fattened for from 7 to 10 days. There is often a difference of 5 cents a pound between the market price of thin and plump birds. However, farmers in many parts of the country may not find such advantageous marketing opportunities, and the prices received may not pay for the expense and bother of fattening the birds. In such cases it may prove wisest to sell direct with no attempt to fatten the fowls. Many such birds are bought at the markets by fatteners and conditioned and fattened for resale.

NEW MOTH ERADICATOR IS SAFE AND CERTAIN

At the Eleventh Exposition of Chemical Industries held recently in New York City the United States Department of Agriculture exhibit included the first public display of an improved fumigant discovered by two scientists of the department. The fumigant is effective with moths and other pests of stored products, and has the advantage of being nonburnable, nonexplosive, noninjurious to fabrics or to metals, and the additional property of being nondangerous to human life. It is also comparatively inexpensive.

R. T. Cotton, of the Bureau of Entomology, and R. C. Roark, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, are credited with the discovery that a combination of three parts by volume of ethylene dichloride and one part by volume of carbon tetrachloride make an effective fumigant. The mixture is about five times as poisonous to the pests as carbon tetrachloride alone. In June ethylene dichloride was selling at 11 cents a pound and the carbon tetrachloride somewhat cheaper. The cost of a gallon of fumigant should not be much more than $1.

In using the fumigant the materials to be treated should be placed in airtight containers, such as trunks or carefully made cases or closets. The fumigant is left in an open tray or shallow dish before the fumigating chamber is closed. The vapor is heavier than air so the liquor should be placed above the material to allow the fumes to settle through it. The container should remain closed for at least a day.

The mixture does not corrode metals and does not bleach or stain fabrics. When vaporized in fumigating chambers it may be applied to rugs, carpets, linens, mohair, clothing, and upholstery, without damage. Unless breathed in high concentration for a long time it has no harmful results to human beings.

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