

A REVIVAL OF SKATING

A Popular Sport This Winter, In- doors and Out. The Pastelike Patience.

New York, Nov. 16.—It looks just now as if all the world would go on skating this winter just as all the world took up the dance craze last winter. Our Mippodrome is displaying some wonderfully attractive skating notions in its present show, and many of the glass-enclosed roof gardens have taken up the fad and are giving a skating cabaret instead of the dancing cabaret. The sport is wholesome and appeals to young and old.

Figurant Skating Costumes. Among the costumes, particularly youth and chic, are the box coats, worn with short flaring skirts and tasseled Tam-o-Shanters. The Norfolk model too, is much in favor, and the sweater in some popular one combined with skirt of corduroy or tweed, is a prime favorite. Each of these suits allows the ease of movement so necessary to this sport, and the grace of line so much sought after in all costumes. Fabrics favored for skating suits are tweed, in its various mixtures of soft browns, reds, and grays; sweater cloth, warmly and vividly colored; lamb's wool, so light and warm; and sumneries novelty wools and other fabrics favored for sports use. Cor-



Pastelike Costume. Pastelike costume is being used for both coat and skirt. The colors used of course the wearing qualities of corduroy are too well known and appreciated to require mentioning. Corduroy lends itself particularly well to the belted Norfolk models for golfing and other out-of-door sports, as well as skating.

Coats are Unlined. The belted Norfolk, the sweater coat, and the box model, now worn for sports are all of them unlined unless it is perhaps a shoulder yoke of satin or heavy silk as a sort of body foundation. This fact makes the fashioning of them at home a much simpler matter. Sport clothes being more or less of a luxury, are of necessity expensive when purchased ready made; materials however may be purchased and the garment made at home reasonably. A particularly effective suit seen recently, was developed in a soft sage green English coating; it was reversible, the underside being checked in soft blues, greens, reds and browns. Collar, wide cuffs, lapels and belt were made with the check outside; the coat was fastened with large brown leather buttons; a line of buttons extended down the front of the skirt as well, adding a smart bit of trimming. Pockets are a great convenience for sports wear, and coats and suits this winter are well supplied. The various styles of collars too, so much a part of the new coat, are particularly adapted to real out-of-door wear. The wide chin collar, coming well up about the throat and seam is becoming and wonderfully warm and practical. The throat scarf of the same material as the coat, or a fur fabric, often attached directly to the coat itself, is a practical and comfortable notion; what could be more ideal for skating than the wide muff coat, into which one may slip the hands and remove them instantly if necessary, doing away entirely with danger of losing a valuable muff, and also the inconvenience of carrying one when the hands may be put to better use.

Neglect of the Boy.

Any father would be surprised at the suggestion that he is raising his boy by neglect. That his absorption in business will result in the neglect of his own son. But it is the easiest thing in the world to forfeit a boy's confidence. It will take only a little snubbing, a little scolding, a little indifference, a little untidiness, a little nagging and unreasonableness on the father's part to shut off forever any intimacy and real understanding between him and his boy. One of the bitterest things in many a man's life has been discovery, after he has made his

money that he has lost his hold upon his boy, and he would give a large part of his fortune to recover this loss if he could. It is an unfortunate thing for a boy to look upon his father as a taskmaster instead of a companion and to dread to meet him because he always expects criticism or scolding. Some fathers constantly nag and find fault with their sons, never praising them or showing appreciation of their work, even when it is well done. Yet there is nothing so encouraging to a boy, especially if he finds it hard to do what is right as appreciation of his effort. This is a tonic to youth. Boys thrive on praise. That is why most of them think more of their mothers than they do of their fathers. The mothers are more considerate, more sympathetic, more affectionate, and do not hesitate to praise well doing.—Selected.

"SAFE FARMING" ALWAYS

Outline of a Program Recommended by Government Specialists to Secure Safety in the Cotton Belt.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 2.—A program of "Safe Farming" for the South is outlined in a circular which the United States Department of Agriculture has sent to bankers, shrewd men and farmers in the cotton States. The history of agriculture in the South, it has been said, has been one of lean years and fat years. Short crops and high prices have almost invariably been followed by big crops and low prices and, in consequence, the farmer has experienced much distress. The increased attention which has recently been given to supporting the people upon the land has already resulted in much good, but there is some danger, it is pointed out, that, with the price of cotton rising, there will be a tendency for farmers to return to the old system of gambling on cotton. If the people of the South produced their own living, the circular points out, it would steady the whole system and keep the boat from rocking. The safety measures recommended are as follows: First: Produce a home garden for every family on the farm, the year round, paying special attention to a plot of Irish or sweet potatoes sufficient to support the family with food of this character. Where feasible, have a patch of sorghum or other cane to produce syrup for the family.

Second: Produce the corn necessary to support all of the people on the farm and the live stock, with absolute safety. Third: Produce the necessary oats and other small grain to supplement the corn as food. Pay attention to winter grazing. Fourth: Produce hay and forage from some forage crop, sufficient to supply all of the live stock on the farm. Use legumes such as clover, cowpeas, vetch beans, soy beans and alfalfa for the production of hay and to enrich the soil with nitrogen and humus. Fifth: Produce the meat necessary to supply the people, through increased attention to poultry and hogs, especially. Plan to increase gradually the number of cattle and other live stock so as to have a sufficient number to consume the waste products of the farm and make the waste lands productive. Sixth: After all of these things have been amply provided for, produce cotton for the market.

What Southern Brains Have Done.

The Nashville Christian Advocate published a statement of some fruits of the South. It follows: "Of scientists, who rank above Audubon, LeConte, and Maury? The latter is called by one of the greatest of Americans, honored by every country save his own. "A southern doctor first used chloroform; a southern doctor founded the New York Polyclinic; a South Carolina doctor, Marion Sims, built the first woman's hospital; a Southern doctor (McGuire of Virginia) first proposed that doctors be regarded as non-belligerents, free to serve the wounded on both sides, forerunner of the Red Cross doctor of today. Dr. Kinlick, of Charleston, in 1862, opened the abdomen of a wounded Confederate soldier, removed the trouble; the patient recovered. The account is buried in a medical history of the war and is seen only by an occasional student. "Twenty-one years later the same operation was performed by a Swiss doctor; a few months later still by a New York doctor, and heralded to the world.

"The first sewing machine, cotton gin, and steamboat belonged to the South, the first railroad to South Carolina, yet Southerners were said to be impractical and unbusinesslike. The first ironclad battleship was a Southern invention and was first used by Confederates. The first submarine torpedo boat, the first army, were built and used in the defense of Charleston harbor. The ill-fated United States submarine recalls the brave men of the David who blew up the Housatonic and were never seen again, their fate not being known until after the war. Could you teach the youth of today these things?"

GASOLINE IN GARAGES

Great Danger in Garages Consists Mainly in Improper Handling of Gasoline While Repairing.

Gasoline is generally retained in garages, where automobiles, motorcycles and gasoline-propelled machinery in general are repaired. The danger in garages consists mainly in improper handling of gasoline and fumes from gasoline while repairing is being done. All gasoline kept should be kept in metal tanks buried at least 18 inches underground, tanks to have filling pipe and proper vent, made so that it is impossible to open filling pipe without opening vent. In no case should air pressure be allowed on these tanks, and all tanks drawn from tank should be drawn by an approved pump. This pump, vent, and filling pipe should be so constructed that fumes of either or all would in no manner free or escape the gasoline in the buried tank. If over 100 gallons of gasoline is kept, same should be kept in tank, buried at least 18 feet from any building. The vent pipe to all tanks should extend in the air to a point higher than any surrounding building. The filling pipe should, except when tank is being filled, be kept securely locked.

SPRINKLERS.

All Buildings Can Be Equipped With Sprinklers.—Piping is Merely Noticeable by Customers.

There is hardly any variety of structure, whatever its occupancy, into which sprinklers have not been or cannot be introduced. The most elaborate finished department stores, as well as the plainest factories, hotels, schoolhouses, theatres, and even vessels, have been equipped. The principal Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings have been sprinkled. In some buildings the piping is concealed, but even where exposed it not objectionably noticeable. How many customers notice the sprinklers in the stores. A sprinkler in operation will throw 15 gallons a minute under 80 pounds pressure, 18 gallons at 10 pounds, 20 gallons at 20 pounds, 40 gallons at 30 pounds, 50 gallons at 40 pounds. To give a better means of comparison, let us refer to rainfall. The greatest continuous rainfall for ten hours recorded by the Weather Bureau office at Hartford averaged 470 inch per minute. From measurement the average distribution per minute on the floor 10 feet below a sprinkler operating at 30 pounds pressure was .0007. That is to say, the downpour under average conditions is 1.3 times as heavy as our heaviest rainstorms. Under higher pressure it might be twice as heavy.—Hartford Agent.

EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Educational Campaign Being Carried On By State Department to Prevent Hazardous Construction. The campaign of education and publicity which is being carried on by the State Fire Marshal Department is intended to teach the property owners to remedy faulty construction and the occupants to eliminate hazardous conditions. It is also intended to instill into the minds of the people, the insurance-buying portion especially, the fundamental fact that the insurance companies do not pay the fire losses. The payment is made by those of us who buy fire insurance through agents of the insurance companies. Along this line of fire prevention, bulletins have been distributed with the purpose of calling attention to the careless acts that cause so many fires—the sins of omission and commission. Their purpose is not only to reach the parents, but their children, and to encourage more carefulness in the homes.—Fire Marshal C. P. Hirt.

IMPORTANT.

In view of the ever increasing consumption of inflammable liquids, the question of SAFETY is of vital importance. Storage and distributing installations must be made safe and the all too frequent explosions must cease. Since the advent of the automobile and other gasoline-driven machinery, the wholesale use of gasoline in cleaning clothes, and the other general uses of gasoline, the product has become common, and the public has, in a sense, disregarded the danger of gasoline explosions, and "familiarity has bred contempt," so to speak. The fact remains that the rate of loss of life and property has increased according to the amount of gasoline carelessly stored and used.

HELPLESS PERSON IN A BURNING BUILDING.

When you find a person in a burning, ask him if he is hurt, and where. If he is conscious, he will tell you. If not, look at the surroundings, and if you reach the conclusion that he has had a fall, look for fractures. Be very careful how you handle a person with broken bones, as you are liable to cause a compound fracture. The broken bone when roughly handled may cover a blood vessel. Don't take the foot of a broken leg, and if the arm is broken leave the rubber coat on. The strain will have a tendency to do further harm, and the foot or cast, if left on, will keep any infectious matter out of the wound.

The Head is Shot to Death by Friend

Hopewell, Va., Nov. 16.—Five men were shot to death and several others wounded in fights in and near this town yesterday. Early in the day, Carl A. Pike, of Greensboro, N. C., killed his room-mate, Thomas E. Peadar, and a police officer shot a negro highwayman who resisted arrest.

LOOK OUT

Vigilance and watchfulness insure safety. To avoid danger, adopt the safe course. Many eyes were saved last year by the wearing of goggles. Let us save them all this year. It is a safe proposition that "We can't all be presidents of these United States," but we can all "boast for safety." You have read the newspaper advertisement which starts like this: "I am for men." That is the idea of the safety department. And it wants to include all men too. You cannot afford to take a chance. Play safe. Acquire the safety habit. It is the only habit that will never injure you. Hazards make waste, and may cause an accident. "Most men who are crippled in business have lame excuses" has been quoted by some attorneys as the truth. But what is the use of being crippled if we can be safe? Let us all be safety inspectors. Report unsafe places to your foreman or to the safety department. Put your soul in your work, not your head or your feet.

TRACE THE CHILDREN.

By Teaching Children Fire Prevention Long Stride Can Be Made in Few Years to Prevent Fire Wastes. By teaching the children, some of whom will in a few years administer the laws, a long stride toward fire prevention will be taken, and the children while being taught, will interest parents, who will, as never before, recognize the importance of the question, and, rather than plead ignorance on such an important and self-interesting subject, will lend their aid in the campaign for fire prevention. One individual in a set of individuals can do only little, but if the sentiment for the saving of life and property is spread (and it can be through education) the interest must increase, and a vast army, fighting against fire waste, will soon bring results. Fire prevention means the saving of life and property, and it should appeal to every one, and something is lacking. What is it?—Safety Engineering.

RAT FIRES.

A rat will not gnaw the head of a match, but takes a keen delight in gnawing the wood part. A rat gnaws the wood part away from the head and the finished job looks very much like a log set by a beaver. He will, however, run with a match in his mouth, and there is no law against his stuffing it against a wall as he runs; and he also takes a match or two sometimes to his nest. A rat will build a nest against a chimney during the summer and when the fire are started the nest there is generally the cause of fire from this source.—Safety Engineering.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRES.

One of the heaviest known verdicts for negligence was awarded to the Globe Malleable Iron and Steel Company and twenty-one fire insurance companies against the New York Central Railroad Company for \$1,908,48. The damages were awarded because the crew of a freight train refused to break care in a train and allow fire companies to cross the railroad in response to a fire alarm. It was claimed, and apparently proved, that the delay caused by the railroad company was the cause of the loss. This was a remarkable verdict, not only on account of the amount, but because of the principle it enunciates.

DESTRUCTIVE AND DANGEROUS.

Rats and mice are not only destructive agents to property, but are dangerous carriers of disease. The rat has now arrived when the extermination of this pest to the health of all communities should receive energetic action and drastic treatment. The extermination of these vermin should be a part of all movements towards removing dangers to life and securing conditions of greater safety.

OUT OUT FIREWORKS.

The place to begin is with the dealers Ordinances which shall regulate or prohibit the sale of the more dangerous varieties of fireworks can be enforced much more readily than can those seeking to regulate or prohibit their use after they are sold. Parents should be urged to use the strictest care in the purchase and latter in the use of the fireworks of every description.

GOOD ADVICE.

Each box of matches furnished a fire patrol in one section of Idaho bears this warning: "A match doesn't think with its head. When you use it, your head has to do all the thinking. Don't trust the match not to fall where it may start a fire and make you responsible. Cigarette or cigar stubs and camp-fires have no heads at all. Do the thinking. Put them out.—Hartford Agent.

FERTILIZER LAW.

In accordance with the ruling of the Attorney-General, fertilizers containing 4 per cent of ammonia and 6 per cent of phosphoric acid, a total of 10 per cent of plant food, will be permitted to be sold in the State until further notice. The ingredients must be plainly stamped on the sacks. W. A. GRAHAM, Commissioner of Agriculture.

SAFETY FIRST

When you finish your job, leave conditions safe. Replace safeguards, and do not leave loose material overhead where it may fall. Do not turn on any electricity, gas, steam, or water, or set in motion any machinery, or throw down any material, without first seeing that no one is in a position to be injured. Do not take short cuts over or through dangerous places. Take time to be safe. Anna Held sings a song. "Won't you come and play with me?" You can't do it with one leg or one arm. "There's many a slip twixt cup and lip." And there are many other places where you may slip also. Investigate every accident that happens in your gang, and try to prevent an accident occurring in a like manner. All appliances used in your work should be frequently and carefully inspected. Do not allow machinery to be started before safeguards have been replaced. Make it your personal duty to see that safeguards and signs installed to promote safety are always in good condition and in place.

WOOD BUILDING FOLLY.

Expert Steve Feste in Cleveland Before Society Advertising Fire Elimination. John J. Thomas of Chicago, fire estimation expert, was chief speaker June 11, in Cleveland at the meeting of the Society Advertising Fire Elimination in the Chamber of Commerce Club. The address was the feature of a celebration commemorating the second anniversary of the launching of the National movement for safe building. Comparing depreciation on a \$1,000,000 investment in Chicago with wood and the same amount expended in brick materials, Mr. Thomas gave figures to show that at the end of fifteen years the wooden buildings were worth \$300,000 less than the original cost and the brick \$100,000 less. He pointed out that the loss was borne first by the property owner and second by the city in decreased tax duplicates. This last fact, he said, proves that wooden buildings take money out of the pockets of every taxpayer.—Mutual Insurance Journal.

PROMOTION SHARKS.

Fraudulent Schemes Stopped by Government Has Cost the Public \$77,000,000. It is a fearful and useless waste that is going on. In one year the United States Government has arrested and indicted 529 promotion sharks, most of whom will be sent to jail. The authorities claim that the fraudulent schemes stopped cost the public \$77,000,000, and many times this sum was taken by those who escaped the clutches of the law. At a conservative estimate the sum secured from American women every year by unscrupulous promoters must amount above fifty million dollars; and most of this comes from widows and working women.

- It is worth the effort to try and stop this loss. The Government is trying to stop it by suppressing fraudulent practices; a more effective method is to try and stop it at its source. A great check will be placed on it if women investors will observe the following laws: 1. The first consideration in making an investment is the safety of the capital. 2. Six per cent, and even five, is a liberal return for the use of money. 3. The higher the interest return, the less safe the investment. 4. Before parting with your money, find out under what conditions you can get it back in case you need it. 5. Safe investments are not ostentatiously advertised; they sell on their merits. 6. Never buy extravagantly advertised stock. 7. The personal magnetism of a stock salesman does not add one cent to the value of the stock. 8. Investment is a science practiced by experts. Get the benefit of their experience. 9. Never invest hurriedly; get all the information you can.—Building Association News.

INSPECTIONS NECESSARY

During the last few years in the United States there has been a general realization of the fact that too much money was being spent to extinguish fires in proportion to the efforts to prevent them. The most extensive losses have been from easily preventable causes or in buildings so constructed that the fire could run through them and be beyond control in time the flames arrived. In such matters the cause of prevention is worth a whole ton of cure.—Safety Engineering.

GET THE BUILDING AND LOAN HABIT.

No matter if we do start on the right road to somewhere, we'll never arrive unless we keep on moving. This is especially true of savings in a building and loan association. It is your duty to begin now to regularly place aside a portion of your savings for a definite purpose. Consult a director or the secretary of any of the building and loan associations in your locality and let him give you advice, how to "keep on moving."

The Youth's Companion Calendar For 1916.

The publishers of The Youth's Companion will, as always at this season, present to every subscriber whose subscriptions is paid for 1916, a Calendar for the new year. It is a gem of calendar-making. The decorative mounting is rich, but the main purpose has been to produce a calendar that is useful, and that purpose has been achieved.

Statement of the conditions of the STATE BANK & TRUST CO.

At the close of business November 17, 1915

Table with Resources and Liabilities. Resources: Loans and Investments \$30,676.69; Furniture and Fixtures 2,427.74; Expenses 133.77; Cash on hand and in Banks 30,242.88; Total 63,481.00. Liabilities: Capital \$13,700.00; Due Banks 7,765.16; Deposits 42,015.92; Total 63,581.08.

We are in the market for short time commercial paper.

P. S. Cooper, Pres. B. O. Townsend, Active Vice-Pres. W. H. HERRING, Cashier.

Large advertisement with text: "If You Need Printing For Any Thing Try Us".

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Advertisement for Hon. Eilhu Root On Woman's Sphere. Includes a portrait of a man and text discussing women's suffrage and public opinion.