

1/2
Price

A 10-Day Clean Sweep Sale

Opening Saturday, February 7th.

Closing Wednesday, February 18th., at 5 P. M.

1/2
Price

In order to make a clean sweep of our entire stock of
Women's and Misses' Winter Coats and Suits; Also Some Dresses and Skirts, &c.,

We have decided to sell them at exactly half of their original low prices. By taking advantage of this sale you will not only save the BIG REDUCTIONS NOW, BUT ALSO THE BIG ADVANCES NEXT FALL. ACT QUICKLY.

LOT NO. 1.

consists of 78 Women's and Misses Coats including the famous Wooltex Garments, all sizes, at the following prices:

\$16.00 Coats,	now \$ 8.00
18.50 "	" 9.25
22.50 "	" 11.25
32.50 "	" 16.25
42.75 "	" 21.38
56.00 "	" 28.00
67.50 "	" 33.75
87.75 "	" 43.88

LOT NO. 4.

consists of Children's Coats at the following prices:

\$2.95 Coats,	now \$1.48
4.00 "	" 2.00
4.50 "	" 2.25
5.50 "	" 2.75

LOT NO. 2.

consists of 30 Women's and Misses Suits including the famous Wooltex garments, all sizes, at the following prices:

\$13.00 Suits,	now \$ 6.50
18.50 "	" 9.25
21.00 "	" 10.50
22.00 "	" 11.00
25.00 "	" 12.50
35.00 "	" 17.50
52.50 "	" 26.25
71.50 "	" 35.75

LOT NO. 5.

consists of a lot of Women's and Misses Wool and Silk Skirts, at the following prices:

\$3.50 Skirts,	now \$1.75
4.00 "	" 2.00
4.25 "	" 2.13
5.50 "	" 2.75
6.50 "	" 3.25
7.00 "	" 3.50

LOT NO. 3.

Consists of 25 Women's and Misses' Dresses in Silk and Poplin, all sizes, at the following prices:

\$7.75 Dresses, now	\$3.88
8.00 "	4.00
9.00 "	4.50
12.00 "	6.00
15.00 "	7.50
18.00 "	9.00

LOT NO. 6.

Consists of a lot of Women's and Misses' Rain Coats, which we will close out at half price and less. Your choice at **\$1.50.**

Also a lot of Misses' and Women's Rain Hats to go at **18c.**
Also a lot of Women's and Misses' \$4.25 Wool Slippers to go at **\$2.13.**

ALL ALTERATIONS FREE

Entire Stock of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Fancy Suits Reduced in Price, these 10 Days.

GITT'S LEAD

IN

VALUE GIVING.

J. W. GITT CO.

Hanover's Largest Department Store
HANOVER, PA.

BUY HERE AND TEACH YOUR DOLLARS MORE CENTS.

GITT'S ARE NOT

BOOSTERS OF THE

HIGH COST OF LIVING

FARM POULTRY

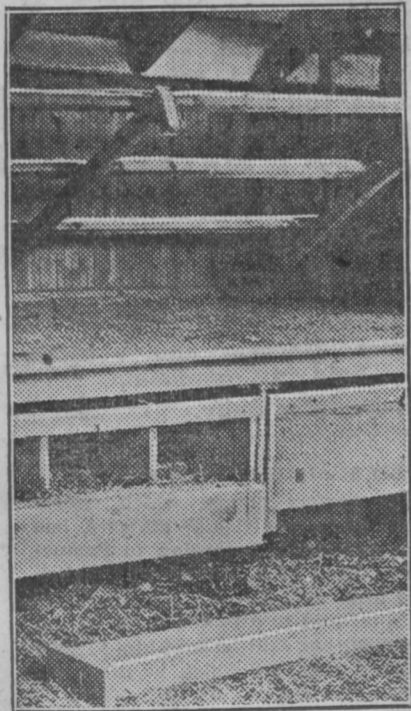
CARE FOR HEALTH OF FOWLS

Dropping Boards Should Be Cleaned Weekly—Isolate Birds With Colds—Keep Away Insects.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week, and spray the roosts once a month with kerosene or some commercial preparation for killing mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt on hand to use on the dropping boards.

If any of the birds develop colds,



A Clean House Promotes the Health of Poultry.

put as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this material in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as noted and treat them in coops by themselves or kill and bury them if they are not worth treating.

Examine the pullets and hens for lice and dust thoroughly with a good insect powder or apply a mixture of equal parts of vaseline and mercurial or blue ointment, applying a piece about the size of a pea one inch below the vent of the bird, rubbing the mixture lightly on the skin. An appli-

cation of this ointment two or three times a year will keep the fowls free from lice. Where insect powder is used, it should be applied three or four times a year, or oftener if the fowls become infested with lice. Provide a small box in the house, partly filled with dry road dust or fine dirt, in which the hens may dust themselves, thus helping to keep them free from lice.



It is an easy matter to overfeed fowls. Bear this in mind unless the fowls are on range.

Hens that are laying are not likely to accumulate fat; it is when they are not laying that they do so.

Give the fowls good dust and plenty of it. This is how they keep themselves free of vermin and well.

Hens of light breeds may be profitably kept for three seasons; those of the heavy breeds for two seasons.

Good layers are bred up and not fed up. All the feeding in the world cannot induce a naturally nonproductive hen to change her nature.

A trap nest is the one accurate way to tell whether you are keeping a paying flock, but the poultryman who keeps it must look after the nest in a proper way.

If you have made a failure of everything else, don't think the chicken business will prove to be a life saver. It requires not only brains, but an overplus of energy.

Chickens never wash, as many other birds do but cleanse themselves of insects by wallowing in soil. For this reason every poultry house should be provided with a dust box.

Five eggs out of every 100 are spoiled by being fertile. Producing infertile eggs does not require anything but the removal of the rooster from the flock after the need for hatching eggs is past.

Milk is no substitute for meat, for it is not sufficiently concentrated. It is impossible for fowls to drink enough of it to take the place of meat. When fed with animal food, milk performs excellent service.

Infertile eggs are more common among poor layers than good ones. Experiments at the Maine experiment station proved it nearly impossible to get fertile eggs from the hens that were the poorest layers.

WHY

We Should Eat More Brown Bread and Butter

For the same reason that butter is more nutritious than margarine, brown bread is more nutritious than white bread, that is, because of the vitamin content of butter and brown bread, says the New York Medical Journal. White bread made from highly milled flour is lacking in vitamins. The grain is entirely denuded of the husk which contains the vitamins, and although white bread is more palatable it is not so nourishing nor so conducive in many respects to the maintenance of health as brown bread or as bread made from a mixture of white and brown flour.

In addition to the vitamin content, brown bread provides work for the jaws and incites the salivary glands to action and from its composition exerts a gently aperient effect. A good deal of the prejudice which obtains against brown bread is due to bad cooking. When it is well made it is palatable. In short, brown bread and butter are greatly to be preferred to white bread and margarine, however pleasing these may be in appearance and taste.

Too much faith should not be placed in the caloric value of a diet. A well balanced diet contains a sufficient caloric value and a satisfactory vitamin content. The ideal diet is nourishing, appetizing, and satisfying, that is to say, it is well assimilated, by flavor and odor it excites appetite, and it is not deficient in bulk. Of course it must be adapted to circumstances, climate, occupation, and so on, but it cannot be termed a thoroughly nutritious and wholesome diet if it does not contain a sufficient amount of vitamins. Brown bread and butter, to a limited extent, are an excellent example of such a diet.

Why Swat the Fly Now.

No matter how long the winter lasts, the chrysalis of the fly is safe. When the warm spring weather comes the fly inside the chrysalis goes on growing again. At the right moment it bursts open its horny case and comes out like a chicken from its shell. All that it has to do is to dry its wings; then it can fly away full grown.

Flies reach their full size before coming out of their shell-like covering, says a writer in an exchange. When you see small flies and big flies together you must think that the little ones are young and the big ones old. They are different sorts of flies, but full grown. They reach full size before they are released from the cradle in which they have passed the winter. It is because most of the old ones are dead, and the young ones still in their eggs, that we seldom see flies in winter.

The common house fly when it

wakes in the spring lays over a hundred eggs, which hatch in a day or two as maggots. These grow rapidly, become pupae and within two weeks from the eggs are full-grown flies, ready to lay eggs themselves. You can see how many billion flies there would be if none were destroyed and all the eggs hatched and grew into flies. The house fly usually lays its eggs in filth and if we keep our premises clean we shall have fewer flies.

Why Bread Gets Stale.

The reason bread becomes stale has been investigated recently by Professor J. R. Katz of Amsterdam, who has discovered that the staleness is due to low temperatures, and not merely to loss of moisture. The experiments of Professor Katz were based upon the keeping of bread forty-eight hours after it was taken out of the oven. He found that if the temperature was maintained at 140 degrees Fahrenheit the bread was quite fresh at the end of the period, but if the temperature was reduced to 122 degrees Fahrenheit a certain amount of staleness was discernible, the process becoming more rapid until a temperature of about three degrees below freezing point was reached. Curiously enough, at lower temperatures than this the degree of staleness is reduced, until at a temperature of liquid air the bread is again perfectly fresh. On the strength of these experiments it has been suggested that bread be kept fresh till required for use by placing it in a fireless cooker immediately after removal from the oven.

Why Scots Would Ban "Macbeth."

A resolution demanding the elimination of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" from school curriculums on the ground that it was a libel on the Scotch in its "misinterpretation in presenting King Macbeth as a traitor and murderer," was adopted at New York by the League of Scottish Veterans of the World War.

The resolution was addressed to the Newark (N. J.) board of education, which recently barred "The Merchant of Venice" from the schools because of the alleged slander to the Jewish race.

"If they have banned Shylock, I see no reason why they should not ban Macbeth," said Capt. Ian McTavish. "If the Jewish gaberdine is to be cleaned they should also remove the stain from the Scottish kilt."

Why Pastor Is Worried.

From California comes the story of a woman who made her pastor heir to \$87,000 on condition he would take care of 85 canaries, 31 dogs, 18 cats, and a bunch of rabbits. He is getting along pretty well with most of the menagerie, the story goes, but the rabbits are multiplying so rapidly he fears he will have to spend all the money to buy a ranch for them a year from now.

Stingy!

"By the way, George, what shall we get Mabel for a wedding present? She gave us that plush upholstered chair that's in the attic, you know."

"I don't think we'd better send her anything, dear. Why not let bygones be bygones?"—Life.

Then He Got the Worst of It.

Flatbush—So you had an argument with your neighbor?

Bensonhurst—I certainly had and a warm one at that.

"Well, I did until he struck me in the eye."

Before the Happy Day.

Doris—She believes every word he tells her.

Lillian—How long have they been married?

Doris—They're not married. They're going to be.—London Answers.

The Practical Problem.

"Make hay while the sun shines," said the offhand philosopher.

"That kind of advice is easy," commented Farmer Comtossel. "What you want to invent is some method of getting a crop in during three or four weeks of steady rain."



SUMMED UP.

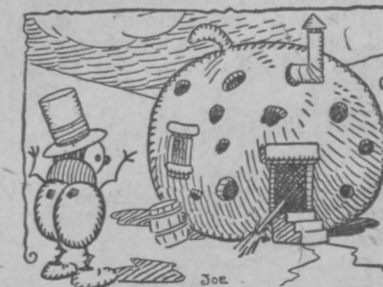
"Of what does a shad consist?"

"A backbone, a wishbone, a funny bone and then some."

Truth and Poetry.

"You should keep to the straight and narrow path."

"True," said Mr. Chuggins, with great earnestness. "The journey of life, like every other journey, seems to be at its worst in the detours."



POOR TENANTS.

Bug Landlord—Drat those Appleworms, they've skipped their rent and eaten half the house besides!

HOW SALE OF STONES WORKS OUT IN ENGLAND.

—Visitors to the pretty county of Buckinghamshire are much interested in certain women working in the fields, who appear to be exceedingly busy picking up some objects which they place in a large square wooden box, says London Answers.

These women are engaged in picking up flints, which are used for repairing the roads, Buckinghamshire having no quarries from which it can obtain road material. The square wooden box into which the women pitch the stones is a measure called a "yard." This name is probably given to it because it is a measure a yard square by a yard deep, there being no bottom to the boxlike structure.

The farmer pays the women for gathering the stones and sells them later to the district council. Now comes the truly Bucks spirit for saving the ratepayer's money. Instead of counting the "yards," as they stand in the fields, the road authorities have them all heaped into a cart and removed to where they are needed on the roads. Here they are dumped down by the roadside in immense mounds. Before the farmers are paid these heaps of flints have to be again measured into "yards" by old roadmen.

These roadmen are deserving fellows and it is up to the authorities to see that they are kept employed. Perhaps that is the reason why the "yards" are not counted on the field.

How Leprosy Has Dwindled.

Most of the leprosy of the world is found in Asia and Africa, though it is found in South and Central America, in South Russia, Greece, Turkey and Spain and on the shores of the Baltic. The disease still lingers in Norway and Iceland, and is not uncommon in Australia and Hawaii, where it was supposedly carried by the Chinese. It was anciently prevalent in all the known world, and in the middle ages was extensively diffused in Europe. Every considerable city on the continent had its leper house, and in England at one time there were 95 religious hospitals for people thus afflicted. In the fifteenth century, however, it underwent a sudden and remarkable diminution and has now virtually disappeared from civilized lands. Most of the cases in this country are of Norwegian origin and are found in the northern tier of our western states.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON

(By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 8

PETER AT LYDDA AND JOPPA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:32-43.
GOLDEN TEXT—The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up.—James 5:15.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Luke 5:17-26; 8:40-56.
PRIMARY TOPIC—What a Kind Woman Did.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What Peter Did at Lydda and Joppa.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Beauty and Influence of an Unselfish Life.

In order to grasp the significance of this lesson, we should recall the condition which prevailed in the church as suggested in verse 31. Three characteristics are outstanding:

1. Freedom From Persecution.
Saul, the ringleader of the persecuting forces, had just recently been converted, thereby disorganizing their forces, allowing the church to enjoy a breathing spell. This period of rest did not result in its growing lazy, indifferent, worldly, and forgetful of God, but in growth in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus.

2. Spiritual Growth and Development.
The real meaning of the word "edified" is "built up." This does not mean merely that the members were being instructed and comforted, but that strenuous efforts on the part of the individual members, as well as the body as a whole, were being made for the advancement of the divine life. The word "edify" contains the metaphor of some grand building or structure. As suggested by another, this metaphor involves (1) a foundation. This is Jesus Christ—no other dare be laid (I Cor. 3:12-16). (2) A continuous progress. This means that a Christian's activities are purposeful and that the work he undertakes moves forward with the proper progress. (3) Persistent effort. This means that the present day's work begins the foundation upon which tomorrow's work must be built. Thus day by day his life is being raised higher and higher, as each separate round of material is being laid by strenuous efforts. (4) A completion. Finally the work is done, the building is completed, the top stone is brought forth and placed.

3. Outward Growth.
Building up within the church causes the whole work to be admired and respected by those without, inducing them to come and identify themselves with the cause. There can be no forward movement without unless there be a corresponding movement within.
Our lesson today is the record of two stupendous miracles. They are the greatest signs wrought since the day of Christ. The dreadful malady of palsy is vanquished, and a corpse is retenant by the departed soul. The occurrence here of this miracle is in keeping with the movements of the church at this time. The Lord had promised these signs as they went forth with the gospel message. They were given as encouragements to the disciples, to convince them that the gospel did not lose any of its power by being spread, but rather that its power increased. As the church goes everywhere preaching the Word there will be a corresponding manifestation of power.

I. The Healing of Eneas (vv. 32-35).
This man's needy condition appealed to Peter, just as men today should appeal to us in their semi-dead state. Like his Master, Peter could not refuse the needed help. In this he did not direct attention to himself, but confidently appealed to the power in the name of Christ: "Jesus Christ heal thee." The man who had kept his bed for eight long years immediately arose and made his bed. When the Lord heals it is done instantly. Peter wisely kept this miracle from being the end by making it the means to the end. That end was the preaching of the gospel. This brought most gratifying results, for "all that dwelt in Lydda and Sharon saw him and turned to the Lord."

II. The Raising of Dorcas (vv. 36-43).
This woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did, not talked of doing. She was a practical Christian woman of the kind that gets down to the practical way of showing her love by doing deeds of helpfulness. Her death was a real loss, as was evidenced by the mourning of those who had been helped. When this good woman fell sick and died the disciples sent for Peter. Peter put them all forth. At his command her soul came back to live in her body. This again caused them to believe on the Lord.

Read the Bible and Think.
"It is a good plan to read a book of the Bible through rapidly at a sitting in a shady garden, or on a cliff looking over the sea; then to close the book and think."—Church Family Newspaper.

Transformed into New Man.
As iron put into the fire loseth its rust and becometh clearly red hot, so he that wholly turneth himself unto God puts off all slothfulness, and is transformed into a new man.—Thomas a Kempis.

Fashion's Eyes Linger on Fine Cottons



The shop windows are full of beautiful new cotton materials that lead our thoughts to the coming of spring. When the holidays are over, fashion has turned her back upon winter—all her talk is of summery clothes and summer lands, and it is evident already that her fickle eyes linger longest on fine cottons. Unless all the signs fall, they are to have a great vogue—the exquisitely fine weaves forecast designing and workmanship keyed up to their level in all kinds of apparel. This means a return to needlework, embroidery and laces for decoration and that clothes are to be well made.

But the average woman is less interested just now in the sheer, fine cottons, than in the new ginghams, or chambrays, and other weaves that are to clothe her small fry when summer rolls around—she is captivated by these immediately. They are here, and along with them are the displays of children's frocks for school and for other wear, made of cotton fabrics. They are simply and unusually well designed; women who do their children's sewing can hardly do better than to copy them; for they are the product of trained specialists.

The "difficult" age—anywhere from nine to fifteen—is taken care of by

these experts with wonderful skill; they know how to bring out the charms of the flapper and how to conceal her defects. In the picture a plaid gingham dress for a girl of twelve is an example of excellent designing that will prove becoming, even lending something of grace to an awkward child. It is nicely finished with pipings of white pique and there are several little points in its making that deserve consideration—its length, which is about six inches below the knees, the gathered panel set in at the front, being the most outstanding. Large pockets sloped at the top into points, three-quarter length sleeves and a belt that is a wide French fold made of bias strip of the gingham, are items that give it its chic character. The fastening on the shoulder with round pearl buttons is a little detail, but it is in keeping with the rest of the designing.

Colors are pleasing in the new ginghams, and any of them can be used with white pipings. Some of the new frocks have white cuffs and collars; there is a great variety in them.

Julia Bottomley

Pleading the Cause of Fans

There are some beautiful and more or less useless accessories of dress that fashion never frowns upon; although she treats them with considerable indifference for lengthy periods of time. Fans and long ear-rings are instances. About the time that we think they are forgotten, not to be recalled, they emerge and find a welcome as if they were something new. This season has seen the reappearance of fans—with fashion smiling upon those made of feathers, and certainly nothing ever pleaded the cause of fans more convincingly than these airy and smart luxuries.

The holidays developed the vogue of fans made of ostrich feathers, for they were bought more freely than others; but the ostrich feathers, however



sumptuous, cannot outshine the fans made of the splendid feathers of the peacock. These are as wonderful as jewels. Fans of lace and of painted or spangled satin are among the things that are never out of date, and they have benefited by the vogue for feather fans.

In the group of three fans shown above two of ostrich feathers and one of peacock feathers are pictured. At the top small, flat plumes, uncurled and mounted on ivory or other kind of

sticks, form the leaves of the fan. Fans of this kind are fairly large, and increase in size with the length of the feathers. They are made in many beautiful, gay colors. Cleopatra was never cooled by a fan more beautiful than that of peacock feathers shown at the center of the group. The incomparable markings and colorings of the natural feathers make them the most admired of the feathers used for fans. These are mounted on tortoise shell or other sticks, and are beautiful and unchanging.

Very long, curled ostrich plumes make the splendid fan at the bottom of the group. These are shown in many brilliant and many light colors, and carried as the most important item in the evening costume. They belong with the rich, metallic brocades and clothes that have held sway in the realm of evening gowns and coats. They are only at home in company of this kind.

The story of fans is too long to be so briefly told, but among the successful novelties are small palm leaf fans, painted in colors and bound about the edges with gold braid or faille ribbon. small bouquets of silk flowers are mounted against the fans just above the handles, all wound with ribbon like that used for binding. A full bow of the same ribbon is tied over the stems of the flowers. This is something new in fans, revealing our old and useful friend, the palm leaf fan, all dressed up in fine attire.

Julia Bottomley

Sports Materials.
In sports materials one will find the most attractive materials both in silks and wools. Camel's hair, while not necessarily a sports material, is the material selected for some very distinguished models in sports suits and utility wraps or coats. The colors are very new, among them a slate color, a heather mixture, a greenish gray and a soft shade of tan. None of these have been so far able to supersede in favor the conventional chamamois color, however, which is seen both in suits and the large and comfortable cap that is worn over the riding habit or in the auto.

The Employment of Time.
What do we gain when discords lurk in such illogical array.
When people who decline to work
Are in no mood for rest or play?

Dryness.
"There are books in the running brooks," remarked the airy quotation-ist.
"Yes," mused Farmer Cornstossel; "an' a lot of 'em is like what the little old stream on my place has got to be, a mighty dry proposition."

The Early Bird.
Mr. Duck—Seems to me your voice is kinda husky this morning, Mr. Pelican.
Mr. Pelican—Well, you see, I went fishing earlier than usual and got a frog in my throat.—Cartoons.

Sympathy Would Be Wasted.
"You know, last night they got into the grocer's, broke open his safe and took \$3,000."
"He should worry. He'll get that back in a few days."

THE FISHING PLACE.
Feast—Where are you going on your vacation, old man?
Crimsonbeak—I'm going fishing in a little lake up in Maine.
"Why don't you go somewheres?"
"What do you mean by somewheres?"
"You're wasting your time fishing in a little lake. Statisticians tell us that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world."

Thought of a Hard-Up Man.
"As a rule a dwarf doesn't live to a great age."
"Well, what's the use in living if you've got to be short all your life?"

The Way of It.
"Are you in good odor with her father?"
"Well, as far as he is concerned, I am afraid ours would be a centless marriage."

Cheerful Giver.
"Brain work is not always well compensated."
"Brain workers," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "is mostly too generous. Every summer boarder we had was willin' to give me advice by the hour on how to run the farm, and never charge me a cent."

Realism.
The Star—The author of this play is a stupid stickler for realism.
The Manager—I have noticed it.
The Star—Why he objects to my wearing diamond rings in the scene where I pawn my hat to buy food for the children.—Tit-Bits.

Place Nearly All Right.
Mistress (nervously)—I do hope the place will suit you.
New Maid—Well, the house is not bad, and I rather like the looks of the policeman on the beat, but if I stay here you'll kindly take them horrible pictures down.—London Tit-Bits.



The Velvet tin is twice as big as shown here

"No Rheumatics" is a Mighty Poor Reason for Wearing a Wooden Leg

NO sting or hot burnin' is a mighty weak-kneed recommendation for tobacco. But when tobacco is mild and cool, and yet as full of "fun" as a barrel of monkeys—well, that's another story—that's Velvet.

And 'cause why?

'Cause Velvet is brought up—not jerked up by the hair. It's raised as carefully as a favorite child. It's cured in the big fresh air. And it mellows away for two years in wooden hogsheads 'til it's smooth and rich as cream. The wonder would be if Velvet wasn't a whacking good pipe smoke.



"Let Nature mellow yo' tobacco an' that tobacco will shore mellow yo' nature," says Velvet Joe. And he's pretty nearly right.

NATURE-AGEING in the wood does more to make tobacco friendly than any camouflage you can cover it with—and don't you forget it. See, taste, smell, feel the "real tobacconess" in Velvet. Why, you can almost hear it. Velvet's the tobacco you can judge with your eyes wide open and specs on.

There's a whole lot in Nature's way of making good tobacco better. And it's all in Velvet.

Here's to a full pipe and a friendly one.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

—the friendly tobacco

