

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO TANEYTOWN

Important Because it Proves Age of North to South Highway.

As events of a more or less intimate character connected with the life of George Washington are being assembled by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, we publish on account of a visit of Washington to Taneytown that formed a portion of a chapter in the published history of Taneytown. This may have represented the same visit as the one mentioned in the diary of Washington, as given in our last issue, or it may have been one of several such visits.

That Washington visited Taneytown is not in itself very important; but it does add to other testimony showing the present York and Frederick Streets of the town, as a highway was in that day (1791) one of the few main highways that connected North and South, and that it is now worthy of being officially and appropriately known as the Francis Scott Key highway when the road is completed on to Keomar and Frederick.

This history, that was published as a serial in *The Record* in 1924, was written largely by the late Dr. Clotworthy Birnie, but the portion of it reproduced below was part of a centennial year address delivered July 4, 1876 by Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, then pastor of Taneytown Lutheran Church who said in part:

"It is a fact, also, of the early history of Taneytown, and one which we are proud to relate, that the feet of the peerless, immortal Washington once pressed our soil. We wish it to be distinctly understood, just here, that we are not hero-worshippers. We have no disposition to bestow unmeasured praise on any man whom the fickle populace may choose to magnify. Nor will any man of real worth, let him be distinguished for what he may, demand, as his reward for the faithful discharge of public duties, the enthusiastic encomiums of his fellow-men. True merit is ever modest and unassuming—a truth, which has never been more fully illustrated than in the character of America's, indeed, the world's only Washington.

It is, then, rendering "honor to whom honor is due" to count it worth noting and telling, on this centennial celebration of our national existence, that Washington—one of the grandest personages the world has ever seen—once sojourned in Taneytown. It was either while on his way to Philadelphia, to receive his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, and to take command of it, at Cambridge, Mass., or at some subsequent time, during the revolution, while on his way Northward for some military purpose, that Washington and his most excellent, in many respects, peerless wife, Martha, remained over night in Taneytown. Concealed, as it is, by a casement of brick, yet the log-house still stands, under whose roof slept the matchless pair, and ate their frugal meals. It is the building on Frederick St., now owned and occupied by Mr. Ephraim Hockensmith.

At that time it was a tavern kept by Mr. Adam Good, of whose quaint sign, which hung and swung high above the entrance, any one of our aged citizens here present could tell you, if you ask him, a forcible anecdote. Washington and his Martha were guests of this inn. As illustrating the simplicity of their habits, their unaffected manners, or freedom from ostentation, it is related of the former that, on being asked what he would have for his supper, he replied "mush and milk"; and of the latter that, finding some leisure-time on her hands, during her stay at the tavern, she drew from her pocket, or reticule, an unfinished stocking and began to knit, an example of industry and economy of time, which without any breach of propriety, or etiquette, might well be imitated by some ladies of our more modern society."

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WHEAT AND CORN CROPS

The Major Portion of Wheat Crop Likely to be Marketed.

From reports throughout nearby sections of the East, the outlook seems to be that the major portion of the wheat crop will be marketed, even at the exceedingly low price, and will not be held for feed, for the reason that the corn crop promises to be a good one, and because oats and other feed crops are abundant in the east.

Manufactured feeds are also likely to be low, in order to compete with wheat as a feed, which will help along the likelihood of the greater sale of wheat, especially as the latter is a somewhat difficult crop to keep with safety.

For most purposes corn is considered preferable to wheat as a feed for stock, and when the corn price hits the expected decline, farmers are likely to keep it for feed and let the wheat go for what it will bring.

It was recently estimated by the State extension service that approximately 50 percent of the 8,000,000 bushel wheat crop in Maryland this year would stay on the farms. While it may be true that farmers will largely hold their new wheat in hopes of better than a 44-cent figure, the percentage to be held for feed is too high for this section millers think.

Reports this week from the western corn states indicate that the crop will be short, due to very unfavorable weather conditions. Should this prove to be the fact, then the eastern corn growers would be greatly benefited.

HESS-BUSHEY FAMILY HOLDS SEVENTH REUNION.

The seventh reunion of the Hess-Bushey families was held on Wednesday, July 29th, in the grove at Piney Creek Presbyterian Church, near Harney, Md. There was a large attendance with representatives present from every family.

The morning was spent in social chat. At noon the various families grouped themselves about the tables. The committee provided ice cream and lemonade.

At 2:30 P. M., all assembled in the church where an interesting program was rendered. The president, Rev. C. W. Hess presiding. A devotional service was conducted by Dr. Wm. S. Hess, of Hagerstown. A new feature for the occasion was Mr. Walter C. and Mrs. Ethel Buckingham Wilson's son, Walter Cleveland Wilson, Jr., being baptized. Rev. John H. Hess, of Wheeling, W. Va., assisted by Rev. Charles W. Hess, of Brunswick, conducted the baptismal service. Six grand-daughters of Elmer S. Hess sang several selections; Piano solo, William S. Hess, Jr.; Reading, Miss Daisy Pearl Hess; a short address by Rev. John H. Hess; Baritone solo, Walter Hess, Greensboro, N. C., accompanied by Mrs. Walter Hess.

A business session followed. The report of the secretary, G. Roy Hess was read and approved. The treasurer, Elmer S. Hess reported a balance of \$25.37, July 31, 1930. Happenings of the past year was given by Mrs. Effie Hess Belt, Statistician showed that there were three marriages, one death and nine births; one graduated from high school and two from college.

The following were the officers elected for the coming year: Clarence B. Nail, president; Carroll C. Hess, vice-president; George W. Hess, secretary; Elmer S. Hess, treasurer; Mrs. Effie Hess Belt, Statistician. The time of next meeting, the last Wednesday of July, 1932, at Piney Creek Presbyterian Church. Closing prayer, Rev. C. W. Hess, Brunswick.

BIBLE CONFERENCE AT PINE-MAR CAMP.

A Bible Conference will be held at Pine-Mar Camp, located along the Westminster-Taneytown State road, 2 miles east of Taneytown, from Tuesday, August 4th. to Friday, August 7th, each night at 8:00 P. M., by the Rev. O. M. Kraybill, pastor of the West Poplar Street Church of God, of York, Pa. Rev. Kraybill will give a series of studies on vital subjects which will be of interest to all. A large colored chart will be used to illustrate some of the messages. Subjects to be presented each night are: "The Bible" for Tuesday night; "God's Salvation" for Wednesday; "Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth" for Thursday and "The Coming of the Lord and Related Events" for Friday. A hearty invitation is extended to all to attend these union services, and learn more of the Bible.

TRIP TO KENTUCKY.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Morrell have returned to their home, in Westminster after enjoying a motor trip to Kentucky. Among the things they enjoyed were—"My Old Kentucky Home" the old Rowan homestead where Stephen Collins Foster was inspired to write the immortal "My Old Kentucky Home." A little further on is the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. It is preserved on the identical spot where it stood at that time, in a granite memorial building. The country hereabouts is rich in scenes connected with the boyhood life of Lincoln. Dr. Morrell was re-elected Vice-President of the National Association at the Louisville Convention which was held in the Brown Hotel that city.

STAMBAUGH REUNION.

The first Stambaugh reunion will be held Saturday, August 15, 1931, at Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge, Md. All relatives of this family are invited to attend. There will be a basket lunch at noon.

IMPORTANT ROAD CASE HEARD, TUESDAY

Involves Question of Authority by the County Commissioners.

The case of Denton Warehime and others against the State Roads Commission concerning the construction of what is commonly spoken of as the Shriver road, was heard before Associate Judge Forsythe, on Tuesday. The complainants contended for the building of a new road over the old Bachman's valley road as being of the most value to the taxpayers and general public, while the opposition urged that the Shriver road would cost some \$40,000 less, and that the State Roads Commission had full authority to locate and build roads where it saw fit.

The question of the expenditure of the gasoline tax fund also entered into the controversy, the State Roads claim being that this tax was used only for building what are known as lateral roads, and that regulation state roads are built from Federal and State funds; also that the concurrence of the County Commissioners in the matter of deciding on what roads are to be built is not necessary.

The argument for the old Bachman's Valley road was that it was a county road and not partly a private road, that it would better serve the public, and that the county commissioners had not concurred in the building of the Shriver road.

D. Eugene Walsh appeared as attorney for the Commission, and Theodore F. Brown represented the complainants. R. H. Archer, assistant attorney for the Commission, also appeared in the case, and maintained that the concurrence of the County Commissioners was not necessary in deciding the location of a road but that final authority rested entirely with the State Roads Commission.

Judge Forsythe withheld his decision in the case, for further consideration.

DEFECTIVE VISION THE CAUSE OF MANY ACCIDENTS.

Last year thirty-three thousand and sixty men, women and children were killed in automobile accidents in this country, and a tremendous number seriously injured. Far too little attention has been given to one factor which is without doubt directly responsible for a large proportion of the accidents. I refer to Defective Eye Sight.

The outstanding obstacle in straightening out this matter of defective eyes is the fact that so many people refuse to believe that there can be any trouble with their eyes. Although their vision may be decidedly below par they think it is all right because they have no idea of what good vision really is. You have driven a car with the rain beating against the windshield and know the blurred look that everything has and how hard you must strain in order to see. It is an absolute fact that there are many people driving cars on our streets today who see objects in just this manner all of the time.

In addition to the commonly known eye defects, such as near and far-sightedness, or astigmatism, there are others found in motorists which are little understood by the layman. For instance, there is night blindness which as the word indicates, is a condition where the vision is greatly reduced at night. There is also double-vision, where one is unable to see images received by each eye and fused in a common image. This double vision often appears when a driver is excessively tired. Perhaps you have heard of drivers falling asleep at the wheel, or have known persons who have had to get out and walk for a time in order to stay awake. This condition means a depletion of nervous energy brought about by the strain of constantly watching the road.

A very dangerous type of eye defect, and one responsible for many accidents, is what is known as barrel vision. The driver who has this difficulty is like a horse with blinders; all he can see are the objects directly in front of his eyes. You have all heard of color-blindness, but probably have no idea of how many persons are afflicted with this defect. A recent visual test in Pennsylvania of applicants who wished to drive cars, showed that twenty-five percent were color-blind, and unable to interpret colored semaphores and signals properly.—Dr. J. Fred Andreae, Maryland Optometry Board.

THE DUDRA REUNION.

The Dudra reunion at Rocky Ridge, Md., next Wednesday, Aug. 5, points to a big gathering from Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey as well as Maryland. A heavy rainfall that morning will postpone it to the next day.

Much time has been given to preparing a varied program which is to begin at 10:00 A. M., of short talks, original poem, roll-call university college and high school students, vocal and instrumental selections, readings, etc.

Prizes will be given for the largest family, oldest person and youngest baby as well as social enjoyment and sports.

The first cheese factory in the United States was erected in 1852 in Oneida County, New York.

The Mississippi river should be very eloquent—it has a dozen mouths.

DAIRYMEN'S PIC-NIC

Beauty Contest and Tournament the Main New Features.

State dairymen attended the Mt. Tabor Park picnic, on Wednesday, in force 4000 being estimated as present. A feature of the day was the "beauty contest" on the part of young farm girls. The winner Miss Edyth Crawford, of Graceham, was awarded \$25.00 in gold. The first choice fell on Miss Louise Danner, of Frederick, but she was disqualified on account of not being a farm girl.

Others in the contest were Miss Novella Keilholz, Rocky Ridge; Miss Mae Claybaugh, Detour; Miss Pauline Baumgardner, Emmitsburg; Miss Louise Danner, Frederick; Miss Mildred Sharb, Rocky Ridge; Miss Lena Babylon, New Windsor; Miss Mae Fisher, Rocky Ridge; Miss Beulah Martin, Graceham; Miss Frances Wgle, Lovs Station; Miss Ella Martin, Medford; Miss Isabel Smith, LeGore; Miss Iva Masser, LeGore; Miss Martha Warrenfelt, Medford; Miss Caroline Smith, Westminster; Miss Hattie L. Smith, Woodsboro; Miss Lola Favorite, Thurmont; Miss Ethel Keefe, Keymar; Miss Louise Valentine, of Rocky Ridge, and Miss Edith Lescalleet, New Windsor.

The judges, Harry E. Chapline, of Frederick; Hugh Q. Miller, Thurmont, and George C. Roderick, Jr., Middletown, selected seven for the semi-finals.

Another feature of the day was a tournament for professional and non-professional riders, in which there were many participants, the winners crowning "queens of love and beauty."

Addresses were made in the afternoon by Senator Millard E. Tydings, Representative William P. Cole, Jr., Baltimore county, and L. W. Hoops, Harford county, secretary of the association. Former State Senator R. Smith Snader, Carroll county, presided.

"INSIDE" INFORMATION FOR WOMEN.

A little kerosene in clear water helps in window washing.

Has your dustpan a firm straight edge which fits the floor so that part of the dirt is not brushed underneath? A long-handled dustpan saves much stooping.

Cooked cucumbers are delicious. Try them peeled, cut in halves or quarters and steamed; or cut in lengthwise sections, stuffed with a bread crumb mixture, and baked.

French toast is an appetizing way to use up stale bread and provide a main dish for breakfast, lunch, or supper. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk to 2 eggs. Beat the mixture, salt lightly, and dip slices of bread into it until well soaked. Fry in butter or well-seasoned fat in a heavy smooth skillet. Use moderate heat and let the toast become golden brown on one side before turning.

Spiced cherries, preserved with vinegar, make a good relish. Here's a recipe. Wash and pit large, sour, red cherries. Add three-fourths of their weight or measure of sugar. Sprinkle the sugar over the fruit in layers and let it stand overnight. In the morning stir until the sugar is dissolved and then press the juice well from the cherries. Tie a small quantity of whole spices in a loose cheesecloth bag, drop this into the juice, and boil it down until it is three-fourths of the original quantity. Pour hot over the drained cherries and add 2 tablespoons of vinegar to each pint. Seal and keep two weeks before using.

Don't grow lettuce on the same land oftener than once or twice in three or four years, advises the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Some growers follow the practice of planting fall and spring crops of lettuce on the same piece of ground and then planting it to other crops.

FIRE FIGHTERS LAID OFF.

Because the drouth of last year has not repeated itself and dried up the fields and woods of the State to a point where they would be seriously damaged by fire, the State's force of forest fire fighters has been laid off for the rest of the summer, according to F. W. Besley, head of the Maryland Forestry Department.

Mr. Besley explained that the State as a whole has experienced an almost normal rainfall since the beginning of summer and that the brush and foliage is sufficiently damp to prevent any serious outbreak of woods or field fires. Last year the drouth had produced such an acid condition that the parched plant life of the country sections was fuel for innumerable blazes.

In anticipation of a recurrence of the dry spell of last year special efforts were made to protect the fields and forests of the State against fires. Towermen, smokechasers and district foresters were all warned of a possible repetition of last year's conflagrations and told to prepare themselves for the emergency.

Rainfall this summer, however, and the excessive humid weather have caused the vegetation to flourish. In the present green state the possibility of such fires, occurring is remote. Accordingly, the need for the special detection force of forest fire fighters has been removed and the men have been laid off until the fall.

They will be again employed by the Forestry Department around the early part of October, when the foliage has fallen and dried out, again creating fire hazards in the wooded sections. Mr. Besley said that the danger this fall would probably be above normal due to the excessive growth of foliage.—Frederick Post.

A first-class collector is he who, on short notice, can always collect his wits.

LARGER PARCEL POST PACKAGES NEXT

New Regulations and Rates to go into Effect August 1st.

Apparently, a radical change will be made in the parcel post business of the country, on August 1, mainly in the increase of the size and weight of packages, the new size being 100 inches in length and girth combined instead of the present limit of 84 inches; and the weight limit of packages 70 pounds, instead of 50. The Postoffice Department has been granted permission to make these changes by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Postmaster General Brown believes that the change will mean an increase in revenue for the P. O. Department of \$5,000,000 a year. The benefits of the new ruling may apply to mail order houses and to their patrons; while the losers may be the express and freight carrying companies, and what may be termed, country stores.

A revision upwards of parcel post rates is also said to be part of the general plan, the details of which, as to rates, have not been announced. Back of the new plan is the fact that the P. O. Department is being operated with a deficit of something like \$15,000,000 a year; and helping to make up this deficit by increasing letter postage rates, would be universally unpopular.

Hearings are being held as to a wider spread of increased, postal rates, the opposition being mainly from mail order houses and concerns doing a large direct-to-customer shipping business.

The new orders and rates will go into effect August 1, except on rates on which hearings have not been completed and decisions reached. No close analysis of the proposition is needed to show that the government, through the P. O. Department, is increasing its "going into business" tendency; and that the question is one of financial self-interest on the part of those favoring and those opposing the changes and rates involved.

CARROLL COUNTY GUERNSEY FIELD DAY COMING.

The second annual Carroll County Guernsey Field Day will be held at Meadow Brook Farm, just one-fourth of a mile south of Hampstead, Md., on August 15. This Field Day will be unique in the respect that there are 90 to 100 head of pure-bred registered Guernsey cattle to be exhibited from some of the most outstanding herds in the state.

Joe Broadhurst, manager of the Locust Grove Farm, Westville, N. J., who judged the show last year will again do the judging. Howard C. Barker, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., and L. C. Burns, County Agent, of Carroll County will be in charge of the ring. The committee in charge of this Field Day estimates the spectators to be from 1000 to 1500 to see some of the very best cattle ever exhibited on the Western Shore of Maryland.

Meadow Brook Farm is right on the Baltimore, Hanover pike with bus service regularly to Baltimore and Hanover. No Guernsey enthusiast can afford to miss this unusual exhibit. The County 4-H Calf Club will show both in the calf club and open classes. Each club member will receive a cash prize as well as ribbons for their entries. Silver cream pitchers will be given away for the Senior Champion Cow, the Senior Champion Bull, the Junior Champion Cow and Junior Champion Bull. The Grand Champion cow and Grand Champion bull and one cup for the best fitted animal in the entire show.

Another unusual feature about the field day will be the sale of ten head of blood tested accredited heifers at the close of the show. These animals will be of unusual quality and in good condition. This will be an unusual opportunity for men to get in the Guernsey business at a nominal cost.

The County Club acknowledged with sincere thanks the generous cooperation of the business men in the county who are making the show possible and particularly the Banks and business men of Hampstead, Md.

Some prominent cattle breeder has very wisely said that no man can breed cattle and stay home. Don't try it. You will enjoy the

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Company.

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The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th. Pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

All articles on this page are either original or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this Office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

Entered as Second Class matter in the Postoffice at Taneytown, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931.

A DRY DAILY PAPER.

It is stated on good authority that New York City is soon to have a dry daily newspaper, with Stanley High, former editor of the Christian Herald, to devote his time to the interests of the new paper, that will be published by Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Brooklyn Eagle and several up state New York papers, all dry.

The report further has it that an Associated Press membership can be secured by the new paper, a membership, by the way, that is held to be essential to daily newspaper projects, and inability to secure which prevents the establishing of dry papers in large cities, because these memberships are limited and are practically all in the ownership of the wet publishers—monopolizing the field, as it were.

Mr. High is reported to have stated that the new paper will not represent dry propaganda, but will give its readers world-wide coverage of the news, and take a progressive liberal attitude editorially, treating the dry subject fairly.

HINTS ABOUT "COPY" PAPER.

Our office is liberally supplied, free of charge each week, with excellent "copy" paper. It comes to us by mail in official envelopes usually printed on one side by a rapid duplicating process, but that does not injure much of it for our purpose, when too much ink is not used. We would suggest, however, that greater care be used not to mail the supply until the ink is fully dry.

Another suggestion is that a uniform grade of paper be used. Some of the sheets are expensive bond paper with a sand-paperish surface that wears away our pencils; while others are so soft that the medium hard pencils we use fail to catch hold.

The size is right—8 1/2 x 11, which folded hard and torn in two makes 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 sheets that nicely fit our clip board. Sometimes, when the size is 8 1/2 x 13 there is quite a loss to us in paper, and time is wasted in trimming it down.

We should say that a white unwater-marked 20-pound bond paper, costing from 12c to 14c per pound, should be used; but, there is a cheaper bond paper at 10c per pound that would do about as well. We prefer that heavy black type and dark cuts should not be used, as the transparency of the paper makes the dark printing show through, which is objectionable to us.

Do not use either "book" or soft "news" paper, as our pencils are too hard for it. Tinted papers are also objectionable. The habit of stapling sheets together, is also a bad one, and helps to cause us to lose too much time sorting out what we like best; and mere "scrap" paper is now practically unmarketable.

CAUSES OF AUTO WRECKS.

A large percentage of automobile wrecks—accounts of a car leaving the road and turning over in a field, or smashing against a pole, or tree—are due to the driver being at least partly intoxicated, but nothing gets into the newspaper about the cause, except perhaps under the more or less general term of "reckless driving."

Most road wrecks are likely due to a variety of other causes that are stated plainly; so, when the cause is no given, suspicion points pretty plainly to "under the influence of liquor;" and those who are wet in their sympathies seem to take it for granted that it is the illicit liquor that causes the accidents, and that they would not occur through the use of the legalized brand.

But, alcohol is alcohol; and it is not at all the fact that the pure article would be less dangerous, so far as its intoxicating properties are concerned, for it is the latter that causes liquors of all kinds to be wanted and used. Liquor without the alcoholic "kick" would not be wanted.

What is actually wanted by the

wets is a plentiful supply of "filling stations" along our highways, as well as in our cities and towns, where liquors can be bought as readily as gasoline and oil. Any severely hedged about laws that would make it actually difficult to secure liquors, would satisfy but a small percentage of those who proclaim prohibition a failure, and who plead for light wines and beer, and control of the liquor business by the states.

DOCTORS, AND ADVERTISING.

Why is it "unprofessional" for medical doctors to advertise? When does one begin to be a "quack" in telling the public of the virtues of his services of wares?

As the doctors refrain from advertising themselves, for reasons based on their own preferences, why should newspapers apparently run counter to this preference by advertising the fact that certain doctors were "called" or "operated," in certain cases? Presumably, they prefer not to have publicity—why force it on them?

But, some doctors do advertise. Not many, but there are some exceptions to a very general rule; and, who shall say whether it is the rule, or the exceptions, that stands for the highest professional ethics? We are not criticizing; not complaining because of possible lost advertising revenue; in fact, the whole matter is not much of our business, but somehow these doctors seem to be "holding out" against a long established truth that "advertising pays," and, as intelligent fellow citizens, we wonder why they do it?

The profession that finally puts away many of the doctor's patients, advertises; and so does the head-stone artist that tells the last story about them, and along in between comes the "in memoriams" that the newspaper man finally gets a chance at—in a sort of advertising way.

Is it high-toned and super-class not to advertise, and who told the doctors so? Is it part of the same custom that prescriptions are written so common folks can not read them, because if they did they would know "aquadist," meant distilled water and "spts frumenti" meant "wet" goods, and "chloride of sodium" meant common salt?

The doctors are queer folks in some ways—joined to their idols handed down since Aesculapius—and there isn't much to be done about it. Presumably, they advertise themselves by their good works—"or something"—as Andrew H. Brown, president of the Fresh Air Taxicab Co., says.

STILL PLENTY OF TOPICS.

Even such a homely topic as the humble hen furnishes inspiration to the Hoover knockers. As such other inspirational topics as ducks, geese, dogs, cats, mosquitoes, land terrapins, snakes, roaches, ground hogs and bed bugs are yet unworked, there will likely be an ample supply of new ones to last until after the election of 1932. We commend the thought to the Baltimore Sun, that thought the following to be of importance enough to occupy space on its editorial page.

"We are extremely gratified to learn from a solemn bulletin of the Census Bureau that the number of chickens on American farms on January 1, 1930, was 378,888,128, as compared with 359,537,127 in 1920. This evidence of an increase in the feathered population of American barnyards is one of the most notable signs of progress that have come to our attention in these dreary days.

On the basis of such figures, Mr. Hoover can now revise his twenty-year plan for America so that it will provide roosts, coops and scratching areas for forty million more chickens in addition to schools, homes and so forth for twenty million humans. Nothing less than such a revision will suffice now that the Census Bureau has revealed the chicken population to be growing at the rate of twenty millions in ten years.

We are also heartened at the knowledge that chickens are multiplying more rapidly than human beings. If the same ratios of increase are maintained, we shall soon have much larger portions of fried chicken and have them more often. That is a boon in comparison with which Mr. Hoover's promise of more radios and automobiles grow pale."

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR BOOTLEGGING.

Statement by Bishop William Lawrence, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the 146th. annual convention of the Diocese of Massachusetts, held in Ford Hall, Boston, April 22, 1931.

"I have lived in this neighborhood for eighty years. I worked eight years with and among working people in the mills. I worked eight years with and among college students. I have worked all these years and lived all these years with all sorts and conditions of people, and I want to say that since I became a total abstainer, several years before the war, I have felt a freedom and a happiness, a spirit of liberty and a solidity and courage that I never had before.

It is remarkable the way in which even a moderate use of liquor will twist a man's prejudices and judgment. Hundreds of thousands of citi-

zens are doing what I do not understand can be consistently done; and when it comes to arguing the question by the hours together, thrashing over the Eighteenth Amendment and all that, I walk out. I have saved weeks and months of valuable time by not arguing. I have done one simple but not altogether easy thing, I have stopped drinking. If I do not drink, and you do not drink, and other citizens do not drink, then there will be no bootlegging, and there will be no liquor. That is the whole story to me.

I have been proud as the years have gone on to know how the clergy of this church, and I believe the ministers of other churches, are as a great body total abstiners—not because they are ministers—I refuse to accept that. When any man says to me, "Of course you do not drink, because you are a minister," I say, "That has nothing to do with it; I do not drink because I am a citizen, and I try to be loyal to the law and considerate of those who cannot withstand temptation as I can. If we stop talking, and stop drinking, we stop bootlegging."

SENATOR GOLDSBOROUGH.

We clip the following article from The Marylander, who credits it to Herbert Plummer in the Washington Star. This close-up of Senator Goldsborough will no doubt be of considerable interest to those who have been wondering what sort of man he is.

"Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Maryland's junior Senator, apparently cares nothing for a Washington address.

While his youthful colleague, Tydings, lives in a handsome old mansion in Georgetown, Goldsborough is content with having as his address in the Capital "Room 123, Senate Office Building."

Not that he actually lives in his office. His home is in Baltimore. He commutes to and from the Capital almost daily. He divides his time between the two cities.

In fact, he admits that were it not that Baltimore is so near Washington a seat in the Senate would hold no attraction for him. For he is chairman of the board of one of the biggest banking houses in the South, located in Baltimore.

Apparently nothing could persuade him to sever his banking interests, not even the United States Senate.

You don't hear much of Goldsborough in the Senate. Quiet and modest, he is representative of the business man attracted to politics.

He succeeded a man—William Cabell Bruce—who was reputed one of the most loquacious members of the Senate. Goldsborough is an opposite type. He rarely makes a speech. He prefers to sit by and look on at proceedings in the Senate.

His colleagues have respect for his ability. Senator Morrow of New Jersey turned to Goldsborough for instruction when he came to the Senate as a freshman. Goldsborough helped him learn the ropes.

In Maryland he has wide popularity and in some parts is referred to as "the State's first citizen." He is one of the only two Republicans to serve as Governor of the State.

He defeated a Democrat for the Senate by more than 40,000 votes. His Senate colleague is a Democrat.

As Maryland's only Republican Senator—in fact, the only Republican in Congress from that State—his duties are among the heaviest. But he likes hard work. It is about the only thing he does. Seldom, if ever, does he indulge in any form of recreation. He probably keeps as long hours as any Senator.

His office force was given instruction at the start that no one was to be refused the opportunity to see him. This always has been his policy, and doubtless has been a big factor in his popularity.

Goldsborough was born in Maryland at Princess Anne, August 6th, 1865.

He has an LL.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and St. John's College, Annapolis. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar of his native state.

He served as Governor from 1912 to 1916."

EXPENDITURE OF BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Expenditures of about \$1,225,000 for new plant and equipment each day during 1931 are contemplated by the Bell Telephone System, according to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In carrying out this construction program of approximately \$450,000,000, President Walter S. Gifford states, "in places where it was necessary, work has been distributed so far as practical to provide employment for the maximum number of employees."

Last year the construction program involved expenditures of \$585,000,000 which was substantially the same amount expended in 1929. That was the largest construction program in the history of the system.

The construction program for 1930 was planned to take care of the growth of the telephone business and to carry forward betterments and replacements such as the change from manual to dial operation and from open wire to cable lines. These were normal. Added to this in 1930, the system constructed plant beyond that necessary for immediate use to provide a greater margin than had existed since the war. Experience with rapid expansion in boom times has indicated the wisdom and economy of putting in a margin of plant in slack times, the report shows.

Confident of the continued economic growth of the country and the even more rapid growth of the telephone business, more than \$15,000,000—which is somewhat in excess of any previous year—was spent in development and research work for further improvements, Mr. Gifford states. In order to operate the business with a maximum efficiency and economy in the long run these programs, looking in part to the future, were undertaken and the resulting expenses incurred in a time of depressed business.

The depression, which affected business in general during 1930, the report shows, inevitably affected the telephone business, but not in a way or to an extent to disturb the fundamental objectives of the Bell System.

Total operating revenues of the Bell System exceeded those of 1929 by \$33,000,000 or three percent. Telephone plant, according to Mr. Gifford, has been fully maintained and full depreciation charged. Current maintenance and depreciation charges were \$29,000,000 more than in 1929. Total operating expenses included these charges and taxes increased \$43,000,000. The net earnings were \$267,874,000, which is \$8,800,000 less than in 1929 and at the rate of 5.8 percent on the cost of the plant and other assets.

WHY MR. HOOVER CALLS FOR MORE ECONOMY.

During the presidency of Mr. Coolidge his name became synonymous with a policy of rigid, insistent governmental economy with the special purpose of reducing the huge public debt that was incurred in the war. But almost from the time he took office, President Hoover has as continuously and insistently preached economy both to Congress and to the executive departments and has frequently sought to impress its need upon the people. His latest order to departmental and other chiefs to conserve the funds at their disposal for the remainder of this fiscal year and to present their plans for additional savings during the following twelve months was inspired by an emergency more serious than any that confronted his predecessor.

Indeed, the financial problems of his Administration during the last two years have been more exigent than those of Mr. Coolidge both because of the huge increase in expenditures due to unprecedented expansion of all governmental services and the unpreparedness of the business depression which has so greatly reduced normal revenues. Happily, Mr. Hoover has had the continued advice of Secretary Mellon, with whom he is in complete agreement or the policy of "pay as you go" and applying all possible revenue to the progressive reduction of the national debt. The benefits of this sound, businesslike policy are now especially apparent. It has put the Government in a much stronger position to take care of the recent large deficit, as has been shown by the response to its offerings of securities.

No one should gain the idea from the President's "lecture" to his associates that the financial emergency against which he is wisely guarding is in any way comparable to the present troubles of some foreign nations. In his illuminating statement, made last month, Mr. Hoover showed the essential soundness of the Government's finances. Just two years ago he made a similar move for economy in order to justify a reduction in taxes. Last July he urged economy to avoid a tax increase. Now he is working to prevent the necessity for a still larger tax increase and to avoid another deficit. And the danger is greater this time than before, because within a few months a new and politically hostile Congress will convene, with many extravagant notions for spending the people's money.—Phila. Ledger.

World-Famous Diamonds From Golconda Region

The only diamond known to the ancients came from the Golconda mines of India and the nearby mountains. The Great Mogul and the Koh-i-noor, oldest of all known diamonds, and the scarcely less famous Orloff gem, each with a history reeking with romance, were found in this region.

The Koh-i-noor, also known as "The Mountain of Light," is said to have been discovered 4,000 or 5,000 years ago, says Gas Logic. It was kept safe at Delhi until the Persian invasion of India in 1739, when the Persian conqueror craftily gained possession of it by exchanging his turban for that of the deposed Indian ruler, in whose headgear the diamond was concealed. Finally, after passing from ruler to ruler, the Koh-i-noor was presented to Queen Victoria in 1849, and it is now in the British royal treasury at Windsor castle.

The Great Mogul diamond, of 240 carats, figured in some of India's worst revolutions, but disappeared from sight when the Persians conquered India two centuries ago.

The greatest of all diamonds is the Cullinan, now officially called "Star of Africa." Weighing 3,025 1/4 carats, it was found in South Africa in 1905. Of the more than hundred stones cut from it, the largest, 516 1/4 carats, is in the British scepter, while the second largest, 300, is in the British crown.

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Athletic Union Suits, Men's 2-piece Bleached Athletic Shirts and Fancy Shorts and Palen Rayon Silk Underwear.

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FARM POULTRY

LATE DUCKLINGS ARE PROFITABLE

Highest Prices Can Then Be Realized.

In answer to the question, "Are summer and early fall ducklings profitable?" It can truthfully be said that late hatched ducklings have a number of advantages over their earlier hatched brothers and sisters.

In the first place, the summer and early fall hatched ducklings, if pushed for rapid and cheap gains, will go on the late fall and early winter markets in time for the Jewish and Christian holidays. They are naturally very profitable for at this time the highest prices can be realized and in addition, the weather during the growing season of late hatched ducks is more favorable for rapid growth.

Another advantage of the late hatched duckling is found in the matter of shipping the ducks to market. In the cool weather of fall the shrinkage and mortality losses in shipping are greatly reduced and the cost of shipping is materially lowered by placing more birds to a coop than could be done during hot weather.

Of course, not all of the advantages are in favor of the late hatched duckling. In the first place, ducklings or duck eggs usually can be secured at less cost earlier in the season. Then for breeding purposes, the earlier hatched ducks have some advantage in that matings can be made earlier and laying will start sooner, thus giving a longer period of production. For one who wishes to raise and feed ducks for market purposes, however, the possibilities in late hatched ducklings should not be overlooked.

Care of Young Turkeys to Prevent Big Losses

It will pay owners of young turkeys that are developing sorehead or sores on the wattles, to vaccinate them with chicken pox vaccine. If the young turkeys are also showing signs of bad colds and roup, it is advisable to give them an injection of mixed bacterin. It may be purchased from most druggists. Farmers whose druggist does not carry it may learn where to obtain it by writing to their state agricultural college. There are also treatments that will relieve acute cases of colds and roup. One is, to dip the head in a solution of potassium permanganate solution. A drop of tincture of iodine in each nostril is a material help. Several farmers have had good results from the application of a few drops of coal oil to the inside of the beak and nostrils. These are only helps, but they may materially decrease turkey losses.

Profit on Green Ducks Depends on Marketing

The profit in selling green ducks depends on getting them to market before they begin to moult. In quick grown ducks this will be about the twelfth week. Ducks can be fed to weigh six pounds in twelve weeks at a feed consumption of 23,848 pounds. For their growing and fattening mash they use but the one formula from the third week until marketing. This formula calls for 100 pounds corn meal, 40 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds Red Dog flour, 20 pounds meat scrap (50 per cent protein), 10 pounds alfalfa leaf meal, 10 pounds ground oats.

Seed the Yards

When a comparatively large number of chickens are kept in small quarters it is important that some provisions be made to permit the changing of the yards every year. This will do a great deal to eliminate trouble from disease and will furnish green feed which is essential for a healthy flock. A green crop will utilize the droppings of the chicks and produce a good growth which in turn will hasten the eradication of any contamination. Where yard space is limited it will be necessary to divide the yards if successful crops are to be grown.

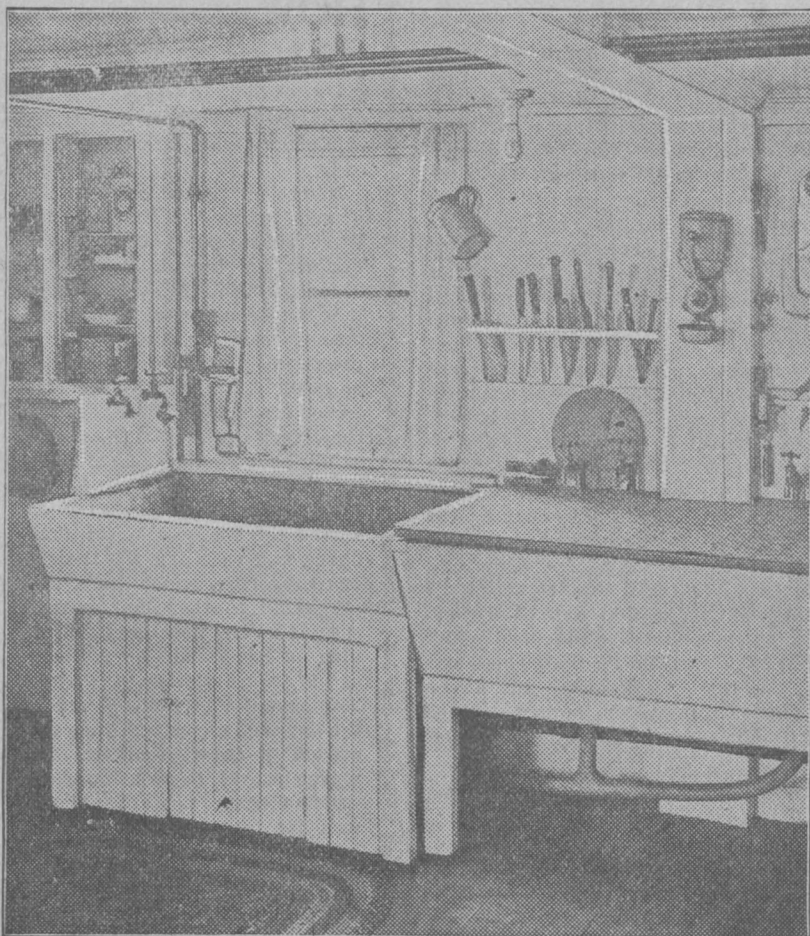
Forced Molt Is Bad

Putting the poultry flock through a forced molt is easily accomplished, through radical changes in the feed, even to the extent of taking both scratch grain and mash away for a period of two days and then feeding them what grain they will clean up, and in a week's time feeding them mash again. The forced molt is a questionable practice, however, particularly late in the summer, as it is difficult to keep the birds laying through the fall.

Chicks Need Heat

Remember that hot days are not sufficient reason for closing down the brooder stoves to save fuel. Chicks that are nearly feathered may not need much heat, but if they huddle on cool nights and many prospective pullets are trampled and smothered they are just as dead as if the fire went out the first week. The heat from the stove prevents huddling and tramping and is always needed until the chicks are found to be fully prepared to roost.

IDEAL ARRANGEMENT FOR HOME LAUNDRY



Well Lighted Arrangement of Sink and Tubs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.)

While the ideal arrangement for home laundry work is to have a separate room for the laundry equipment, this is often impossible. Space for tubs, washing machine, ironing board, and laundry supplies must be provided in the kitchen. When this is necessary it is advisable to group the laundry equipment in such a way that food preparation and laundry work will not interfere with each other.

The picture shows a farm kitchen in Massachusetts where the tubs have been set next to the sink, for convenience in placing water and drain pipes, and also because of the good light from the window and the door opening on the back entry. The tubs are provided with a cover which can be used as a worktable. Such a cover may be hinged, but if there are projecting articles on the wall behind it such as the coffee mill and kitchen utensils shown in the illustration, it is probably better to lift it off entirely when the tubs are required. A piece of linoleum has been fitted to the cover in this kitchen, for easier care and imperviousness to water and grease.

It would have been better, if possible, to put the faucets for the tubs inside instead of above them, not only to get them out of the way but to prevent any annoyance from dripping, suggests the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This bureau has made a study of both kitchen and laundry equipment and is interested in placing both to eliminate unnecessary labor and shorten the time spent in these work rooms by the homemaker.

NEEDED VITAMINS IN WATERMELONS

Real Contribution to the Day's Food Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.)

Did anyone ever need an excuse for eating watermelons? Probably not. But once in a while a mother may be concerned lest this tempting and refreshing fruit is not good food for her children. Now science comes to the support of instinct and tells us that juicy, fine-flavored watermelons make a real contribution to the day's food supply because they contain vitamins, and several other kinds of vitamins, at that.

Laboratory tests have shown that watermelons are a good source of two important vitamins, A and C, and that they contain detectable amounts of vitamins B and G. Vitamin A is needed for growth and physical well-being, while vitamin C is the food factor important in the nutrition of the teeth and some other parts of the body. Vitamins B and G aid in stimulating growth and normal development.

The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture learned these facts by carrying on a series of studies with watermelons of the Tom Watson variety, feeding them to experimental animals. About 90 per cent of all commercial shipments of watermelons are of the Tom Watson variety, and as other red-fleshed varieties are similar in structure and are similarly handled, it is believed that the results of this study apply to the watermelon crop as a whole.

Any mother may therefore feel confident in serving watermelon frequently during the season, that she is providing a wholesome addition to the fruit supply. As with other tempting foods, the "eye may be bigger than the capacity," and some one may indulge a little too freely at the watermelon feast; but this might be true of ice cream or pink lemonade or "hot dogs" or many other foods.

Rhubarb Tapioca Simple Dessert Is Easily Made

Here's a simple, easily made dessert—one of those "mother used to make"—which is sure to be well liked. Nowadays we have quick-cooking tapioca instead of the kind that had to be soaked overnight, but the rhubarb is no different from the kind grandmother grew in her garden. The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture furnishes the recipe.

1 quart rhubarb cut in small pieces ¼ tsp. salt
¾ cup quick-cooking tapioca 2 cups hot water
½ cup quick-cooking tapioca 1½ cups sugar

Rhubarb Tapioca.

Put the rhubarb, water, and tapioca in the upper part of the double boiler. Cook over steam for 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Add the sugar and salt, and cook about five minutes longer, or until the tapioca is clear and the rhubarb is tender. Chill thoroughly before serving. Plain or whipped cream may be served with this dessert.

jecting articles on the wall behind it such as the coffee mill and kitchen utensils shown in the illustration, it is probably better to lift it off entirely when the tubs are required. A piece of linoleum has been fitted to the cover in this kitchen, for easier care and imperviousness to water and grease.

It would have been better, if possible, to put the faucets for the tubs inside instead of above them, not only to get them out of the way but to prevent any annoyance from dripping, suggests the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This bureau has made a study of both kitchen and laundry equipment and is interested in placing both to eliminate unnecessary labor and shorten the time spent in these work rooms by the homemaker.

Strawberry Ice Box Cake Improves by Standing

If you are among those who prefer strawberry short cake to be made with real cake—not biscuit dough—although there's much to be said for the other variety, too—you will like strawberry ice box cake. It is composed of much the same ingredients as strawberry short cake, but has this advantage, that it improves on standing, whereas short cake, to be perfect, should be served promptly after it is made. The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture supplies the following recipe for strawberry ice box cake:

1 lbs. gelatin 1 lbs. lemon juice
¼ cup cold water 1 cup cream,
½ cup boiling water whipped
1½ cups sugar ¼ tsp. salt
1 quart strawberries Spongy cake
ries, crushed

Soak the gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Add the boiling water and the sugar and stir until the gelatin and sugar are dissolved. Mash the berries, add the lemon juice, and combine with the gelatin mixture, and chill. When partially set fold in the whipped cream to which the salt has been added. Chill again, then spread between layers of sponge cake and keep in a refrigerator several hours or overnight before serving.

Keep Blankets Fluffy by Careful Laundering

Fluffy, soft wool blankets can remain fluffy and soft indefinitely if laundered carefully, says the New York state college of home economics at Cornell university.

Wash wool blankets in a lively suds made from a concentrated solution of pure mild soap. The blanket should be gently squeezed with hands or, if a washing machine is used, left in that about seven minutes with the washer at lowest speed. Wet wool should be handled gently. Feed out the blanket, bit by bit, into a pan, looking carefully to see that no spots remain. Squeeze out the water lightly by hand, leaving plenty of water in the blanket. Hang the blanket in the shade and shake it frequently to fluff it while it is drying. A breezy, sunny day is best for drying wools.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Remove stains from fabrics when the stains are new.

If the pots and pans and kettles are soaked during the meal it lightens the work of dishwashing afterwards.

Parents should not have family rows at the table, if only for the sake of not spoiling a child's appetite for food.

Clothes closets should be well-equipped, well-lighted, and well-used, with convenient racks for shoes, hats and garments.

Can vegetables as soon as possible after they are brought in from the garden. Flat-sour may develop if vegetables are allowed to stand in a warm kitchen.

Co-Operation Basis of All Success in World

If there were more co-operation in the world, there would be less fiction. No home life, no business, no nation can succeed without co-operation. Confusion and wastage of time and energy must naturally result. Look around at all the successful men today, and then look at the business concerns they direct. In every case you will find that co-operation is the corner stone of their success. They have been shrewd enough to realize that only failure would have resulted had they neglected co-operation.

And do not think that co-operation means only co-operation on the part of one section of the business, the home, or the nation. The worker and the owner; the head of the house and the kitchenmaid; the prime minister and the people—everyone must do his bit at co-operating.

There can be no happiness, no content of any kind, if co-operation is missing. We should have fewer broken lives, less unemployed, and no wars if co-operation were given a reasonable chance.—London Tit-Bits.

Master Your World

Youth must face the world as it is. Tackle it unafraid, and with courage and faith master it. Enter your field of service in the spirit of a servant and with the enthusiasm of a freeman. That field of tomorrow will demand more than the past; stronger bodies, more alert minds, and sincere spirituality. Speed, efficiency, production, ideals, money, leisure and life await you. Your body will be called upon for the first three, it will take your head for the next two, and the heart will find its fullness in giving the world a royal life. Here's to you! The greatest age, the grandest world, and reward of true living await the youth of today.—Exchange.

German War Decoration

The war decoration worn by the Germans in the World War is sometimes mistaken for a Maltese cross, but it is the iron cross and dates from the former Prussian kingdom. It was presented for the first time in 1813 for bravery and merit, regardless of rank. It was renewed in 1870 and again in 1914.

In 1813 the iron cross had curved arms and a silver border. The front side was smooth, and the reverse had three oak leaves, the initials of the donor, and beneath that the year. In 1870 this cross bore the letter "W" for the Kaiser's name, and above it a crown. It was the same in 1914 except for the change in dates.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS State of Maryland STATE ROADS COMMISSION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS SEALED PROPOSALS for construction of bridge;

Carroll County, Contract No. Cl-99-511. Single 8-ft span concrete slab bridge adjacent to the existing bridge on the Littlestown Pike, 0.5 mile north of Union Mills over a branch of Big Pipe Creek.

will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Calvert and Lexington Sts., Baltimore, Maryland until 12 M. on the 4th day of August, 1931, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which with specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check, payable to the State Roads Commission of Maryland, as required by Sec. 6, Chapter 539, Acts of 1931, of the amount as set forth in the proposal form.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 21st day of July, 1931.

G. CLINTON UHL, Chairman
L. H. STEUART, Secretary. 7-24-24

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

ROBERT B. EVERHART, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of January, 1932; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hands this 3rd day of July, 1931.
THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY, Executor. 7-3-31

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

WILSON L. CROUSE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of February, 1932; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 10th day of July, 1931.
RAYMOND E. CROUSE, Administrator. 7-10-31

6 6 6

LIQUID OR TABLETS

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days
6 6 6 Salve for Baby's Cold. 6-5-39t



Mary Brown Gets A Permanent

Mary is a charming girl from a farm that is not yet electrified. But does that keep her from looking her best? Not in this day and age.

Mary is getting a permanent. And dozens of times today electricity will be of service to her . . . drying her hair, running the fans, heating the irons.

This invaluable service, available in all progressive communities at all times is just one of the many ways electricity comes to you cheaply, certainly, because dozens of electric generators in many stations are interconnected.

You can depend upon an interconnected system and the experienced men behind it.

POTOMAC EDISON SYSTEM

Western Maryland College

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.
ALBERT NORMAN WARD, D. D., LL. D., President.

For Young Men and Young Women.

Unexcelled Location, Modern Curriculum, Complete Equipment, Moderate Rates.

Graduates from approved High Schools admitted without conditions.

Catalogue upon application.

6-5-10t



Bargain Days for Foods

NOW is the time to buy canned foods. Both in the chain stores, the voluntary chains and the independent grocery stores bargains are being offered such as will not be found again in a long time. With the passing of the present depression, prices are expected to react to their former levels. And better times are approaching day by day.

The great difference between canned foods and practically any other products is that they never deteriorate, but will keep indefinitely. It would not occur to anyone to buy a dozen suits of clothes at once, no matter how cheaply they were sold, as they would not keep and most of them would become food for moths. Canned foods, however, are just as good next year, or the year

Stock Staple Foods Now

It is the staple foods especially upon which you should stock up at the present bargain prices. Some of these are beans, corn, peas and tomatoes among the vegetables; apples, peaches, pears and pineapple among the fruits; cod fish, salmon, sardines and tuna among the fish, and whatever specialties, meats and soups your fancy dictates.*

Read the Advertisements

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931.

CORRESPONDENCE

Latest Items of Local News Furnished
By Our Regular Staff of Writers

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

We desire correspondence to reach our office on Thursday, if at all possible. It will be necessary, therefore, for most letters to be mailed on Wednesday, or by First Mail, west, on W. M. R. R., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

EMMITSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Ohler entertained in honor of Mr. Ohler's birthday, on Sunday. Rev. and Mrs. Earl Hoaxter of Thurmont; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and son; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ohler, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker.

Mrs. Emma Miller, of Chambersburg, is visiting Mrs. Jennie Reifsnider.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Baker and daughter, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Howard Slemmer, Washington.

Mrs. Joseph Rosensteel and Mrs. John Kelly are spending several days with Mr. Pius Kelly and wife, at Altoona, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer and son Rudolph, of Winchester, Pa., and Miss Jesse Steele, of Lexington, Va., returned home after visiting Mrs. B. Martin.

Mrs. Roy Gelwicks and children, of Baltimore, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Edwards, of South Carolina, is visiting her daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Cagle here.

Mrs. Walter Peppeler and daughter, Bruce, and Miss Helen Annan were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Annan, Jr., of Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Emma Nunemarker and daughter, Miss Edith, returned home Wednesday, after a week's visit with Mrs. Lucy Keiper, Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Miss Rhoda Simons, of Mt. Holly, N. J., is visiting Miss Anna Gillelan and other relatives.

Miss Josephine Frizell and Mrs. Madeline Tounay and daughter, of Philadelphia, spent several days this week with their aunt, Miss Flora B. Frizell.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Esther Crouse is visiting friends at Betterton, Md.

Sergeant A. Flynn and family, spent the week-end at their former home at Aberdeen. Their daughters, Bernice and Irene, remained for a two week's visit.

Rev. M. L. Kroh and sister, Miss Tillie, started their month's vacation, Tuesday, going to Sea Side Heights, N. J., for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Selby, Baltimore, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Selby.

Thomas Devibiss, Horace Simpson and families drove to Mt. Alto Sanatorium, Sunday afternoon, to see Elmer Garver, of York, who is now taking treatment at the above place. He was formerly of this place and his friends hope for a restoration to health.

The Sunday School at the Bethel, had their usual treat on the parsonage lawn Tuesday evening. A pleasing feature of the evening was a talk and music on "The Bag Pipes," by Dr. Crawford, State Veterinary Surgeon of Westminster. The Dr. is a native of Scotland, and his description of his home country was interesting.

Mrs. G. W. Baughman is at H. B. Fogle's after a three week's stay at Peconic Mountains.

Rev. J. H. Hoch and family visited home folks in Washingtonboro the past week.

KEYMAR.

Misses Estella and Mattie Koons, Mrs. W. H. Otto, this place, and Mrs. Harry Stonesifer, of near Emmitsburg, attended the Reformed reunion, at Pen-Mar, Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Roy Saylor and daughter, Helen Jane, spent Saturday of last week, in Frederick at the home of the former's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Finkenbinder.

Thomas Otto who had taken six weeks course in training at Camp Mead, returned to his home Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leakens son, David, Truman, Donald and Oliver, attended a surprise birthday party Tuesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clabaugh, the surprise was given in honor of Mr. Clabaugh.

Miss Margaret Gorsuch, of Washington, spent last week-end, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gorsuch, Bruceville.

Mrs. Fannie Sappington, daughter, Miss Cora, and grand-daughter, Miss Francis Sappington, of Hagerstown, spent several days this week, in Baltimore, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Artie B. Angell.

DETOUR.

Miss Madge Cover, of Keymar, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Diller.

Mrs. P. D. Koons, Sr., Mrs. P. D. Koons, Jr., and daughter and friend, spent the day Wednesday in Thurmont.

Mrs. Mamie Owings, of Westminster, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Delaplaine.

Miss Thelma Smith and some friends are spending their vacation in Atlantic City.

Mr. John Saylor is spending a few days with relatives in Westminster. The Dairymen's Association picnic at Rocky Ridge, drew quite a crowd. A number of our folks attended.

HARNEY.

Preaching service will be conducted in the United Brethren Church, by the Rev. Olen Moser, of Keysville, Md., Sunday morning, at 10:30, in the absence of the pastor who is on his vacation.

FEESERSBURG.

That was another alarming electrical storm last Friday night, when a bolt of lightning exploded in the living-room at Grove Dale, and fire flew in all directions—but no damage done. However at nearby neighbors a tree was split, and some window panes in another home were shattered.

Mrs. Eliza Koons continues in bed—wearing of confinement, and though most of the time her mind is remarkably alert, her body seems gradually becoming weaker.

Susie E. Birely is on the sick list this week, too much heat, and work, and ice water.

Mrs. H. Cowell who moved to this community from W. Va., in the Spring, has not been well and at this writing is confined to bed.

At the Missions meeting of C. E., at Mt. Union, on Sunday evening, Mrs. Addison Keens presided and her grand-children, Roger and Esther Sontz played a violin and organ duet, "The Church by the Road side," and Esther and her sister, Pauline sang, "He Rolled the Sea away."

Rev. E. W. Culp and bride of the M. E. Church called on members of his fold in our town last Thursday. At service in Middleburg Church, on Sunday morning they sang together—each being gifted in music. Five friends from Baltimore, gave them a surprise by attending worship there, and all were entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Repp for dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mackley, of Frederick, were calling on friends in this neighborhood on Sunday. L. K. Birely and E. Scott Koons, tried the new road from Taneytown to Littlestown, on Tuesday, and pronounce it "fine," traveling as far as Hanover.

McClellan Keefer and his three sons, Harold, Osborne and Hobart, all married and located in Baltimore and New York, visited their uncle, Frank Keefer and family, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Haines, of Hamilton, Baltimore, and their sister, Miss Ola Org, recently returned from Pasadena, Cal., spent several days last week with their cousins, L. K. Birely and sisters.

A cow on the farm of F. Keefer was bloated on Sunday morning, requiring the services of a veterinarian.

Have you ever tried to locate an old landmark—the place of an ancestor? Recently we succeeded in finding the home of our paternal great-grandfather, recognized chiefly by the little stone spring-house with decaying roof, and we "drank of the spring our fathers did drink." What was once woods, or "the commons," surrounding it, is now cleared and well cultivated land, and the present occupants having come from another county know nothing of the earlier owners; but 'twas an interesting adventure and stirred up fancies of when our grand-mother was a little girl roaming over those hills.

NEW WINDSOR.

Paul Petry and family, of Baltimore, visited his parents, here on Sunday.

Smith Lambert and family, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Marshall Lambert and family.

Mrs. Mamie Luckabaugh and daughter, have purchased property in Westminster, and will move there shortly.

Billie Gorsuch who had his hand torn off last week is doing as well as can be expected.

Mr. Paul Buckley and wife, spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Mrs. Laura Fuss is visiting relatives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Charles Bachman who has been sick is improved.

A number of people from here attended the Dairymen's picnic at Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge, on Wednesday.

Russell Petry, W. D. Lovell, Jr., Charles Bankard and Ersie Benedict motored to Bay Shore, on Sunday.

Miss Margaret E. Currens, Assistant Nurse at Md. University Hospital, Baltimore, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. M. D. Reid.

Dr. Lynn, of Baltimore, was called in consultation with Drs. Geatty and Marsh, on Wednesday, for Nancy Lee Bankard.

Ralph Barnes, of Baltimore, spent Sunday here with his parents, W. O. Barnes and wife.

John J. Reid, wife and son, Maynard, of Detroit, Michigan; James A. Reid and wife; Bernard Beck, wife and daughter; all of York, Pa.; Curtis Reid and wife; Arkansas Fink and wife; all of Taneytown; and J. H. Creeger, wife and daughter, of Thurmont, were guests of M. D. Reid and family, on Sunday last.

TYRONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rodkey and family, visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baker, near Linwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cartzenadner sons, Milton and Chester; Minnie Harris and John Cartzenadner, of Mt. Union, spent Monday evening with Grant Baker and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Baker, son Junior, daughter, Edna, of near Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Levi Frock, son Robert, daughter Viola, of Fairview; Miss Viola Smith, of West Falls, visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Baker.

Mrs. Jennie Myers, Hanover, spent Monday evening at the home of Ezra Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rodkey, Frizellburg, spent Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rodkey.

Mrs. Charles Etzler, children, Margaret and Buddy, of Cambridge; Miss Mary Catherine Maus, Frizellburg, spent Tuesday evening at the homes of Stanley Stonesifer and Ezra Spangler.

MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Band played for the picnic at Trenton, Saturday afternoon and evening.

The S. S. Picnic of St. Mark's, Snycidersburg was well attended on Saturday.

A slight accident occurred above Manchester early Sunday morning.

Dr. H. N. Bassler, of Westminster; Rev. Felix B. Peck, of Silver Run, and Dr. John S. Hollenbach attended the Spiritual Conference for ministers and laymen of the Reformed Church, in Lancaster this week.

Rev. I. G. Naugle and family spent some time visiting relatives and friends in Gettysburg and vicinity the past week-end.

Mr. Ross Hoffacker has been on the sick list for a few days and at this writing and at the advice of his physician will pay a visit to his brother in Massachusetts.

Miss Madeline Rhodes has been spending a few days in Atlantic City.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

MISS ELIZABETH CASE.

Miss Elizabeth Case, a resident of Taneytown district, who was taken to the Hanover Hospital for treatment on Saturday, July 18, died last Saturday morning, July 25 within a few hours of a week after her entry into the hospital. Her age was 64 years. She was a daughter of the late Sempel P. and Susan E. Case.

She is survived by two brothers, John and Samuel, both unmarried, who deeply feel her loss. Funeral services were held on Monday morning, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in charge of Father Little.

MR. THEODORE ECKARD.

Mr. Theodore Eckard, formerly of Uniontown and Taneytown, died at Blue Ridge Summit, on Wednesday, aged 91 years, 10 months, 13 days. He was a son of Jacob and Barbara Eckard, both of this county. He is survived by his wife, and one daughter, Mrs. Harlan Mentzer, of Blue Ridge Summit.

He was a Civil War veteran having been a member of Company G, Potomac Home Brigade, and was in active service at the battle of Gettysburg. He was a member of Dushane Post G. A. R., of Baltimore.

Funeral services were held this Friday morning at his late home in charge of Rev. Cruikshank, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at the Summit, and at the Uniontown M. P. Church, where services were in charge of Rev. Green, the pastor. Interment in the M. P. Cemetery, Uniontown.

MR. JOHN T. REAVER.

Mr. John T. Reaver died very suddenly on Thursday afternoon at his home near Baseohar's Mill, aged 69 years, 7 months, 21 days. He was overcome by a heart attack while out in the garden, and died almost immediately. He was a son of the late Benjamin and Margaret Reaver, and had lived in Carroll county all his life.

He is survived by his wife who before marriage was Miss Emma C. Copenhagen, and by five daughters, as follows: Mrs. William Erb, Mrs. Charles Bowers, Mrs. Harvey Leistler, Miss Belle Reaver, Miss Pauline Reaver, and by four sons: Clarence, Elmer, Loy and Melvin; also by three brothers and one sister; Charles, of Camden, N. J.; Edward, of Littlestown; Elmer and Miss Carrie, of Chambersburg, Pa.

Funeral services will be held this Saturday afternoon at his late home, and in the Church of God, at Mayberry, in charge of Rev. Jackson. Burial will be in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown. The P. O. S. of A., of which he was a member will conduct the services at the grave.

CARD OF THANKS.

We hereby extend our sincere thanks to all friends and neighbors who in any way came to our aid following the death of our sister, Elizabeth Case.

CASE BROTHERS.

Had Teacher Beaten

One of the best writers in my class, a boy of ten, suddenly became slovenly. This continued for some days, and at last I demanded a line of his best handwriting for comparison.

"What shall I write, sir?" he asked. "Write 'This is my best writing!'" I exclaimed. The result proved that he had been slacking.

Some weeks later I found, while examining his book, that he had made an addition to the sentence, so that it read, "This is my best writing, I don't think."

I asked for an explanation. After a few minutes' inspired thought, he said, "Please, sir, I didn't finish what I was going to write."

"Oh!" said I, "and what were you going to write?"

"Please, sir, 'This is my best writing. I don't think I can do any better!'"

I knew he had beaten me, but what could I do?—Exchange.

Height of Ocean Waves

H. A. Marmar, assistant chief, division of tides and currents of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, says that with a wind of 60 miles an hour, waves of about 20 feet in height may be expected in the open sea. With a wind of 80 miles an hour, the resulting waves would be somewhat less than 40 feet. From the observations of the heights of waves made by various observers and by different methods, it appears that waves exceeding 40 feet occur only in severe storms and that 50 feet may be taken as the extreme height of waves of the sea due to wind. When two great waves intersect, a peak may be thrust to a height of 60 feet or more. Similarly, when a large wave breaks against an object, part of the water may shoot considerably above the height of the crest.

West African Colony

of Liberia Flourishing

The free negro republic of Liberia was established in West Africa long before slavery was abolished in this country. The American Colonization society was formed in December, 1816, for the purpose of colonizing part of Africa with freed negroes. The first company of colonists, consisting of 88 persons, sailed in 1820, but on arriving in Sierra Leone many of them succumbed to malaria. Colonization under the auspices of the American Colonization society continued until 1847, when the society withdrew its active assistance and urged the settlers to set up an independent form of government. A constitution patterned after that of the United States was adopted in July, 1847. At that time the number of immigrants from America and their descendants was about 3,000. At the present time there are about 20,000 American-Liberians, of whom about half live in the city of Monrovia, the capital and chief port. The native population numbers about 1,500,000. The United States has given the republic financial aid, taken charge of the custom houses, trained its military forces and aided in other ways.

Too Many Kind Things

Said About "Busy Bee"

The "busy bee," beloved of an older generation of teachers and preachers, has been dethroned. He's only a time-waster, after all! Apparently, the United States Department of Agriculture has been trying him out—and finding him out in the process. The researchers show that the maximum speed of the bee is 25 miles an hour—which motorists agree is pretty poor—and that, as a rule, the insect doesn't fly any faster than 15. But apparently we must always have something to set an example. Just as America proves the bee a laggard, along comes Carmarthenshire (Wales) with a cow that is bang up to date. This cow is so much of an enthusiast for modern methods that she refuses to be milked by hand. If anyone tries to insult her in this way she kicks the bucket out of doors. But she submits willingly to the milking machine and gives a good yield.

Famous Botanic Garden

The Botanic garden in Washington was established by the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, incorporated by an act of congress April 20, 1818. The present site was granted by congress in 1820 and there is a tradition that George Washington contemplated the establishment of gardens in this locality. Up to 1836 no improvements had been made. The tract was a stagnant and malarial swamp and congress was prevailed upon to make an appropriation of \$5,000 for improvements. The real beginning, however, of the Botanic garden dates from the Wilkes expedition of 1838 to 1842. The staff included a botanist, W. D. Breckenridge, who brought back from an expedition to the South seas a large collection of specimens, including seeds and cuttings. This formed the nucleus of the botanical collection.

Crossing Behring Straits

It is only in comparatively recent years that the origin of man has been thrust by geologists, anthropologists, biologists and other scientists far enough back into the misty past to admit of a common population of Asia and North America because of land connection between them, and their separation by destruction of this connecting link, thus rendering any crossing of the now separating waters unnecessary. Perhaps no canoe ever crossed Behring straits until Behring himself crossed it and discovered the Alaskan coast some two centuries ago. Still more unlikely is it that the broad Pacific was crossed in crude canoes from island group to group, the nearest group to America being some 2,000 miles distant.

Old Warships Used Again

Old fighting ships that have outlived their first usefulness serve another purpose equally good in their way. The formidable warships of 30 years ago look like model boats beside the present-day fighting machines, one of which weighs more than a half-dozen of the old type. Their ultimate fate is the junk pile but not a pound of metal is lost. The old wood is burned out, then all convertible metal is broken up, copper and brass separated from steel and everything manufactured into something else. The discarded ships are generally bought by firms who specialize in breaking up old vessels for their metal and the work is done almost as scientifically as in the building process.

Romantic Relics

There were many romantic relics in the exhibition of Scottish antiques recently held in London. Many women visitors found the baby clothes of Charles I among the most interesting of the exhibits. They included a little cap, which might quite well be worn by a modern baby—three centuries haven't changed the particular fashion so very much! The child who wore the baby clothes was to go down in history as the "Royal martyr" and his fate is recalled by another relic—a crystal locket which contains a clot of blood taken from his scaffold. Other interesting exhibits included the first Bible printed in Scotland and Sir Walter Scott's own edition of "Waverley."

HOW

IRIS WAS MADE EMBLEM OF FRENCH MONARCHY.—How the fleur-de-lis or Iris became the distinctive emblem of the royalty of France is an interesting legend.

In the encounter between the Franks under Cloris and the West Goths under Alaric II, at Voulon, on the banks of the Vienne, in 507, tradition tells us that the Franks were at first unable to cross the river, owing to the depth of the water. A deer, however, frightened by the clatter of arms, instinctively ran to the river's bank and crossed safely at a shallow place, thereby pointing out a ford to the Franks. At the ford, Clovis observed the Iris growing in abundance and recalling the marvelous properties which were then attributed to the plant, saw in the aid of the deer an act of divine intervention. As a pledge of his future victory, the leader dismounted and plucked one of the flowered stems, and then proceeded to cross the river. The march proved to be triumphant, and believing that the victory was due to the influence of the Iris, Clovis caused the flower to be executed in gold and velvet, and henceforth regarded it as the symbol of victory.

How Big Canadian Lake

Got Name of Manitoba

The origin of the name of Lake Manitoba, which was called Lac des Prairies by its discoverer, La Verendrye, and later known in English as the lake of the Prairies, Meadow lake, lake of the Meadows, and Assiniboine, before the general use of its present name, is a matter of dispute as to whether it was derived from the Cree and Ojibway languages meaning "Strait of the Spirit," or from the Assiniboine, signifying "lake of the Prairies." Abbe Dugas, in his book, "Canadian West," concludes it is the latter. He says "the Indians who dwell on the shores of Lake Manitoba and the banks of the Assiniboine at the time of its discovery were Assiniboines whose language resembles that of the Sioux. There were the tribes Matatoba, Hic Toba, and TI Toba. This termination in their language signifies 'prairie' and 'mine' means 'water.' 'Mine sota' means 'yellow water,' 'mine apolis,' 'water town,' and 'mine toba' means 'water' or 'lake of the prairies.'" The English successors to the French pronounced 'mine' as 'myn'; hence 'mani,' 'Manitoba.'"

How Bees Collect Wax

It is a common mistake to suppose that honeybees collect wax from flowers. Beeswax is a product of digestion and is secreted by the workers in the form of tiny scales which appear between the segments on the under side of the abdomen. The notion that bees collect wax from flowers undoubtedly arose from the fact that they collect pollen, which is carried to the hive in small masses attached to the hairs of the hind legs. This pollen, often confused with wax, is converted into bee-bread by mixing it with honey.—Exchange.

How Air Affects Birds

Some birds, such as condors, buzzards, hawks, gulls and albatrosses, can ascend to great heights and soar about for hours without any apparent motion of their wings. They are able to do this by taking advantage of minor air currents through imperceptible movements of different parts of the body. The principle is similar to that by which a kite or glider is down. A bird which is flying forward and upward against the wind without flapping its wings is in effect riding on an ascending current of air.

How Easter Was Given Date

A provision of the Council of Nicea was that the date of Easter should be solemnly announced at the celebration of the Twelfth Night, which is represented by the Feast of the Epiphany to commemorate the manifestation of the Son of God to the Wise Men at Bethlehem, at his baptism by John at the Jordan, at the marriage feast at Cana of Galilee.

How to Bore Square Hole

It is possible to bore a square hole. The device has a bit like that of an ordinary auger, with a hollow square casing which has chisel edges. In operation, the auger turns, but the casing does not. It merely follows about one-eighth of an inch behind the auger bit on its inward course, cutting out the corner cores.

How "Waxed" Paper Is Made

The term "waxed," as applied to paper, means that the paper has been given a coating of paraffin wax. The coating is usually accomplished by passing a paper through a bath of molten wax and subsequently through squeeze rolls to remove the excess wax and smooth the coating.

How Crickets Make Sound

The chirping sound made by male crickets is produced by a stridulating apparatus on the wings. Crickets make no sound with their mouths.

How Sponge Is Formed

A sponge is the deserted city of millions of little gelatinous animals that once inhabited it.

Kissing One of Oldest

Forms of Salutation

Among orientals, who keep the sexes strictly separated, kissing on the mouth is not practiced, except as an expression of strong affection. The oriental method is to kiss the cheeks alternately, placing the right hand upon the shoulder, sometimes under the chin.

Kissing is, therefore, usually reserved as an expression of affection between relatives. The kiss occurs also, however, as a salutation between persons not closely related, but united by affection. Hence to express their favor by kissing, the more formal salutation with the hand on the shoulder and the cheeks placed together, as in the case of Absalom or David (II Sam. 15:5; 19:30). The response to such a salutation would be of the more respectful kind; in the case of Samuel kissing Saul (I Sam. 21) he may have kissed him either on the cheek as a mark of affection or on the hand as an expression of reverence.

When the ceremonial of the coronation was taken to William IV for approval he said he would not be kissed by the bishops. The homage is first done by the spiritual peers, with the archbishop at their head. The first of each class (the archbishop for the spiritual) says the words, and then they all kiss his cheek in succession. He ordered that part to be struck out, but the prelates would not stand it; the archbishop remonstrated and the king gave in.—London Mail.

Found it Hard Job to

Convince Mother-in-Law

The small town mother-in-law of a New York girl had visited the couple once in their New York apartment and went home with serious misgivings about this always gay wife of her son William's.

Soon after the first baby arrived the girl went to the small town, several hundred miles from New York, to visit her mother-in-law and show off the baby.

Her lonesome husband telephoned to her one night, and said that his good old pal Bob was there and wanted just to say hello and that then he would take the phone back and talk fast for his money.

The mother-in-law heard her saying, "Why, hello, Bob," before the conversation was ended, and then, "I love you, too, sweetheart, and nobody else but you."

And it has taken the dear little old lady's son himself to convince her that things did not happen precisely as she supposed they did.—New York Sun.

Chinese Rugs

The rugs of China proper are easily recognized by their characteristic Chinese ornament. They are of coarse texture and are woven with the Sehma knot on a cotton warp; the pile is thick with a very smooth surface. A peculiar feature is the clipping of the pile so as to form a furrow at the contours of the pattern. The prevailing color is yellow, sometimes intentional, but often resulting from the fading shades of red and orange. Blue and white are also freely used, but there is little true red, brown or green. Pillar carpets are peculiar to China. They are designed so that when wrapped around a pillar the edges will fit together and give a continuous pattern, which usually is a coiling dragon. Many small mats, seat covers, and the like are found. The dating of Chinese rugs is an almost impossible task, as patterns have varied very little with time, and internal evidence is almost nonexistent.

Where Living Is Low

More than a hundred thousand Hollanders live among the 25,000,000 native Javanese, which latter very much resemble the Filipinos; the young women are slender and supple and give graceful native dances. The cost of living for the natives is a few cents a day and all clothing is reduced to a minimum. Much of the business life is controlled by Chinese, but the Dutch have made the hotel life very comfortable. It is the land of orchids and other flowers. There are 5,000 species of tree and plant life, many giving most unusual fruits. Batik work by the women can be seen here at its best.

Paris Always Style Center

Dress parades for the display of new fashions in Paris and nearer home are by no means the invention of modern commercial enterprise, writes a columnist in the Manchester (England) Guardian. As long ago as the Fourteenth century the tailors of Paris held fashion displays—of both women's and men's clothes—end even sent dolls, garbed in models of the latest creations, to patrons all over Europe. So greatly appreciated were these efforts to broadcast the light of fashion that it is on record that one such doll was given a free pass through enemy territory even in time of war.

"The House of Lights"

"The vast hall was a blaze of dazzling light. From the center of the ceiling, almost touching the heads of the guests, hung a magnificent chandelier, fashioned like a huge rose, boasting a hundred gleaming electric bulbs which cast a wondrous radiance over the great assembly. Every niche in the ornate walls had a miniature bulb and every alcove was a miniature palace of light!"

At this point the struggling author dropped his pen and called to his wife: "Rose, for goodness sake bring me another candle!"

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under the heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents. APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.

THIS COLUMN is especially for WANTED, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc.

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. Highest prices paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds.—Francis E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-7 8-28-2f

WANTED.—Driving Horse and Vehicle for use during the month of August.—Mrs. Harry Birnie.

DON'T FAIL to see Lippy the Magician at the Fair, on Tuesday afternoon and night, Aug. 11th. 7-31-2t

CUCUMBERS for sale, small ones 40c per 100.—Mahlon Brown.

COMMUNITY PICNIC.—The Emmitsburg Community Association will hold its annual all-day picnic and fair, Wednesday, August 26, in E. R. Shriver's Grove, 2 miles east of Emmitsburg, along the Emmitsburg-Taneytown road.—Emmitsburg Community Association, W. H. Troxell, Sec'y. 7-31-2f

WANTED, a position in office or department store. Write Miss R. care of Record office, Taneytown.

FRESH HOLSTEIN Cow for sale by Charles A. Baker, near Taneytown

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC of Barlow Community Assn., will be held Aug. 20th, in Chester Shriver's Grove. 7-24-4t

PIC-NICS! PIC-NICS! We advise the use of this column for advertising all pic-nics and local gatherings. Do not expect "the paper" to do so much free advertising. It needs financial revenue, as well as other lines of business. 7-24-2t

FOR SALE.—Farm of 70 Acres good buildings, near Taneytown. Apply to Mrs. Lydia Brown, 27 W. Moreland St., Westminster. 7-24-2t

PUBLIC SALE.—Personal Property of the late Jas. I. Barrick, near Union Bridge, on Aug. 5th, 1931.—Mrs. Alice M. Barrick. 7-24-2t

FOR SALE.—One Chevrolet School Bus, capacity 30 school children, cheap to quick buyer; one 1930 Chevrolet Coupe, like new; one 1927 Chevrolet Coupe, fine condition; two Ford Tudor Sedans; one Ford Roadster.—Keymar Garage. 7-24-2f

GARDEN VEGETABLES, all kinds for sale by Mrs. F. P. Palmer, Taneytown, Phone 40-R. 7-24-2f

KEYSVILLE PICNIC, Saturday August 1st., afternoon and evening. Supper at 5 o'clock, rain or shine. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue. 7-10-4t

CELERY PLANTS.—For sale 25c per 100.—Mrs. Frank E. Crouse. 7-10-4t

KEYSVILLE PICNIC, Saturday August 1st., afternoon and evening. Supper at 5 o'clock, rain or shine. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue. 7-10-4t

CALL AND SEE my Electric Washing Machines. They are fine at a low down price, at \$75.00. Gas Engine Machines, as low as \$125.00. Call and see L. K. Birely, Middleburg, Md. 7-10-4t

RADIO REPAIRING.—All makes and Models adjusted and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Vernon L. Crouse, Taneytown. 6-12-2f

FOR SALE.—Two-story Frame Dwelling, on East Baltimore St., Taneytown. For information, apply to Dr. G. W. Demmitt. 5-2921f

FOR SALE CHEAP.—New Victor Records 50c each. Several used Radios, Battery and Electric Sets; 1 Victrola and Radio combination, all very cheap.—Sarbaugh's Jewelry & Music Store. 5-8-2f

FOR RENT.—Apartment at the Central, of 680 sq. feet floor space; newly Painted and Papered; all necessary conveniences, with Electric lights.—D. M. Mehring. 4-3-2f

FAT HOGS WANTED.—Who has them? Stock Bulls loaned to reliable farmer.—Harold S. Mehring. 1-24-2f

FOR SALE.—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-2f

THERE IS BUT ONE REASON

WHY we ask you to come here for your printing. We believe that we are equipped to give you the proper attention and that we are able to turn out a satisfactory piece of work.

PUT US TO THE TEST

CHURCH NOTICES.

This column is for the free use of all churches, for a brief announcement of services. Please do not elaborate. It is always understood that the public is invited.

Taneytown Presbyterian.—Pastor being absent on vacation there will be no Preaching Service; Sabbath School 10:00; Christian Endeavor, 7:15.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, 9:15; Service, 10:15; C. E., at 7:00; Service, 8:00.

Keysville.—Service, 8:00; Sunday School, 9:00.

St. Mary's Ref. Church, Silver Run.—Sunday School, 9:00; Morning Worship, 10:30; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

Silver Run Lutheran Charge.—S. S., 9:30; Preaching, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

Taneytown U. B. Church.—9:30, S. School; 7:00, C. E. Society meeting.

Harney Church.—9:30, Sunday School; 10:30, Preaching Service. Sermon by Rev. Olen Moser, of Keysville, Md.

Baust Reformed Church, Saturday, August 1, 1:30 P. M., Children's Division. Sunday, August 2, 9:15 A. M., Sunday School, 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M., Y. P. S.

Manchester Ref. Charge, Manchester.—Worship, 8:30; S. S., at 9:30; C. E., 6:30. Union Open Air Worship, 7:30. The speaker is to be a surprise. There will be a musical organization.

Lineboro.—S. S., 9:00; Worship, at 10:00. Joint Consistory Meeting, on Monday, at 8:00.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Bixler's.—S. S., 9:15; Worship, 10:15.

Mt. Zion.—S. S., 9:30; C. E., 7:00; Worship, 7:45. The annual S. S. picnic will be held in the grove near the church on Saturday, August 8th., afternoon and evening. The Quincy Orphanage Band will furnish the music. Supper will be served on the grounds.

Nomad Mexican Indians

Flee "Angel of Death"

A dead person terrifies the nomad Huichole Indians who live in the state of Nayarit, Mexico, more than a whole pack of the most ferocious animals that inhabit their land.

For centuries the Huicholes have lived undisturbed in the wild interior of Nayarit, constantly moving about in search of escape from death. When one of their number dies they abandon their crops and flee to some other place, thinking thus to evade a repetition of the event.

Although these primitive nomads worship a few Christian saints, they look to the sun as their god and pray to it.

When a Huichole brave has proved himself capable of tilling a parcel of land he is permitted to wed. He may have as many wives as he can support, the average number being four.

The husband goes out of his way to respect and treat all his wives well. At meal time his wives sit in a circle around him, offering tortillas and chile they have prepared. To avoid hurting the feelings of any one the brave eats an equal amount of the food offered by each.

When a brave wishes to dispose of one of his wives he talks to her kindly. After finding another brave who is willing to add to his household, the husband offers her in trade, usually accepting a horse, an ox, or a burro, according to her value.

The Huicholes live in caves and are a happy people, aside from their fear of death.—Gritt.

Tulips Romans Planted

Thrive on English Soil

In many parts of England are the remains of Roman camps built by soldiers of nearly two thousand years ago. All have fallen into ruins and most are now buried under several feet of soil. But it is possible that flowers which the Roman soldiers planted still live and bloom year after year. Near the sites of many of the camps in the south of England tiny red tulips make their appearance each spring. They are quite different from any other tulips seen in that country, and are found nowhere but in the neighborhood of Roman camps. Still more curious, the bulbs from which the flowers spring are found at depths of five feet and more underground. The most simple explanation of this peculiarity is that they were planted near the surface in the ordinary way by the Romans, and with the passage of years they have become more and more deeply buried, like the ruins of the camps themselves.

Early "Single-Taxers"

The name Physiocrats was given to members of a school of economists in France, headed by Quesney and Gournay. French economists, 1756-1770, who, in opposition to the mercantile system, regarded the production of raw materials, and more especially agriculture, as the great source of natural wealth and well-being, and sought to regulate legislation accordingly, laying special stress on the requirement that the revenues of the state ought to be raised by a single tax on land.

Universal Tongues Fail

During the past twenty years, nine artificial languages have been widely advocated as a quick and easy cure for the present babel of tongues. The list includes Volapuk, Esperanto, Spelin, Mondolingo, Universal, Kosmos, Novlatidn, Idion-Natural and Ro.

Reviewing their rise and fall, Collier's Weekly declares that not one of them has made any appreciable progress.

DAIRY

CALF STARTER IS MADE AT CORNELL

Dry Mixture Gives a Good Growth and Is Cheap.

Eliminating entirely the troublesome task of heating water to mix with calf feeds, the new "calf starter" devised at the New York State College of Agriculture has proved successful in tests at the college, according to Charles H. Crawford of the department of animal husbandry. Calves have been grown to six months of age at a total cost of \$36 by using the new dry mixture, and but 325 pounds of whole milk was fed during the first 17 weeks.

The mixture contains 320 pounds of ground yellow corn, 320 pounds of rolled oats, 320 pounds of winter wheat bran, 160 pounds of linseed meal, and 880 pounds of dry skim milk. The calves were fed the calf starter for the first 16 weeks when they were changed to a cheaper concentrated mixture called the heifer ration. The heifer ration has 800 pounds each of ground yellow corn, ground oats, and wheat bran, and 100 pounds of linseed oil meal.

Both of these feeds gave good growth and are cheap, Mr. Crawford says. The calf starter was limited to five pounds and the heifer ration to four pounds daily. Hay was fed liberally.

The new feed is not sold commercially, but a letter to the animal husbandry department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., will bring details of the plan and the feeding schedule.

Chance for Quick Calf Profit Seen on Ranges

Creep feeding is applied to calves the same as to pigs or lambs and is especially adapted to corn belt farms. It also is being practiced successfully on the ranges and especially on the native pastures of Kansas, says R. R. Thalman of the University of Nebraska.

According to recent tests, an April calf creep fed will consume an average of six bushels of grain. This will add approximately 60 pounds to his weight by market time. Should the calf sell for 10 cents a pound, the extra weight would return \$1 a bushel for grain fed. In addition to increased weight, creep fed calves sell from \$1 to \$2 a hundred higher than similar calves not fed grain while receiving milk. Should more finish and weight be desired before marketing, creep fed calves may be placed in dry lot after weaning for a short period. Usually 30 to 90 days will prove sufficient to put them in top finish for the fat cattle market. Such animals meet with a ready demand at any season and returns will more than meet the extra labor or cost involved. Well bred calves of good quality should be the aim for creep feeding.

Well Constructed Tank Efficient for Cooling

According to tests at the state experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., cooling in well-constructed farm tanks is easier and equally as efficient from a sanitary point of view as cooling over an aerator. The electric refrigerators now being offered for sale for use on dairy farms are practical and reliable. Whether the farmer uses a tank of the old style using ice or one of the new ice machines, the tank should be large enough so that when filled with cans of milk there will be twice as much ice and water as milk. A tank 35 inches wide, 60 inches long and 26 inches deep has a capacity of six cans. When the six cans are in, there are two gallons of water and ice for each gallon of milk.

Dairy Facts

Testing opens the way to sound business dairying.

Carelessness in feeding increases milk production costs.

Recent experiments have indicated that acids contained in silage are not harmful to cows.

Prevent the growth of horns in calves by using a caustic stick which you can buy from your druggist.

The dairy cow herds will show their appreciation by increased cream checks to owners who do a good job of putting up alfalfa hay for next winter's feed.

The first rinse of milk utensils should be with cold or lukewarm water as hot water will cause the milk to "cook on."

Unless the customary feed is given to dairy cows in mild weather as well as in severe weather, production will fall off sharply.

Raise calves from only the very best cows. It is better to veal all calves unless their blood inheritance makes it possible for them to develop into good cows.

Much Silly Talk About Those "Good Old Days"

Folks must be joking when they refer to the good old days. Without going back to pioneer times many can recall something about them.

We used kerosene lamps which were dirty and required refilling. Now we touch a button. We kept a team of horses in a smelly stable and fed them three times a day besides acting as groom. Now we spring the self-starter and away we go on a tireless steed. We split kindling and split wood and carried coal, an endless job. Now in many cases the heating plant is automatic. And the cooking arrangements are well-nigh perfect.

Women spent much time making dresses and hats and then they often looked dowdy. Now the stores provide both much more cheaply and much better in every way. Same way with women's clothing of all kinds. Foods, tinned, bottled and packed, are better and more sanitary than in the old days of home preparing.

Because of great progress our physical well-being has been improved. Our mental appetites can more easily be appeased. There is something wrong in the outlook of any person who seems to hunger for the good old days. As the boy on the corner said: "That's the balony."—Toledo Blade.

Seven Languages Heard in Old City of Tallinn

Long subject to the mercies of the pirates of the Baltic, then submissive to the kings of Denmark and Sweden or bowing allegiance to German barons, or conquered by Peter the Great, it was not till 1848 that Estonia and its capital, Tallinn, became its own again. The top of Tallinn is Toompea, the great castle of the Middle Ages which frowns on the city, but lifts the visitor to see a wonderfully attractive city of gables, spires and cobblestones. Built on a rocky crag in 1219, you can look down its massive steep sides to the now tree-planted moat and easily visualize the embattled past it has known. The city was fortified in the early Fourteenth century and its old gates and wall remnants yet remain. In Tallinn you can speak Russian, German, English, French, Swedish, or Danish, and be understood, though you speak not Estonian.

Ancient English Oak

Cowthorpe oak is said to be the oldest in England, observes the Montreal Family Herald. Records say that it is about one thousand six hundred years of age. Taking root near the great Roman road, some three miles from Wetherby, it became one of the mightiest oaks in England. On one occasion 100 children gathered in its hollow trunk. In 1842 the tree was estimated to contain 74 tons of timber, the trunk was 60 feet in circumference, it was 43 feet high, and its main branch 50 feet 6 inches long. But where once (it is said) boughs spread over half an acre, there remain only its huge gaunt limbs. Every spring, however, green leaves still appear among the topmost branches, and workmen are doing what they can to keep the giant alive for a few more years.

Enthusiasm for Mallorca

Tourists are frequently a puzzle. They travel well worn ruts for years, seeing what every one has seen and then suddenly "discover" some hidden nook of charm with enthusiasm. It is often in this fashion that the Balearic Isles off the coast of Spain are "discovered." The Isle of Mallorca has a lovely coastline, hills to the south and east, mountains to the north and west and fertile plains within make it a pleasant habitation. Seek out the old monastery of Valldemosa, or the subterranean lakes and caves with their legends of Corsair pirates, ancient castles and miles of sandy beaches, sunsets through almond trees and cheap living and you will be enthusiastic, too.—Boston Herald.

Rice Most Important Food

Rice is the principal food of more than one-third of the entire population of the world, and is the most extensively cultivated of grains. Workers of the American rubber plantations in Liberia eat it, along with the coolies of Japan and China, the Kafirs of the South African diamond mines and the head hunters of Fiji.

The League of Nations' statistical survey of what is what in foodstuffs indorses the United States system of rice grading as being a desirable method to follow, explaining that exported rice from that source is invariably accompanied by certificate of inspection as evidence of quality delivered. A million packets of rice are yearly exported under this provision.

"Horseflesh"

The word most generally used for the meat of a horse is "horseflesh." Our words for the meat of domestic animals, "beef, veal, pork and mutton," are all derived from the French, while the Anglo-Saxon words are retained for the names of the animals themselves. The French word for horse, "cheval," was never adopted into the English language to denote "horseflesh," probably because there was never any need for it.

Why Do Men Marry?

Ed Howe remarks that women marry for love, money or to have a home. It is not known why men marry.—American Magazine.



The preparation of a leftover into something appetizing takes vastly more thought than to produce an ordinary dish, which is one of the reasons why such dishes are not acceptable; they are prepared with too little thought.

SERVING MEALS

There is something out of balance with a person who cannot enjoy with a thrill, crisp, well-blended salads, or well-cooked and seasoned vegetables; but no one can be blamed for refusing unattractive food. Because the male members of the family shy at anything reheated, made over, or reheated, the problem of carefully conserving good foods and giving them back in an acceptable form is one which takes more finesse than a hand of bridge.

One reason that many men balk at salads is because they have been often used as a clearing house for leftovers. Children will learn to like almost any kind of vegetable if it is not discussed pro and con every time it appears. Children are people, and when we learn to respect their feelings as we would older ones, they will respond accordingly, usually.

When teaching a child to eat a new dish, make it as attractive as possible in appearance and so tasty that it will not disappoint, and you will never have to urge the food upon an unwilling child.

Children need whole wheat; other cereals may be used for variety. They need fat—butterfat is the best of all fats to promote growth. The child needs milk, at least a quart a day in some form; sugar in moderate amount and candy after a meal or between meals so that it will not destroy his appetite for the coming meal. Plenty of fruit and fresh vegetables are needed in all diets, and especially in the child's.

Another food that a well-nourished child needs is fresh eggs; serve one in some form each day for each child. Well-cooked rice, fresh fish, poultry, are all good foods for the growing child.

Nellie Maxwell

Early Salt Tax

The following excerpt is taken from the "Travels of Marco Polo": "We shall now speak of the revenue which the grand khan draws from the city of Kin-sai and the places within its jurisdiction, constituting the ninth division or kingdom of Manji. In the first place, upon salt, the most productive article, he levies a yearly duty of 80 tomans of gold, each toman being 80,000 saggi and each saggio fully equal to a gold florin, and consequently amount to 6,400,000 ducats. This vast produce is occasioned by the vicinity of the province to the sea and the number of salt lakes or marshes, in which, during the heat of summer, the water becomes crystallized, and from whence a quantity of salt is taken, sufficient for the supply of five of the other divisions of the province."

Custards Long Popular

"The cream of all pies is the custard pie, known to history and literature since the days when Shakespeare taught us how to tame a shrew in 1594," writes Frank H. Vizetelly, dictionary editor. "Quaking tarts and quivering custards were favorite dishes under William and Mary. Unlicked custard pies, filled with eggs and milk, were known as egg pies when the prince of Orange was invited with his good spouse Mary to cross over to England and govern the country, and they brought along with them their custards and jellies, together with the dictum that man is ruled through his stomach. Custard puddings did not come in until a century later when Mrs. Raffald told the English housekeeper how to make them boiled in 1769."—Detroit News.

Petroleum Long Known

Use of petroleum dates back to the beginning of history. It is one of the oldest natural products used by man. It was as a curative for man's illness that petroleum principally appears in legend and early history.

The people of ancient Japan and China, Judea and Persia used petroleum in a primitive way centuries before the Christian era. Noah's ark was caulked with a form of petroleum gathered from the shores of the Dead sea. Job told of a rock which "poured me out rivers of oil." Nehemiah is supposed to have used oil for altar fires—he called the substance "Naphtha" from which the present word "naphtha" was derived.—Detroit News.

Importance of the Trivial

Beware the mood which is not sure it's passing speech, to heed. And let a trivial word obscure. The call to some good deed.

World Honors Its Brave Men of Army and Navy

The Congressional medal of honor is the highest American award for valor. It is granted only to officers of enlisted men of the army who in action involving actual conflict with the enemy distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty. There is also a corresponding medal of honor for the navy. The Distinguished Service medal, established in 1918, may be awarded to "any person who, while serving in any capacity with the army of the United States, shall distinguish himself or herself by specially meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility." There is a corresponding medal for the navy. The Distinguished Service cross is purely an army decoration to reward individual extraordinary acts of heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. There is also a navy cross. Some of the most notable foreign decorations are: British Victoria cross; French Legion of Honor; German Iron cross; Belgian Order of Leopold; Japanese Order of the Rising Sun; Italian Order of St. Maurice, etc.

New Vegetables Analyzed

Educating the public to the food value of the host of new vegetables continually being brought from all over the world to enrich the American diet is a task of the bureau of home economics. The chemical content of each dietary newcomer is analyzed and its nutritive value accurately computed, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. Chinese cabbage, broccoli, dasheens and many other common vegetables of today were almost unknown in this country a few years ago. Chinese cabbage, for instance, has been found to have a fuel value of about seventy-five calories a pound. It is about 95 per cent water and the outer leaves are waste. The rest is made up of nitrogen, fat, ash and starch.

Rosemary a Figure on All Pages of History

Rosemary is a plant of the mint family and grows in the region of the Mediterranean sea. It is a low shrub-like plant with linear leaves, dark green above, white beneath, and with margins rolled back on to the under face. The flowers grow in clusters and the fruit consists of four nutlets. Rosemary was valued in ancient times for its aromatic quality and medicinal uses, but is now used mainly for its perfume. As an emblem of remembrance, rosemary plays an important part in folklore and literature. In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Ophelia says: "There's rosemary; that's for remembrance." According to tradition this herb strengthens the memory, and was also used a great deal at one time to quiet the nerves. It was often used at weddings, and to wear rosemary was always taken to be significant of a wedding. The nurse, in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," refers to the emblematical characteristics of the herb, when she asks: "Doth not rosemary and Romeo begin both with a (one) letter?" According to the language of flowers it means "Fidelity in love."

Height of Eucalyptus

The statement is made that the Australian eucalyptus attains a height of 400 feet, but a member of the forest products laboratory staff, who spent a year in Australia not long ago, used the opportunity to check up on some of the basic facts. The tallest Australian tree he actually measured was 310 feet, and he satisfied himself that the tallest tree ever measured with accuracy in that country was a eucalyptus regnans, or "mountain ash," that grew at Colac, Victoria, and was 346 feet high. A prize offered at the Melbourne exposition in 1888 for proof of the tallest tree standing at that time was won on evidence for a eucalypt 325 feet high. Measurements by a well-known forester gave 363 feet for the height of a redwood growing in Bull Creek Flat, Calif. This is the tallest tree in the world on which there is authentic and reliable information.

Well Fitted

Julia—Geraldine is going to take up newspaper work.

Maxine—She ought to be good at it. I often wondered why she didn't use wrinkle cream on those headlines of hers.

HE WAS THE CALF



The Old Man—So you're the prodigal son and are going home, eh? I suppose your father will kill the fatted calf.

The Young Man—I hope not—for I think I've been the calf.

MARION HOWLAND'S DAUGHTER

By FANNIE HURST

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
(WNU Service.)

MARION HOWLAND'S boarding house had grown under her capable fingers from a small, six-room dwelling in an obscure part of the city, to a twenty-room old mansion that had once belonged to one of the prominent families in the city. She was a worker of the kind of indefatigable activity that seems to be fed by the secret springs of a mysterious vitality.

The boarders used laughingly to declare that Marion Howland had some sort of a sixth sense by which she could detect that towels were lacking in Mr. Aver's room; a washstand was leaking in Miss Van Antrip's room; the Gadsby youngster was scuffing the parlor woodwork or that the kitchen plumbing had developed a leak.

With all these earmarks of efficiency for her work, Marion Howland was far from being the conventional landlady. She was a good-looking, well-preserved woman, who showed little of the wear and tear of her nineteen years of widowhood. Many of her boarders even loyally declared that from the rear you could scarcely tell her and her daughter Shirley apart. That, of course, was exaggeration, and Marion Howland was the first to laugh it away as such. She laughed a great deal, and her laugh was infectious. Her boarders enjoyed these strains of her good-humor sounding through the hallways of the house, and as Shirley herself declared, she found her mother a better all-around companion than the majority of the younger people of her own set. And yet this "set" was the pride of Marion Howland's life. It represented the peak of her achievement. It was the realization of one of the brightest of her ideals. Shirley Howland's "set" was one that was planes removed from the realm of the boarding house in which she had been reared.

Marion Howland had steadfastly set out to keep her small daughter's life clear of as much as possible of the environment into which stress of financial circumstance had forced her. When the little Shirley was three years old, Marion was already beginning carefully to see to it that her social affiliations were made outside the boarding house.

The social world into which Marion had married, only to be widowed before she had had time to place her foot on the rung of social advancement, was the one thing she coveted for her daughter. Marion herself had missed it, marrying from her role of saleslady into her brief period as wife of Kenneth Howland, well-known society-man-about-town.

It was extraordinary that in all the lean, even ferocious years of her struggle as a widow, unexpectedly left penniless with a child to rear, how Marion's congenial good nature blossomed and the bloomed. Her struggle in the none too congenial atmosphere of the boarding house had left her unembittered. At forty she was personable, indeed highly attractive, and in no uncertain manner, successful. Her boarding house was known as a first-class, conservative residence for first-class conservative people. Her daughter, eighteen and lovely, had accomplished the miracle her mother had planned for her. Shirley moved in the first social realms of the city. Her friends were the daughters of the town's wealthiest and most exclusive, and never once, in her bright career as a society girl, was Shirley forced to feel inability to cope, in clothes at least, with the performances of her more prosperous girl friends.

Inevitably, of course, there came times when the peculiarities of her environment embarrassed, but there, fortunately again, Shirley was blessed with some of her mother's fine resiliency of spirit. She had audacity, courage, and a fine, but not over-emphasized pride that in many ways helped her somewhat anomalous situation. Shirley had her heartbursts all right, her secret regrets that her home background was not the home background of many of her friends, but no one was ever to know it, least of all her mother, who nevertheless sensed it and sensed it deeply.

It was inevitable then, as Shirley blossomed into adolescence, that from time to time there should occur in the boarding house of shifting scenes and shifting personalities, little situations that were troublesome to Marion and to Shirley alike. For instance, shockingly, it was rumored all over town, that young Hammond Johnson, an architect who had occupied Marion Howland's third-floor front for over a period of three years, had drowned himself of despair over his hopeless passion for the daughter of his landlady, who treated him in the same aloof manner she treated all of her mother's boarders. Calm, courteous, polite.

There had also been the rather difficult situation of Otis Greer, a married man who had boarded with his wife in the Howland house for at least five years, confessing excitedly one night, while in his cups, to a dining room filled with boarders, that he desired to divorce his wife and marry Shirley Howland.

Situations such as these did not make it any easier for Marion to conduct her establishment along the lines she had laid out for herself. An alluring and grown daughter complicated matters. More than that, the boarders were beginning to take on a resentful attitude toward the alleged snobbishness of the daughter of the landlady. Marion, had it been a matter of choosing between the success of her boarding house and the necessity for Shirley to live more closely in its environment, would have sacrificed the former. It was due to her own rigid discipline that Shirley had learned that her world, her mother's choice of world for her, must lie outside the boarding house.

And in the end, all of Marion's carefully laid schemes for her daughter bore richer fruits than even she had dared to visualize. The sweet Shirley, impeccably lovely at eighteen, met, became engaged to and married, all within ten days, a young radio magnate who at thirty-two, socially secure, and full of the vitality that matched Shirley's, was already regarded as one of the important financial men of the country.

Overnight, Marion Howland's boarding house became a thing of the past, that is, in so far as Marion's proprietorship was concerned. Llewellyn Lewes literally sold his mother-in-law's boarding house over her head, making, as he laughingly put it, a "fat profit." The first year that Shirley was married Marion's son-in-law, with a largesse characteristic of him in everything he did, settled the modest nest egg of one million dollars upon her. As Marion herself was fond of explaining, it might just as well have been one-tenth that amount, since her senses reeled after the first one hundred thousand mark had been passed.

But Marion Howland, well set-up, attractive, full of energies and interests at forty-five, was thoroughly capable of entering her new estate. She bloomed with happiness in her own well being and in her daughter's. Her son-in-law was congenial to her. The new and dizzying environment of creature comforts in which she found herself was ever gratifying. Also, Marion Howland had known too much of the deprivation of life not to see to it that out of her own empty some of it poured into the empty hands of others.

Marion, being mutually congenial to her daughter and son-in-law, was not permitted out of the regime of their household. The Llewellyn Lewes occupied, along with Marion Howland, a twelve-room suite on the top floor of the most exclusive family hotel in town.

Yet Marion Howland was determined, that with the new life of ease, her interests were not to deteriorate. She determined to keep up her activities, and yet try as she would, there was something about the condition of being relieved from the routine of the running of the boarding house, that left her with a stranded feeling. Part of her credo was to interfere as little as possible in the lives and activities of her two children. She insisted that they travel, go about, regardless of her, and refused to mingle more than casually in their social activities.

One day, when the realization had settled quite definitely upon Marion that she was on her own hands, and that time was beginning to pall, she did a characteristic thing and one that ultimately was to make her, in her own way, as nationally prominent as her son-in-law. Observing one day during the absence of her son-in-law and daughter on an European jaunt, that the family hotel in which they were living was run along lines that seemed inefficient, she bought the hotel, paid for it one-third cash, and a few weeks later had established herself as proprietor.

That was the beginning of the international hotel series now known as the Howland Chain.

Veteran Explorer Lost

His Poise Telling Yarn

Old Mace Liverwurst was sitting on the banister at the Verdigris river bridge last Sunday talking to some of his cronies. They were discussing the feat of the man who went over Niagara falls in a barrel.

Mace said that was nothing—that he and Henry M. Stanley in their travels through darkest Africa went over Victoria falls in a canoe, and just as he made this remark he became overbalanced and fell into the cold water below the bridge. His cronies were greatly excited. Some one ran to a nearby place and got a rope, while another rang the fire bell. Soon quite a crowd had gathered and Mace was blowing bubbles and spouting water higher than a whale could have done. Finally, he was rescued and Mrs. Liverwurst was ready to receive him in her arms as he walked up the slippery bank to where she was standing. Mace assured her that there was no danger.

She led her hero home so he could put on some dry clothing. We asked him the next day if he had noticed any ill-effects from his ice cold plunge, and he replied that he had not, that he had been for five minutes and said he certainly had the old lady scared for a while. He said she was glad he was not drowned that she refused to let him deliver the washings this week. A neighbor woman tells us that Mrs. Liverwurst told her Mace hadn't been returning much money lately when he delivered the washings, and that, maybe, is why she is doing the delivering and collecting. She knows Mace.—Altoona (Pa.) Tribune.

If This Be Treason—

Every farmer is, in his own way, a capitalist.—Country Home.



EATING OUTDOORS

IF you have ever traded dry meat sandwiches with a genial Alpine guide over the hospitality of the Swiss hospice; if you have rested on the earthen stoop of a white-washed cottage somewhere in Ireland and eaten bread and tea; lingered over a French dinner "au Bois" with artichokes served in hot butter sauce and wine of ancient vintage; or put away "hot dogs," say, at the old county fair—we needn't waste a paragraph on the luxury of eating outdoors.

It's altogether "what to do." The next question, then, is—how to do it. Foods for outdoor refreshment differ widely according to the occasion. There are motor trips, picnics, hikes, camping, porch lunches, garden parties and so on. Thus there are correct foods for each occasion. For one would as soon wear khaki knickers to a garden party, as to take chilled gelatin salad on a hike.

Foods That "Belong"

Here is a brief classification. Welcome foods for a motor trip are compactly-packed sandwiches, package cakes, thermos jugs of fruit juice; on a picnic, generously cut sandwiches, covered jars of delicious salads, fruits, fruit juices, deviled eggs and delicious cakes; for hikes and camping, ready-sliced loaves of bread, sandwich spreads, bacon and frankfurters to broil, and fruit juices; for porch lunches and garden parties, open-faced sandwiches, canapés, hors d'oeuvres, fruit

cocktails, chilled salads, delicious cakes and after-dinner candies.

Incidentally, here is a new stunt for hikers who like to "travel light"—cooking on a tin-can stove. Did you ever hear of one? A No. 3 tin can will make a sufficiently large stove, or you can use a lard bucket. Cut a four-inch square out of the side at the upper edge. Near the bottom on the opposite side cut another square hole, one and one-half inches. Turn the can upside down on the ground and build a fire in it. The large opening is used for refueling and the smoke comes out of the little hole. The top of the stand becomes hot for frying bacon, eggs, pancakes, or to set a saucepan on.

Some "Outdoor" Recipes

A MOTOR TRIP SANDWICH—Piquant Ham Sandwich: Spread between buttered bread the contents of a small can of deviled ham, one teaspoon chopped mustard pickles, one tablespoon chopped walnuts and one tablespoon mayonnaise.

A PICNIC FRUIT PUNCH—Coffee Punch: Mix one cup strong coffee, one cup orange juice and the syrup from two No. 2 cans of grapefruit (reserve the fruit for salads). Add one cup maple syrup and chill. Just before serving add one quart of gingerale and two cups of heavy cream, if desired. The cream may be omitted. This makes almost three quarts of punch.

MAIN DISH FOR CAMPING—Savory Baked Beans:

Chop one onion, add one-half pound of hamburger steak and brown in two tablespoons fat. Add one can tomato soup, one can of oven-baked beans and salt to taste. Heat thoroughly and serve plain or over slices of brown bread.

A PORCH SUPPER DESSERT—Blueberry Charlotte: Remove crusts from eight or ten slices of bread, and butter the slices well. Heat to boiling one No. 2 can of blueberries (or use the fresh berries) and one-fourth cup of sugar. Butter a deep dish, and then arrange alternate layers of bread and hot berries, pressing down well, until all are used up. Let stand several hours in a cold place, turn out in a mold. Slice and serve with cream seasoned with sugar and nutmeg, or with whipped cream.

A GARDEN PARTY SALAD—Gingerale and Grapefruit Salad: Soak two tablespoons of gelatin in four tablespoons cold water, then dissolve it in one-half cup of boiling water. Add one-fourth cup sugar and one-fourth cup lemon juice and stir until the sugar is dissolved. When cold, add one cup gingerale and the syrup from one No. 2 can of grapefruit. When about to set, add the grapefruit pulp and eight maraschino cherries; pour into a flat pan or into molds and let chill until stiff. Serve garnished at the side with sprigs of fresh mint and top with cream mayonnaise.*

Buildings on Islands

Tell of Vanished Race

The island of Malden, in the South seas, was discovered in 1825 by Lieutenant Malden, of the British warship Blonde. In his report of that discovery Lieutenant Malden said that he found 40 stone buildings in almost a perfect state of preservation extending along the shore line. He also found upon an adjacent island a truncated pyramid which he said was of the same type as the pyramids of the sun and moon on the coastal belt of Peru and as the Teocallis of Mexico.

That part of the island of Ponape which is now above the surface bears evidence of having been uplifted at some early time. In this respect it differs from other islands which show that they have sunk into the sea. From the pyramid temples on Ponape paved roads run toward the sea. These roads were constructed centuries ago, perhaps long before the uplift occurred. At this time the island is incapable of supporting human life. There is no fresh water and the rainfall is only a few inches annually. According to Professor Brown, the people who built the temples could not have lived on the island as it is now.

Class Mosquito Among

Worst of Insect Pests

Mosquitoes lay more men than lions, tigers, wolves and venomous snakes; and we can't shoot them. We can't, with any degree of real triumph, rout them from their chosen work of preying on the human race.

And yet, the mosquito, originally where there were no human beings, found his (or her, for it is the female that is the more deadly of the species) sustenance in the sap of leaves. But the mosquito took to a more fiery and habit-forming drink and now is our most hateful and persistent insect enemy.

We have long been convinced that the mosquito does not care. It does not fear the human race and has learned how to carry on operations for transfusion of blood without danger to itself. And in this function it transfixes everything else. From yellow fever to day by day or every other day, fever and ague. Incidentally, the mosquito has developed quinine into one of the best money-making drugs on the globe.

Mixture of Cheese

Emulsified cheese, process cheese, is the modified cheese made by comminuting and mixing one or more lots of cheese into a homogeneous, plastic mass, with the aid of heat, with or without the addition of water and with the incorporation of not more than 3 per cent of a suitable emulsifying agent. The name "emulsified cheese," "process cheese," unqualified, is under-

stood to mean emulsified Cheddar cheese, and applies to a product which contains not more than 40 per cent of water and, in the water-free substance, not less than 50 per cent of milk fat. Emulsified cheese, process cheese, qualified by a varietal name, is made from cheese of the variety indicated by the name and conforms to the limits for fat and moisture for cheese of that variety.

Kiwis Cannot Fly

The kiwi is a native of New Zealand and will be found only by the night prowlers. During the day the kiwi sleeps, although when it tires during its night forages it uses its long bill as a prop for its head and has forty winks. It is hard to explain why the kiwi is called a bird. It doesn't fly, for it can't. It hasn't any wings. If you disturb the kiwi you will discover another strange characteristic—it grows! Still another cause for astonishment is the size of the egg it lays. A kiwi egg weighs a quarter as much as the mother bird who lays it. Incidentally, she seems to think that laying the egg is task enough for her. It is up to her husband to hatch it!

Kissing Traced to Rowena

Kissing is of such ancient origin that its beginning is not known. Lillian Eichler says that as a form of greeting and affection the kiss did not come in until comparatively late. The Scandinavian people have a tradition that kissing was an exotic introduced into England by Rowena, the beautiful daughter of Hengist. At a banquet given by the British monarch in honor of his allies, the princess, after pressing the brimming beaker to her lips, saluted the astonished and delighted Vertigern with a little kiss after the manner of her own people.

Methods of Fusing

Sintering involves partial fusion of a granular mass, frequently with changes in structure and often with fusion of inherent or added impurities. Familiar examples include ceramic wares and alundum and carborundum shapes. In this process the material is shaped in the cold, often with a binder which is burned out or volatilized in the "baking" process. The basic material is not actually fused, but may be softened and welded together. The product is usually porous.

Give Job a Chance

Be honest with your job. Give it a fair chance. Usually the less we know about our job the more we dislike it, and the less we know about the other fellow's job the more we like it. You must first master, then like your own job before opportunity can knock.—Grit.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

One may fall, but he falls by himself.
Falls by himself with himself to blame:
One may attain and to him is the peer,
Loot of the city in gold or fame:
Plunder of earth shall be his own.
Who travels fastest and travels alone.
—Kipling.

SECRET OF GOOD FROSTINGS

The secret of good frostings and fillings for cakes is no secret at all—just use good material, a little care and a good recipe; here are a few:

Boiled Frosting.—Boil together two cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of light corn sirup and one-half cupful of water until the sirup spins a thread. Pour it very slowly over two stiffly beaten egg whites, flavor with one teaspoonful of flavoring and beat until thick enough to spread well. To vary the recipe, add chopped nuts, raisins, figs or dates. Also coconut of various colors may be used to dust the top and sides.

Fudge Frosting.—Cut fine two squares of chocolate and combine with two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of milk and one-fourth cupful of dark corn sirup. Cook until it forms a very soft ball when dropped into cold water. Remove from the fire, set the pan in cold water and cool, then flavor and beat until thick enough to spread on the cake. For those who prefer maple flavoring use either maple sugar or the maple flavor instead of the chocolate.

Tropical Filling.—Put one-fourth cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of cornstarch and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt into a double boiler; when well blended add a half cupful of sliced orange peel, one-half cupful of orange juice, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one egg yolk; cook until smooth and thick. Remove from the heat, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and spread on the layers of the cake.

Springs Conserve.—Cook one and one-half pounds of rhubarb, cut into one-inch pieces with three cupfuls of sugar, one package of dates, two tablespoonfuls of orange juice and one tablespoonful of grated orange rind; cook until thick, adding one-half cupful of broken nutmeats ten minutes before taking off the fire. Pour into jelly glasses and cover with paraffin.

Neelie Maxwell

Tomato Seed of Big Importance

That From Wilt-Resistant Plants Should Be Saved for Next Year.

Home gardeners who are producing wilt-resistant tomatoes will find that the seed from these plants are as good if not better than the seed obtained from outside sources, according to G. W. Fant, extension plant pathologist at the North Carolina State college.

"This is especially true if the grower will select only the heaviest bearing and most resistant plants from which to get his seed for next year's planting," he states.

Equipment Needed.

Where only a small amount of seed is to be saved, no apparatus except a small water-tight vessel is needed. The ripe tomatoes are placed in the vessel and thoroughly crushed. Sufficient water is added to cover the tomatoes and they are left over night to ferment. The next day the vessel is filled with water and the mass carefully stirred. By adding more water slowly, the skins, cores and pulp will float off and the seed sink to the bottom. The water is then drained off and the seed collected.

Mr. Fant states that seed secured from a neighbor who is growing the wilt-resistant variety will, in most cases, give better results than seed bought outside, especially of the directions for saving the seed have been followed.

Wilt-Resistant Varieties.

There are several varieties of wilt-resistant tomatoes, chief among which are the Marvona, Norduke, Marvel, and Norton. Growers who have any of these varieties planted are safe in saving the seed but the Norton and Marvel are the two that are recommended by Mr. Fant. In tests conducted throughout the state the Norton has shown a greater resistance and also produces a large yield of high quality fruit. Where growers are troubled with wilt, seed from the varieties named should be secured for next year's planting.

Factors Influencing the Keeping Fruit Quality

A new bulletin entitled, "Some Factors Influencing the Keeping Quality of Fruits in Transit," has been released by the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana. According to results of tests conducted by the experiment station of the college, as reported in this bulletin, damaged fruit, now a heavy drain on the profits of Illinois fruit growers, could very largely be prevented by proper precautions in picking, handling, grading and packing.

Three phases of the problem were investigated by the college workers in attempting to work out ways whereby Illinois growers could protect their profits. They compared the careful with the rough handling of strawberries, summer apples and peaches; the prompt with delayed loading of these same three commodities, and studied the use of different types of packages for strawberries and peaches.

Best Time for Cutting Corn Crop for Silage

A recent circular issued by the Kansas experiment station brings out some points on the making of silage which are of vital importance to every farmer who has a silo to fill, especially the man who is filling one for the first time. The circular points out the fact that it is desirable to cut the crop for the silo in a very green condition, before the ear and stalks had matured, and a very sour silage, high in moisture, was obtained. Of late years the tendency has been to allow the corn crop to stand until more mature. The proper time to cut corn for the silo is about a week or ten days before it is ready to put up in the shock; the ear should be well dried and the lower leaves on the stalk dry, but the stalk itself still full of sap.

Roadside Gumption Is Needed for Marketing

The path to success in roadside marketing is really so plain that it is singular how it can ever be missed. Here are the half-dozen requirements:

Absolutely fresh produce.

Variety and good quality.

No delays—immediate service.

Courtesy on every sale, however small.

Prices higher than wholesale, lower than retail.

If possible, a high-profit sideline.

That is all there is to it, except of course that your stand must be on a highway that is traveled, or can be traveled. Customers will not plow through mud.

Attractive signs help. Parking space off the highway is good, and in some states is compulsory.

Budding Cherries

Long-time tests carried on in the orchards of the New York state experiment station at Geneva have proved to the satisfaction of the station fruit men that Mazzard rootstocks are far superior to the Mahaleb rootstocks so commonly used in the budding of cherries. More vigorous and healthier trees and a longer lived and more productive orchard will be obtained with trees budded on Mazzard stocks, it is said, especially in the case of sweet cherries.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Lesson for August 2

PHILIP'S MISSIONARY LABORS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 8:5-40. GOLDEN TEXT—Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Philip Tells a Stranger About Jesus. JUNIOR TOPIC—Philip An Early Missionary.

I. Philip Preaching in Samaria

In taking the gospel to the Samaritans we see the broadening of the scope of Christianity. Philip was one of the seven so-called deacons. He went to Samaria and preached Christ showing that God's purpose included these despised people.

Christ is the true message of the evangelist. Not Christ as an ethical teacher or as an example, but Christ as the Savior from sin through the offering of himself on the cross as a substitutionary ransom.

II. Philip Preaching to the Ethiopian

Following the preaching to the Samaritans, the gospel was preached to the Ethiopian who was in all probability a Gentile. In his conversion we see the gospel in its outreach to the ends of the earth.

1. Philip meeting the Ethiopian

a. Leaving work by divine direction (v. 26). The Lord called Philip away from a great work in Samaria and specifically directed him to this man. The Spirit of God directed him to go near and join himself to the chariot.

The tactful question put to the treasurer gained him a seat by his side. The mission which at first seemed so unpromising was now clear.

b. An officer of state seeking the way of salvation (vv. 27, 28). The Ethiopian had been to Jerusalem to worship. Despite his high official position he was not ashamed of the worship of God. The journey from that far-off country required hardship and expense, but to one whose soul yearns after God this is all joy.

c. A providential meeting in the desert (vv. 29, 30). The coming together of these two men was clearly the predetermined way of God.

2. Philip preaching to the Ethiopian

a. The Ethiopian's employment on the way (v. 30). He was reading the Word of God. The particular portion was the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah. A most excellent way to spend one's time while traveling is to read God's Word. It is through God's Word that the individual is shown the way of life.

b. The need of an interpreter (v. 31). The Ethiopian was reading one of the clearest testimonies to the Messiah in the Old Testament, yet he was unable to understand it. The Ethiopian, a great statesman, needed an interpreter of the Scriptures. The gospel needs to be experienced before one can be a witness to its saving power. The human mind in its natural state is blind to spiritual things, making the work of an evangelist indispensable. Preaching the Word of God will always be necessary. God has designated that through the foolishness of preaching, men shall be saved. Valuable, indeed, as the Bible is in the hands of men, the touch and influence of the believing man who has experienced the work of God in his own heart is needed.

c. Philip's message (vv. 32-35). He began at the scripture which the Ethiopian was reading and preached unto him Jesus. This shows us that the person presented in the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah as suffering in the stead of others was Jesus Christ, also that the central theme of the preacher's message should be Christ crucified. He did not preach Jesus as a great teacher, but as a Savior who had suffered and died in the stead of sinners. The vicarious atonement is a note which is at the very heart of the message of every evangelist.

3. Philip baptized the Ethiopian (vv. 36-38). As a result of Philip's preaching, the eunuch proposed baptism. When Christ is truly received men will desire to confess him in baptism. Where this desire is lacking the gospel in its fullness is evidently not preached. The Ethiopian might have offered many excuses as to why he should neglect this important ordinance, but like every man who is honest before God, he was willing at any cost to render obedience.

4. The Ethiopian rejoicing (v. 39). Having been baptized, he went on his way rejoicing. Confession of Christ and obedience to his Word always brings joy.

Worry

Oh, if religion can only rid us of this cursed habit of worry, what a blessing it will be! And Paul says it can. He is writing in the shadow of a prison. "Be anxious for nothing! What a song to sing itself through prison bars!—James I. Vance.

The Cross

The cross is the real measure of life. You either stumble over it to spiritual death or you rise on it to newness of life.—P. T. Forsyth.

Systematic Plan for Charting of Currents

At eight bells every day, aboard every ship, the position of the vessel is ascertained by observation, and its position marked on the chart. When this is done, it is the practice on many ships to use what are called "bottle-papers."

These are merely slips of white paper, but they help greatly in the charting of the world's currents. On them is printed a short notice asking anyone who should find one to send it to a certain address, and in some cases offering a small reward. A space is left to be filled in with the name of the ship, the master's name, the latitude and longitude at the time, the chronometer time and the apparent time on the ship. When the paper has been filled in, it is signed by the master and the navigating officer and then inserted in a clean white bottle which is corked hard and sealed with wax. It is then thrown overboard.

The bottle may drift for years, but in the meteorological and hydrographical offices of the world men are employed in calculating from the bottles, as they are found, the strength and direction of the currents.

One bottle thrown overboard from the British steamer Athelqueen in November, 1929, off the south coast of Ceylon, was found on the coast of Italian Somaliland in April, 1930, having drifted about two thousand miles in just over five months.

Mankind Still Clings to Pomp and Ceremony

It is, of course, mere blindness and blundering to suppose that monarchy is decaying in the modern world. The danger is much more that the future governments will be too despotic than that they will be too democratic.

But if there is one idea more absurd than the idea that we have seen the end of royalism, it is the idea that we have seen the end of ritualism. Pomp and ceremony were always popular with the real populace.

Nobody who has seen, as I have, the long procession of the Italian organization of citizen soldiers, passing the tomb of a new and nameless soldier and saluting it with a gesture three thousand years old, can doubt that every crowd in the world really cries out for some such sacramental sign.

Ceremony will not depart from mankind; on the contrary, as in the case of monarchy, it is much more likely that it will be very difficult to get an English king (even for two minutes) to enjoy wearing a crown.—G. K. Chesterton in the American Magazine.

Man's "Rights" in 1881

"The point as to whether men can be forced to work at a fire, when they are not firemen, is a knotty one," commented the Arkansas Gazette on February 15, 1881. "At the recent fire on lower Markham street, several men were arrested for refusing to pull on a rope."

"If they had been asked to take a pull on a glass of beer, or on the river, it would not have been so insulting, but when they were asked to take their hands out of their pockets and actually pull on a rope, all the pent-up principles of American liberty and freedom caused their bosoms to swell. No, sir; the great American citizen does not need to pull on ropes. What is the good of being an American citizen if we can't stand around and look at a fire without being forced to help save another free American citizen's property from destruction? Did we sever our connection from England to come to this? We may stretch hemp, but we will not pull on ropes."

Oboe Not Dangerous

There is no particular vibration from the oboe that affects the brain, but very early oboe players often had throat hemorrhages. When this instrument was invented it was extremely hard to play, having a double reed and steel buttons. The armies of the Huns and the Goths had bands made up of oboe players who often had to wear leather collars to prevent these hemorrhages. As the instrument developed, however, the strain on the lungs of the player became lessened until today there is no danger in playing an oboe. In fact, a prominent Cleveland oboe player says that it develops the lungs and produces a good appetite for the player.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mending Broken China

The Department of Agriculture recommends what is known as grandmother's white lead process for mending broken china. The cementing material is white lead such as is used by artists working with oil paints. It may be rubbed with the finger on the raw edges of the dish and the piece which is to be cemented into place, but before the white lead cement is applied, it is well to rub down the edges a very little with emery paper to make room for the thin layer of white lead, so that the dish when completed will not be distorted in shape.

Largest Junk Shop

The world's largest junk shop is the Caledonian market in London. Here, according to Collier's Weekly, immense crowds attend the semi-weekly bargain days, when in a large open field, a countless collection of varied cast-off goods, from cracked egg-cups to broken perambulators are bargained for by thousands of poor folks and antique dealers.

KEEP TRACK OF VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS



Recording the Value of Home-Grown Products.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

The farm homemaker's budget and household accounts do not give a complete picture of the economic status of the family unless the products from the kitchen garden, the orchard, poultry and other live stock, are recorded and given a value. Most farms also furnish firewood, and often ice. Many farm women can or store a good part of their garden surplus, put up jams, jellies, and pickles, and "put down" eggs. When they take these preserved foods from the shelf and put them on the table they do not always stop to think that each glass of jam or can of string beans represents a definite cash value. They are sometimes richer than they had thought they were. Such records enable the homemaker to judge better which activities pay best.

"But," complains the average farm homemaker, "it's too complicated to keep track of every basket of vegetables I bring in the house, or every jar of pickles I put away. I never had a head for figures, anyway." Why not hang up a large card or pad in the kitchen, and enter on it once the kind and quantity of any-

thing brought in for household use. At the end of a week or month, these entries can be transferred to the account book. If you have one of the loose-leaf home account books designed by the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, you will find several special pages in it for a permanent record of "Products furnished by the farm for home use," and for recording information about the garden, poultry, canned or preserved goods. These pages are ruled off in columns. One provides space for showing what has been paid out for such things as fertilizer, seed, hired help, poultry feed, jars and other equipment for canning; another for receipts from the sale of home-grown products; a third is for details about the value of products used in the family living. Similar pages could be put into any homemade account book.

These records are used to give a picture of what the family is actually getting from living on a farm, in addition to the main cash income. They are useful, also, for comparing one year with another, one method of work with another, and for judging the best use of one's time.

CHICKENS MAKE DELICIOUS SALAD

Jellied Meats Tasty During the Hot Weather.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)—WNU Service.

In warm weather jellied meats served either as salads or just sliced are more appetizing than many of the steamy, hot dishes that one prepares in the winter time. Other meats can be used in place of the veal in the following recipe from the bureau of home economics, though veal is especially suited to this combination of flavors and it contains an unusual amount of jelling material. Chicken makes a delicious jellied salad, but it requires extra gelatin to stiffen it in the molds.

2 lbs. knuckle of parsley, veal, 2 tbs. chopped veal, 2 tbs. lemon juice, 2 tbs. cold water, 1/4 tsp. celery seed, 1/2 cup finely cut Dash of tabasco celery, sauce, 1 tbs. gelatin, Salt and pepper 2 lbs. finely chopped to taste.

Have the butcher crack the bones. Wash the veal knuckle well and cover with the two quarts of water. Add the onion. Heat slowly to the boiling point, and then simmer, covered, until the meat is tender. Pour off and measure the liquid. There should be about a quart. Remove the meat from the bones, rejecting all gristle and bone splinters, and either grind or chop very fine. Soften the gelatin in the two tablespoonfuls of water and then add to the hot stock. Chill this liquid and when partially set add the meat and seasonings and stir until well mixed. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and tabasco sauce. Rinse a large mold or individual molds, pour in the mixture, and let it stand in the refrigerator for several hours until set. Remove from the molds and serve on lettuce leaves with salad dressing. Thin slices of cucumber and tomato may be used for a garnish.

Honey Is Best of High Producing Energy Foods

Honey is one of the best of the high energy-producing foods, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Because it is composed almost entirely of simple sugars it can be assimilated with ease. Most sugars require action by the gastric and intestinal secretions to break them down into simple sugars similar to those occurring naturally in honey.

Because it is easily assimilated, honey is of importance where normal digestive activities have been impaired by disease or old age. Honey can be utilized by the body without placing much of a burden on an enfeebled digestive tract and is also recognized as a valuable food for babies and young children. Honey is especially good in the diet of athletes.

HOW

EASTERN EXPERTS CHECK SPREAD OF POISON IVY.—The Connecticut agricultural experiment station at New Haven has been investigating the problem of poison ivy control and has hit upon an effective procedure. That is to spray the plants with a mixture consisting of one-half pound of calcium chlorate to a gallon of water. The spray is applied directly to the leaves and will kill all green vegetation with which it comes in contact. However, it does not seem to injure large trees or shrubs if sprayed on the ground near the roots and after a few rains the ground that has been sprayed may be seeded down to grass or most any other crop one might wish to grow. A spray of this sort is easier to use than oil, and pleasanter to apply. The fact that it does not injure the soil is a great advantage. This hint from our admirable state experiment station is passed along for the benefit of all to whom rhus radicans is a source of annoyance and discomfort.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Telegram.

How Soil Is Enriched by Both Snow and Rain

That snow fertilizes the soil is an old belief which has some scientific basis. In 1729 William Byrd of Westover wrote as follows of south Virginia: "The Soil would also want the advantages of Frost, and Snow, which by their Nitrous Particles contribute not a little to its Fertility." Both snow and rain, according to the bureau of chemistry and soils, bring down fertile elements from the air, especially nitrogen and sulphur, and this fact accounts for the general opinion among farmers that a winter of heavy snowfall is usually followed by a season of good crops. It is doubtful, however, whether snow brings down more fertilizer elements than a corresponding quantity of rain. But snow has several advantages over rain. Frequently a heavy fall of snow affords an ample and uniform moisture supply without undue erosion of the soil and at the same time protects certain crops against frost. Some farmers hold that a fall of snow plowed under has a particularly desirable effect upon the fertility of the soil.—Pathfinder Magazine.

How Diamonds Are Shaped

None of the world's big diamonds are diamond shape. Few, if any, diamonds are. Diamond-shape refers to the cuttings on the diamond. And these cuttings are the results of mathematical studies intended to get the greatest possible brilliance from the stone.

If a ray of light enters a diamond, it will go clear through, without reflection and dispersion, unless the other side of the diamond has a particular angle.

If this angle is 24½ degrees, the light still goes through.

If it is 25 degrees, the light is dispersed; and dispersed light splits into the colors of the rainbow, returning rainbow hues to the eye looking at it.

How to Build Fish Pond

In constructing a fish pond the following features should be provided for: Water-tightness, so that a small inflow will be sufficient, making high temperatures during the summer months; a shallow area, from 18 to 30 inches deep, where the fish may nest; a deeper area, of 6 feet or more, for winter quarters, and a fertile bottom for the growth of aquatic plants, upon which fish food depends.

How Rope May Be Marked

A new method of marking rope is to treat selected interior strands with a fluorescent material; so that if it becomes necessary to trace the manufacturer at any time the rope can be examined under a beam of ultraviolet light and the treated strands will stand out in contrast.

How Famous Clock Got Name

Big Ben, the chimes on the Victoria tower of the house of parliament in London, was named for Sir Benjamin Hall, president of the public works of London at the time the Victoria tower was built. Sir Benjamin was called Big Ben because of his enormous height and girth.

How Glass Is Polished

The bureau of standards says the effective constituent of the acid dip used in polishing glass is hydrofluoric acid. The strength of the acid required depends on the nature of the surface and the composition of the glass.

How to Color Light Bulbs

Light bulbs are colored by means of a film of gelatine or water glass. This material is dissolved in water and sufficient colors of the right tint added. The globes should be thoroughly washed before dipping in the solution.

How We Get "Jerry-Built"

The phrase "Jerry-built" arose from the story of the walls of Jericho that fell down at the blast of a trumpet.

How Caterpillar Breathes

A caterpillar breathes through holes in each side of its body. There are nine of these holes on each side.

WHY

Chinese Build Houses With Upturned Corners

Upturned corners have always been an architectural peculiarity of Chinese houses. It has been suggested that the design is an imitation of the outline of the tents that originally the Chinese may have inhabited. Tradition has always inspired them, and the idea gains color from the double roofs that give a reminder of double fly tents.

Some of the earliest Chinese pictures, however, show that the buildings had then quite a different form. The palaces were large, open halls with flat roofs, adorned with gargoyles, the chief purpose of which was defense from evil spirits of the upper air. Moreover, some of the latest western authorities consider it unlikely that the Chinese ever lived in tents.

"The tradition, therefore, is supernatural rather than material," writes Mrs. Alfred Wingate, an authority on Chinese art and culture, in her book, "The Golden Phoenix." "Its survival shows a sense of humor. According to popular superstition, evil spirits can only fly in a straight line. Therefore, instead of the ugly gargoyle, curve the line of the roof, so that the demon descending and seeking to enter the portal may be tossed back into the upper air.

"The isolated screen-like wall, standing before the entrance of private or official buildings, had the same purpose. Human guests might dismount behind this screen in privacy, but evil spirits, unable to find the door, would be turned back."

Why "Seventh Son" Idea Is Not Wholly a Myth

Since time immemorial the seventh son of a seventh son (or child as some say) was supposed to be endowed with notable talents and supernatural powers. According to an ancient belief which persisted far into the Middle Ages, the seventh son of a seventh son is endowed with the power not only of curing diseases by the laying on of hands but also of practicing magic and foreseeing future events. Seven was regarded as a sacred and magical number among many ancient peoples, including the Hebrews, Assyrians and Arabians. In both the Old and New Testaments seven frequently occurs as a number with a special significance. The ancient belief about the seventh son of a seventh son may have had a slight foundation in fact. Some students of eugenics are of the opinion that the younger children of unusually intelligent men are likely to inherit more of their father's mentality than the older children are. This is based on the theory that a man of intelligence generally continues to develop mentally until late in life and the older children have a tendency to inherit only what mental qualities he may have developed at the time they were conceived, while the children born later have a tendency to inherit their father's matured mentality.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why Canned Foods Spoil

There are two causes of food spoilage in canning: First, there are present in all fresh fruits and vegetables substances called enzymes. These enzymes bring about the normal ripening of fruits and vegetables and, unless checked, the final decay of the product. Since heating is an essential step in canning and these enzymes are easily destroyed by heat, it is only necessary to avoid the changes they may bring about in the food between the time it is gathered and the time it is cooked. The second and more important cause of food spoilage is the action of minute plants which are present in the air, soil, water, and, in fact, on everything. There are three groups of these plants—bacteria, yeasts and molds. Commercial canning is scientifically done and these dangers eliminated.

Why Stars Rotate

Man has often wondered just what causes the rotation of stars. Here's the answer, according to Dr. Ross Gunn, astrophysicist of the Naval Research Laboratory at Washington: "The rotation of all heavenly bodies is intimately related to the dissipation of matter. In a nonchanging and nonradiating universe the sun and stars would not exist." In other words, the continual loss of matter and weight makes the stars rotate. Doctor Gunn estimates that our own beloved sun loses more than 4,000,000 tons of substance every second and that other stars suffer corresponding losses. Which, of course, supports the contention of many scientists that the old universe is running down.

Why Egyptians Embalmed

The Egyptians believed that after the soul departed from the body it was judged in the Hall of Double Truth before Osiris, the Judge of the dead. After it had undergone all its transformations it would return and again enter the body in the tomb. If by any chance the heart was destroyed, it would not be possible for the dead to enjoy life in the world to come.

Why Called "German Silver"

German silver is so called because the first use of it, to any great extent, was made in Germany. It does not contain a particle of silver. It is an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc.

Why "Royal Fish"

The whale and sturgeon are known as "royal fish" because they belong to the king of England when washed ashore or caught near the coast.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

Items of news from town, or vicinity are always wanted for this column. Especially important accidents, sales of real estate, fires, important happenings, visits to or from the community social events, and all matters of general interest to those at home, and away from home.

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale; except for non-denominational charities or special benefits, Fire Company or Public Library support, Churches, Lodges, Societies, Schools, etc. are requested to use our Special Notice Department for money-making events.

Mrs. W. O. Ibach is attending the Lutheran Summer Assembly at Gettysburg, for the full course.

Mrs. Mary E. Garner, who has been ill for some time at her home on Mill Ave. is still confined to bed, but is somewhat improved.

Francis T. Elliot, Jr., Robert Smith, Robert Clingan, Jr., Cash Smith, J. Kiser Shoemaker and Wilson Riffle, are camping at LeGore.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hart and daughter, Jean, of Rochester, N. Y., were recent guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Francis T. Elliot.

G. Tobias Hockensmith and sister, Mary E. Hockensmith, have sold their farm near Otter Dale Mill to Harvey B. Dickinson and wife, of Baltimore.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce will spend August 19, on an outing to Bay Shore Park, near Baltimore. Details will be announced later.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd and grand daughter, near town, and Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd and two sons, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Humbert, at Littlestown.

The Record published a few wheat yield per acre, last week, secured from the local warehouse men. It would be of interest to have more of these, should farmers care to supply them.

Mrs. Oliver M. Crouse, sister of Mrs. Nettie Weaver, Taneytown, who had been a patient at Md. University Hospital for several weeks, has returned home and is reported to be getting along well.

H. Clay Englar, Redondo Beach, Cal., writes home of his pleasure in entertaining, recently, Paul, Ralph and Jimmy Baumgardner. He is always glad to meet somebody from his old home town.

Following the extreme heat of Wednesday, a fine long shower came in the late afternoon that will be of great benefit to the growing corn, much of which was in need of just such refreshment as it received.

The Loysville Orphans' Home Band, always popular as a visitor to Taneytown, will be at the Fair Ground for an evening of music, next Wednesday, August 5th. See advertisement in another column giving full details.

The Taneytown baseball team will play a return game with Fairfield, Pa., this Saturday afternoon, at Fairfield. The following Saturday a game is expected on the home ground, of which, due announcement will be made next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Fuss, near Union Bridge, paid the Englar family one of their biennial visits, last Sunday. It has been a long standing custom for the two families to visit each other, at least once each year.

The editor of The Record is entitled to his Saturday afternoons "off," like the rest of the force, but is usually found in his office from 1 to 4 o'clock. During the baseball season, however, this is not to be depended on. So, take due notice thereof, and govern yourself accordingly.

Speaking of "just one thing after another," how about heat waves? But one of the ways for keeping cool is said to be—not to think, nor talk of the heat. Down in Buenos Aires, South America, the coldest day so far of their winter—July 28—the temperature was well below freezing.

Strangers visiting Taneytown still have trouble with the "stop" signs on Frederick and York Sts., at the square. If at all possible the State Roads Commission should relocate the signs more prominently, as it does the town no good to have numerous complaints from visitors on account of arrests for violation. All of them have their friends, and they are likely to spread reports that Taneytown is a dangerous place to visit.

Those who called on Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clingan and family, on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hull, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ourand and son, Robert; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hull, Jr., all of York; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hartsock and family and John Hartsick, Newton Hahn and wife, Charles Clingan and wife, Ralph Mort and wife and son, John S., Hazel Smith, Roy Wantz, Norville and Howard Weitz and Marvin Weishaar.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dione and daughter, of Baltimore, visited relatives in town, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hesson left, on Tuesday on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Mary Robb, at Derry, Pa.

Miss Rhoda Firor, of Thurmont, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Angell over the week-end.

Mr. Milton H. Bankard, of Baltimore, spent his vacation, with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Feeser and family.

D. Thomas Reindollar and grandson, of Baltimore, spent the last week-end with Norman R. Reindollar and family.

Master Paul Devillbiss, of Keysville, is spending this week with his cousins Mildred Baumgardner and Charles Conover.

Miss Mary Isabel Elliot is spending two week's at the Leadership Training Camp "Nawakwa" at Biglerville, Pa.

Mrs. Lewis Reifsneider returned home from the Hanover General Hospital, last Friday, and is getting along very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Null and Miss Nannie Hess, of Hanover, are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Null, near town.

Miss M. Amelia Annan spent several days last week, in Baltimore. Miss Mildred Annan is visiting this week in Williamsport, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cratin, of Littlestown, spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. eFeser and family.

War Department trucks have been rumbling through Taneytown on numerous days, this week and last, on their way to and from Camp Cascade.

Franklin J. Baker, a student of Thompson School, York, Pa., has accepted a position as Secretary for Brandt & Warner Manufacturing Co., of York.

Misses Catherine Reindollar and Alice Riffe, of town, and Virginia Cluts, of Keysville, are attending the Lutheran Summer Training Camp, at Biglerville, Pa.

The usual preliminary activities preceding the opening of the Carroll County Fair, have been steadily going on, and everything will be ready for the opening day, August 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd and two sons, of Baltimore, spent several days this week with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd, near town. Mrs. Boyd and sons remained to spend some time here.

Mrs. Mayme Anderson, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Allen Feeser, attended the Schroeder reunion which was held at Fremont, Ohio, last Sunday. She will also spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Harry Harmon, at Lansing, Mich.

D. W. Garner and wife served a corn dinner on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock to Dr. C. S. Basehoar and wife, of Carlisle, Pa., and A. C. Basehoar and wife, of Gettysburg, Pa. Callers were Dr. C. M. Benner and wife, Mrs. D. M. Mehning and Mrs. Norman Baumgardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Baumgardner and Mrs. Edward S. Harner, left on Saturday to spend a week with Mr. and Mrs. James Reindollar and other relatives, at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Baumgardner will attend a convention of the Spanish war veterans at Columbus during his visit in Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heim and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Baum and daughter, Miss Gladys, of Baltimore, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rodgers, near town, on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kemper and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hagerman, daughter, Jean, of Hanover, and Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Frock, of town, were visitors at the same place this week.

The Union Bridge Pilot says; "Work on the new school building is progressing nicely and promises to be finished well ahead of the time for beginning of school. The plastering will be finished early next week, the flooring on one floor is finished and much of the others laid after which nothing remains except the trimming and painting. Contractor Feeser, of Taneytown, is to be commended on the splendid progress he has made."

The small boy's objection to school, is that dates in history are so much harder to remember than batting averages.

BE LOYAL
To Your Town
as well as to your Country

PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL MERCHANTS

GETTYSBURG 17—TANEYTOWN 1

What a game—or was it a game? Before the game commenced, the home team, in its infield practice looked as though it might be called on to supply recruits for the Athletics or Cardinals; and at the end of the first inning with the score 0-0, the indications were for a contest worth the money; but right there would have been a fine time for a heavy down-pour of rain and a called game, for after that, there was a heavy "down-pour"—not of rain, but of runs, by the visitors, and nothing but a parade of easy outs for the locals.

Further details of the game were too harrowing to relate. The visitors—white and colored—literally played "hit and run" with the game—notwithstanding that eight of them struck out in the first six innings—but in the seventh inning scored eight runs. In the last half of the seventh the home team managed to put over one tally while the visitors did not care for the last two innings, and eased up in the last two innings. The score

Gettysburg 0-1-2-1-3-2-8-0-0=17
Taneytown 0-0-0-0-0-0-1-0-0=1

There is always a bright side. Those who can't read miss a lot, but think what they escape.

A man's shoes may get too tight by imbibing water, but he doesn't.

AN EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
at FAIR in front Grand Stand, Tuesday, Aug. 11, afternoon and night,

LIPPY
The Magician,
New Mysteries — will drive a car blindfolded.

BROADCAST Christian Science Service
Third Church of Christ, Scientist Baltimore, Md.

Branch of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY MORNING
AUGUST 2, 1931
at 11 A. M., over Station WCAO, Baltimore, 499.7 W. L., 600 K. C. Christian Science Services will be Broadcast the first and third Sunday of every month.

IF YOU ARE SICK OF BEING SICK
Why not make your appointment for **HEALTH RIGHT NOW?**

DR. A. J. MORRELL,
Vice-President National Chiropractic Association, Inc.
DEPENDABLE HEALTH SERVICE
Phone—175-117 W. Main Street
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AVOID REJECTIONS:
STERILIZE MILKING MACHINES
and all other Dairy Equipment with

B-K
Bacilli-Kill

B-K can be depended upon to kill the bacteria that make milk sour quickly. Use only B-K and avoid taking chances. B-K dilution costs only 1/2c to 2c per gallon when used as directed. B-K is safe and easy to use.

We sell B-K in convenient sizes. Ask for FREE book on Dairy Sterilization.
Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

The Orphans' Home Band Concert

This well known Boys' Band from Tressler Orphans' Home under the leadership of Marion C. Walter, at one time a member of the same band and an Alumnus of the Home, will give a concert at the Carroll Co. Fair Grounds at Taneytown, Md., on Wednesday, Aug. 5th., at 8:00 P. M.

The program will be a diversified one and there will be something for everyone—classical and popular numbers, soloists, both vocal and instrumental.

There are thirty-five boys in the organization, ranging in age from 10 to 17 years. They are on the road from June to September traveling in their own bus.

The Home is supported entirely by free-will offerings, mainly from a half dozen Lutheran Synods. The churches take special offerings for the Home and many of its friends remember it in bequests.

The boys of the band are being entertained while here in the homes of the members of Trinity Lutheran Church. The Band depends upon free will offerings for its support.

The public is cordially invited to come and hear the boys. They feel sure you will become one of their many boosters by doing so.

The Women's Missionary Society of Trinity Lutheran Church, will sell ice cream, soft drinks, etc., at the grandstand.

Baust Church Pic-nic

The annual Y. P. S. picnic of Baust Reformed Church will be held in Rodkey's Grove, Tyrone, Md., on Wednesday, August 5th. Two playlets will be given both afternoon and evening, one by the young people and the other by the men. A fried chicken supper will be served in the grove beginning at 4:30 P. M. The Boys' Band of New Windsor, Maryland, will furnish music for the evening. If weather is unfavorable it will be held the following day.

The Great Rocky Ridge Picnic
ALMOST A FAIR

Frederick's County's largest picnic will be held in Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge, Md., on August 8, 1931.

The following distinguished speakers will deliver addresses: U. S. Senator Millard E. Tydings; Mr. Theodore McKeldin, Baltimore; Secretary of State, David C. Winebrenner and Mr. Austin E. James, Frederick, and others. The

ODD FELLOWS BAND of Taneytown will furnish music day and night. All kinds of amusements for young and old. Community singing and PLAY rendered at night. Come spend a day at the Park.

BANANA AND WATERMELON AUCTION
This Saturday Night
at Key Highway Garage

The Great KEYSVILLE PICNIC
Saturday, August 1, 1931

— IN —
Stonesifer's Grove
near Keysville
AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOOD PROGRAM AND MUSIC
THE DETOUR BAND

Supper served at 5:00 o'clock in the new dining hall, rain or shine.
SUPPER 35c PER PERSON.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.
Wheat 44@ .44
Corn 75@ .75

HE Pleases!
The Certified Esskay Meat Dealer in your neighborhood never disappears.

He's There, with Quality Foods and Service at a Reasonable Price.

QUALITY MEAT SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

SK Pure Lard 2-lb Cartons Open Kettle Rendered Adds to Goodness of Foods	2 lbs 25c
SK Smoked Hams 10 to 12 lbs.	lb. 24c
"The Ham of Hams" Whole or Hock End Half Mild and Sugar Cured	
SK Boneless Bacon 4 to 6 lbs Whole or Half Piece	lb. 22c
SK Franks Pure All Meat Delicious and Tender	lb. 25c
SK Steer Chuck Roast	lb. 15c
SK Steer Three Corner Roast	lb. 20c
SK Steer Plate Beef	3 lbs. 25c

Large Can Sweet Potatoes 14c
2 Cans Green Beans 17c
1 Can Herring Roe 17c
Sweet Pickles, 15c dozen
28-oz Bottle Heinzes Catsup 33c
1 Jar Flavoring Syrup 25c

14c 13-oz Stuffed Olives
17c 3 Rolls Pleezing Toilet Paper
17c 3 Cakes Cam Soap 23c; 1 Ivory Snow Free
1-qt Can Heyley Table Syrup 17c

at TROXELL'S FOOD STORE

Hesson's Department Store
(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

EIGHT MORE DAYS

Only eight more days left in which to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity offered by our thrift sale to obtain first quality, staple merchandise at below the present market price. Wonderful savings are to be made on our Cotton Dress Materials, Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Tubings, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Hosiery, Shoes, etc.

Our Grocery Department

In this department it is our constant aim to serve you with well known qualities of merchandise, efficiently and at lowest possible cost.

3 PKS. BEECHNUT MACARONI SPAGHETTI, 23c
Pack Cream Corn Starch 9c
3 Tall Cans Good Milk 20c
3 Cans Campbell's Pork and Beans 19c
Large Can el-Monte Plums 23c

3 Packs Jello (any Flavor) 23c
1/2-lb Cake Hershey Chocolate 15c

CAN BROKEN SLICED PINEAPPLE, 17c
Large Jar Good Peaches 15c
Large Jar Delicious Apple Butter 20c

2 CANS HERRING ROE, 23c
2 Packs Wheaties 25c
3 Packs Mortons Salt 25c

25c Pack Pillsbury Farina 10c
25c 12-oz Jar Bosco 23c

PACKAGE PLEEZING CAKE FLOUR, 23c
2-lb. Large Prunes 19c
16-oz Jar Sweet Mixed Pickles 25c

5-lb Bag Pillsbury Flour 23c
Hesson's Fly Spray, Pint Bt. 50c

CERTIFIED ESSKAY MEAT DEALER

He Pleases!
The Certified Esskay Meat Dealer in your neighborhood never disappears.

He's There, with Quality Foods and Service at a Reasonable Price.

QUALITY MEAT SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

SK Pure Lard 2-lb Cartons Open Kettle Rendered Adds to Goodness of Foods	2 lbs 25c
SK Smoked Hams 10 to 12 lbs.	lb. 24c
"The Ham of Hams" Whole or Hock End Half Mild and Sugar Cured	
SK Boneless Bacon 4 to 6 lbs Whole or Half Piece	lb. 22c
SK Franks Pure All Meat Delicious and Tender	lb. 25c
SK Steer Chuck Roast	lb. 15c
SK Steer Three Corner Roast	lb. 20c
SK Steer Plate Beef	3 lbs. 25c

Large Can Sweet Potatoes 14c
2 Cans Green Beans 17c
1 Can Herring Roe 17c
Sweet Pickles, 15c dozen
28-oz Bottle Heinzes Catsup 33c
1 Jar Flavoring Syrup 25c

14c 13-oz Stuffed Olives
17c 3 Rolls Pleezing Toilet Paper
17c 3 Cakes Cam Soap 23c; 1 Ivory Snow Free
1-qt Can Heyley Table Syrup 17c

at TROXELL'S FOOD STORE

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

INCREASE IT REGULARLY

By depositing a certain amount with this Bank to your credit regularly -- say every week or every month, you are building a sound financial foundation for the future. Your account is invited.

4 Percent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

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TANEYTOWN, M.D.