



TANEYTOWN LOCALS

Items of news from town, or vicinity are always wanted for this column. Especially 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.

Mrs. R. H. McIlwain, returned to Taneytown, after spending some time in Florida.

Samuel Lambert who has been very ill for some time, is improving and able to be up and around.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albaugh visited Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowersox, at Carlisle, Pa., on Sunday.

Mrs. James C. Myers was taken to St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, on Wednesday, for treatment and observation.

Mrs. Harold Mehring returned home from the Frederick City Hospital, on Sunday, and is getting along very nicely.

The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. David Smith, on York St., have Scarlet Fever in a mild form, and are improving.

Mr. Geary Bowers, near town, sold his small farm, near Piney Creek Church, to Mr. Charles Stambaugh, of near Harney.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Huber and Mrs. Henry Phelps, of Gettysburg, were the guests of Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt, on Thursday.

The wheat fields are generally said to have a bare appearance, but this is not taken seriously as indicating a poor crop, considering other years results.

Soft spots are reported in both the Harney and Keysville roads, that need attention before summer travel in order to prevent greater and more permanent damage.

Mrs. Jere D. Overholzer, who has been at Franklin Square Hospital, for treatment, for about a week, will be removed to the home of her brother Earl Crabbs, on Saturday.

The fog last Saturday night was very thick, as persons driving from Westminster to Taneytown, found it safest to take an hour for the trip easily made in less than half that time.

Miss Amelia Annan and niece, M. Amelia Annan, visited the former's sister, Miss Elizabeth Annan, Washington, D. C., on Sunday. Miss Annan, who had been very ill, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce E. Brown and son Junior, of Hanover and Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Union Bridge, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Emma Rodgers.

Marian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hitchcock, and Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Fair, both had the misfortune of getting their hands caught in an electric power wringer, on Monday. Both are badly bruised.

The play, "Engaged by Wednesday," given by Seniors and Juniors of the High School on Thursday evening, attracted a large audience. General comment is that both the play and the musical numbers were finely rendered.

We are sure that the letter from Prof. H. E. Slagen, who with his wife, is spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida, will be read with great interest, as it is well put together and informative.

High waters early in the week rendered a number of bridges along Pipe Creek unsafe for travel, necessitating detours. Immense quantities of ice were washed ashore and piled up at various places along this creek. We have had no reports concerning the Monocacy.

From early last Thursday morning until noon on Monday, there was a change of 70 degrees in the temperature, or from zero to 70° above. Maryland weather is hard to beat for variety. And then, on Wednesday night and Thursday, came along a four-inch snow to cool the atmosphere a bit.

Some maliciously disposed person or persons broke the glass at the Firemen's building, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday morning, and sounded the siren calling out the Fire Company. A cross tie was also placed across the sidewalk near the Railroad crossing, likely by the same persons. Several suspects will be given a hearing in the case, this Friday afternoon at the Firemen's building.

CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby extend my sincerest thanks to all friends who remembered me while at the hospital, by visits, cards or flowers. All were greatly appreciated.

MRS. HAROLD MEHRING.

It must be nice to be a local relief administrator and be authorized by the President to thumb your nose at a political boss.—The Philadelphia Bulletin.

Anyway, these last few years have shown up the atheists who said there wasn't any hell.—San Francisco Chronicle.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

A Most Interesting Letter from Prof. H. E. Slagen.

In response to your intimation that a letter from Florida would be acceptable, I shall try to send you a few observations that may be of interest to some of your readers.

We left home January 4, but because of several stopovers on the way did not reach St. Petersburg until Jan. 13. In order to reach these stopovers we came by a less direct route than the one usually followed. The way we came the distance travelled, from Taneytown to St. Petersburg, was 1350 miles. The roads were perfect all the way down. The weather of course kept warmer as we proceeded southward, and at Columbia, S. C., it was necessary to drain the alcohol solution out of the radiator and fill up with water.

Practically all the roads from the North to Florida, converge on Jacksonville. From that city good roads radiate to all the cities and resorts of the State, on both coasts.

On reaching Tampa we called at the store of C. Edgar Yount, but to our regret both Mr. and Mrs. Yount were out of the city for the afternoon, and we did not see them.

After looking over several other places we finally decided to settle down in St. Petersburg, and we know now that it was wise choice. St. Petersburg is perhaps not as showy a place as some of the East Coast resorts, but for quiet, comfortable living in a delightful climate, with an abundance of sane and beneficial recreations, I doubt whether it is equalled by any other place in the United States. The city is situated on the southern tip of the Pinellas peninsula, a narrow strip of land separating Tampa Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. It is laid off in regular rectangles except where the lake (there are several in the city limits) or the shore lines cause irregularities.

The principal business street, Central Avenue, runs from the Bay on the East to the Gulf on the West a distance of seven miles, and is paved the entire distance. The land area of the city is 58 square miles. It has 33 miles of shore line. There are 298 miles of paved streets, 160 miles of sanitary sewers, and 294 miles of water mains. There are 300 acres in city parks. All of the principal streets are very wide, in fact, are fine boulevards. The permanent population is 44,000. I do not believe that any one knows just how many visitors are here, but the Chamber of Commerce estimates them at 100,000 for the year. I think is a fair estimate. Of course there are never so many at any one time. The Chamber has a clerical force, where tourists are urged to register. It is generally felt that only about one-half or less—of those who come, actually do register. So far this season there have been about 38,000 registrations. We are now at the peak of the season. Probably as a direct result of the bitter weather in the North, visitors from Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, have been pouring in daily by the hundreds. But the rush is now over.

There are no manufacturing industries. Fruit growing is the principal occupation, the chief products being oranges and grapefruit. Garden vegetables are also grown on a large scale. Some of the finest orange and grapefruit groves in the State lie just north of this city. Coconut and banana trees also are found here and there, but these are not grown on a commercial scale. The city has an excellent school system. Besides well organized grade schools, there is a Senior High School and three Junior High Schools. There is also a Junior College connected with the system, but this is not entirely free, a charge being made for tuition. The school buildings are (Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE GREAT BLIZZARD OF 1889.

Many will recall the great blizzard of March 8, 1889, just forty-five years ago, that continued practically without interruption for three days. Transportation of all kinds became blocked, a milk famine resulted, in the cities, mails were practically stopped for two days, and there were thousands of deaths throughout the country, due to cold and exposure.

Many will remember the difficulty train had in getting from Frederick to Taneytown. For near two days through mails for Pennsylvania and the North were held in pouches in the Taneytown office, until trains from Littlestown could get through. All roads, as well as the streets in Taneytown, were like tunnels, and many minor accidents and inconveniences were reported.

The blizzard was very general over a wide eastern area, from New England states south along the coast, and its effect was felt in northern Florida in damage to oranges and fruits.

INTRANSIGNEANCE.

Now come ye, all who claim to have command of an extensive vocabulary, and ponder this word, "intransigence!" It is not found in any small dictionary. It appeared in an editorial in last Sunday's Baltimore Sun, under the caption, "Repetition," covering the subject of International Disarmament. The setting of the word was—

"Our own intransigence on debts and reparations perhaps contributed to the failure, but our course in the Disarmament Conference is, at least as clear if not clearer than that of any other first rate power."

With this tip, how close can you come—without consulting a large dictionary—to writing out a correct meaning of the word?

REGISTERED HELP IN CARROLL COUNTY.

Help may be secured by applying to Westminster Office.

The National Reemployment office has registered to date 2177 people, 124 of these are women. With the demobilization of the CWA more men are added to the unemployment ranks, and it is now time for the seasonal pick-up in industry owing to the near approach of spring.

The National Reemployment Service, located at 86 E. Main St., telephone 157-J, is appealing to each and every householder, farmer, and business man to join with the service in placing these men in employment. There are recorded at this office a large number of skilled and unskilled workers who are rated according to their qualifications and ability.

If the residents of Carroll County are in need of any helper, either a man or a woman, and will give the Reemployment Office a telephone call, you will find a helpful service both to yourself and to the man who needs and wants work.

The Spring is here. Why not let some of the unemployed through the Re-employment Office help with the housecleaning jobs so numerous at this time of the year? Why not put a man to work to clean up your lawn for a day? Why not have all your odd jobs done through the Re-employment Office's qualified workers who are asking for honest work?

There are services to be rendered by qualified: Laborers, chauffeurs, cement workers, electric wiring men, civil engineers, carpenters, firemen, garage workers, machinists, masons, both stone and bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers, paperhangers, radio repairmen, quarrymen, dynamite shooters, structural steel workers, clerks, both office and sales, stenographers, dairy hands, professional and practical nurses, teachers, taxidermists, caretakers, janitors, all classes of domestic workers, waiters, typists, seamstresses, telephone operators, farmers and farm laborers.

CARROLL COUNTY HOUSING SURVEY.

The final conference of the enumerators for the Carroll County Rural Housing Survey project was held at Westminster on Friday, March 2.

Enumerators' surveys for Carroll County have been completed and results are now being tabulated at the office of the Home Demonstration Agent. A total of 3990 farm homes in the fourteen election districts were surveyed by eleven enumerators during a period of eight weeks. Tabulations for the following districts have been completed—Mt. Airy, Berrett, Franklin, Freedom, Union Bridge, Middleburg, Taneytown, Myers and Westminster.

Enumerators report a fine spirit of co-operation on the part of farm men and women. Tenants and owners were equally responsive in giving information relative to conditions in Carroll County farm homes. Results of the survey indicate that farm families are especially interested in improved water systems and in electric systems.

Many interesting facts have been obtained relative to Carroll County farm homes. Of the 897 homes surveyed in Westminster, Taneytown, and Middleburg districts, 889 are more than one story high. The houses in these three districts have an average of 10 rooms. 523 of the 897 homes are of brick construction. 604 of the 897 homes in these same districts are more than 50 years old, indicating that houses have been kept in good condition.

370 of the 897 homes have kitchen sinks with drains; 335 have electric power or home plants; 209 have furnace heating systems; 319 have ice or mechanical refrigeration; 863 use wood or coal stoves for cooking facilities; and 345 have laundry equipment. Information relative to the other districts surveyed in Carroll County will be available when tabulations are complete.

MORE DAIRY COWS IN STATE.

College, Md., Feb. 26, 1934—Continued increasing numbers of milk cows on Maryland farms are indicated by the annual inventory estimates of the numbers of livestock on hand January 1, just issued by Richard C. Ross, agricultural statistician for the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. These estimates indicate that there were about 190,000 head of milk cows in the State on January this year. This number compares with the 188,000 head on hand January 1, 1933, and the 186,000 head on hand January 1, 1932.

The total number of cattle is indicated to be about one percent larger than last year, or 285,000 head. The number of yearling milk heifers increased by about three percent during 1933 to 27,000 head. On the other hand, the number of heifer calves being kept for milk cows is now about four percent smaller than on the first of January, 1933, or 27,000 head.

Numbers of swine and sheep both increased during the year, the swine population now being estimated at 181,000 head and the number of sheep at about 109,000.

The price of gold is still quoted to inform the average citizen how much the metal would be worth if he had any.—The Washington (D. C.) Star.

We like "sound" money, but the limber kind that makes no sound, is just as good.

COUNTY BASE BALL LEAGUE

An Organization Effected in Westminster, Tuesday Night.

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of those interested in forming a Carroll County Baseball League for the coming summer, was held in Westminster, on Tuesday night. The places represented were Westminster, New Windsor, Taneytown, Sykesville, Mt. Airy, Frieselburg and Woodbine. The meeting was called to order by Edward O. Diffendal, Westminster, and Merwyn C. Fuss, Taneytown, president.

After general discussion it was decided that a County League be formed, and permanent organization was effected by electing Paul Bonsack, Westminster, president; Rev. M. S. Reifsnnyder, Tyrone, vice-president, and W. R. Smith, Taneytown, treasurer.

After a conference, two committees were formed (1) on Constitution and Laws, Fred Jenkins, chairman; and (2) on Teams, M. C. Fuss, chairman. The meeting adjourned to assemble again next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Firemen's Building, Westminster, when additional plans and details will be worked out. It was decided at the meeting that no Sunday games will be played; but if possible, to arrange a schedule for Saturday games.

BANK ROBBER CAUGHT.

Harry Carbaugh, who has been sought since last Fall following the robbery of the Fairfield, Pa. National Bank, has been located following a long search, according to dispatches. Pennsylvania state police have been notified that Carbaugh has been arrested in Tennessee for robbery and has been sentenced to two to four years in the Bushy Mountain Penitentiary. He gave the name of Geo. Williams in Tennessee but was identified through finger prints.

Carbaugh was sought in connection with the robbery after a man with charcoal smeared on his face held up the cashier and teller at the Fairfield bank, scooped up \$659 and fled. It was believed that he might be in the Emmitsburg vicinity and a search was made for him there by state police.

Carbaugh's home was in South Mountain not far from Fairfield. He was a parolee man when he disappeared from his home about the same time the robbery occurred at Fairfield. A state policeman followed Carbaugh through three states before the trail was lost.

FIREMEN TO HOLD SUPPER.

The Westminster Fire Department will hold a chicken, waffle and oyster supper at their building, on March 15, 16 and 17, beginning at 5 o'clock, each afternoon and continuing until 11:00 o'clock. Many other attractions are being planned for the entertainment of the public.

A band or orchestra concert will be given each evening. The firemen will appreciate your patronage during the supper.

A fire department is an organization that is one of the community's most valuable assets as it is not a social or society affair but for everybody in every community. A fire department never shirks its duty. A call for their services is never "no" or "we can't come." It is always "we will be there."

Now the firemen send out a call—Come!

SPECIAL C. E. SERVICE AT KEYSVILLE.

There will be a special service at the Keysville Lutheran C. E. Sunday evening, March 18 at 7:30. The Mt. Union C. E. Society will visit Keysville and will render several musical selections.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Sanders, head of the Philosophy Department at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, will give a lecture, illustrated by motion pictures of his travels in the Holy Lands, India, and possibly of Japan. This promises to be a very interesting lecture as the speaker will relate of the religious, social, and economic life as it exists today. The topic to be discussed is "What has Jesus done for us." The public is very cordially invited to attend.

AUTO SALES CODE ADOPTED.

At a meeting in Baltimore, on Wednesday, Automobile retailers adopted a code for sales applying to all dealers in the State, and committees were named to administer the code in the five districts of the state. Grayson H. Staley, Frederick county, heads Committee No. 2, that includes Frederick, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard and Harford counties.

Approximately 80 percent of the dealers immediately at the close of the conference signed the "certificate of adherence" agreeing to abide by the provisions of the code and to pay their proportionate share of the costs of its administration. A major feature of the code was the provision for a maximum fine of \$500 for violation of its rules.

"BANKRUPT" SALES BARRED IN FREDERICK.

The Mayor and Board of Alderman, of Frederick, have passed an ordinance to prevent the holding of fraudulent "closing out," "bankrupt," or "fire" sales within the city, by outside concerns. The new ordinance does not apply to firms having been in business in the city for a year or more, who make proper application for a special license, and who give an itemized list of stock so offered; but even such licenses will cost \$200, a month or fraction thereof.

THE DEBATE OVER NRA STILL CONTINUES.

Opposition to Shorter Weeks at Higher Rate of Wages.

Notwithstanding the codes that have already been approved fixing the length of working weeks and minimum wages to be paid, both the President, and General Johnson director of NRA, want still shorter weeks and still higher wages, and a million more people employed, in order to relieve the unemployment situation, and to make the various Federal Relief Agencies work as hoped for.

During the week General Johnson came out strong for a shorter week at the same wages as for 40-hours. Many labor organizations back the same policy, and a comparatively small percentage of industries announced that they would fall in line. The sentiment against the proposition, however, was far greater than for it.

In connection with the shorter day and higher wages, there is also demand for lower prices of commodities. In a general way, this new demand has opened up pretty widespread opposition to the NRA, in its application to all industries, large and small, even considering numerous exceptions and exemptions.

It is also being pointed out that NRA regulations are not being generally observed where the blue eagle is being displayed. The insistence on shorter hours and more pay is following the discontinuance of the CWA that is throwing thousands out of work; the present late effort apparently being intended to force private industry to take over this burden.

While this mix-up is pending, the Labor Committee of the House has reported favorably a 30-hour week bill, with a new board to administer it, and a system of penalties for violations. This report is in opposition to General Johnson's request that the matter be left to the NRA. It has also met with strong opposition in the House and elsewhere; but the present plan is to force a vote on the bill at the earliest opportunity.

General Johnson in an address on Wednesday night said that no decision would be made at once about cutting down working hours, which brought considerable applause from employers. It developed that the rule the administration had in mind was a cut of ten percent in working hours and a compensating increase in wages, with exemption to small industries that could not follow out the plan. He said that nothing that the President had said, or that he had said on the subject, was to be taken as arbitrarily severe and unjust.

This statement was made before the conference for the discussion of debatable points in NRA, that practically invited criticism of it, and there was plenty. Whether right or wrong, there is a more or less vocal sentiment that if NRA is to be continued as a National policy, it will gradually drive the small business concern of the county out of business.

There seems to be a likelihood of further parleys over the subject as a whole, which may mean a revision of codes already issued, all of which points to more or less uncertainty as to regularity in observance, and raises the question whether all classes of business, and all units within the same class can ever be regulated in all details, by law.

ON TRAIL OF TOOTHACHE.

Uncle sam is on the trail of the toothache. And despite the fact that this most annoying of all ailments will always be with us, the old-fashioned toothache that few escaped is doomed.

For fifteen years ago Uncle Sam got men and equipment together in a little laboratory in the National Bureau of Standards and gave orders to that small, but very fine dental research group to discover why there were so many toothaches and to report how that situation could be remedied.

Today, these men, under the same chief, Dr. William Souder, have many reports showing that their work is not only saving the American public an annual dental bill of approximately ten million dollars, but is preventing millions of toothaches as well.

A look into the small dental research laboratory operated by the Government will reveal a pot-pourri of apparatus for the testing of commercial dental supplies and experiments in progress for better dental material. This research group was the first to report that the market was littered with imperfect supplies, especially alloys used for filling teeth. Since 1926, the various brands of commercial dental supplies have been specified for their merits which has done much to protect the manufacturer, dentist and patient from imperfect materials.

When the one thousand dentists attend the Five State Post Graduate Clinic in Washington, March 19-21, a talk by Dr. Souder on the work being carried on in his laboratory, will be a feature of the clinic.—From Greater Capital Committee, Washington Board of Trade.

A young radical gives an interesting description of the difference between a Socialist and a Communist. "A Communist knocks you down and takes your money. A Socialist comes up to you and asks you to divide your possessions with him."

Moscow is said to be firing epithets at Japan. An epithet in Russian must be a fearful weapon.—The Pasadena Post.

THE "NEWS" IS MADE FOR US

Hard to keep up with—but its Worth While Trying.

No newspaper makes the news. It must be taken as it comes along. It is not from choice that The Record has been publishing so much about NRA, the CWA, and the Farm and other problems. No doubt many readers who consider themselves not greatly interested in such questions, would prefer something else more to their liking. But, they may be mistaken in the thought that they are not greatly interested.

All of us must be interested in the big questions, whether we want to be or not; for in some way, or ways, they inevitably reach us. This whole movement for relief from depressed business and industrial conditions is involving everybody, in one way or another, and we might as well accept the fact and try to understand what is going on.

Shakespeare said "One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin;" and "Nature," in the present situation, is close "kin" our unnatural and widespread plight, because it is showing the closely allied relationship between all classes. We must therefore read about them, study them and try co-operatively to find out what it is all about—and help to bring about the natural.

Frank H. Kent, one of the highest talented newspaper writers of the day, admits that "It is utterly impossible to keep up with the things that happen in Washington. One project follows another so rapidly that they baffle the hardest mind. There isn't a newspaper man nor a public man here able to keep pace—none with a complete grasp on what is going on. As for the average citizen, he has but a vague and jumbled notion, with not a trace of clarity. There is no way he could have."

So, The Record is going to try to give the main national news of the week, for the reason that many of our subscribers do not take a daily; while those who do, may get more out of a condensed review than out of much reading. And our effort shall be to publish such matters as we think most concern the majority of our readers.

THE CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM.

The Agricultural Adjustment program as applied to corn and hogs is progressing nicely in Carroll County and unusual interest is being given to the program, according to L. C. Burns, County Agricultural Agent. The total benefits derived from the program in Carroll County will exceed that of the wheat contracts. Farmers who have produced pigs in any numbers in the years 1932 and '33 should not pass over the program and have some one familiar with the program explain it. During the past three weeks more than a thousand Carroll County farmers have made an effort to familiarize themselves with the adjustment program for corn and hogs, Mr. Burns states. A final series of meetings are now being scheduled which will give all farmers an opportunity to take advantage of the program. Local committeemen will be elected to assist in the final details of the county program. The meetings are scheduled, as follows:

- Union Bridge, Tuesday, March 13, High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.
- New Windsor, Tuesday, March 13, College Gymnasium, 1 to 4 P. M.
- Hampstead, Wednesday, March 14, High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.
- Manchester, Wednesday, March 14, High School Building, 1 to 4 P. M.
- Mt. Airy, Thursday, March 15, in High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.
- Sykesville, Thursday, March 15, High School Building, 1 to 4 P. M.
- Mechanicsville, Monday, March 19, High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.
- Taneytown, Monday, March 19, High School Building, 1 to 4 P. M.
- Uniontown, Tuesday, March 20th., School House, 9 to 12 A. M.
- Union Mills, Tuesday, March 20th., Savings Bank, 1 to 4 P. M.
- Eldersburg, Wednesday, March 21, Randall's Lunch Room, 9 to 12 A. M.
- Taylorville, Wednesday, March 21, Lunch Room, 1 to 4 P. M.
- Westminster, Thursday, March 22, County Agent's Office, 1 to 4 P. M.

Random Thoughts

PROPHETS AND HONORS.

It is not always a pleasant thought that "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," but in effect, something like this is very often true, as a fact, if not always true as a just verdict. We have a way of taking what we have, for granted, without much regard for its quality. Our very familiarity with it, makes it seem common-place.

No matter how dependable a thing is, we cast envious eyes on other things we do not have—whether the "things" be "prophet" or property, or something to amuse ourselves with for the time being.

Lincoln was not fully appreciated in his day, and had Washington lived in a later generation, he might not now be so highly honored. And so, we may by the lack of clear vision and the use of exact valuation, be passing by many "prophets" whom others "honor."

It is the way of the world about us—always seeking for new thrills and new idols—bargain hunting, as it were—and we resent advice and prophecy because we have no patience with anything that does not coincide with our wisdom—and promptly, at that.

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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.

The publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are endorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1934.

THE TEACHING OF CHARACTER AND BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOLS.

U. S. Senator Royal H. Copeland, N. Y., recently delivered an address before a large body of educators in Cleveland, O., that was broadcast over the radio. It was an address full of food for thought and of special interest, because it represented a proposed recasting of the educational program of our schools, and will come before Congress for discussion and hoped for adoption.

We shall not attempt to give a review of this address as we heard it, nor shall we assume to quote in exact terms the thoughts advanced; but as we gathered the substance of it, it was not a criticism of present school plans as they are operated, but rather an appeal for their widening so as to include the teaching of character, behavior and good citizenship—a moral education as well as one of smartness and mental and physical skill.

In our opinion, it was a fine presentation of a carefully thought out need such as a man of Senator Copeland's reputation and intelligence was fully capable of giving. It was an appeal, directly, for public support, and deep consideration, not only on the part of educators—to whom he paid high tribute—but to the parents of children.

There is outstanding a more or less widely vocal sentiment against what is commonly called the "frills" of modern educational plans, that no doubt stands for the teaching of more or less unnecessary branches to the average child, and the apparent emphasis placed on sports and dramatics.

But there is not the same outstanding desire manifested for just such qualities as Dr. Copeland considers of vital importance to our future citizenship.

He clearly differentiated between "smartness" and real character; between an education aimed at winning by hook or by crook, and one aimed at character, honor and law-abiding. That his efforts for this sort of revision, or amplification of the functions of our schools, are distinctly timely, is beyond question of successful dispute.

THE BIG SALARY QUESTION.

Very frequently we read of the enormous salaries received by Railroad presidents and other big corporation officials, usually along the line that such salaries represent "robbery," or whatever may be worse than that. From an article in the March Atlantic Magazine, we gain the information that the highest salaries now paid railroad Presidents is \$60,000; and that previously President Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania had been receiving \$150,000, a 60% cut of which was recommended by him, or a loss of \$90,000 a year.

The article in general is a largely defense of large salaries on the ground that the men receiving them are, on account of their ability, usually worthy of them. It goes on to say that out of the \$60,000 salary there must be paid \$15,000 in Federal taxes, leaving \$45,000.

Further on is stated the fact that while the salary of the President of the United States is but \$75,000 he receives \$20,000 allowance for entertainments and travel, and a fund of about \$87,000 for 58 servants and other employees about the Executive Mansion and grounds. A total of \$182,000 and is exempt from Federal taxation. That in order to give him such a salary, subject to taxation, the amount would have to be increased to about \$364,000.

The high salary, it is argued, is a stimulus to young men of ambition and merit. That men in the highest

and most responsible positions—in governmental or private affairs—should be placed beyond the temptation to gamble in stocks, or to sell jobs, or to barter influence.

In addition to Federal taxes on incomes there are also state taxes on them. In Massachusetts, for instance the tax on a \$100,000 income is \$1025, which added to the Federal tax amounts to \$30,525. The assertion is also made that higher incomes are made by some attorneys in their fees, than are made by salaried officials.

The truth in the whole matter likely is, that the most vocal of high salary critics comes from those whose personal ability in high-class service, is very limited, even in the matter of holding subordinate positions. Envy, without intelligent understanding, applies to many of our judgments, and necessarily there must be many followers of the blind who would lead the blind to wrong conclusions.

PUBLISHING DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

Frederick and Montgomery county newspapers have been reaping a little harvest these wintry weeks from publishing lists of names of delinquent taxpayers. The plan has two sides to it, no doubt; but we believe that our Carroll County law, that permits taxes to be paid in two instalments, might obviate the necessity for publishing delinquent lists, to a very large extent.

The Thurmont Clarion, that has had its share of the publishing, commented editorially on the law in its issue of last week, as follows:

"We have been wondering of late, after perusing the delinquent tax lists in the paper, and hearing folks, as a result, say: 'Oh did you see so and so hadn't paid his taxes,' if there couldn't be some better method of handling the situation on the part of the County and also a more diplomatic one.

Many of the names on the lists are personally known to us, and we know for a fact that not one of them has willfully tried to avoid paying the taxes. With this in mind we don't think that it is fair to publish the names publicly, not only of the ones referred to above, but also of anyone.

Such publication only adds insult to injury, it gives folks a chance to talk about others in a malicious way, and often creates a bad reputation of the one whose name has been published.

Of course, some may advance the argument that having the names published has the reaction of shaming those owing the taxes into paying them more quickly. But we feel that that is a mighty lame duck excuse.

We would be the first ones to back the county up in the collection of taxes for it is its just due, but we do feel that bills mailed out, or the handling of the situation in some other diplomatic way, would make a much better feeling over the matter and would be a far more sportsmanlike way of doing it."

In most of these cases, no doubt the property owners have simply been negligent—perhaps accustomed to taking "their own time" in which to pay bills. Of course, this is not the proper attitude in justice to any creditor, and is more a bad habit than a necessity. If all would just make up his mind to do it, the whole credit business of the country could be placed on a short-time basis—if not "pay as you go."

LET PARTY LINES NO MORE—

Outside of officeholders and inveterate office seekers, the twin species known as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats and rookribbed Republicans are fast disappearing in the United States. In fact, if present trends continue, either type will soon cause as much commotion, if sighted, as the monster of Loch Ness.

It is one of the welcome changes of these seemingly hard times through which we have been passing. Yet there are scattering volleys, outside Congress and the national committees, that are aimed at kicking up a partisan fuss about the present attempts to right the good-ship General conditions. This year is campaign year again, and so whether intentionally or not, the flames of harsh criticism will be fanned by the professional politicians.

Hardly a year has elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt began his heroic program to set things right after one of the most unpleasant national nightmares on record. Party politics did little to bring on the nightmare, and can do little to dispel it. Such trifling matters as "Democrat" and "Republican" are, or should be, the least of America's troubles at this stage of the effort to get back on her feet.

There are many who no longer rally to the old admonitions: "The people in our family have voted Republican since before Abraham Lincoln," or "Everyone in this clan has voted the straight Democratic ticket since the days of Andy Jackson!" Many who did not vote for Franklin Roosevelt have acquired a genuine respect for him. Or at least they are convinced that boat-rocking is a miserable practice, especially during a storm.

Outspoken discussion of genuine issues or doubtful methods is quite in place, but attempts to stir up strife by appealing to merely traditional labels or magnifying personal differ-

ences are not only beside the point but injurious. If we are to bring about a clearing of the material skies, we must strive for harmony in the mental realm. The great bulk of Americans are waking up to the fact that this is their country and that it is very much worth saving and holding together. It is a promising sign. Any program, however sane and honest, is hindered by a resumption of the old petty party harangues. Why not drop them?—Christian Science Monitor.

TEMPORARY RICHES.

In considering the circumstances that the general fund of the Treasury contained more than five billion dollars at the close of business on February 19, it is essential to remember that this sum does not represent a surplus (or a deficit) it is calculated by comparing the ordinary receipts of the government with the aggregate of general and emergency expenditures. Thus, ordinary receipts from July 1 up through February 19, including the paper profits from the devaluation of the dollar, amounted to \$4,645,805,584, while general and emergency expenditures aggregated \$4,079,559,147. The excess of receipts over expenditures, amounting to \$566,246,437 is the nominal surplus for the year.

The amount in the general fund is calculated on a different basis. Accumulation of this huge amount of current assets is not to be regarded as a favorable business' omen. Its proportions derive from the fact that the Administration has not yet set up the two billion dollar equalization fund for which the Gold Reserve Act falls and from the further fact that the Treasury is building up its cash by borrowing in anticipation of huge expenditures just ahead.

There is a payment of nearly a billion dollars to be made on the Fourth Liberty loan in April. There is the two billion dollars to be segregated in the equalization fund to stabilize the dollar at its new parity. There are further outlays for the emergency program, particularly the CWA and the PWA. The current revenues of the Government from taxes are barely sufficient to meet the general expenditures. Tax and miscellaneous receipts for the entire fiscal year, exclusive of the paper profit on the reduction in the gold content of the dollar, amount to but little more than \$1,838,000,000. General expenditures, exclusive of emergency outlays, total \$1,784,000,000.

Thus the entire emergency program is being financed by borrowing or by other extraordinary devices. It is these devices which have given the Treasury a temporary accumulation of riches, most of which will go out quickly enough into the sluiceways through which the Administration is pouring out the taxpayer's Money.—Baltimore Sun.

A TIP ON PETS.

Pet kangaroos cannot be handled in the same manner as dogs. They have not been as thoroughly domesticated. To be sure, they are taking long strides, but will be some time before they will lap their milk out of the same dish with the cat. In the meantime anybody desiring to acquire a kangaroo as a household pet should get a few points on how to handle the "critters."

The recent escape of a pet kangaroo in a California city led to the discovery that knowledge of this particular kind of grasshopper was very limited. In fact, there is a suspicion that most of those who saw the gentle little thing leaping gracefully over the hedges thought it was a 1934 model dinosaur from one of the sand heaps of the Arizona anthropologists. Although he has the eye of a spring poet and the benevolent countenance of an habitual philanthropist, this animal showed pursuers he could put up a violent resistance.

So, if one happens to see a pet kangaroo in his neighborhood and his love for animals prompts him to approach and make such kindly advances as "So, Bossy," or some endearing term, he should be informed of the creature's tactics. The front elevation of a kangaroo is declared to be impregnable to attack. An effort even to tickle it under the chin is sure to result in putting the entire driving apparatus into high speed at once, with rather unpleasant results to the tickler.

The proper way to catch a stray kangaroo, we are told, is to sneak up on the rear, grab it securely by the tail, and then—well, sing an appropriate hymn.—Exchange.

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM.

There is in the recently issued pamphlet by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, so much food for thought that it is no extravagant praise of its author to say that of all the men in the New Deal he has expressed more clearly, more frankly and more comprehensively the economic issues confronting the United States than has anybody else.

Mr. Wallace is a realist. He believes in looking facts in the face. He dares to outline the logical implications of the New Deal. He is not afraid of the consequences of full and frank expression. He is mindful of the pain of enforced discipline and social regimentation. And he struggles valiantly to see a way out.

In a nutshell, Mr. Wallace sees economic nationalism as a system of social discipline in which every farmer, every laborer, every office worker, every business, every industry shall be regimented in the great cause of self-preservation. He says it means withdrawal of 40 to 100 million acres of farm land and the rationing of our production to fit our needs with no thought of much export trade. It means, he adds, a complete and effective control of all agencies that make public opinion.

The alternative policy, namely economic internationalism, Mr. Wallace declares to be fraught too with difficult and almost insurmountable barriers. He reminds us we are politically wedded to the high tariff or at least to the protectionist theory, hence we will not let in enough imports to enable the rest of the world to prosper sufficiently to buy our exports. Reciprocity is not as simple, he thinks as it looks and means a species of government control of business just as does nationalism.

Mr. Wallace confesses that he leans toward a middle course between the two major principles and points out that even the middle course requires a co-ordination of our economic life by government control or social compulsion which should not be brushed aside as a temporary solution.

With respect to the dangers of economic nationalism there can be no dissent from Mr. Wallace's able exposition. One suspects that he paints the picture with all its dark shadows because he dislikes dictatorship, a controlled or muzzled press, a regimentation of everything just as deeply as do the rest of us. He reveals it however, in all its distracting aspects because he wants every one to know we are definitely headed in that direction unless common sense and a spirit of mutual concession and sacrifice prevails as between those who cling tenaciously to the individualistic system and wish to give no quarter and those who as passionately wish to uproot all individualism, because some of it is tainted, and thus throw us into the maelstrom of fascist-communist experiments which menace the stability of nations as well as the peace of mankind.

Mr. Wallace is right when he says there is a middle ground and he immediately suggests that it need not be continual compromise but can be clear-cut and uncompromising. But what he has overlooked is a fundamental so important that it is almost the central theme of any penetrating discussion of economic trends. It is an intangible often called human nature. Actually it is the tendency of human beings to produce and not restrict, to reach out for new markets rather than be content with domestic exchange of goods and services—a tremendous pressure which centuries of history has revealed in the search to find earnings through world commerce.

It is significant that restraint by man-made law has played its part already in creating economic nationalism. We are suffering today from the effects of intensive governmental processes all over the world. America has been forced in self-defense to erect tariff barriers and to begin applying embargoes and quota systems. Other nations have sinned against natural law even more than we have. But it is no more an enlightened self-interest here than it is abroad. Again and again during the present depression the question of such plenty, such surpluses of goods and materials, of food and wearing apparel, there should be poverty and want. It might also be asked why with hundreds of millions of people in the world needing our products there should be an inability on their part to buy them from us.

We come immediately then to the dilemma which Mr. Wallace so tersely portrays. Unless we are willing to import, we cannot export. Unless we are willing to lend money, the purchasing power of other countries is not increased. He sees disadvantages in reviving the loan policy of the last decade.—David Lawrence, in The United States News.

MATHIAS MEMORIALS

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IN NEW APPROPRIATE DESIGNS
ALWAYS ON DISPLAY
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"See what you buy"

The Economy Store

DAVID SMITH, Prop'r
Mrs. Mehring's Store Room, on Baltimore Street, Taneytown, Md.

MEN'S ATHLETIC [SHIRTS AND TRUNKS, Fast Colors, 19c, 25c, 35c	MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS, Just Received A Fine Assortment Of Caps, Boys' 49c, Men's 65c
BASKET BALL SHOES, For Boys and Girls, 79c	LADIES' RAYON HOSE, All Colors, 25c, 39c LADIES' MERCERIZED HOSE, 19c, 29c
MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, Fancy Patterns and Plain Colors, 79c, 98c, \$1.25 WORK SHIRTS, 59c, 69c, 79c	MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S FAST COLOR PRINT DRESSES, 3 to 14 yr. size, 59c

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S SALE
— OF A —
VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY
NEAR TANEYTOWN, MD.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of John D. Albaugh and wife to the Birnie Trust Company bearing date December 23, 1922, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber E. M. M. Jr. No. 76, folio 521 etc., default having occurred in the payment of the principal and interest of said mortgage debt and in other covenants in said mortgage deed contained, the undersigned, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure and collection, will sell at public auction on the premises, on **SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1934,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land now occupied by Chas. A. Compton and wife, situated about 3 miles southeast of Taneytown, along the Westminster and Taneytown State Road, in Carroll County, Maryland, and containing 153 Acres and 15 Square Perches of Land, more or less. The property is improved by a two story frame plaster-veneered dwelling house, large barn, wagon shed, machine shed, double brooder house, chicken houses, hog pen, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is desirably located, is in a good state of repair, is situated on Bear Branch and is adaptable for either dairying or farming. **TERMS OF SALE**—One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court; and the residue in two equal payments of 6 and 12 months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale. **JAMES E. BOYLAN, JR.,** Assignee of Mortgagee. **J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.** 2-23-34

PUBLIC SALE
The undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale on the William Feeser farm in Taneytown district along the public road leading from Walnut Grove to Harney, on **THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1934,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property:

- 4 HEAD WORK HORSES**
gray horse, 17 years old;
black horse, 18 years old;
black mare, 20 years old;
black horse, 13 years old.
- 13 HEAD OF CATTLE,**
9 milk cows, 2 heifers and
2 stock bulls. These cattle
are T. B. tested.
- 2 BROOD SOWS,**
one will farrow in April and one in
June, 1 boar.
- FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**
4-horse wagon with bed; 2 pair hay
carriages, 18 and 20 feet long; Thom-
as grain drill, Osborne binder, 8-ft;
manure spreader, McCormick-Deering
mower, steel roller, hay loader and
side-delivery rake, McCormick-Deering
check-row corn planter, Massie-
Harris riding cultivator, 25-tooth
spring harrow, 3-horse furrow plow,
Fordson tractor and plows.
- GEISER THRESHING MACHINE,**
with blower attached, hay fork and
car; triple, double and single trees, 4
sets front gears, collars and bridles,
milk utensils, 1 1/2 H. P. engine, and
many articles not mentioned.
- TERMS**—Sums of \$10.00 and under,
cash. On larger sums a credit of
6 months will be given on approved
notes. No goods to be removed
until settled for.
- BIRNIE L. R. BOWERS,**
BOWERS & REAVER, Aucts.
The Harney U. B. Aid Society will
have a stand at our sale. No other
admittance. 2-23-34

NOTICE OF ELECTION
The stockholders of The Birnie Trust Company, Taneytown, Md., are hereby notified that the annual election to elect not more than nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, March 12, 1934, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. in the office of the Company in Taneytown, Md.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Cashier. 2-23-34

AFTER TOMORROW WHAT?

You have, perhaps, tried "everything" in an effort to regain your health. You are probably trying something now. If it doesn't get you well, then what are you going to do? Give up and go through life handicapped by poor health?

Many people have tried Chiropractic as a last resort and have gotten well. Chiropractic has built up an enviable reputation by getting "hopeless" cases well. Why wait until tomorrow? Start today.

WITH
Chiropractic
The Better Way to Health
DR. D. L. BEEGLE
CHIROPRACTOR
West Main Street
Emmitsburg, Md.

\$1.00 Stationery Offer Amended

This office sells many lots, each year, of our "Dollar Offer," 200 Hammermill Bond note paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, and 100 Envelopes to match, printed in neat type, blue ink; envelopes printed on back or front, as desired. \$1.00 for office delivery. Boxed and mailed anywhere within 200 miles \$1.10; within 500 miles \$1.20. Name and address, two or three lines. Cash with order.

The Carroll Record Co.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Good PRINTING — Costs Less

There is an old saw . . .
"Whatever is worth doing
is worth doing well." Es-
pecially is this true of
printing. Printing, hand-
led as we know how to
do the work, is a good in-
vestment of money.

Let us show you
how we can improve
your present
LETTERHEADS
STATEMENTS
CIRCULARS
FOLDERS
CARDS

We know that we can
prove to you that Good
Printing Costs Less

The
best time to
buy needed
printing is
NOW

CHEVROLET—KNEE ACTION MANUFACT. METHODS.

A red-hot steel bar is threaded into the jaws of a massive machine that winds the 93-inch length into a glowing coil 10 inches long—and another knee-action spring is born.

At the rate of 170 sets an hour, 22½ hours a day, component parts of knee action assemblies are flowing through the manufacturing processes to the assembly line of the Chevrolet spring and axle plant in Detroit. Every day now, 3825 complete front-end assemblies, comprising spring actions, brakes and brake drums, steering connections, shock-absorbers, and front cross-members, are built for shipping to the nine assembly plants throughout the country where Chevrolet cars are made.

To achieve, in so short a time, the high rate of orderly production of units that involved practices totally new to the automobile industry, is the final triumph of the Chevrolet organization in its determination to revolutionize motoring by changing the roughness of the ride to the smoothness of a glide. First came the decision that, to attain the desired riding qualities, the conventional stiff front spring must give place to a construction in which the spring should have no other duty than easing the ride.

When the engineers had arrived at their final design, there was still another great task to be done—that of devising and procuring the machines and tools to produce the parts, and creating in the Detroit plant the organization and system needed for quantity production. It meant new machines, new methods, new manpower.

The quantity manufacture of precision-built heavy duty coil springs, the most exacting until of the new device, had never been attempted before in any industry, and it was necessary for Chevrolet to make the first production set-up to turn out large coil springs accurate to standards undreamed of in previous practice.

How well Chevrolet has succeeded in attaining a high rate of output may be summed up in the statement that the Detroit plant is producing units faster than the final car assembly plants can absorb them—despite the fact that their output for February reached a total of 72,273 units.

Incidentally, the manufacturing of the new spring suspension has added greatly to the employment rolls, and several thousand men are working on new jobs created because knee-action manufacture requires many more operations than did the old style leaf-spring.

In the Chevrolet type of independent spring suspension, the entire mechanism is built into a housing which turns with the wheel on the king pin in steering. Besides serving as a mounting for the mechanism, the housing provides an air-tight reservoir for the oil that serves both as lubricant and as shock-absorber fluid; and it safeguards the springs from accidental damage that might result from flying stones or workers' tools if the springs were left exposed.

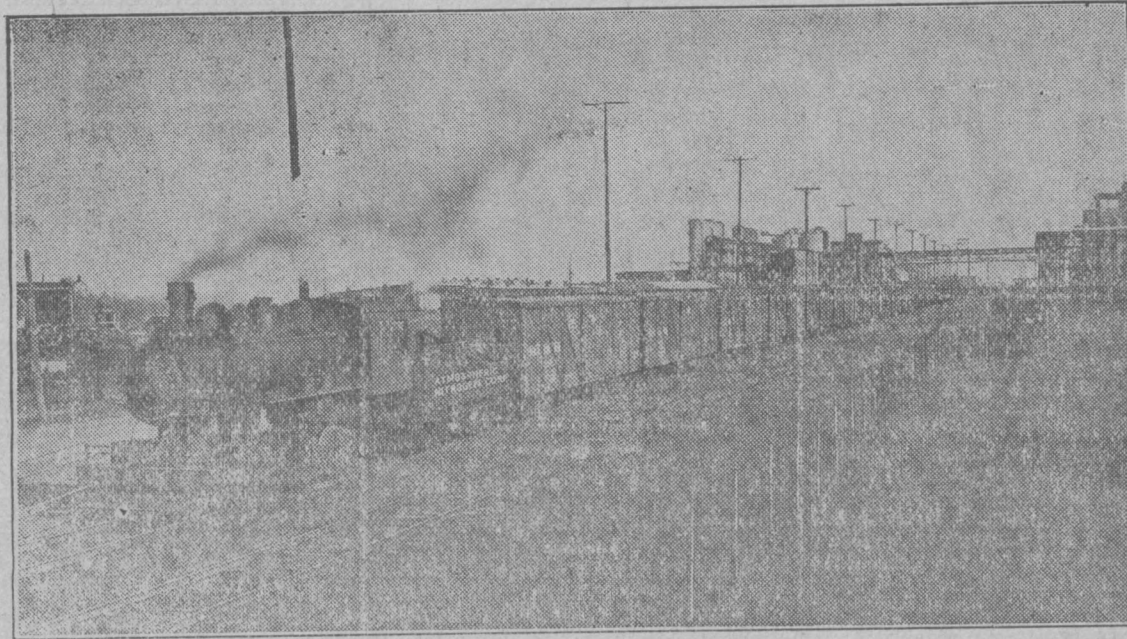
The housing is made from two stampings from steel 5/32 inch thick, but welded in a battery of four electric welding machines. Each half is clamped in a fixture, and held firmly the other under hydraulic pressure to insure close contact during the welding. Three air-pressure tests are made to insure against leaks.

Chevrolet's springs are made of round bars of spring steel having a tensile strength of 190,000 lbs. A section cut to 93½ inches forms a single spring of 10½ to 11 coils. The finished spring has a compression rate of one inch for each 1520 pounds load. The first operation is to reduce the diameter of the "wire" to 11/16 inch, on a centerless grinder. The bar then receives a minute inspection; if it shows nicks or scratches, it is rejected.

The bars are heated to 1600 degrees, then fed directly to the coiling machines. Jaws grip the end and draw it around a revolving arbor. In front of the arbor is a deeply-grooved spiral guide roller. The rod, running in the grooves, is given the proper feed to space the coil correctly. After heat treating, the coil is finally a spring, having been given the temper that insures its elasticity and its ability to withstand repeated compression and shocks.

The spring passes twice through a grinder, each end in turn being ground smooth and flat. This operation reduces the length to 9-11/16 inches, and insures that the ends are parallel to within .005 inch. A final minute inspection checks the springs for size and defects; a spring that is scratched or dented is rejected.

Two unusually difficult operations mark the fabrication in the Chevrolet forge shop, which is the largest in the world in number of hammers and in output, of the king-pin yoke and the steering knuckle, both made of chrome-nickel steel. Chevrolet resorted to the extruding process to form on the forgings deep flanges to correspond to the pressed steel units to which they are to be welded. It is believed that this is one of the heaviest extrusion operations in regular use.



CLEAR THE TRACK! HERE COMES THE "AMERICAN SPECIAL"

Southern farmers now know that one sure way to help along the "new deal" is to buy and use American made goods, fertilizers and supplies. And are they buying? Here's a solid train load of the American made Nitrate of Soda, rich in nitrogen, as ordered by farmers to help them grow that long-fibred American cotton, these

big-sized ears of corn and fruits and vegetables of all kinds. Just watch that proud old engine as it pulls out of this southern factory yard. Just listen to that Choo-choo. It seems to be saying—"Clear the track—Here I come, Dixie—American made means none better made."

FARM POULTRY

WARM WATER WILL BRING MORE EGGS

Hens Must Drink Plenty to Aid Their Appetite.

We all know that a liberal supply of water is essential to egg laying. It is equally necessary for the nutrition of all kinds of live stock. When the laying flock is supplied with cold water, according to an authority in Wallace's Farmer, the tendency is for the hens to drink less than they need for maximum nutrition, and that means fewer eggs. If you have a very warm poultry house, this lack of cold water consumption may not be so evident, but in the average farm poultry house, where it is difficult to maintain a favorable temperature during very cold weather, the drinking water should always be kept several degrees above freezing.

The effect of cold water in a cold house was very clearly observed a short time ago on a farm where two flocks of hens were kept in the same house under the same conditions as to temperature and feed. There was only one difference in the management of these birds. One flock was provided with a water heater, while the other received only cold water to drink—water that was sometimes down to the freezing point. Before real cold weather, both flocks produced about 50 per cent of eggs.

When cold weather set in, the cold water flock stopped laying and went into a molt, while the flock with the water heater kept on laying and up-held their 50 per cent egg laying record. As soon as the water consumption falls off, it is invariably accompanied by a loss in feed consumption, which explains the cessation of egg laying by the flock that went into a molt when cold weather came on.

Egg Laying Tests Prove Beneficial to Breeders

Since egg-laying contests began, nearly twenty-three years ago, breeders have been greatly aided in producing better chicks and better layers. Also, the breeder of production poultry has been able to increase the stamina and vitality of his flock and in consequence the longevity of layers.

The trapnest, in accurately recording the performance of individuals, has vividly portrayed the history of each trapped bird, its laying ability, its rest periods, its cycles of production and its health. It is a notable fact that mortality is lightest among birds capable of laying 200 or more eggs and contra, is heaviest among the birds laying less than 200 eggs in their pullet year.

These two classes of birds are clearly indicated by the trapnest—epidemics, not always perceptible in early stages by even closest observation, are always detectable through the aid of the trapnest.

Laying Characteristics

It is important to be able to distinguish between the laying and the non-laying birds. If a bird is laying the comb will be red and full, the vent dilated and moist, the pelvic bones thin, pliable and wide apart and the abdomen large, soft and pliable, while if not laying the comb will be pale or whitish-colored, the vent contracted and dry, the pelvic bones rigid and close together and the abdomen firm or hard. In a yellow-skinned bird the beak, vent and shank of a heavy layer are pale yellow or white in color, whereas the beak, vent and shank of a poor layer or of a layer that is taking a long rest are usually bright yellow in color.

Like "First-Cross" Chicks

Within the past few years there has developed a considerable demand among southern California egg farmers for "first-cross" chicks, produced by mating Australop males with White Leghorn females, pedigreed stock being used on both sides. Recognized authorities are of the opinion that a

"first-cross" between standard-bred parents can be made an important factor in increasing constitutional vigor in the progeny.—Los Angeles Times.

Worm the Sitters

The most common cause of the introduction of worms into small flocks previously free from them is the purchase of a broody hen from a wormy flock. Her chicks early become infected, and in many cases the cause of their failure to grow is not suspected until they are permanently stunted. Look for worms in the droppings of the sitters and of the hens with chicks. If there are any, it is best to substitute hens free from worms, if you have or can get them.

Killing and Plucking

For convenience in killing and plucking the bird should be suspended at a comfortable working height. This may be done by the use of a short piece of heavy cord having a button of wood, leather or metal at one end, and looped to hang on a nail at the other. The button end of the cord swings around the legs of the bird and, passing between the legs and cord, holds tight. For use on the farm the most practical method of dressing poultry is the dry pluck.

Only Hens That Do Not Go Broody, for Breeders

In flocks of farm poultry of breeds such as Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, and Wyandottes, in which some hens go broody and others do not, it pays to cull the broody hens and to use in the breeding flock only the hens that do not go broody.

In studies of poultry breeding at the United States animal husbandry experiment farm, at Beltsville, Md., Department of Agriculture investigators found that in the flock of Rhode Island Reds the pullets that went broody laid on the average about 180 eggs in their first year, in comparison with an average of approximately 205 eggs by the pullets that did not go broody. The difference of two dozen eggs in a year would make a material difference in the profit from a hen. The tendency toward broodiness is, to a considerable degree, hereditary.

Broody hens are likely to have broody daughters. In a few years the culling of broody hens from the laying flock would materially reduce the broodiness of the flock.

Feed Grain for Hoppers

The generally accepted theory that hens must be made to scratch for their feed in order to keep in good physical condition has been pretty well refuted by results obtained from hens kept in laying batteries. In close confinement the hens have not had a chance for much exercise, yet they produce well. Recent tests at eastern experiment stations show that grains as well as mash can be fed in self-feeders with good results.

In the Poultry Yard

Food hoppers should be kept perfectly dry at all times.

All grit or shell hoppers should be about one foot from the floor.

It is well known that geese live to an old age, especially in pairs and trios.

Merely a maintenance ration is insufficient to obtain a well-filled egg basket.

The turkey, an American bird, was carried to Europe in 1519 by a Spanish explorer.

Ducks, chickens and other poultry preserved by quick freezing and held in cold storage six months or more are scarcely to be distinguished from fresh killed birds in both appearance and taste.

The total annual value of the products of poultry in the United States is about \$848,000,000.

Nearly 2,000,000,000 dozen eggs are sold in a year, with a value of \$586,000,000. Exclusive of baby chicks, 284,000,000 birds are sold, with a value of \$262,000,000.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming will sell at public sale on the old Dern farm, between Detour and Keymar, near Wiley's Mill, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1934,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property:

4 HEAD OF HORSES.

Frank, gray horse, work anywhere hitched, extra good leader; Rock, black colt, work anywhere hitched, except lead; Maude, bay mare, extra good strap mare; Pet, gray mare, work anywhere hitched.

15 HEAD OF CATTLE,

accredited herd; Spot G. H. cow will be fresh Aug. 29; Horney, G. G. cow, will be fresh Nov. 10; Brownie G. J. cow, will be fresh Sept. 2; Beauty G. G. cow, will be fresh April 1; Blackie, G. H. cow, will be fresh Sept. 24; Loudon G. G. cow, calf by her side; Froekles, G. H. cow, will be fresh Oct. 3; Pepper G. H. heifer, will be fresh Sept. 8; Midnight, G. H. heifer, will be fresh June 2nd.; Brindle, G. G. heifer, will be fresh by day of sale; Red, G. G. heifer, will be fresh by day of sale; Patty, G. J. heifer, Sept. 12; Mollie, G. G. heifer, fresh by day of sale; Jinks, P. B. B. S. bull, 4 yrs old; Russell, P. B. B. S. bull, big enough for service.

4 HEAD OF HOGS

one spotted sow, will farrow Apr. 20; 1 white sow, will farrow June 10; 1 young sow, 1 young white boar, 6 months old.

FARMING MACHINERY.

McCormick binder, 8 ft. cut, New Ideal manure spreader, good as new; two 4-horse wagons and beds; 20-ft. hay carriage; 18 ft. hay carriage, McCormick-Deering hay loader; one Keystone side-delivery rake; one dump rake, one hay kicker, Pennsylvania drill, 9-hoe; Janesville corn planter, in good shape; Osborne mower, 23-tooth lever harrow, 20-tooth wood frame harrow, both good as new; 2 Syracuse plows, riding corn plow, one walking corn plow, one disc harrow, one clod roller, spring wagon, power cutting box, hay fork, rope and pulleys; lot hog wire, wheelbarrow, dinner bell, lot jockey sticks, triple, double and single trees; 4-horse double trees; single shovel plow, 2-shovel drag, scoop and dirt shovels, grindstone, lot 2, 3 and 4 pronged forks. **HARNESSES**—2 sets breechbands, 3 sets front harness, 6 sets plow gears, 8 collars, 6 halters, set single harness, wagon line, check line, saddle.

Dairy Equipment—1 large milk cooler, good as new; six 7-gal milk cans, 2 covered buckets, strainer, stirrer, thermometer.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, chunk stove, coal or wood stove, Dock-ash range, corner cupboard, cupboard, couch, extension table, kitchen table, bed, lot empty jars, sausage grinder, vinegar barrel, meat barrel, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

J. C. WILBUR TROUT.

HARRY TROUT, Auct. L. F. Simpson & J. Forest, Clerks. Huckstering rights reserved. 3-2-2t

Election of Directors

An election will be held at the office of The Reindollar Company, on Monday, March 19, 1934, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

3-2-3t **GEO. A. ARNOLD, Pres.**

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping will offer at public sale, at her property on Middle St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934,

at 1 o'clock, the following described

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

7-piece bedroom suite, 6 dining room chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 4 rocking chairs, large extension table, library table, 2 couches, corner cupboard, coal oil stove with baker; buffet, refrigerator, 4 stands, 2 clocks, coal oil heater, electric table lamp, Dexter electric washing machine, wash tubs, large set of dishes, glassware of all kinds; pottery, knives and forks, all kinds of cooking utensils, 9x12 rug, carpets, small rugs, oilcloth and runners, baskets, pictures, brooms, 2 ice cream freezers, good as new; 2 benches, kitchen sink, 4 cupboards, 25-ft of hose; lot of empty jars, lawn mower, 3 lamps and lanterns, window screens, lap robes, and lot of things too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

MRS. JOHN T. DUTTERER.

J. H. SE'LL, Auct. 3-2-4t

Can YOU AFFORD TO DEPEND ON YOUR NEIGHBOR'S Telephone?



AN emergency may arise in the middle of the night.



YOUR family is deprived of the all-round convenience of the telephone.



YOU miss the business and social value of being listed in the telephone directory.

When you consider that a telephone costs only a few cents

a day, can you really afford to depend on your neighbor's?

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY (Bell System)

9900 WESTMINSTER



Tomatoes and Eggs

WHEN you put eggs with tomatoes, you get the glorious Spanish colors—yellow and red. But you get more than that, you get a combination of tastes which will titillate your tongue. Here are a couple of ways in which you can demonstrate this to yourself conclusively.

Baked Eggs en Casserole: Santé one small diced onion in four tablespoons butter for a few minutes, then add three tablespoons flour and stir smooth. Add the contents of a No. 2 can of tomatoes and cook until thick and creamy. Add one teaspoon salt and enough pepper and paprika to season. Hard-cook four eggs, peel and cut in halves. Put a little of the sauce in each of four individual baking dishes, lay two half eggs in each, and cover with the remaining sauce. Mix one-fourth cup crumbs with three tablespoons grated cheese, and sprinkle over the top. Bake until brown. Serves four.

This is Worth the Trouble Stuffed Eggs in Hiding: Hard-cook six small eggs, peel, cut in halves, remove yolks, mash and season with salt, paprika, mustard, lemon juice and mayonnaise. Refill whites and press two halves together with one canned anchovy curl in the center of each. Soften one tablespoon gelatin in two tablespoons cold water, and dissolve in boiling tomato juice from a 15-ounce can. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and Worcestershire sauce. Chill, and pour a little in the bottoms of six small molds. When hard, put a filled egg in each mold, and pour around the rest of the tomato juice. Chill until set. Unmold onto lettuce leaves, and garnish with mayonnaise. Serves six.*

MEDFORD PRICES

10 lb Bag Mash Starter 30c
10 lb Bag Grain Starter 25c
10 lb Bag Medium Chick Grains 25c
10 lb Bag Scratch Feed 25c

10 lbs. Oatmeal, 35c

3 Boxes Ex-Lax for Aspirin 25c
Vick's Salve 5c box
Horse Collars 25c jar \$1.11

Hames 98c pr.

Lead Harness \$4.98
Feed Oats, bushel 55c
Seed Oats 65c bushel
4 Boxes Corn Flakes 25c

Electric Brooders, \$1.98

Men's Work Shirts 48c
Men's Pants 98c
Sand Covered Roofing \$1.69 roll

Store Hours—7 to 5 Daily

1 lb box Soda Crackers 11c
Prime Chuck Roast 9c
Molasses Feed, bag 89c

Glass Cloth, ft. 8c

Celloglass, ft 29c
Alarm Clocks 69c
Cheese 17c lb
Men's Pants, pair 98c

Buckle Arctics, pair \$1.59

Men's Overalls 98c
Velvet Tobacco 11c box
Men's Sweaters 48c
10 lb Bag Onions 39c

Granulated Sugar \$4.29

Oyster Shells 49c bag
7 lb Epsom Salts for 25c
5 gal Can Motor Oil 98c can
5 gal Can Tractor Oil \$1.25

XXX Sugar 6c

Roofing Paint 15c gal
Ground Beef 7c lb
Wash Machines \$9.98
Peanuts 5c qt
Women's Dresses 49c

Wash Boilers 98c

Work Bridles 98c

Traces 79c pr
Sirloin Steak 12c lb
Porterhouse Steak 12c lb
Flat Ribbed Roast 6c lb
Electric Wash Machines \$29.00

Plow Shares 39c

5 gal can Stock Molasses 75c
1 gallon Can Stock Molasses 11c
10 lb Bag Hominy 21c
Hames 98c pair
10 lb Bag Corn Meal 19c
Iron Beds \$4.98

12 lb. bag Flour 39c

24 lb bag Flour 78c
Flour \$5.98
Muslin 7c yd

Bed Sheetting, yard 85c

Table Oil Cloth 25c
Stock Molasses, gallon 12c
Kerosene, gallon 7c

Gasoline 8c gal.

100 lb Bag Potatoes \$1.39
Auto Batteries \$3.33

10 lb. bag Sugar 44c

24 lb bag Pillsbury Flour \$1.10
Chuck Roast 9c lb
3 Cans Apple Butter for 25c
Skim Milk Powder \$4.75 bag
Dried Buttermilk Powder \$5.25 bag

Wall Paper, roll 10c

Alfalfa Seed 13c lb
Red Clover Seed 16c lb
Sapling Clover 16c lb
Permanent Pasture Seed, lb 12c

Orchard Grass 9c lb.

Kentucky Grass Seed, lb 18c
Japan Clover Seed, lb 9c
Sweet Clover Seed, lb 7c

Select Seed Potatoes

10 peck bag Cobblers \$4.75
10 peck bag Green Mountain \$4.75
10 peck bag Rose \$4.75

Certified 50c higher

Baled Straw, 100 lbs 55c

Lime, per ton \$10.50

10 lb can Syrup 39c
9 lbs Soup Beans 25c
Boscul Coffee, lb 25c
Norwood Coffee, lb 25c
No. 10 Can Apple Butter 39c
Check Lines pair \$2.98
Borax, lb 9c
4 Boxes Pancake Flour for 25c
4 lb Cocoa for 25c
4 boxes Lye for 25c

Bran, per bag \$1.30

Middling, bag \$1.35
Molasses Feed, bag 89c
Dairy Feed, bag \$1.25
Gluten Feed, bag \$1.40
Alfalfa Meal, bag \$1.65
Brewer's Grain, bag \$1.50
3 Boxes Rabbit Lye Cottonseed Meal, bag 25c
Peanut Meal, bag \$1.75
Linsed Meal, bag \$2.25
Pig Meal, bag \$1.59

Calf Meal, 79c bag

Hog Tankage, bag \$1.69
Beet Pulp, bag \$1.40
Baled S-rav, 100 lb 60c
Baled Hay, 100 lb 70c
Barley Chop, bag \$1.50
18% Distillers' Grains, bag \$1.15

The Medford Grocery Co.

J. DAVID BAILE, President.

Medford, Maryland

PRINTING RESULTS

The one big thing we are interested in when you come here to buy printing is not primarily how big the order, but—how can we do the job to insure you maximum satisfaction. We know that you get results you will be back for more printing of the same kind.

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.

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 Post Mail, west, on W. M. R. R., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

FEESERSBURG.

No one is complaining of the lamb-like entrance of March. She is surely in a melting mood—and soft. Rarely does an 8-in. snow disappear as rapidly, nor cause more anxiety.

Because of the intense cold, snow and drifted roads, there was not much social activity in our community the past week; in fact, the Lenten Service at the Union, on Wednesday evening, attracted but 29 persons, and some of them stilled in the snow.

Miss Florence Garner, of the Federated Charities, of Frederick, spent the week-end with her sister, Carrie Garner, at the old home. She reports well organized work, and a busy season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wolfe spent Sunday afternoon with the Maurice Smith family, near Creagerstown.

The Garage men have been busy helping motorists out of trouble this week, and some special places in the roads testify to their hard efforts.

Hundreds of persons viewed the high waters and ice packs over the week-end, and opinions on the depth of the ice vary from 18 inches to 4 ft. Sounds like a "fish story."

We have just read the announcement of the death of William W. Walden—the oldest child of Wyndham and Caroline Walden, deceased. He was reared at "Bowling Brook," the family home in Middleburg, was kind-hearted, courteous, and of a genial disposition, which won him many friends.

Miss Catharine Dickensheets, who has been ill with scarlet fever, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Hamilton Slick, Taneytown, spent several days with her daughter, Mrs. Walter Rentzel.

Miss Elizabeth Cookson has been spending a week's vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cookson. On Monday evening she entertained a number of friends.

Mrs. D. Myers Englar entertained the Garden Club at her home Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Newcomer, Miss Helen Shank, Taneytown, and "Bobbie" Myers, Frizellburg, were Sunday visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rentzel's.

Mr. Solomon Myers, Mrs. Charles Simpson and Mr. Grant Crouse are on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bural and daughter, Westminister, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bural's.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Dayhoff are receiving congratulations on a son, born Saturday.

Mrs. Annie Caylor has returned home, after spending some time in Westminister.

Mr. Maurice Duttera will take Mr. Laverne Baust's milk route in town, the first of the month.

Mr. Paul Selby, Hanover, formerly of here, has opened a radio and electric shop in Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Galt Starr, Baltimore, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Stone.

Miss Vert Erb, who fell on the ice, is able to go out now.

KEYMAR.

Rev. A. R. Longnecker, Littlestown, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, was a caller in Keymar, Tuesday evening, to see one of his members.

Dr. and Mrs. Artie Angell, son Eugene, daughter Miss Margaret, and Miss Elizabeth Lang, of Baltimore, spent last Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fannie Sappington and daughter, Miss Cora.

Wm. Garber and Guy Simpson made a business trip to Frederick, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Albaugh and little daughter, of Thurmont, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fogle.

Mrs. Samuel Weybright, of near Detour, and Mrs. John Leakens, spent last Monday afternoon at the Galt home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Newman and little daughter spent last Sunday at the home of the former's mother and brother, Mrs. J. C. Newman and son, Wm.

Miss Madeline Dern and sister, Miss Erma, of New Midway, spent Tuesday evening at the home of their aunt and grandmother, Mrs. Bessie Mehning and Mrs. Amanda Dern.

Mrs. Fannie Sappington and daughter, Miss Cora, spent last Saturday night in Taneytown, at the home of Mrs. Alice Alexander, as the ice knocked several props from under it and made it unsafe for traffic.

MANCHESTER.

George Ensor and Rev. I. G. Naugle attended the funeral of the wife of Evangelist W. L. Denlinger, at Lancaster, on Tuesday.

NEW WINDSOR.

Thursday morning gave us another snow.

The operetta, given by the elementary schools, was very well rendered, on Friday evening last, and all deserve credit for its success.

Mr. Trone, of Baltimore, is having one of his houses repaired and put into condition, and will be occupied by Maurice Bankerd and family.

J. S. Baile and wife, Mrs. Lulu Smelser, Mrs. E. E. Thompson and son all spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

Miss Runkles, of Mt. Airy, is visiting Miss Gaddes.

Miss Elizabeth Buckley entertained one of her college mates, from Delta, Pa., last week.

Mrs. Laura Fuss spent Tuesday in Westminister.

Miss Reba Richardson spent Tuesday, in Baltimore.

Lambert Smelser and family, of Baltimore, visited his parents, Isaac Smelser and wife.

Mrs. Grace Fisher and daughter, of Baltimore, were guests of her parents, G. C. Devilbiss.

Granville Roop and family, Mt. Airy, and W. A. Bower and wife, of Taneytown, were guests of J. H. Roop and family, on Sunday last.

Doris Roop, of Union Bridge, spent the week-end here, with Betty Jane Roop.

Charles U. Reid and family, Thurmont, spent Sunday last here, with his parents, M. D. Reid and wife.

Paul Petry and family, of Baltimore, visited his mother, Mrs. Pearl Petry, on Sunday last.

Miss Nora Ecker, of Baltimore, spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Bell entertained guests from Washington, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Catharine Stouffer entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, at her home, on Wednesday evening.

Paul Buckley and family, spent Tuesday, in Baltimore.

The P. T. A. and Community Club, will present a 2-act play, entitled "A Bold Front," on this Friday evening, in the College Gymnasium, at 8:00 o'clock.

On Wednesday night, thieves visited our town and entered J. E. Barnes' General Store, and there took watches, threw a lot of the stock over the floor; they then came farther up town and tried the garages of G. P. Englar, G. C. Devilbiss and Hartzler's, and the undertaking establishment, and evidently not finding what they wanted, went over to the next street, and there took William Zepp's Nash coupe. The authorities at Westminister were notified, but at noon Thursday, nothing has been heard of car or men.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Catharine Dickensheets, who has been ill with scarlet fever, is slowly improving.

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Miss Vert Erb, who fell on the ice, is able to go out now.

MAYBERRY.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stonesifer, Sr., were: Mr. and Mrs. George Stonesifer, Jr., sons, Elwood and Martin, near Silver Run, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Myers, son Melvin and daughter, Louise, near Pleasant Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Strevig, North-carroll, spent Sunday with Oliver Heltridde.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keefe and family, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Brown and family, near Mayberry.

Mrs. Paul Hymiller and daughters, Helen and Marion and son Paul, spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Allison Fogle and family, near Mayberry.

Mr. Oliver Heltridde and Richard Strevig, near Mayberry, called on Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Strevig, of Northern Carroll, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. LeRoy Miller, spent Sunday morning with Mr. and Mrs. Strevig Myers and family, near Pleasant Valley.

CLEAR DALE.

The following pupils of Pleasant Grove school were perfect in attendance for the month of February: Loreta Boose, Irma Grace Eppley, Mildred Gitt, Betty Hartzell, Ruth Plunkert, Evelyn Miller, Mary Spangler, Danel Boose, Monroe Clapsaddle, Harry Hartzell, Malcolm Miller, Fred Newman, Walter Myers, Dennis Plunkert, Donald Wolfe and Kenneth Wolfe. The report was excellent, despite the inclement weather during the month. The percentage for the girls was 84% and the boys 83%.

Mrs. Ralph Purdy was teacher, substitute for Mrs. Ralph Wolfe, who is recovering from an appendicitis operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Eppley and daughter, Irma Grace, and son Hayward, of near Two Taverns, spent Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub.

Telephone Chief Operator Employed in 1884, Retires



Miss Mattie L. Miner

Miss Mattie Laura Miner, Wheeling, welfare supervisor of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, oldest employee in years of service, has retired. Miss Miner entered the service of the telephone company at Wheeling, April 1, 1884, as an operator. At the time

there were only six young women employed in that capacity in Wheeling as compared with about 175 at present.

Subsequently Miss Miner was appointed chief operator for the Wheeling office and later district chief operator for Northern West Virginia and Eastern Ohio central offices. At the beginning of her employment, there were only about 400 telephones in Wheeling as compared with approximately 14,000 today, operated from four central offices—Wheeling, Woodsdale, Warwood and Elm Grove.

In 1884 out-of-town telephone connections were practically unheard of. Now they may be made almost everywhere. During her nearly fifty years of service, Miss Miner has seen telephone communication lines extended to every section of the United States and to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, leading European countries, South America, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Australia.

Charles A. Robinson, general manager of the telephone company and other officials were present at a luncheon given Miss Miner on the eve of her retirement.

Wonders of Science and Invention

OVER 400 PICTURES

Pictures tell the story. The articles are short, concise, and fascinating. Here are a few subjects covered:

Arts and Craft Work—Astronomy—Automobile Repairing—Aviation—Best Building—Care of Tools—Chemistry—Electricity—Home Made Furniture—Hunting, Fishing—Ideas to Make Money in Spare Time—Jigsaw Work—Metal Working—Model Making—Motion Pictures—Radio Toys—Wood Turning.

Written So You Can Understand It!



Told In Simple Language

Would you like to keep posted on all the new developments in this remarkable world of ours? The new Inventions—the latest Scientific Discoveries—the amazing Engineering Feats—the progress made in Aviation—Radio—Electricity—Chemistry—Physics—Photography, etc.? These and many other fascinating subjects are brought to you each month through the pages of POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE.

Something for Everyone!

Special departments are devoted to the home craftsman and practical shopman. The radio enthusiast has at his disposal a large section filled with news and helpful information on construction and maintenance of both transmitting and receiving sets. For the housewife, there are scores of hints to lighten her daily tasks. It's the one magazine everyone in your family will enjoy.

At All Newsstands 25c or by Subscription \$2.50 a Year

Stop at your favorite newsstand and look over the current issue. If your newswalker is sold out, order direct.

POPULAR MECHANICS 200 E. Ontario St. Dept. N. Chicago

TOM'S CREEK.

Harry Dern is spending some time with friends, in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baumgardner and family, spent Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grimes and family.

Howard Stunkle, Point of Rocks; Misses Mary and Helen Valentine, of Frederick, spent Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Valentine and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Grimes entertained to dinner, Sunday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grimes and daughters, Louise and Betty; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hahn, daughter Phyllis; Mrs. N. P. Stansbur.

Lester Birely, of Baltimore, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Grimes and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Grimes and son, Clyde spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fuss and family.

Mr. and Mrs. William Motter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillelan and daughter, Betty, of Emmitsburg, spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Six and family.

Miss Missouri Devilbiss, of Emmitsburg, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Six and family, Mrs. Marlin Stonesifer and daughter, Clara visited at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Baumgardner and daughter, Audrey, of near Taneytown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Valentine and son, Gene, of Emmitsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Valentine and daughter, Rachael, of Rocky Ridge, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Edgar Valentine.

HARNEY.

Preaching Services at St. Paul's Church, next Sabbath, at 10; S. S., 9. Mr. and Mrs. Harner Fissel, Gettysburg, and Mrs. Walter Kemp, were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wantz and mother.

Miss Pauline Fox is spending some time in Littlestown, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Shriver, helping care for her grand-mother, Mrs. Samuel Fox, who has stricken with a stroke and is partly helpless.

Miss Catharine Hess returned to her home, after visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wm. E. Wolf and family, Arendtsville, Pa.

Mr. Albert Baker, one of our oldest citizens, had a light stroke, on Monday evening, and is improving at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wolf spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Sentman Shriver.

Mrs. Margaret Snyder is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Shriver and husband.

Mr. Reginald Clabaugh left, Monday, for his home in Troyville, Ill., after concluding a visit with his father, Absalom Clabaugh, and brother and sisters.

All fathers should remember that they were the same kind of idiots at 16, and look how well they turned out.

A BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY.

A birthday party was given Mr. E. Gregg Kiser, near Keysville, last Friday night, that was well planned by his wife as a real surprise, and was at the same time a highly enjoyable social event. Refreshments were served consisting of sandwiches, pickles, potato chips, coffee, cake, candies, and ice cream.

Those present were: Rev. and Mrs. Hinkleman, Mr. and Mrs. Wantz, Mr. and Mrs. Hope Fink, Mr. and Mrs. John Fulton, Mr. Clare Sellers, Miss Virginia Weltzhofer, Mrs. D. C. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Baecht, Mrs. Emma Creager, D. D. Burke all York; Carroll LaMotte, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Fuss, daughters, Oneida and Alice; Miss Virginia Duttera, Carroll D. Dern, Miss Dorothy Kephart, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Conover, and son Charles, Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. James Kiser and grand-daughter, Anna Mae Kiser; Miss Helen Kiser, Carroll Kiser, Miss Anna Martin, Glenn Kiser, Miss Cleo Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Haines, daughter Vivian and son Fern; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kiser, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Wilhide, and daughter, Doris, son Fred; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Weybright and daughter, Imogene; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cluts, Miss Virginia Cluts, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Devilbiss, sons Rodger and Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Valentine, Carroll Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilhide, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Alexander, daughter, Alice and sons Wilbur and John Lou; Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert Shorb, Mr. and Mrs. Lenny Valentine, daughters Ethel and Hazel; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gregg Kiser and daughter Pauline, from nearby.

BIRDS SEE NO BLUE.

The eyes of birds are incapable of seeing blues and violets, according to the Better Vision Institute, and it is for that reason that they can see for such great distances. Human eyes, which are sensitive to blue colors, are handicapped by the haze which surrounds distant objects and obscures them. The eyes of birds are the best and most piercing of all eyes, being often both telescopic and microscopic and able to discern minute objects imperceptible to human eyesight. Even vultures, contrary to popular belief, see their food even if it is carrion rather than smell it.

While birds do not see blues or violets, they can see infra-red radiations, heat waves which are invisible to human eyes. The latter have been further incapacitated by indoor living and the peculiar conditions of modern existence which evolution has had no time to meet. Motor car driving, machine work, sewing, writing and reading all put strains on the human eye which it was never meant to bear, and these strains take their toll of nervous energy unless glasses are used. Experts agree that while man's eyes are the most complex of all seeing organisms, they are not as well equipped for vision as the eyes of some animals, for instance, those of birds.—Mandeville Press.

NEWS NOTES FROM CARROLL & ADJOINING COUNTIES.

The fifth Grange unit was organized in Mt. Airy, last week, with a charter membership of 27. Other Granges in the county are located at Union Bridge, Medford, Berrett and Melrose.

The State Liquor License Bureau on Tuesday, last week, reversed a decision of the Carroll County Board of License Commissioners and granted a liquor license to the Read Drug and Chemical Company for the use of their Westminister store. The county board had previously refused the store a license after they had received a petition protesting the issuance of a permit and it was from that ruling that the store appealed.

The weather was so cold in Baltimore county last week, that it froze the tails of little pigs, at White Hall, owned by William Deilancy. Of course evidence of the fact would be hard to substantiate, but the weather was zero cold—and the little tails dropped off.

Thomas, Bennett & Hunter, Westminister contractors, have been awarded the contract for building 1.20 miles of concrete approaches to a bridge over Octoraro creek, this bid being \$123,450.90.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Charles Emerick and Blanche Gilbert, Hummelstown, Pa.

Oscar M. Dixon and Edith D. Anderson, Sykesville, Md.

John A. Merryman and Margaret E. Barnes, Westminister, Md.

Russell F. Gore and M. Evelyn Dell, Sykesville, Md.

Woodrow W. Nace and Harriet Becker, Hanover, Pa.

John W. Good and Viola E. Hall, Hanover, Pa.

Philip J. Staub and C. Louise Wolf, York, Pa.

Dale Carter and Jane Cobough, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Paul Clingan and Virginia Eckenrode, Littlestown, Pa.

Paul D. Masenheimer and Dorothy M. Cole, Hanover, Pa.

The Los Angeles "Times" is willing to bet ten to one that its readers cannot recall the name of the champion corn shucker of 1933. Just so, and who was vice-president of the United States in 1842. Speak quick—The Detroit Free Press.

MARRIED.

CAVERO—COPENHAVER.

On Friday morning of last week, at the United Brethren parsonage, Mr. Albert Cavero, of Littlestown, and Miss Blanche Romaine Copenhaver, of Harney, were united in marriage by Rev. I. F. Fridinger. The ring ceremony of the U. B. Church was used. The couple was unattended.

DIED.

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

MRS. AMY ROOP SHAW.

Mrs. Amy L. R. Shaw, only daughter of the late John D. and Mary Senesey Roop, after a prolonged illness, died at the Fahrney Memorial Home, Boonsboro, Md., March 2, 1934, aged 71 years, 2 months and 4 days. She was a member of the Church of the Brethren, Meadow Branch congregation, which she united with in early life.

She was educated in the public schools of Carroll County; and also spent some years in the select high schools of Westminister and Philadelphia, Pa. While at school, she specialized in music and painting. Some of her remaining art work, is well preserved; and very neat and beautiful. She had a congenial disposition, which gave her an apt social turn. Her delight was to entertain children and help others in need.

She is survived by her only brother, Elder William E. Roop, four nieces, two nephews, aunts, uncles and many cousins. Six of the latter were the pallbearers, viz., Marshall Senseney, Herman Snader, John W. Royer, H. Scott Roop, Harvey Petry and David M. Young. Short funeral services were held in the San Mar Home, her late residence, by Elder D. R. Petre, superintendent of the home, with further services in the Meadow Branch Church, by Elder J. W. Thomas, Sunday, March 4, at 2 P. M. Interment in Meadow Branch cemetery.

WILLIAM W. WALDEN.

William W. Walden, son of the late R. Wyndham Walden, Middleburg, died Sunday morning at Atlantic City where he was spending the winter. Mr. Walden had been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Maude Jones. He is survived by his second wife, and by one son by first marriage, Earl Wyndham Walden.

He was born at "Bowling Brook" farm, Middleburg, and afterward lived at "Clover Brook" the estate made famous by his father, and for its wide hospitality. He also leaves one sister, Mrs. Frederick Littlefield, Baltimore and Middleburg, and by one brother, Robert J. Walden, owner of "Bowling Brook."

Funeral services were held from an undertaker's chapel, in Baltimore, on Wednesday, and interment was made in Druid Ridge cemetery.

MRS. CAROLINE A. EBAUGH.

Mrs. Caroline A. Ebaugh, nee Burns, was born Feb. 19, 1842, and passed away at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Weaver, in Manchester, at 6 A. M., Wednesday, March 7, at the age of 92 years and 15 days. She is survived by a son, John C. Ebaugh, of Baltimore, and a daughter, Mrs. Wilbert Weaver. There survive four sisters, Mary R. Sellers, York; Mrs. Ellen N. Lippy, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Susan Houck, Hampstead, and Mrs. Edward Yingling, Manchester; also 14 grand-children, 31 great-grandchildren, and 4 great-great-grandchildren. The service will be held on Saturday at the home at 1:30 P. M., in charge of her pastor, Rev. Dr. John S. Hallenbach of the Manchester Reformed Church. Interment will be made in Greenmount cemetery.

TANEYTOWN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The following high school pupils have made perfect attendance during the month of February:

Freshmen—Joseph Baker, Lewis Elliot, Carl Feeser, James Hemler, Cleveland Null, Catherine Crouse, Evelyn Eckard, Virginia Eckard, Vivian Haines, Thelma Harner, Doris Hess, Mary K. Maus, Ruth Miller, Margaret Ohler, Mary F. Ohler, Maxine Smith, Clara Weishaar, Shirley Wit.

Sophomores.—Norville Baumgardner, Basil Crapster, Francis Edwards, Stoner Fleagle, Richard Mehring, Norman Skiles, George Valentine, Norville Welty, Richard Wilson, Louise Bankard, Mildred Baumgardner, Mildred Eckard, Mary Formwalt, Jean Frailey, Rosanna Keilholt, Esther Lovell, Marie Myers, and Freda Stambaugh.

Juniors—Elwood Myers, Homer Myers, Robert Rinehart, Fern Smith, Earle Stonesifer, Martin Zimmerman, Charles Formwalt, Clara Bricker, Mabert Brower, Mary Crouse, Bernice Devilbiss, Catherine Fleagle, Charlotte Hilterbrick, Osmie Krise, Margaret Reindollar, Naomi Riffle, Mildred Stull, Catherine Stuller, Lucille Wantz and Alice Heffner.

Seniors—Kenneth Baumgardner, Norman Houck, Edmund Morrison, Henry Reindollar, John Skiles, Wilson Utz, Ludean Bankard, Thelma Clutz, Mary Edwards, Dorothea Fridinger, Eileen Henze, Ellen Hess, Janette Lawyer, Katharine Myers, Grace Stonesifer, Miriam Utz.

Special—Alice Riffle and Mary Teeter.

The following pupils have made perfect attendance during the month of February:

First Grade—William Stavel, Robert Whitmore, Marion Eckard, Annamae Kiser, Frances Lovell, Jean Mohny, Mary Smith, Shirley Welk, Phyllis Smith, Moser Roger, Weddle Carolyn.

Second Grade—Betty Erb, Harret Feeser, Ruth Hilterbrick, Kathleen Sauble, Mary Louise Sauerwein, Susan Davis, Wilbur Alexander, Jackie Brette, James Glaken, John Meneger, Charles Stonesifer, Billy Sanders, Ruth Shelton, Eugene Clutz, Wirt Crapster, Charles Conover, Carroll Eckard, Norman Gist, Donald Garner, Fern Haines, Ivan Reaver, Revelle Whitmore and Margaret Hess.

Third Grade—Harry Clutz, Harry Frank, Elwood Harner, Richard Ohler, Charles Sweetman, Edward Weishaar, Glenn Smith, Mary Louise Alexander, Hope Ashenfeiter, Dorothy Boone, June Fair, Louise Foreman, Naomi Hess, Truth Myers, Maxine Nusbauer, Hazel Sies, Mary Alice Vaughn, Alice Fuss.

Fourth Grade—Richard Bollinger, Paul Devilbiss, John Elliot, Luther Foglesong, William Formwalt, Glenn Garner, James Haines, Kenneth Humbert, Norman Johnson, Paul Mayers, Fern Hitchcock, Letitia Smith, Edith Storer, Vivian Shoemaker, Truth Rodkey, Vera Eckert, Ruthanna Baker and Alice Alexander.

Fifth Grade—Ralph Baker, John Garner, Richard Teeter, Onaida Bream Margaret Mayers, Thelma Reynolds, Dottie Sell, Louise Slick, Romaine Vaughn and Paul Bankard.

Sixth Grade—Elizabeth Carbaugh, Betty Myers, Mildred Ohler, Grace Reaver, Mary Rodkey, Madeline Simpson, Luther Halter, Ray Harner, Everett Hess, Loy LeGore, Clifton Myers, Charles Shelton, and Hobart Sterner.

Seventh Grade—Henry Alexander, Robert Bankard, James Elliot, Vernon Flickinger, William Fridinger, Chas. Humbert, Amadine Hitchcock, William Sell, Thomas Smith, Catharine Carbaugh, Margaret Garner, Idona Mehring, Doris Porter, Gertrude Shriener, Ruth Sutcliffe

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under this 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.

CASH IN ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

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

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE notices are not solicited. Always give name, P. O. Box.

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.—Fraser & E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-28-1f

FAT HOGS, FAT COWS, Fat Bulls. Anything in the cattle and hog line I am a buyer for. Let me know what you have to offer.—Harold Mehring. 12-8-1f

SPECIALS—This week-end: 2 lbs. Crackers, 24c; Morton's Salt, 9c; Meadow Gold Butter, 31c; Good taste, spicy hot Mustard, 2 lb jar 18c; 2 lbs Hamburg, 25c; Chase & Sanborn Coffee, 28c.—Shaum's Meat Market.

A FARMERS UNION Meeting will be held in the High School Building, Tuesday evening, March 13, at 8:00 o'clock.

CHICKEN AND OYSTER Supper, at Keysville Lutheran Church, Saturday, March 24th, 4:30 to 9:30 A. M. 3-9-3t

GERMAN POLICE Dog Pups for sale by Mahlon Brown, near Taneytown.

PLEASE RETURN my Pie Plates and Potato Chip Pan.—Mrs. A. G. Riffle.

STORM INSURANCE is an expense, but it is also an investment for greater protection. Sometimes the very thing we think we can't afford, is the very thing we can't afford to do without.—P. B. Englar, Agt., Home N. Y. Ins. Co. 3-9-3t

PUBLIC SALE, March 31, at 1:00 o'clock. Live Stock and Farming Implements, by A. J. Graham, on hard road leading from Middleburg to Uniontown. 3-8-3t

A SPELLING BEE will be held at Tom's Creek Hall, Friday evening, March 16, at 8 P. M. Refreshments for sale. Everybody welcome.

WILL RECEIVE March 13, a load of Choice Dairy Cows at my stables in Middleburg.—D. S. Repp.

GOOD STOCK BULL for sale part Guernsey.—Walter Brower.

SINGLE GARAGE for Rent by Ernest Hyser, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—2 year old Mare Colt, good size.—Lewis Boyd, near Taneytown, Route 2.

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh Routes of 800 families in parts of Carroll and Baltimore counties. Reliable hustler should start earning \$25.00 weekly and increase rapidly. Write immediately.—Rawleigh Co., Dept. Md, 75, S. Chester, Pa. 3-2-4t

PIANOS—Radle \$18.00; Behr, \$29; Baby Grands, \$150; Steiff's, Knabe, Steinway, \$25.00 to \$300.—Cramer's Palace Music, Frederick, Md 2-3-10t

I HAVE AT MY Stables, at Key-mar, a number of lead and all-around Farm Horses for sale or exchange. Will also buy anything in horse or cattle line you have for sale.—Raymond Wilson. 1-12-1f

SHOE AND HARNESS Repairing, until further notice. Terms Cash.—Harry E. Reck. 12-15-1f

WANTED—2 Loads of Calves, Monday and Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 5-12-1f

FOR SALE—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-1f

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County: February Term, 1934.

Estate of Charles D. Bankert, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 13th day of February, 1934, that the sale of Real Estate of Charles D. Bankert, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Sargent D. Bankert, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the third Monday, 19th day of March, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 2nd Monday, 12th day of March, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be the sum of \$3730.00.

CHARLES S. MARKER,
WEBSTER EBAUGH,
HARRY T. J. LAMOTTE,
Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

True Copy Test:—
HARRY G. BERWAGER,
Register of Wills for Carroll County. 2-16-1f

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under the heading (4 lines) free of charge. Charge for sale register alone, \$1.00 and date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

- MARCH.**
- 10-1 o'clock. Ervin E. Ohler, in Middleburg. Household Goods. Marshall D. Spangler, Auct.
 - 14-1 o'clock. Mrs. Mary A. Wantz. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
 - 15-12 o'clock. Birnie L. R. Bowers on Wm. Fessler farm, near Walnut Grove School. Farming Implements.
 - 16-10 o'clock. J. C. Wilbur Trout, near Wiley's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.
 - 17-1 o'clock. Jas. E. Boylan, Mortg Sale. Farm along Taneytown and Westminster road. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
 - 21-11 o'clock. S. Earl Lovell, near Tyrone, on Benson farm. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
 - 24-1 o'clock. Mrs. John T. Dutterer, Taneytown. Household Goods. J. H. Sell, Auct.
 - 31-1 o'clock. A. J. Graham, at Mt. Union Church. Stock and Implements.

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.

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, at 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45.

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown.—S. School, 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:00; Luther League, 6:30; Evening Worship, at 7:30.

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

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 2:00 P. M., Mass Meeting Rev. Miller will bring the message; 6:30 P. M., Young People's Meeting; 7:30 P. M., Evangelistic Services. The services are increasing each night in interest and attendance. They will continue next week.

Harney Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Worship and sermon.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:15; C. E., 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, 7:30; Catechetical Class, on Saturday afternoon, at 1:30.

Keysville—No Service. Next Service on Sunday afternoon, March 18, at 2:00; Special Services in Keysville Church, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, March 20-23. Preparatory Service, on Friday evening, March 23. All evening services at 7:30.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Mt. Union.—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; C. E., 6:30 P. M.

Winters—Sunday School, 1:30 P. M.; Divine Worship, at 2:30 P. M.; St. Paul—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Catechetical Instruction, Saturday, at 2:00 P. M.; Holy Communion, April 1, (Easter), at 10:30 A. M. Baust—Mid-Week Lenten Service, Wednesday, March 14, at 7:30 P. M.

Manchester Reformed Charge, Lineboro.—S. S., 9:00; Worship, at 10:00; C. E., 7:00; A feature will be an illustrated talk on "The Christian Armor" by Mr. Charles Bien. The catechetical class will meet at the home of Henry Warner, on Saturday, at 10.

Manchester.—S. S., 9:30; C. E., at 6:30; Worship, 7:30; the message will be brought by the Rev. I. G. Naugle of the United Brethren Church. Mission Band at 7:30; Meeting of the Catechetical Class Saturday, at 1:30. Worship, Thursday, March 15, at 7:30.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Bixler's—Service of Worship with sermon, at 10:30 A. M.

Miller's—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Service at 7:30 P. M.; Mt. Zion—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Service, 7:30 P. M. The W. M. A. will meet on Wednesday evening, March 14, at the home of John H. Armacost, in Trenton, Md. The pastor will preach the sermon at the evening worship service of the Trinity Reformer Church in Manchester.



Two Useful Fruits

EVERYBODY likes grapefruit, and everybody likes pineapple, but have you ever thought of combining these two useful fruits in recipes which should thus be doubly appealing to the palate? If you haven't, here are some which will show you how to do it.

Pineapple and Grapefruit Shortcake: Boil three-fourths cup canned pineapple syrup, three-fourths cup canned grapefruit syrup and two tablespoons sugar five minutes. Cool, add two cups diced canned pineapple and two cups canned grapefruit sections and serve on hot, rich baking powder biscuits, split and buttered. This makes enough for eight.

A Combination Salad
Pineapple and Grapefruit Salad with Cheese Dressing: Drain the contents of two 8-ounce cans of Hawaiian pineapple tidbits (or one and one-half cups diced sliced pineapple), and toss lightly with one cup canned grapefruit sections, one cup orange sections and one-half cup halved, seeded grapes. Pile in lettuce leaves and pour over the following cheese dressing. Serves eight.

Cheese Dressing: Shake together in six tablespoons salad oil, one tablespoon lemon juice, one tablespoon pineapple syrup, and salt and paprika to taste. Smooth slowly into four tablespoons crumbled Roquefort cheese, and add two tablespoons chopped pimiento.

A Cocktail for March 17
Emerald Isle Cocktail: Combine the syrup from a No. 2 can of Hawaiian sliced pineapple and a No. 2 can of grapefruit, sweeten slightly if desired with confectioner's sugar, add one-half teaspoon almond flavoring, and tint a delicate green with vegetable coloring. Cut the pineapple slices in quarters, and distribute with the grapefruit sections among eight glasses. Pour over the syrup, and chill. Serves eight.*

SOMEONE'S DEAREST CARY

By COSMO HAMILTON

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THE cigarette case with which he had been playing was a gold one, battered and none too clean. It might have been used as a missile in moments of boredom during such a tea party as this one, for instance, but undoubtedly it was gold. Apart from the dents which gave it a history of carelessness or temper it was dedicated in a man's handwriting to "Dearest Cary—with everlasting love." It was this engraved inscription, so amazingly indiscreet, which made Balfour turn to the girl on his left. Balfour was given to playing hermit in his stronghold on the hill; his somewhat infrequent novels were numbered among events. Talk, thin, grayish, immaculate, unmarried, he was as aloof as a cuckoo, but when he came forth, bland, patient and heroic, he played the social game with ability, and hoped, in spite of cynicism, for a little fun. It was his hobby to laugh.

"Are you Cary?" he asked.
"Yes, worse luck," she said.
She was pretty, with splendid shoulders, thoroughbred, or, as it amused him to put it, gold. Somewhat battered, however, he was bound to confess, like the case. She, too, had the appearance of one who had been used, or had used herself, as a missile, because her edges had been dented and there was irony round her mouth. It was a pity and he was sorry. His psychological eye read quite easily in her face and in her nicotine-stained fingers and slightly out-of-date frock a history as dented as the cigarette case which had been pushed beneath his hand.

"Why worse luck?" he asked. She would lie as all girls lied, and every woman, according to her creed.

"Because I hate myself," she said simply. "However, would you like to buy a cigarette case? It's gold. You can have the dents pushed out."

"Buy it? But what would the man say who wrote 'Dearest Cary—with everlasting love?'"
"He wouldn't know," she said. "He works in Shanghai, you see. I intended to go to town to hook the poor little thing. I can raise enough money on it to buy the only things which keep me from taking rat poison—cigarettes, I mean."

"You're lying, my child," he said.
"I never lie," she answered. "That's why not a single soul believes a word I say. I've pushed this thing under your hand so that you might ask me about it, and having heard the truth play the gallant person and save me going to town."

He considered that some one's dearest Cary was dramatizing herself, was using her cigarette case for the purpose of achieving limelight. However, there were the possibilities of amusement in all this. He might add another laugh to his collection, which was good. "How much do you want?" he asked.

"Five dollars is the usual sum," she said.

"If you will throw in the dents and tell me what put them there I'll double the price—though I shan't believe a word."

Upon which, quite briefly, she told him that she was engaged to be married to a Harvard man who worked in Shanghai for his firm. There was everlasting love on both sides, but she was twenty-seven, and there was no hope of their marriage because his salary was low. Her father and mother were dead and for several years she had been living with a disagreeable aunt. "Like Micawber I am hanging about waiting for something to turn up, afraid to take the bull by the horns and strike out for myself—which answers the unpleasant questions I can see in the back of your eyes. . . . If you would rather that a poor but honest girl who is badly up against it continues to grace this world why not give me a job? In fact—and this is a brain-wave. . . ."

"I thought that was coming," said Balfour. "But I have a secretary, as it happens, a very capable girl."
"How long has she been with you?"
"Five years next Christmas," he said.

"Ah. Then I should think she's about fed up. It must be terribly monotonous to have been with you so long. I think that lets me in. Put me next on your list. I will take up stenography and typewriting tomorrow and work like a little dog and report at the turn of the year. I know the name of your house here. It's very nice, I'm told."

Balfour laughed it off. He put this girl down as an exhibitionist and dismissed her from his mind. But he kept the case as a memento with its very numerous dents. After all, it was gold.

For five years, with an annual holiday which she made too short, Balfour's capable secretary had kept the lamp of loyalty blazing on his roof. The tumult in her soul which had been caused by her love for this aloof, distinguished man had gradually died away. So that Doris Minton was a very happy girl. Except, that is, for the haunting fear that one day he would announce his engagement to some impossible person who would ruin the rest of his life. Just at the moment, however, when the sky was even more cloudless than it had ever been, dearest Cary made an energetic

entrance into that house on the hill. She was carrying a portable typewriter in one hand, a vanity case in the other and was followed by a taxi driver bearing several bags. Hearing a cheery "Hullo" followed by "Here I am," Doris became covered with goose-flesh and stood frozen to the floor.

"Don't we shake hands?" asked Cary, extremely proud of herself. "I said I'd be here and I am here, exactly at the turn of the year. How soon can we get to work?"

Balfour remembered her and was bound to confess, and gladly, that if ever he had seen a girl in her second blooming he saw her in dearest Cary who belonged to the man in Shanghai. "This is going to be the most awkward thing," he said, "that has ever happened to me." But the sentiment in his nature drove the cynicism out. "I can see that this means at least twice as much work for me. Miss Minton in the morning and you in the afternoon. But I think that you had better meet as infrequently as you can."
"Perfectly fine," she said.

Doris and dearest Cary remained on speaking terms—and what could be worse than that? They spoke to each other in cutting words and hurled metaphorical bombs. Balfour's life, like that of a traffic policeman, was a far from happy one. He commenced that curious practice, before the end of a month, of concocting imaginary telegrams which should call him to New York. Some one had got to die. His house was no longer a home. It was a front-line trench. And yet, as the book had to be finished by a certain date, what was he to do? Should he beat a quick retreat, engage another secretary and continue to work in New York? Or might he get out of this trouble by an offer of marriage to one of the girls and the retention of the other to type? There was a huge dent in his case—especially when he discovered that he was deeply in love with Cary, who was undoubtedly gold.

It was on the tip of his tongue to say to her, "I find that I'm in love for the first time in my life. I'm ready to drop my selfish habits, my cynicism and egotism and lay every decent thing that's in me at your feet." But was it decent to take advantage of the man who worked in Shanghai? He didn't think that it was.

It was true that Christmas was over and that the time for making presents had therefore slipped away, but one night after dinner he took Cary by the elbow and led her in his room. Doris remained at the radio, but although it was a symphony orchestra she never heard a sound. He said in his most cynical manner, "I want you to listen to this. I'm dead against long engagements. They make so many dents. As Christmas is not so far behind I'm going to ask you to accept a present which, if you'd been here, I might have given you then."

"What on earth do you mean?"
With the merest suggestion of a stammer he came up to the scratch. "Pocket this envelope, will you? It contains a little check. I want you to buy some frocks with it, book yourself a passage to the man who lives in Shanghai, and, after having had a honeymoon in some romantic place—they're always to be found—settle down and live happily ever after, as I firmly believe you will."

Cary took the envelope and, as it was rather dark, put it to her lips. "You're the only living person," she said, "with the gift of finding the sort of words that are proper to a thing like this."

And when he felt her hand on his arm he trembled in every limb. She was utterly wrong, as it happened. He had lost that gift just then.

"So you think I'm a rotten secretary and you're giving me the push?"
"No," he said. "You're an excellent secretary, my dearest Cary, but you'll make a better wife. Then, too, to be perfectly honest, I'm thinking about Miss Minton and her faithful excellence."

"Who's the liar now?"
"I am." He raised her hand to his lips. "But let me give you a tip. Remind the man who lives in Shanghai that, round about Christmas time, a somewhat elderly novelist may do little things like this."

A wireless came from the ship. "God bless you, my dear friend."
Well, three young people were happy—Doris was still quite young, and so was the man in Shanghai—and Balfour, after all, would soon be fifty-one.

Oh, yes, he kept the case.

Negroes Roam Caucasus, Report From Travelers

Following the recent discovery in the fastnesses of the Altai mountains of a tribe of hitherto unknown hill-men who claim never to have heard of either the World War or the Russian revolution, comes the report that a Soviet expedition has stumbled on a village in the wildest and most remote part of the Caucasus, whose inhabitants are all negroes. It is considered probable that they are the descendants of negro slaves, which the Georgian nobles were in the habit of buying in the slave markets of Stamboul. Their presence in the Caucasus may be due to the fact of one of the ancient galleons having foundered on the shores of the Black sea, some slaves escaping to found the present black colony.—Montreal Herald.

Old Dutch Custom

Among Holland's quaint farming customs is that of baptizing calves before they are sent out to the fields to graze, the idea being that the sprinkling with water will keep the animals away from the ditches which surround the fields.



HAVE CONTROL OF THE TURKEY FLOCK

Need Free Range Before the Laying Season Starts.

It is important that the turkey breeding flock be well controlled during the season of egg production. Free range may be allowed until about a month before the birds start laying. As this time approaches, advises a correspondent in Successful Farming, they are best put under control so that their instinct of stealing away to nest does not cause a serious loss of valuable hatching eggs.

In the north well-managed turkeys start to lay early in the spring. Therefore, it is well to place the breeding flock under control early and feed a good laying mash. Manage it the same as a flock of laying chickens should be managed.

Provide as large a range as possible so long as it keeps the birds under control and does not allow them to steal away to nest. A good shelter is necessary for them while the weather is still cold and blustery, but as the season grows warmer they may be allowed to roost in an open shed protected from storms.

A successful method of encouraging early egg production from turkeys is to provide lights for the breeding flock the same as for chickens. So long as the weather is bad all feeding and watering equipment should be kept indoors and cleaned often. After that it is well to keep the feed and water supply away from the buildings.

Nests for turkeys may be made of barrels. Little individual huts roomy enough to be comfortable are also satisfactory.

Broody turkeys are much easier to break up than broody chickens. Confinement for one to three days usually cures them of the notion, after which they soon resume laying. A good turkey will lay between 35 and 40 eggs by May 15.

Hatchability of Eggs Is Influenced by Feed

Because proper sorts of feed for the poultry flock influence the hatchability of eggs, some hatcheries in Ohio pay premiums to poultrymen whose eggs hatch the most chicks, according to R. E. Cray, extension specialist in poultry husbandry for the Ohio State university.

Hatchability of eggs depends in part upon three factors which are under the control of all poultrymen. More fertile eggs are obtained from flocks fed a green food, milk, and supplied vitamin D, says Cray.

Green food may be supplied either in the form of alfalfa or soy bean hay, or by adding alfalfa leaf meal to the dry laying mash.

Feeding both milk and green food sometimes increases the proportion of eggs that hatch as much as 10 or 12 per cent. Feeding one and not the other increases hatchability slightly.

Vitamin D may be supplied either in cod liver oil or by submitting the flock to direct rays from the sun on a winter range. Fed even to birds on the range, cod liver oil beneficially affects hatchability.

EXPERTS AT ODDS ON PULLETS, HENS

Tests Show Older Birds Are the Best Breeders.

There is a vast variety and difference of opinion as to the use of the more mature pullets as breeders or the use of hens for this purpose.

Ohio's experiment station seems to have found a difference in the mortality of pullets from pullet matings and pullets from hen matings greatly in favor of the latter. These Ohio findings of excessive mortality, running as high as 60 per cent with pullets from pullets, pullet breeders not selected or culled, a promiscuous breeding flock, would not, in the majority of cases, agree with the practices of poultrymen in general.

However, this test did not attempt to prove that there are not flocks throughout the country which have and will produce layers from pullet-bred pullets which layers in the first year will show a much lower mortality and will produce eggs in profitable quantities.

Many poultrymen hold to the belief that pullets, in perfect health and full egg-lay are far more desirable as breeders than hens that are run down from heavy yields and, therefore, more susceptible to disease. On the other hand some poultrymen believe that hens that have successfully passed a year of heavy yielding are more desirable for reproduction purposes.

Breeding pens will soon be arranged for spring reproduction purposes and some of these pens will become the tests for proof of success or failure both as to the use of young or old birds.

Depreciation, Labor and Mortality, Cost of Eggs

The three big items in the cost of producing the \$12,000,000 worth or more of eggs that Illinois farmers sell every year are feed, depreciation, which includes mortality, and labor, according to records which twenty poultrymen kept during the past year in co-operation with the extension service of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Any flock owner who cuts down on these items therefore will be going a long way toward getting a wider margin of net return out of the cash that he receives for his eggs. It is pointed out by H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the college.

"Probably the best opportunity to reduce feed cost is to improve the average egg production of each hen in the flock, as the good layers eat but little more feed than the mediocre layers. Too many flocks carry about 20 per cent defaulters—hens that start laying and then quit—and it is this class of birds which runs up the feed cost of a dozen eggs."

Moisture in Henhouse

Moisture in the henhouse is not in itself a bad thing, for it appears that poultry can be as comfortable in a damp as in a dry atmosphere, provided the temperature is uniform and comfortable for the birds. Nevertheless, no one likes a damp poultry house, because the temperature, under practical conditions, usually varies considerably, and a low temperature with a damp atmosphere is a poor combination.—Wallace's Farmer.

WHOLE ECONOMY SALES

WE DO OUR PART

SPECIAL HEINZ SALE!

PURE TOMATO KETCHUP,
Small Bottle, each 13c; Large Bottle, each 19c
PREPARED SPAGHETTI,
Large Cans, 2 for 25c

SOUPS, All Varieties, 2 16-oz. cans 25c
QUAKER MAID APPLE SAUCE, 3 cans 25c

PURE LARD, U. S. Government Inspected,
Specially Priced This Week-End, 2 pounds 15c

IONA BRAND LIMA BEANS, SULTANA BRAND RED BEANS,
SULTANA BRAND KIDNEY BEANS, Your Choice, 3 cans 19c,
Assort Your Purchase

FANCY PINK SALMON, 2 cans 23c
FRESH JELLY EGGS, Assorted Flavors, 2 lbs. 19c
CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM DROPS, lb. 10c
UNEEDA BAKER'S PREMIUM FLAKES, 1-lb. pkg. 17c
OVAL CREAMS, lb. 25c

QUAKER MAID BEANS, In Rich Tomato Sauce With Pork or Vegetarian,
med. can 5c

DEL MONTE SPINACH, 2 largest size cans 29c
DEL MONTE BARTLETT PEARS, largest size can 17c

CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 2 lbs. 17c

Fels Naphtha Soap	bar 5c	Ivory Soap	Med cake 5c
Palmolive Soap	cake 5c	P & G Naphtha Soap	3 bars 10c
Camay Soap	cake 5c	Oxydol Speed Soap	sm. pkg 9c

FANCY BULK RICE, 3 lbs. 14c

SPARKLE GELATIN DESSERT or CHOCOLATE PUDDING, 2 pkgs. 9c
WHITE-HOUSE EVAPORATED MILK, 4 tall cans 25c
World's Largest Selling Evap. Milk

BLUE PETER IMPORTED SARDINES, In Pure Olive Oil, 3 cans 25c
BAB-O, For Cleaning Porcelains and Enamels, 2 cans 23c

HANDY MANDY MOPS, each 69c

STANDARD QUALITY PEAS, 2 No. 2 cans 25c
BABBITT'S CLEANSER, 3 cans 10c

PRODUCE SPECIALS

Fresh Florida Peas	2 lbs 19c	Cauliflower	head 15, 17 and 19c
Med. Florida Oranges	doz 21c	Fresh Cocoanuts	2 for 15c
Lge Florida Oranges	doz 25c	Red Ripe Tomatoes	2 lbs 25c
Spinach	2 lbs 15c	Celery	2 for 17c
Fresh Tender Beets and Carrots	bunch 5c	New Cabbage	3 lbs 10c
		Broccoli	bunch 17c

GULF KEROSENE 12c gal.

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TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS

Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. meets in Mehrling Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Chas. E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. R. Devlin, R. S.; C. L. Stonestier, Treas., and Wm. D. Ohler, F. S.

Knights of Pythias, meets in Mehrling Hall, every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at 7:30. George Deberry, C. C.; C. E. Ridinger, K. of R. S.; Wm. J. Baker, M. of F.; Vernon Crouse, M. of E.

TANEY LODGE NO. 28, I. O. O. F. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Friday, at 7:30 P. M. Chas. L. Hesson, N. G.; Chas. E. Ridinger, Sec.; U. H. Bowers, F. S., and H. L. Baumgardner, Treas.

Taney Rebekah Lodge, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1 and 3rd Monday each month, at 7:30 P. M. Catherine Six, N. G.; Besie Six, R. S.; Clara Clabaugh, F. S., Esther Hahn, Treas.

Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the 2nd Monday each month, at 7:30, in the Firemen's Building, Merwyn C. Fuss, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Sec'y; Jas. C. Myers, Treas., Raymond Davidson, Chief.

All other Fraternities and organizations are invited to use this directory, for the public information it carries. Cost for one year, only \$1.50.

PREFERENCE

The house surgeon at a private asylum met a patient in an irascible mood.

"What's the matter with you this morning?" he asked.

"I want to get married, doctor," was the reply.

"Get married!" repeated the doctor.

"How old are you?"

"Fifty-seven," replied the patient.

"Then I suppose you would like a wife of about fifty?"

"Well, sir, if it's the same to you," muttered the would-be bridegroom, "I'd rather have two at twenty-five."

Substitute for Town Hall

"How are things going in Crimmon Gulch?"

"Not so well," said Cactus Joe.

"I heard you had all the gangsters in jail."

"We had. But they simply held a meeting and organized a political machine to run the town."

FIRST JOB

By R. H. WILKINSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

IT WASN'T entirely Bruce's fault, though people credited him with the greater part of the blame.

Jocelyn was one of that kind of girls who never show when they are hurt or depressed or feeling badly.

She could, for example, sit in a dentist's chair and let the dentist drill away on a sensitive tooth, and never once mention that the pain was terrific.

It never occurred to her to complain or seek sympathy from others or indulge in self-pity.

She was the sort of person who invites confidences, who is an interested listener.

She was, in fact, an understanding soul and wholly lovable.

But because of this peculiar trait in her makeup, it couldn't be said that Bruce was wholly to blame.

Bruce had no way of knowing that he was hurting Jocelyn.

And he would have laughed had anyone else suggested such a thing. For Jocelyn acted exactly the same as she had four years before when she and Bruce were married.

The first year and the second year were perfect.

Bruce was thoughtful and kind and very much in love with his attractive young wife.

And his regard for her increased, if anything, during the third and fourth years.

But after all, a young man who is especially ambitious and extremely interested in his work, and has been married for four years, can't be expected to be as thoughtful as his wife would like to have him.

It began about the middle of the third year.

Little things.

Bruce forgetting sometimes to kiss his wife when he came home at night, dropping into a chair and removing his shoes and apparently thinking of nothing else but relief from a hard day's work.

Forgetting to take off his hat sometimes when he met her on the street.

Forgetting to remark on a new dress she'd put on especially for him for the first time.

Referring occasionally to other women and how smart they looked.

At first Jocelyn didn't mind. She found excuses for him.

But after a while she began to notice, and noticing hurt.

She'd think about it during the day; alone all day long with nothing much to do but think of Bruce and look forward to his homecoming.

It hurt when the hour of that homecoming arrived and he forgot to kiss her.

She began to brood and the hurt was more poignant.

It wasn't wholly Bruce's fault, because Bruce didn't know.

If he had known it might have been different.

He might have tried to be a little more thoughtful and attentive.

But Jocelyn was always the same.

Always smiling, always eager to listen to his talk about his work, always thoughtful and sympathetic and kind.

Never complaining, never finding fault or letting him know she was hurt and that her heart was aching.

Never letting him see the longing in her eyes, or feel the pounding of his heart.

And so things drifted along, and Jocelyn became more miserable and unhappy; brooded more and fell to wondering and scheming and thinking up ways to win him back without letting him know he'd hurt her.

Those first four years were profitable ones for Bruce.

He was a brilliant young man and a plunger.

He kept his nose to the grindstone, and prospered in a mild sort of way, with prospects of a greater prosperity in the future.

They moved three times, each time into a larger and infinitely more elaborate home.

Bruce was able to give his wife about everything she could possibly want; clothes and a maid and a car to run around in and a liberal amount of spending money with which to entertain her friends and do interesting things.

Everything to make her happy.

Everything, he thought, because he knew that the things he was giving her were the things that most women wanted, that served to fulfill the ambitions of their lives.

Bruce begrudged her nothing, was glad he could do these things to make her happy.

And when on the very eve of their fourth anniversary he completed an exceptionally profitable deal, he remembered suddenly that their anniversary was on the morrow, and decided to celebrate.

He drove home from the office earlier than usual, thinking how he'd surprise Jocelyn with a suggestion that they go off together on a week's trip. Just the two of them.

Anywhere she suggested.

Goodness knows he needed a vacation, and it would be nice to have Jocelyn to himself for a week. Be sort of a second honeymoon.

It was 4:30 when Bruce reached the house.

He was a little disappointed not to find Jocelyn there waiting for him.

It was sort of an anti-climax.

Some of his enthusiasm about the trip died.

He had pictured himself rushing in, sweeping her into his arms and breaking the news; pictured the glow of excitement on her cheeks and the glad light in her eyes.

It was always satisfying to tell Jocelyn any good news.

Five o'clock came around and Jocelyn didn't show up.

Bruce began to feel irritable.

He wondered where she was and what was keeping her.

And at 5:30 when he heard her roadster in the drive, his enthusiasm regarding the proposed anniversary celebration had reached a state of being nil.

Jocelyn came in, looking rather tired and displeased with herself.

At sight of Bruce she came over and put her arms around his neck and kissed him. Bruce scowled.

"Where the heck have you been? Waiting for you an hour!"

"Sorry, darling. I'm a working girl now and—"

She paused, flushing, guilt leaping into her eyes.

"Working girl! What the devil do you mean, working girl?"

Jocelyn saw the look in Bruce's eyes and went over and sat down wearily on the divan.

"I have a job," she told him simply. "I'm working. Stenographer in a bank up town."

Bruce was speechless.

He stared, frowned, opened his mouth.

"Say, what is this, a game? Working! A job! That's rich! That's just great! You must be nuts! You working! I can't quite grasp it. Why, folks must think I'm an awful pill to let my wife work!"

"I'm sorry, Bruce. I had to do something. I couldn't sit home here all day long, brooding and thinking and wondering why it is—"

"Why, what is?" Bruce was still bewildered.

He came over and sat down beside her on the divan. And Jocelyn looked at him squarely.

For the first time in her life there was a hurt expression in her eyes, complaint in her voice. "Why it is that you've stopped loving me, stopped

being kind and thoughtful and interested. I—"

"Jocelyn!" Bruce was suddenly gentle, suddenly alarmed, suddenly fearful and guilty and ashamed. "Jocelyn!"

He lifted up her chin, looked into her tear-stained face, drew her close to him. "Jocelyn," he repeated, and his voice was husky.

Jocelyn tried hard to smile, tried to fight back the tears.

"I'm sorry, Bruce. It's beastly of me. But I thought I didn't interest you any more. I thought it must be that. And I wanted, oh, so hard, to keep you interested in me, to hold your love. I—I thought if I got a job, found other interests myself, took my mind off you—it might change me, might make me more attractive to you. It—"

"Darling! Please. I didn't understand. You never told me. I—guess I have been selfish. I'm sorry. I'll be different."

He paused, kissed her on the mouth, smiled.

"Different on one condition. That you'll quit this crazy job and return to the task of spending your days thinking of me and loving me—and telling me whenever I'm not acting right. After all, that's a job in itself. And a real one. How about it?"

Jocelyn nodded, trying to smile, and succeeding.

After all, it was a job, and her first attempt to make a success of it had resulted in victory.

Chop Suey in Shanghai

Far From Popular Dish

That the Chinese eat chop suey and consider it a delicacy is "a highly insulting and disparaging myth." This is the message of Lin Yuntang to Americans particularly. Apparently he has traveled to some extent in the United States. In the Shanghai China Critic he says:

"We don't eat chop suey, because the things left over from regular feasts are given to servants only. There is really only one chop suey shop in Shanghai that made a reputation by collecting the leftovers from the restaurants and selling them to rickshaw men at so many coppers per bowl."

"Now some connoisseurs have averred that such chop suey is really wonderful, but it is emphatically untrue that the Chinese residents in Shanghai are clients of that chop suey shop."—Literary Digest.

King's Favorite Quotations

Six quotations upon which his majesty the king builds his whole life hang in his workroom at Buckingham palace and Sandringham, says the Montreal Herald. Teach me to be obedient to the rules of the game. Teach me to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality, admiring the one and despising the other. Teach me neither to proffer nor to receive cheap praise. If I am called upon to suffer, let me be like a well-bred beast that goes away to suffer in silence. Teach me to win if I may; if I may not, teach me to be a good loser. Teach me neither to cry for the moon, nor to cry over spilt milk. In these there is more than the superficial wisdom or sentimentality which so often characterizes such sayings.

Fresh Eggs Are Best

Needless to say, eggs intended for hatching should be set as soon as possible after they are laid. Not alone because the new-laid egg hatches earlier than the egg which is kept a couple of weeks, but because the longer an egg is held the more evaporation takes place, which subtracts its vitality. Furthermore, in holding eggs there is always the danger of unfavorable influences. For instance, if the eggs are stored in too low a temperature the chilling is likely to injure them. If they are stored where it is too warm, the development of the germ is apt to start and later die. A temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees has been found to be the best. Eggs should not be held over two weeks.

POULTRY

MUST FEED GEESE GRAIN, ROUGHAGE

Birds Demand Right Care to Produce Best Eggs.

To obtain the best hatching results, breeding geese must be fed regularly in the winter. At the same time care must be taken not to overfeed. While good condition is desirable at the beginning of the breeding season, poor fertility and poor hatchability will result if geese are too fat, asserts a writer in Successful Farming.

The principal feeds required by geese are grain and roughage in some form. Of the grains, oats are by far the best for breeding geese because they are not too fattening. Such fattening grains as corn, wheat, or barley may be fed in limited quantities, when supplemented with other grains. The geese should be fed all the grain they will clean up in 30 minutes at each feed twice a day during the winter.

Some form of roughage is necessary to make up the bulk of the feed. Any kind of vegetables, clover, alfalfa hay, or silage may be used as roughage for breeding geese. If silage is not moldy and does not contain too much corn, it is excellent roughage for geese.

If fed properly, geese will begin laying at such a time that the first goslings hatched will have good pasture. To encourage egg production add a good laying mash to the regular feed a month or more before it is desired to have the geese begin laying. This mash should be mixed with skim milk or buttermilk and fed with the roughage in the morning. While grit and oyster shell may be supplied at all times to advantage, it is especially necessary that these materials be kept before the geese during the breeding season.

Red Mites Troublesome; Disinfectant Given O. K.

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl, red mites are the most troublesome. One of the very best disinfectants recommended by the Dominion poultry division, to use against mites is made as follows:

Dissolve one pound and a half of concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. (It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before the lye is required, as it should be cold when used.) Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five-gallon stone crock and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwhile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced, then gradually add two gallons of crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a dark brown. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a gallon of water. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand-spray pump, or, if such is not available, a brush will do, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally after the house and roosts have been thoroughly cleaned out, flooding every crack and crevice.—Montreal Herald.

Homemade Chicken Hook

One of the handiest tools is a chicken hook made by the man of the house. This contraption is patterned after a sheep crook, and is used in similar fashion. It consists of a 42-inch-length of broomstick to which a piece of heavy smooth wire about 6 inches long has been fastened by wiring and clinched. About 6 inches from the business end the wire is bent and shaped by hand to form a crook of a size to catch and hold a chicken's leg. This hook pulls out of shape during the struggling of caught birds, but may be quickly reshaped with the fingers after each catch. This enables the chicken catcher to work very quickly and with very little fright among the remainder of flock.

Poultry Cullings

Good pullets come from good breeding.

The best quality alfalfa meal is bright green in color.

Five roosters for each 100 hens is the correct breeding stock ratio.

Oyster shell should be kept in hoppers before chickens at all times.

Poultry need direct sunlight and good ventilation to keep in the best health.

Broken windows should be fixed, as colds and roup are more expensive than new windows.

The idea that "the greater number of eggs a hen lays the poorer the quality of the eggs," is not upheld by government tests.

There are authentic records of geese which have reached the age of thirty years, it is said. One such bird is reported to have laid eleven eggs in her thirtieth year, these producing seven fine goslings.

Feeding tobacco to chickens to control internal parasites has proved successful at Pennsylvania State college.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to get young chicks to roost, but chick roosts, properly made, undoubtedly help.

To reduce the laying ration because the hens are not laying well or to increase the food allowance following an increase in egg production is to miss entirely an important principle of successful feeding.

Poultry Jottings

At six weeks the baby chick is generally full feathered.

In poultry, the dark meat contains twice as much iron as the light meat.

Eggs exported from Finland to Britain in a recent week weighed 13 tons.

Always allow a pound, or a pound and a half, when selecting birds alive to get the correct dressed weight.

All food hoppers should be completely emptied at least once a month to remove any moldy or musty feed, as this is very injurious to fowls of any age.

The leading states in poultry production are Iowa, Missouri, California, and Texas, in that order. California, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Ohio lead in the value of eggs sold.

Canada is a land which has the unique distinction of producing real wild geese that do not consent to being domesticated.

Chicks that are once diseased or infested with parasites are never as profitable as those that are kept healthy and vigorous.

Ten pounds of dried skim milk in every 100 pounds of laying mash provides the right amount of vitamin G needed in the production of eggs that hatch.

Fowl paralysis did not respond to feeding treatment at the Iowa State agricultural experiment station. Neither the cause nor the cure for this chicken disease is known.

Out of a million eggs handled last year by dock workers at Brisbane, Australia, only one was broken.

African geese are popular because they grow large in two months' time. They are feathered in dark and light gray.

A 14-hour day of daylight and artificial light combined will keep the pullets thrifty by lengthening the daily feeding period. Morning or evening lights, or low-powered all-night lights, are satisfactory.



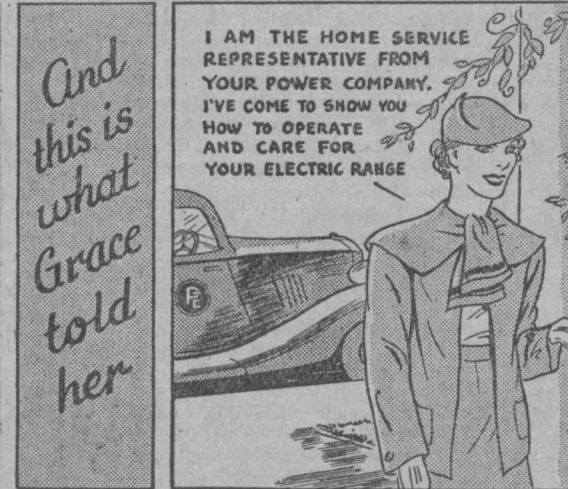
GRACE, I HEAR YOU'VE BOUGHT AN ELECTRIC RANGE

YES, AND I'M CERTAINLY ENJOYING USING IT. IT'S SUCH A HELP



DIDN'T YOU HAVE TROUBLE GETTING USED TO SUCH A DIFFERENT KIND OF RANGE?

OH NO! IT'S VERY SIMPLE TO OPERATE AND BESIDES—



And this is what Grace told her

I AM THE HOME SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE FROM YOUR POWER COMPANY. I'VE COME TO SHOW YOU HOW TO OPERATE AND CARE FOR YOUR ELECTRIC RANGE

HOW NICE COME RIGHT IN PLEASE



AND NOW THAT I'VE SHOWN YOU ABOUT THE RANGE, I WANT TO GIVE YOU THESE NEW RECIPES

THANK YOU. I THOUGHT I KNEW ALL ABOUT IT BUT YOU'VE CERTAINLY GIVEN ME SOME NEW IDEAS



I'VE BEEN WANTING TO GET AN ELECTRIC RANGE BUT I WAS AFRAID IT WOULD BE HARD TO GET USED TO

IT'S VERY SIMPLE TO OPERATE. SINCE HAVING THE DEMONSTRATION I CAN DO LOADS OF THINGS I COULDN'T ON MY OLD RANGE

Your Power Company sends a Home Service Representative to your home when you purchase an electric range. She shows you how to use the range most efficiently and economically. She also gives you a number of tested recipes. This service costs you nothing.

You will find an electric range the most modern and efficient cooking device you have ever used.

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THE POTOMAC EDISON CO., or your Electrical Dealer

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for March 11

THE PARABLES OF THE KINGDOM

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 13:31-33,
44-52.

GOLDEN TEXT—Of the increase of his government and peace, there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this.—Isaiah 9:7.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Story Jesus Told.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Story Picture of the Kingdom's Success.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Our Religion Means to Us.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Pictures of the Kingdom.

In this chapter of Matthew the "mysteries" of the kingdom are unfolded (v. 11). By "mystery" in the Scriptures is meant truth undiscoverable by human reason, made known by revelation. The teaching set forth in these parables sets forth the admixture of moral and spiritual interests which characterize the period between Christ's rejection and his triumphant kingdom.

1. The Mustard Seed (v. 31, 32).

1. Its unimportant beginning (v. 31). It begins as the least of all seeds. Not only was Christ, the king, of humble parentage, but his disciples were unlettered fishermen.

2. Its vigorous growth (v. 32). Though small at its inception, the work inaugurated by Christ, has become wide in extent and mighty in power.

3. Its lodging capacity (v. 32). The birds which find lodgment in the tree represent predatory individuals who have found shelter in the church but are not part of it. The birds which lodge in the branches are the "fowls" which devoured the seed that fell by the wayside (v. 4).

II. The Leavened Meal (v. 33).

1. The meal. Meal in the Scriptures means something nutritious and wholesome. Examples of its character and use are found in Gen. 18:6; 1 Kings 4:22; II Kings 4:41. Also it was used in one of the sweet savour offerings which typified Jesus Christ (Lev. 2:1-3 R. V.).

2. The woman. The woman is the administrator of the home. Her responsibility is to take the bread provided by the head of the home and prepare and distribute it to the children. Observe:

a. Her act. She hid the leaven in the meal.

b. Its issue. It leavened the meal. The meal was not turned into leaven but was affected by the leaven.

3. The leaven. In the Scripture leaven is invariably a type of evil (Exod. 12:15; Matt. 16:6, 12; I Cor. 5:6-8; Gal. 5:8, 9). The teaching of this parable, therefore, is that in this age the truth of God and the wholesome institutions established by God would be corrupted by error, worldliness, and unbelief. The woman representing the administrator of affairs in the world would introduce false doctrine and thus corrupt the children's bread.

III. The Hid Treasure (v. 44).

1. The field (v. 38). Christ's own interpretation makes this to be the world.

2. The treasure. This doubtless means Israel, the chosen people (Ps. 135:4; Deut. 7:8-9).

3. The purchaser. This represents Jesus Christ (John 3:16).

4. The purchase price (I Pet. 1:18, 19). This was the precious blood of Jesus Christ, God's beloved Son.

IV. The Merchantman Seeking Goodly Pearls (vv. 45, 46).

1. The merchantman is Christ (Luke 19:10). The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost.

2. The purchase price (Phil. 2:6-8). Christ impoverished himself in order to purchase the pearl of great price.

3. The pearl of great price (Col. 1:18). This is not Jesus Christ but the Church purchased by his blood.

V. The Dragnet (v. 47-50).

1. The sea. Sea in the Scripture denotes people and multitudes (Dan. 7:3; Rev. 17:15).

2. The dragnet cast into the sea (v. 47). This means the sowing of the Word by the Son of Man (v. 37).

3. The dragnet drawn to shore when full (v. 48). When God's purpose is made full concerning the present age, an account will be made.

4. The separation (vv. 48, 49). This separation is made by the angels, and will take place at the end of the age.

5. The destiny (v. 49-50). The angels, God's ministers, shall separate the wicked from among the just and shall cast them into the furnace of fire where there shall be walling and gnashing of teeth. The good shall be set aside for the pleasure and service of the Lord.

Love One Another

St. John says: "Brethren, let us love one another, for love is of God." Matthew Arnold says a beautiful thing on the same matter, but from a different angle. "Brethren," he says, in effect, "let us love one another, for we have each other for such a short time."

Liberty

The sweetest word in the language, next to love, is liberty. God and his angels respect the perfect freedom of man.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

44 ABOUT THE POTATO.

From time to time there appear in newspapers reports of group illnesses caused by potatoes. In many of these cases, it has been possible to prove that persons were made ill by eating potatoes or—this is important—dishes of which potatoes are the chief constituent, such as potato salad.

It is not the wish or aim of this writer to raise a doubt in anyone's mind as to the dependable wholesomeness of that staple of staples, the Irish potato. Since, however, such a question may already have been raised by seeing a reference in the public prints to "potato poisoning," it may not be amiss to discuss the matter here in the light of such facts as are known.

There are two theories about the occasionally "poisonous" properties of potatoes. When I say "theories" it is the same as saying that the exact nature of the rare, so-called "potato poison" is not known. This article will not, therefore, presume to set forth the solution of the problem, but merely state the hypotheses along with the facts.

One school of thought believes that a chemical substance named solanin, which is normally found in potatoes, may, under certain conditions, be considerably increased in amount, and cause illness in human beings eating the tubers. Another group of scientific investigators denies that solanin causes the sickness, and places the blame upon bacteria growing on cooked potatoes.

As stated above, the substance solanin is normally found, in small quantities, in good potatoes. It is believed to be increased in potatoes which are prematurely harvested, which have been allowed to sprout abundantly, or which, through prolonged exposure to light, have turned a green color.

This should not alarm potato consumers unduly. The number of potato crops which are prematurely harvested probably constitutes a very small proportion of the whole annual crop. As for sprouting potatoes, the sprouts themselves have been found by chemical analysis to contain the largest amount of the drug solanin. It is reported that chickens have died after eating large quantities of green potato sprouts. The moral of this is: do not eat potato sprouts, nor cook your potatoes with the sprouts attached—a rule which no careful housewife is likely to break. As to potatoes which have turned green: this writer ventures the opinion that millions of potatoes showing a greenish tinge are eaten every year without harm. However, perhaps here is sanction for the good, old custom of storing potatoes in the cellar.

Now, consider the bacterial theory, and consider with it this pertinent fact: Potatoes are used in the laboratory as a "culture medium" for bacteria. In other words, bacteria grow and thrive on potatoes. Given a quantity of potato "medium," such as a large batch of potato salad prepared for a picnic, and combine with this a sanitary "slip" by which some of the enteric (intestinal) variety of bacteria get into the salad tub. Complicate this with an upset in the picnickers' schedule, or failure of the ice to arrive, so that the potato salad stands for some hours in warm summer air, and you have the first act of an unpleasant little drama in which anywhere from a dozen to a hundred or more people contribute the second act, that night and next day. It isn't always exactly a tragedy, but it is certainly no joke to the unfortunates who have the "cramps," nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. The records of any number of such "productions" may be found in our medical and public health reports.

An opinion in conclusion: it is probable that such combinations of circumstances as described in the paragraph above are more often responsible for sickness alleged to be caused by potatoes than is anything, including solanin, which is contained in the potato itself.

AUCTION AND SALE BILLS

Let us help you prepare your sale bill copy. Since we handle so much of this work we are well equipped to give you exactly what you want, when you want it. Bills printed as we print them get attention and increase results.

Fine Community Spirit.

What is it? It is the whole-hearted support of everything worthy in a community—churches, stores, industrial enterprises, efforts for betterment and growth, pride in "keeping up" with other communities, aid for the unfortunate—and, its local newspaper.

It is recognition of public services privately performed. It is the exercise of "neighborliness." It represents taking care of home interests, first. It is

The Golden Rule in Action without selfishness. It is the best form of co-operation representing "In Union there is Strength." We commend these thoughts to our own community.

THE CARROLL RECORD CO.

POULTRY

MEAT SCRAP, GOOD TANKAGE REQUIRED

Egg Production Is Increased by Animal Protein.

It is an established fact that maximum egg production is not possible on a ration of grain and grain byproducts without the addition of a high protein concentrate, such as meat scrap, high grade tankage, or milk, states A. J. Chadwell, University of Tennessee extension poultryman.

Numerous tests have been made by state experiment stations to determine the per cent of protein concentrate to use in the hen's ration. The amount of meat scrap used in these experiments has varied all the way from 5 per cent to as high as 25 per cent of the mash mixture. In the majority of these tests a mash mixture containing 20 per cent of meat scrap or high grade tankage gave the most profitable egg yields.

Milk is regarded as one of the best sources of animal protein for chickens of all ages. Satisfactory egg yields have been secured on a ration of grain and skim milk. When milk is fed as the only source of protein it is necessary to feed four or five gallons per day to each 100 hens.

Experiments conducted at the Kentucky experiment station showed that a gallon of milk was equal to a pound of meat scrap for egg production. They also found that there was no advantage in feeding a mash that did not contain a high protein feed such as meat scrap or tankage.

The following laying ration is recommended:

Mash—Mixed feed (bran and shorts), 36 pounds; cornmeal, 38 pounds; meat meal, 20 pounds; fine oyster shell, 3 pounds; charcoal, 2 pounds; salt, 1 pound.

Grain—Corn, 65 pounds; wheat, 84 pounds.

Choosing Breeders

Vigor and health are more important than all else in selecting a turkey breeding flock. Vigorous, fast growing, early maturing, blocky young toms are preferred for breeding. Young hens are preferred to old ones because they generally lay earlier and lay more eggs, except in the case of specially selected layers. Cod liver oil fed to the turkey breeding flock insures health, shell texture and higher hatchability and livability of the poults, according to the Nebraska Agricultural college. A good laying mash kept before the hens at all times will stimulate earlier laying as well as greater production. Boxes about 30 inches square or barrels laid on the side make suitable nests. Brush piled ever these makes them more tempting to the hens. Seven or eight nests should be enough for 30 hens, adds the college.

Hatchable Pullet Eggs

If pullets have been in production from 60 to 90 days before the eggs are selected for hatching and have been mated with vigorous cocks the chicks should be satisfactory, according to North Carolina State college. The factors of good management for the pullets, however, will have considerable bearing on the question. A balanced ration should be fed, reinforced with a biologically tested cod-liver oil where green feed is not available. The houses should be well ventilated.

CONTROL DISEASE OF YOUNG CHICKS

Proper Handling Important in Fighting Diarrhea.

The exercise of strict care in handling young chicks is highly important in eradicating bacillary white diarrhea, states H. C. T. Ganger of the North Carolina State College poultry department.

Persons walking into brooder houses, rodents and other wild creatures, contaminated food, manure from diseased birds, and unsanitary houses all are responsible for spreading the disease germs. Another source of infection is in diseased eggs, which always hatch out diseased chicks.

"To wipe out the diarrhea, all diseased chicks should be killed and burned or buried," says Ganger. "All brooder houses should be cleaned every day until the chicks are seven days old and then once every four days thereafter. All birds and animals which might spread the germs should be kept away from the chicks."

At least one square foot of floor space should be provided for each chick. A good disinfectant should be placed in their drinking water, and a well-balanced mash should be included in their diet so as to build up their resistance to disease.

To prevent the chicks from eating food that has fallen to the floor where germs may be lurking, the feeding pans should be placed upon wire frames at least one and one-half feet square and an inch and one-half above the floor. The wire should be small mesh. Or size ¼ hardware cloth will also serve satisfactorily. The frames should be cleaned daily.

Ganger states that a most important step is to secure eggs or chicks from hatcheries whose flocks have been found free of the diarrhea after being given the blood tests, or at least make sure that the eggs came from blood-tested birds.

Vitamins Destroyed by Cooking Poultry Rations

Cooking poultry rations destroys vitamins B and G and may result in illness or death of many young chicks, advises a writer in Successful Farming. This is the conclusion reached by nutrition specialists at the University of Wisconsin after careful tests with cooked and raw feeds.

A ration made up of natural feeds and fed raw resulted in excellent growth of the chicks. But when a similar group of chicks was fed the same ration after it had been heated for hours at 239 degrees Fahrenheit, it developed polyneuritis. This indicated that vitamin B had been destroyed.

Other tests showed that chicks developed pellagra when fed the same ration after it had been heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit for 144 hours. Then this group of chicks was fed yeast which had been heated enough to destroy vitamin B but not enough to injure vitamin G. They recovered. This indicated that cooking the ration had destroyed vitamin G as well as B. It is thought that only the vitamins were injured by the cooking.

Feed for Producing Hens

Hens will not lay many eggs on any rations unless they have all the oyster shell or other lime-bearing material they need for the formation of shell. They must also have a reasonable amount of green feed in the form of vegetables or clover, preferably alfalfa in ground or fine chopped form. Oats and barley have good qualities, but are not heartily relished with the hulls on. Wheat and cracked corn are both nourishing and fattening; so, should be fed only moderately to layers.

Destructive Tidal Wave

Not Due to Sun or Moon

A tidal wave has nothing to do with the tide, but is caused by one of two or three things: Earthquakes, storms (which may be distant from where the wave is felt), and high winds. A true tidal wave is nothing other than the tide, says an authority in the Kansas City Star.

The tidal wave of science is caused by the slight bulging of ocean waters on opposite sides of the globe, due to the attraction of the moon and the sun. As the earth rotates on its axis, the bulge is carried around it and creates the rise and fall of the tide which is so well known to those who live along seacoasts and which occurs twice a day.

The tidal wave which does the damage to lives and property is not due to any attraction of sun or moon, and, according to the expert, there is nothing mysterious about such waves, even though they occasionally arrive in calm weather. When they occur in times of calm, it is merely because a storm has set up the gigantic wave at some other point, the wave continuing to roll until it breaks over land.

More than 36,000 persons drowned in the wave which followed the eruption in 1883 of the volcano Kraratoa in the Strait of Sunda. The wave which followed the eruption probably was the highest ever known. It reached a point on certain hillsides which was 115 feet above the normal level of the ocean's surface!

Fox Hound's Fine Sense

of Smell Puzzles Hunter

A mystery to all hunters is how a hound, striking the track of a fox in the night, can determine in which direction the fox was running, but any good fox hound can do that and do it unerringly. It is not by any imprint of the fox's paws upon the ground, for a fox hound will unravel that mystery when the ground is frozen and when not even a microscope could find the trace of a track. It is done by the sense of smell, but how? Some contend that the dog muzzles around on the ground until he locates the position of the four tracks and can tell by their relation to each other in which way the fox was going. Others think the hound has such a fine sense of smell that, even an hour after the fox has passed, the hound can distinguish the slight difference in strength of scent between fore part of the track, where the paw hit the ground first and remained longest, and the rear part of the paw, which touched the earth for the shortest time.

Whatever that mysterious sense may be, a dog, finding a trail, will nose around in it, thrusting his muzzle first in one invisible track and then in another, making short, quick dashes this way and that along the trail, but soon, as sure as fate, he discovers which way the fox was traveling. Then he points his nose to the sky and utters a long, quavering, blood-stirring cry that comes across the night in triumphant confidence.

Moist Mash Treat for Hens

Hens appreciate an occasional treat in the form of moist mash and it is probable that the judicious use of a moist crumbly mash once a day will result in a slightly higher egg yield than can be obtained by an entirely dry mash system of feeding. The best practice in the use of the moist mash seems to be to moisten the regular dry-mash mixture with water or milk, giving about what the hens will clean up in 20 minutes. Soaked or germinated oats may be included with this.

Half-Pound Feed Per Egg

A hen requires about one-half pound of feed to produce an egg, according to New York State college poultrymen. They found that hens of six breeds in an egg-laying contest produced an average of 190.4 eggs and used 84.4 pounds of feed. The rations fed the hens consisted of corn meal, wheat middlings, bran, oats, alfalfa meal, dried milk, meat scraps, and a small amount of cod liver oil and salt. When wet mash was fed it consisted of one part of water and fed on dry mash.

The Proof of the Pudding

Mrs. A.—Shall I ask the cook for references?

Mr. A.—References don't mean much. Get her to submit samples.

Stranded

"Hello, old man; the last place I saw you was on the sands."

"Yes, and now I'm on the rocks. Can you spare me a fiver?"

UNTARNISHED



"How are your New Year's resolutions?"

"In fine shape."

"None broken?"

"Guess not. How could they be, I haven't used them yet?"

Accomplished

"But you wouldn't marry a man just because he's a good dancer?"

"Oh, no; Jack's clever at cards, too!"

POULTRY

PLAN FLOCK WORK FOR COMING YEAR

Cost of Feed, Price of Eggs, Are Vital Points.

The rising costs of poultry feed and the rapidly widening spread between the price of eggs and chickens as compared with the price of this feed, does not permit of any laxity in management and planning in 1934.

In addition to the rising costs of all poultry feed, the grower is confronted with heavy storage holdings in both poultry and eggs.

"There is no certainty that the prices of poultry products are going to increase sufficiently to compensate the grower for the full study of all factors entering into his production," says Roy S. Dearnsteyne, head of the poultry department at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture.

In the first place, Dearnsteyne points out that chickens inherit the capacity to lay eggs, therefore the grower wants to select his breeding birds from those which lay the greatest number of eggs in a year. If production does not exist, it cannot be put into the birds by heavy feeding or excellent care, as important as these are. Where a grower does not have birds which produce eggs profitably, he should buy some baby chicks this winter from flocks which do produce profitably.

In the second place, dole feeding never paid any poultryman, he says. If best results are to be secured, the birds must be well fed with the proper elements. Home-grown feeds should be used if available.

Provide Good Home for Comfort of Housed Birds

One of the most important considerations to keep in mind is the comfort of the housed birds, says a poultry expert in the Indiana Farmer's Guide. One should try to make the hen house a hen home, and make the home comfortable, cheerful, clean and interesting.

Ventilation is very important. Each 1,000 pounds of chickens require about three times as much fresh air as each 1,000 pounds of cow. Pure air is absolutely essential for profitable egg production.

Moisture is too often present in the coop. There are usually two causes—one that is produced by the birds in the droppings and in their breathing, and the other capillary moisture that rises through the soil upward through the floor, making a wet floor. Wet feet for chickens are as bad as wet feet for us—it means colds, reduced vigor, and activity. The capillary moisture may be controlled by painting the floor with an asphalt paint, or by covering the clean cement floor with roofing paper and then a layer of cement over that. This breaks the capillary rise. In case of the moisture coming from the hens through their breathing, one must have plenty of ventilation. During the day the coop is usually warmer than it is at night, and at night as the air cools, the moisture condenses on the walls and roofs. This shows that at night the house should not be closed but really should have more air to prevent this condensation.

Keep Eggs Clean

Eggs will keep better and will be easier to sell if they are kept clean. Changing the floor litter and nesting material before it is too badly spoiled helps to keep eggs clean. Dropping boards or, better still, wire-covered dropping boards also help. Crowded quarters are a common cause of dirty eggs. There should be 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space for each hen. A shortage of nests also causes broken and dirty eggs and may lead to the habits of egg eating and of laying eggs on the floor. There should be one nest for each five hens. As a rule, 70 to 75 per cent of the eggs are laid by one o'clock in the afternoon. On wet days it therefore would be desirable to confine the hens until noon and gather the eggs before letting the flock out. Egg buyers insist that eggs should not be washed, as they deteriorate faster when this has been done.

Ducks Are Vegetarians

If you are one of those people who think that ducks are fishing when you see them diving or standing on their heads in the water, digging away in the mud, you are wrong. Investigations completed by the biological survey show that the duck is a vegetarian and 90 per cent of its diet is composed of vegetation. They do eat about 10 per cent of the total in mollusks, insects, etc., but seldom eat fish. They dive for seeds and roots buried in the mud.

Turkeys in England

Turkeys are more in demand in England than ever before, and the American mammoth bronze breed is the most popular. This was disclosed at the annual Turkey fair at Attleborough, when 10,200 turkeys changed hands in a day. This is twice the number sold at any previous sale. They came from a radius of twenty miles, the smallest area ever drawn from for an Attleborough sale. Buyers and spectators attended from all parts of the country.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.

(Continued from First Page.)
 nearly all new and modern. The Senior High School building, one of the finest I have ever seen, cost one million dollars.

The city furnishes various recreational facilities to its visitors. The million dollar municipal pier, extending out over Tampa Bay, has parking space for a thousand cars, and is a center for various amusements. There are several recreation centers where there is ample provision for cards, and other games, and shuffleboards, the latter being quite a popular game. Williams Park, in the heart of the business section, occupies an entire city block. Here there is a daily band concert at 2:30, continuing an hour. The benches facing the bandshell have a seating capacity of four thousand, and frequently this is insufficient.

Following the concert comes the "Open Forum." As soon as the band is off the band shell, the platform is taken over by the officers of the Forum, and the speakers for the day. Matters of public interest are here discussed freely and frankly by speakers with many and widely differing view points. The Forum is quite a popular feature and the attendance is always large.

Here I must say a word about St. Petersburg's famous "green benches." These are the regulation type of park benches, each seating four persons. They are placed in pairs, back to back, on the sidewalks, at right angles to the curb, throughout the central sections, block after block. They are in front of stores, hotels, and residences. And they are almost always occupied. They form one vast open air lounging room for the tourists. Here you will see them all day long, chatting, reading, dozing, and (they say) flirting. I find them most convenient indeed when Mrs. S. sees fit to do a little shopping. Then the green benches for me!

Last week we visited Tarpon Springs, 86 miles north of St. Petersburg. The point of interest here is the Greek sponge-fishing fleet. There are more than a hundred boats in the fleet, and the crews and divers are all Greeks. There are about two thousand of them, constituting a community of their own in the town. Here they maintain the social and religious customs, and the general air, of their native country. In fact it seems to be a Greek community transplanted bodily into Florida. It is said that no other people have the skill and endurance required for this work. The Greeks have been trained for generations in the sponge-fishing of the Aegean Sea. The Florida sponge grounds extend along the entire western coast, over six hundred miles. Tarpon Springs is the headquarters for the fleet, and the sponges are all marketed through this town. Here we saw sponges of all sizes and all kinds—thousands of them. For some of them the divers are obliged to go to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. It is dangerous work.

There are many other points of interest within reach of St. Petersburg—among them the Bok Tower at Lake Wales—which we expect to visit before returning home. Up to the present we have been held rather closely to headquarters by the fact that I have been teaching, as a substitute, in the city high schools, and also in a school of Tutoring.

The "Record" reaches us regularly on Monday and this, with letters from the home folks, keeps us pretty well informed on conditions up there, especially of the terrible weather we have been lucky enough to escape.

And now a word about the Florida climate: I am speaking of course of the Tampa Bay region, which is just half way down the peninsula. St. Petersburg is 235 miles from Jacksonville and 252 miles from Miami. January and February are Florida's winter months, that is, the coolest of the year. During the day the temperature runs between 70 and 80 degrees. The nights are cool—sometimes actually cold. We had one night when it fell to 38 degrees. Blankets are necessary. But there is more to be kept in mind than official thermometer readings, which are always taken in the shade. The sun's rays here are practically direct and therefore very powerful. When the thermometer reads 75 degrees it is decidedly hot in the sunshine and on stepping into the shade one feels quite a difference. It is because of this direct and powerful sunshine—and we have it almost all the time—that out-door life is delightful when the temperature in the shade is 70 or even lower. However, anyone coming here for the winter should bring along not only blankets but winter clothes as well as summer outfit. For frequently when cold waves sweep over the North their effect is felt here, and heavy clothing is comfortable. At such times it may be quite cool for a day or two, but of course warm weather then returns and summer dress is again in order. On the whole the climate is delightful. So pleasant indeed are conditions here that hundreds of persons continue to come year after year, while large numbers buy homes and make the city their permanent home. For here life is pleasant and expenses are moderate. And I know that like the thousands of others to whom St. Petersburg has become a Mecca, when the cold winds of November again blow, the lure of the Sunshine City will be strong upon us also.

H. E. SLAGEN,
 St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.

All doubt that we are living in a new era is certainly removed by the realization that a man can now get official estimates on the cost of a red nose direct from the government.—H. I. Phillips in the N. Y. Sun.

"Go to church even if it is hard for you to take. You'll meet the best citizens. It isn't so important for you to see them as it is for them to see you."—Earl W. Evans, Wichita, Ks.

Howard County, Md., has but one newspaper—The Ellicott City Times. Who says there is no luck in business?

Just wait until President Roosevelt has time to attend to the bootlegger—then watch his business shrink.

THE 30-HOUR WEEK.

A chief plank in the platform of the American Federation of Labor is the 30-hour week—five days of six hours each. That was advanced in the Black bill a year or so ago which was set aside for the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Now the proposal has come before the Congress again in the Connelly Bill introduced in the House, upon which hearings were began February 6. This bill provides:

1. That all NRA codes shall be modified to limit working hours to 30 a week.

2. That there shall be no reduction in wages.

3. That upon each body administering a code, there shall be as many representatives of national labor unions as representatives of employers.

Objections to the bill are many. Industries in which there is little unemployment would be hit at once. They would be obliged to reduce production and curtail employment. It is not possible always to find available workers in specialized industries which would be obliged by a 30-hour week to curtail operation.

Such readjustment would be long delayed and difficult.

Under the existing Act, the President is empowered to readjust hours and wages and so set up agencies for the enforcement of such provisions in the codes. A basic principle of the Recovery Act is this: "The President shall afford every opportunity to employer and employees to establish by mutual agreement maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay."

There has been constant recognition under the codes that what is possible in one industry may not be possible in another. A 30-hour week in ice manufacture might be impossible. A 30-hour week in another industry might be feasible.

The measure, if enacted into law, would greatly increase labor costs and result in price increases at a time when retailers are complaining that consumers are growing resentful of price increases.

It must be remembered that labor costs range from 10 to 50 percent of total production costs and that there are wide variations of labor cost among individual units in the same industry. A forced reduction of hours without reduction of wages would greatly handicap struggling businesses now giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men.—From Nation's Business.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, March 5, 1934.—The last will and testament of T. Watson Tracey, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Marie E. Tracey, who received warrant to appraise personal property, returned inventory of personal property, settled her first and final account and received order to transfer automobile.

Ethel L. Wilson, administratrix of Clarence A. Buckingham, deceased, received order to transfer automobile.

Lewis F. Hann, administrator of Ethel F. Sneeringer Hann, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Joseph Walter Englar, executor of Carrie Ellen Englar, deceased, returned inventory of additional personal property, settled his second account, and received order to transfer securities.

Tuesday, March 6, 1934.—Catharine Myerly, infant, received order to withdraw money.

The distribution among the creditors of Columbus M. Wagner, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

John W. Stone, executor of Emma E. Brothers, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Stull, deceased, were granted to Elmer J. Stull.

Letters of administration on the estate of William L. Earhart, deceased, were granted to Elva N. Earhart, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

The last will and testament of H. Newton DeVries, deceased, was admitted to probate.

Lulu M. Pickett and William M. Brandenburg, executors of Joseph J. K. P. Brandenburg, deceased, settled their first and final account and received order to deposit money.

WHICH IS YOUR "BOSS" EYE?

Which of your eyes is the boss eye? Although human sight has developed binocularly—that is, the use of both eyes at once in order to increase the efficiency of distance vision—only one eye is actually used for most seeing. In the majority of cases it is the right eye which does seeing except when that eye is closed or obstructed by accident from viewing its object, according to the Better Vision Institute.

A simple test is to hold a finger at arm's length and line it up with some object across the room. Then, keeping one eye focused on the object, close and open first one eye and then the other. The finger and the object will remain in line for only one eye—and that's the boss eye.

Loss of binocularly is one of the two apparently increasing tendencies of human eyesight, the other being near-sightedness. Dr. Thomas Hall Shastid, an eminent eye-sight specialist, has said, "Nature has sought valiantly, in two very different ways, one bad and one good, to help man's eyes adjust themselves to new conditions. The bad way has been to make him near-sighted. The near-sighted eye is a rest when it looks at near objects, but always it is a diseased eye. Moreover it sees poorly at a distance (often at close range also) except when fitted with lenses. The good method used by nature to help man in his modern conditions of existence has been the strengthening of his focusing apparatus for near points: chiefly, that is, the improvement of the elasticity of the lens of the eye." Glasses, in other words, are increasingly in demand to equip human eyes for the close work demanded of them.

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 St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.

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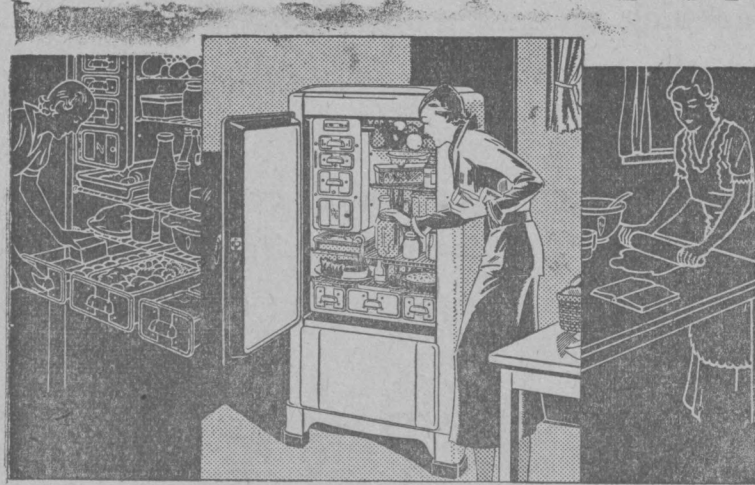
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The 20TH Anniversary

KELVINATOR



THE REFRIGERATOR WITH A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING

THINK of the convenience and economy of "filing" your foods! That's what Kelvinator gives you—the Food File—the Crisper for vegetables, the Dairy Section for butter, eggs and cheese, the Thrift Tray for left-overs—and the Frost Chest with a below freezing temperature where fish or meat or game can be kept fresh and wholesome indefinitely—a place for everything.

This new 20th Anniversary Kelvinator does anticipate every refrigerating need of a modern home—gives you "4 refrigerators in 1," each fully automatic. There is one temperature service for food preservation on your shelves. Another for emergency fast freezing. A third for storing fish, game or meat indefinitely. The fourth for ice cubes and desserts. See the 20th Anniversary Kelvinator before you buy.



(K-1961-2)

More People

Accumulate wealth by following the old and tried method of systematically saving a portion of their regular income, and placing these savings in a dependable Savings Bank where they will increase by earning interest, than by speculative investments.

This Bank invites you to entrust your savings with us, where they will work for you systematically. Every possible precaution is used to make your money safe here.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Scientific Sanction for Pantry Raiders



Dr. Laird, in the background, looks on while two of the adult subjects of the sleep test prepare to enjoy their cereal bedtime snack. The instrument in front of Dr. Laird is the somnokinograph, the most delicate sleep recording device ever developed, which is connected by wires to the beds in the sleep chamber.

ARE you a pantry raider? If you are one of those people who like to raid the pantry for a snack just before going to bed, you now have scientific sanction for your habit. A light, before-bed-time snack should make you sleep better and sweeter.

At Colgate University, Dr. Donald A. Laird, director of the psychological laboratories, has just completed his investigation of the part played by both hunger and indigestion in causing restless or sleepless nights. Shortly before going to bed, a group of adult subjects were fed, during one experimental period, a

dish of the familiar corn flakes and milk; during another period, a less easily digested bed-time snack; and during a third period, nothing at all. In every case, the subjects slept better on the "cereal nights," than on the "snackless nights" or the nights when the snack was a less digestible one.

How each subject slept each night was recorded for Dr. Laird by a number of delicate scientific instruments, including a somnokinograph, which records on a long strip of paper every movement in bed during the night; even so slight a movement as a two-inch shift of the hand.

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



COME IN AND LOOK OVER OUR SAMPLES AND ORDER THAT NEW EASTER SUIT AND TOP COAT. PRICES REASONABLE.

Our Grocery Department SPECIALS.

- 1 LB. ARIEL CLUB COFFEE, 29c
- 3 CANS TOMATOES, 19c
- 3 PACKAGES OCTAGON SOAP POWDER, 14c
- 2 CANS DOLE SLICED PINEAPPLE, 33c

LENTEN SUGGESTIONS.

- 1 Can Sardines 10c
- 1 Can Pink Salmon 12c
- 1 Can Tuna Fish 15c
- 2 Cans Herring Roe 25c
- 1 Can Spaghetti 6c
- 1 Package Kraft's Cheese 16c
- 1 Jar Sandwich Spread 15c
- 1 Can Phillip's Tomato Soup 5c
- 1 Package Noodles 10c
- 1 Can Sauerkraut 12c
- 2 Cans Peas and Carrots 25c
- 1 Can Hominy 9c
- 1 Box Macaroni 8c
- 1 Box Blue Moon Cheese 19c

PUBLIC DEMANDS

That our PRICE CRASH Sale continue in order to give them the opportunity to benefit on purchases at the unusual values we are giving. Therefore we are extending this sale until Saturday, March 10

Harris Bros. Dept. Store

Taneytown, Md.

POLICY

SERVING OUR PATRONS WELL has always been the policy of our Bank

A careful study of the needs of each customer is made in order to satisfy his requirements.

You are invited to join forces with us and enjoy the many advantages provided by our CHARTER and have at your command a Banking connection equipped to serve you in any financial capacity.

The management of this Bank is pledged to a Safe, Sound and Conservative Policy.

The Birnie Trust Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON QUICK LUNCH
 TANEYTOWN, MD.

Because of the bay being frozen over, Oysters have been very scarce and expensive. However prices are lower this week and we will be well supplied with fresh stock.

OYSTERS

50¢ per qt. STANDARDS

60¢ per qt. SELECTS