

MID-SUMMER DAYS
SUGGEST MID-LIFE
THOUGHTS—THE MATU-
REST WE MAY HAVE.

THE CARROLL RECORD

DO NOT BE TOO BUSY TO
READ IN SUMMER DAYS.
THINGS HAPPEN THEN
AS ALWAYS.

VOL. 43 NO. 14

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY OCTOBER 2, 1936.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

COMMUNITY LOCALS

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale; except for non-denominational charities or Fire Company or Public Library support.

Churches, Lodges, Societies, Schools, etc., are requested to use our Special Notice Department for money-making events.

Positively, no notices will be given in this column to Card Parties, or Bingo games, or like events.

Local denominational events and programs will be given brief "free" notices in our "Church Notices" column.

Miss Ellen Hess, near town, spent several days this week, with her aunt, Miss Nellie Hess, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Warfield, Jr., and children, of "Oaksdale Farms," visited Miss Jane Long, on Sunday.

Walter Fringer, of New York City, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Calvin T. Fringer and family.

P. B. Englar and daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. Norman Reindollar, called Sunday afternoon on Mr. and Mrs. George Baker.

Mrs. Albert Klinger, of Gratz, Pa., has returned home after spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Ethel Edwards and family.

Frank L. Brown, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio, and a student of Western Maryland College, spent the week-end with his grand-mother, Mrs. Lavina Fringer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Hesson, Miss Minnie Allison and Miss Grace Withrow, attended the Allison reunion at South Mountain Fair ground, Sunday.

Read the Notice about calendar orders, in this issue. Place your order without delay. Late orders will be charged with expressage from New York.

Mrs. A. G. Riffe had her tonsils removed at the Annie Warner Hospital-Gettysburg, on Monday, returning home on Tuesday, and is getting along very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baker, son Thomas, of Linwood; Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Baker, son Robert, called on their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Spangler are spending two weeks with Dr. and Mrs. Vernon Mace, Charleston, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDermott, at Akron, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Shaw have returned from Thurmont to their home in Baltimore. Mr. Shaw has been quite unwell, this Summer, but is coming back to normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Tracey, sons Nelson and Myron, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Stiley, at Robesonia, Pa. Mrs. Tracey remained and will spend the week there.

This is the time in the year when our "Special Notice" column should be largely used. If you have some article you do not need, try a "Special"—it may make a sale for you.

The Record fills orders for Sales Books. Two orders have been sent to the printers this week. Let us supply you, when in need. From 5 to 6 weeks are required for filling such orders.

William Holtzople and family, and Mrs. John Spurrer, of Union Bridge; Miss Anna Stambaugh, of near town; also Vernon Brower and family, spent Sunday with Miss Lulu Brower, of town.

Miss Catherine Kephart, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Kephart and family, several days this week. She entered Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, on Thursday, admitted as a student dietitian.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hartman, of York, Pa., and Clifford Keener, near town, left on Wednesday, for a ten days trip through Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Tennessee. They will visit friends in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Reifsnider, Detour, entertained at dinner on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ohler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rohrbach and daughter, Rhoda, and Miss Virginia Ohler, of town; and Mrs. Leonard Reifsnider and son, David, near town.

Dr. and Mrs. Lester Witherow, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Grace Witherow, of Washington, D. C., visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Witherow, over the week-end. Mr. Witherow, who has been confined to bed is slowly improving.

Dr. R. F. Wells is adding four frame apartments to his York Street property, and A. C. Eckard is completing a double concrete block dwelling on Emmitsburg Street. Gradually, room is being made for Taneytown's increasing population. All of these apartments are reported to be rented as soon as finished.

The following young folks from Taneytown and vicinity entered Western Maryland College, to-day, Friday: Virginia Clutz, senior; Eileen Henze, Mary Edwards, Ludean Bankard, Ellen Hess, Dorothea Fridinger, Henry Reindollar, Kenneth Baumgardner, Juniors; Clara Bricker, Catherine Stuller, Margaret Reindollar, Francis Elliot, Homer Myers, Roland Stonesifer, Sophomores; Mildred Eckard, Mildred Baumgardner, Donald Myers, Richard Mehning, Martin McClell, Freshmen. Charlotte Hess, recently entered at Towson, and Fred Bower, at Blue Ridge, as Freshmen.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Proceedings of Monthly Meeting held Monday Night.

The Taneytown Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly session on Monday evening, September 28, at 7:30 o'clock. President M. C. Fuss, presiding. The minutes of the August meeting were read and approved.

It was reported that the signs, to be erected at the edge of town on the main highways, and intended to call the attention of visitors and tourists to the community which they are entering, have arrived and would be placed in a short time.

Mr. Calnan of the Blue Ridge Rubber Company, presented to the Chamber of Commerce two pairs of ladies' goloshes, the first product of the new rubber factory. These were accepted and will be placed in a cabinet of the meeting room as a permanent display.

Prof. George W. Shower, Principal of the Taneytown High School, was elected a member of the Chamber.

The following were nominated for officers of the Chamber of Commerce, the election to take place at the October meeting: For President, Merwyn C. Fuss and Harry E. Mohnney; For Vice-President, Clyde L. Hesson and Norman Baumgardner; For Second Vice-President, James Myers and David Smith; For Secretary, Guy P. Bready and Thomas H. Tracey; For Treasurer, Charles Arnold and Claude M. LeFevre.

Announcement was made of the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held at Sauble's Inn, on Monday evening, November 16th.

Besides the membership, the following were present as visitors: Messrs Crowley, Dempsey, Mahoney, Robbins and Dott, of the Blue Ridge Rubber Company; and Messrs Harry Borenstein and Silesky of the Taneytown Manufacturing Company, representing the clothing factory. Remarks were made by several of the visitors. Announcement was made to the effect that at present the clothing factory is employing 275 people, men and women, and that there are nearly 200 employees at the rubber factory.

RE-DEDICATION OF KEYSVILLE REFORMED CHURCH.

Grace Reformed Church, at Keysville, which has undergone extensive repairs, will be re-dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, on Sunday, Oct. 4. At the morning service at 10:30, the church building will be formally re-dedicated by Rev. Guy P. Bready, pastor of the congregation. The dedicatory sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Henry I. Stahr, President of Hood College, Frederick, Md. At the evening service at 7:30, the sermon will be delivered by Rev. E. Lewis Higbee, Pastor of the (Reformed) Church of the Incarnation, Emmitsburg, Md., and a member of the Executive Committee of Maryland Classis. Special music will be a feature of both services.

The Keysville Congregation dates back to more than a century ago. In 1828, Francis Scott Key, whose birthplace is near the church and who owned the land upon which the building stands, gave a half-acre of ground "for school and church purposes," upon which a log building was erected and used for a number of years as a school-house during the week, and as a church on Sundays. In 1868, the newly organized School Commissioners for Carroll County erected a school building on one corner of the lot, and the four denominations having an interest in the property, (Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, and United Brethren) built a church on another corner.

The congregation of Grace Reformed Church came in full possession of the property in 1918 when they practically re-built the church. The present repairs make the building to be one of the most beautiful and substantial rural church properties to be found anywhere.

The congregation owns, in addition, a school building in Keysville which is used for social purposes.

Commemorating the connection of Francis Scott Key with the activities of the congregation, a memorial window, bearing a likeness of Mr. Key, has been placed in the tower. In 1916, the State Camp of the P. O. S. of A. erected on the church grounds a monument to the generosity of Francis Scott Key in providing the lot on which the church stands.

THE BALTIMORE SUN'S POLL.

About 38 percent of the ballots sent out by the Baltimore Sun in its statewide poll, have been returned, including 38,945 returned as "undelivered." In addition to the vote for Roosevelt and Landon, 2187 voted for Lemke, Union party candidate; 735 for Thomas, Socialist; Browder, Communist, 376, and 1326 were improperly marked.

During the week Roosevelt gained in Baltimore, while Landon gained in the counties. Carroll county gives Landon a lead of 290. Roosevelt leads in the state as a whole by 55,997.

FINAL NOTICE ON CALENDAR ORDERS FOR 1937.

Our delivery price orders for Calendars for 1937 will close on Saturday October 23rd. Orders received after that date will be subject to express charges from New York. Numerous samples have been withdrawn as "sold out," but a very wide selection is still available, if orders are placed promptly.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK OCTOBER 4-10.

Property Owners are appealed to to Help Prevent Fires.

October 4 to 10th, has been designated as "Fire Prevention Week." It is not a new institution, but has been named for quite a number of years. It has the indorsement of the President of the United States, and all Fire Prevention agencies and Fire Companies throughout the country.

This event is always in the Fall of the year, perhaps because at that time litter of various kinds has collected during the busier preceding months, that should be removed. In other words, there should be a Fall, as well as Spring "cleaning up," about buildings.

This applies to town as well as country property. Chimneys and flues should be examined, as to whether they need cleaning, or repair. The so-called "out-kitchen," especially needs this care and attention. Try not to be one to call out a Fire Company, because of a "chimney fire," for in nearly every case, such fires are due to the neglect of housekeepers.

The Maryland State Firemen's Association has issued the following appeal, that calls for the co-operation of the public.

"Serious thought should be given to Fire Prevention Week. In Maryland we have 160 fire companies in the State Association, the majority of which are now making fire inspections. There is no more valuable service you can render yourself and your community than helping to prevent fires by co-operation with these inspections.

"Fire inspections are especially valuable because they lead to the removal of rubbish and materials often thought harmless by the public but which in reality are dangerous because they are readily susceptible to spontaneous ignition.

"Survey of localities where inspections are made clearly shows a noticeable reduction in fires, in many instances as much as 60 percent, while in communities where there are no inspections the rate of fires continues to mount each year. You can readily see the splendid results of inspections and should insist upon your fire department taking up this work.

"Co-operation with your fire department and a speedy correction of any existing hazards found will reduce the number of fires and decrease fire losses, which will be reflected in lower insurance premiums.

"The importance of individual fire inspections can be seen from the records that show 62 percent of the lives lost from fires are in dwellings, a greater part of which is among children, clearly demonstrates that our homes can stand more careful inspection.

"But preventable fires are more than a private misfortune; they are a public calamity, and it is of the utmost importance that every means possible be employed to prevent this wide-spread evil."

LAST DAY TO REGISTER IS NEXT TUESDAY.

Next Tuesday is the final day for registration of voters this year. The registrars will sit on Tuesday the 18, but for revision of the lists only. Take due notice, and register next Tuesday, Oct. 6, if you have not done so. The offices will be open from 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

The result of the first day registration in Taneytown, last Tuesday for precinct No. 1 was twenty-two and for Precinct No. 2, forty-four, making a total of sixty-six names added for Taneytown district.

Considering the number of new residents, and the number of young persons who have become of voting age since the last election, there should be many more names added than this number.

TANEYTOWN SCHOOL NEWS.

A supper sponsored by the Parent-Teachers' Association will be held in the Taneytown High School, on Nov. 12. Suppers will be served from 5 to 9 o'clock. Many new things are in store for those who attend.

The first baby show ever to be held in Taneytown will be featured at 4:00 o'clock. All children under 4 years of age are invited to enter. The chosen children will be given a prize and each child who enters will receive a gift.

The committee in charge of the show consists of Mrs. Ethel Loy, Chairman, Mrs. Walter Wilt and Mrs. Clarence Ohler.

Another added attraction will be the Hartzel Trio, of New Windsor, who will furnish the music for the evening. There will also be a grab bag in charge of Miss Esther Crouse and candy will be on sale. Keep this event in mind and plan to attend.

A reception for the new teachers of the Taneytown School will be given by the Parent-Teachers' Association, on Tuesday, October 13, at 7:30 P. M. in the school auditorium. This reception is held in order that the parents and patrons of the school become better acquainted with the new members of the school faculty. Refreshments will be served.

The Junior and Senior classes of Taneytown High School are busy making preparations for their annual card party which will be held on Oct. 21st, in the high school auditorium.

"Our portion is not large indeed. But then, how little do we need! For Nature's calls are few; In this the art of living lies, To want no more than to suffice, And make that little do."

HARPERS FERRY BRIDGE

Now Promises to be Completed at Early Date.

The Harpers Ferry Bridge will soon be ready for use, as the planing commenced on Wednesday. Considerable work on the approaches at each end will be required. On the West Va. side the work is being done by the B. & O. R. R. acting for the West Va. State Roads Commission. On the Maryland side, the work will be done by the Maryland State Roads Commission, and much more will be required than on the West Virginia side.

Nearly seven months have passed since this bridge was swept away—a long time for such an important gap to be left unclosed.

RALLY DAY SERVICES AT BAUST (REF.) CHURCH.

The annual Rally Day services will take place on Sunday at Emmanuel (Baust) Reformed Church. The services will continue throughout the day, with special features in the morning, afternoon and evening. The Rev. Dr. Harry Nelson Bassler, former pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Westminster, and now of Harrisburg, Pa., will be the visiting clergyman for the occasion.

An abbreviated period of Sunday School will be held at 9:30 A. M., which will take the form of an orientation service. Dollar day will also be observed in the Sunday School.

The morning worship service will begin at 10:30 o'clock. At this time promotion exercises will be conducted by the superintendent, George E. Dodder. A service in recognition of the teachers and workers of the church school will be in charge of the pastor, Dr. Miles S. Reifsnider. Dr. Reifsnider will also conduct the opening devotionals, after which Dr. Bassler will make the principal address.

Following the fellowship dinner in the basement of the parish house, in which all present and former members and friends of the congregation are invited to participate, the afternoon service will begin at 2:30 P. M. The principal feature will be the presentation of a biblical play "The Judgement of Solomon," under the direction of Mrs. M. S. Reifsnider. The cast of characters follows: King Solomon, Charles Rodkey; Wicked Judge, Galen Stonesifer; first woman, Vera Eckert; second woman, Truth Rodkey; Page, Aileen Myers; Soldier, Gene Bankard; group of children, Janabelle and Marion Humbert, Dorothy Stonesifer, Elizabeth Dodder and Catherine Pohlman. A short devotional service will be conducted by members of the Young People's Department. Special music will be provided by Ruth and Edna Rodkey, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rodkey. Miss Katharine Myers will be the afternoon pianist.

The day's program will be concluded with a concert of sacred music at 7:45 P. M., to be given by the Kiwanis Junior Glee Club, of Westminster, under the direction of Oliver Myers. The program will be augmented with selections by F. Kale Mathias, baritone, Westminster; Miss Ruth Shaner, pianist, Taneytown, and Mrs. George E. Dodder, Mrs. Helen Ackley, Westminster, will be the accompanist.

EMERGENCY PEACE CAMPAIGN PLANS.

The Emergency Peace Campaign, of which the Carroll County Chapter, Dr. L. M. Bertholf, Chairman, is a unit, is projecting a great nation-wide series of meetings in which 500 cities will co-operate, during October and November.

These meetings are widely non-partisan, and will have for their sole object the arousing of public opinion against war in general and the participation of the United States in any conflict, in particular.

The first big meeting Carroll County will be held in the Armory, Westminster, Wednesday evening, October 21, 7:30 P. M., and will be addressed by General Smedley, (retired) of the U. S. Marines.

His subject will be "The Way to Peace." General Butler, internationally known soldier, knows the war racket as few men do. He will challenge the whole war system. Having served in this and many countries and received a Congressional medal of honor and the distinguished service medal, he has now volunteered his services in the interest of peace. After a colorful career he has come to see war in its true light.

This will be a county wide rally and the public is invited. Admission free.

WESTMINSTER MAN INJURED.

Abner Stem, 62, of Westminster, was under treatment at University Hospital, this week, for injuries received Tuesday when he was struck by an automobile on Westminster's Main Street.

State police reported that Stem was run down by an auto driven by George Stoner, of Westminster. The injured man was taken to the hospital in the Westminster ambulance. Physicians said he received fractures of both legs and a fractured right arm.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE HALF-DOLLAR.

In connection with the coming 75th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, the U. S. authorities will have minted a half-dollar. Frank Vittor, internationally known sculptor, will prepare the design, by appointment made by Senator John S. Rice, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Commission.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Denounces Communism and Defends the New Deal.

President Roosevelt, on Tuesday, addressed the New York Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse, on public topics, and was most enthusiastically applauded. He was introduced by Gov. Lehman who is a candidate for re-election at the urgent request of the President. Other leaders in the audience were Postmaster General Farley, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and Senator Wagner, of New York, and most of the members of the State Convention.

Early in his speech he denied positively that he had any sympathy for, or connection with Communism, and disclaimed any bearings toward any "ism"—which may have included Socialism, but he did not mention this party by name.

From that point on his every reference to those "not willing to face realities" to the days just before March 4, 1933, to powerful leaders of industry and banking who came to him pleading to be saved, and the "few people" who "seem to have forgotten these days" forced pauses until applause subsided.

Referring to the political history and social legislation of New York, the President mentioned Alfred E. Smith and Senator Wagner as early champions of social justice.

"We are all joined in a common cause," he said, "We did not look on government as something apart from the people. We thought of it as something to be used by the people for their own good."

Speaking of the Republicans he said: "In their speeches they deplored the hunger, loss of homes, closing banks and ruinous price levels that were breeding it, but by their actions they encouraged it."

"And when the crisis came out of the injustices, the inequalities, the downright suffering out of which revolutions come, America was unprepared," he continued.

The Republican leadership of today is the same "real, actual, undercover" hierarchy of old guardism that led the nation to the brink of 1933, the President charged, and a leader ship that "will never comprehend" the need for a program of social justice and of regard for the well-being of the masses of our people.

Referring, but without mentioning his name, to his Republican adversary the President accused him of playing to old guardism as a bid for conservative support in the East and taking the role of "a New Deal Republican" in the West for progressive votes.

In contrast the President held himself forth a liberal conservative, a bulwark against "the most serious threat to our institutions," those who refuse to face the need for a change.

On Thursday night, in Pittsburgh, the President again unequivocally defended the New Deal throughout, as being necessary, and that the billions of debts incurred was insignificant by comparison with what they had accomplished for the country; that the debt would not be a burden on later generations; that there would be no additional taxes, and that increase in governmental income would balance the budget in a few years.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT

Monday, September 28th., 1936.—Letters of administration on the estate of Ellenora Redding, deceased, were granted to George H. Kleinfelter, who received warrant to appraise personal property, returned inventories of current money and personal property and received order to sell personal property.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Grace Bevard, deceased, were granted to Mary Belle Eline, who received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise personal property and real estate.

Tuesday, September 29th., 1936.—Luther Steelman Rill and Lola Blanche Reese, executors of Ada C. Rill, deceased, returned inventory of current money.

Evelyn Null, infant, received order to withdraw money.

The sale of the real estate of Thomas C. Pearre, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Robert D. Motter and Margaret M. Hartzel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Glenn O. Reeve and Genevieve H. Reaver, Taneytown, Md.

Paul B. Schweiker and Lydia R. Fogle, Belleville, N. J.

Francis M. Stull and Ruth I. Matthews, Thurmont, Md.

Charles A. Ginter and Myrna Laughman, Gettysburg, Pa.

John Oelwiler and Margaret Glessner, York, Pa.

Douglas Gray and Mary A. Flater, Patapsco, Md.

Robert S. Notestine and Beulah M. Pry, Lewistown, Pa.

Truman Wright and Mary Wetzel, Mt. Airy, Md.

Glenn H. Simpson and Amelia B. Black, Washington, D. C.

Arthur Skillman and Catherine Harman, Littlestown, Pa.

George W. Nagle and Helen G. Miller, Akron, Ohio.

GOV. NICE INTIMATES PAY INCREASES.

Gov. Nice, who has already commenced his budget to place before the legislature in January, is also figuring on pay cuts that have been made for state employees.

Pointing out it will probably be "beyond the income of the State" to make a complete restoration to the 1933 levels, the Governor said that "it is highly desirable that such restoration as is possible be made uniformly and according to a fixed plan."

The Governor suggested to the department heads that, in their estimates, they "restore in full all cuts in salaries of less than \$1,000 to those in the service as of October 1, 1933."

Setting forth what has already been done and what is in immediate prospect in the way of pay restorations, the Governor wrote:

"There were in the State service approximately 4,000 classified employees to whom salary cuts were applicable as of October 1, 1933. Of these, 1770 have left the service. Of the remainder restorations have been made in full or in part to 459, leaving approximately 1771 to whom no restorations have been made.

"This number will be measurably reduced by the restorations made from the 'cushion fund' effective Oct. 1, 1936, and will be still further reduced by the number of those employees who leave the service between now and the effective date of the 1938-1939 budget."

FORMER GOV. AL SMITH'S ADDRESS.

Former Governor Al. Smith, New York, delivered an address Thursday night in Carnegie Hall, New York, under the auspices of the "Independent Coalition of American Women." Mr. Smith charged that the President is not a Democrat, and that almost from the outset of his administration had been untrue to the Democratic National platform. That he had shown unwillingness to face the issue of state's rights, and had acted contrary to the constitution.

Mr. Smith stated that he had no personal grudge against the President but was solely opposed to his political dictatorship that had turned the Democratic party into a Roosevelt party, against all who do not take orders from the chief.

He quoted Democratic leaders who are opposing the New Deals, and charged that he (Smith) as well as the real Democratic leaders had been "fooled." Throughout, the address bustled with pointed thrusts that called for applause, and in closing indorsed Gov. Landon's election as the best way out of the present plight of the country's political situation.

GREATER PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

Military activity seems to be increasing, of late. By official orders, recruiting has taken on greater activity, in "The Army needs You" line. It is recalled that the last Congress passed the largest peace-time appropriations in history—\$377,000,000 for the Army, and \$626,000,000 for the Navy, on the plea of greater National Safety.

Connected with the situation in the fact that at Fort Meade, Md., with 4,500 men, recently began a series of maneuvers. This may be only seasonal, and for practice.

KIWANIANS PLAN A HOBBY SHOW.

Committees were appointed and tentative plans started for a Hobby Show to be held under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club of Westminster, on November 20 and 21. Have you, Mr. or Mrs. or Miss Reader, a hobby? If so, and if you are a legal resident of Carroll County, you can enter an exhibit and compete for one of the prizes. Albert Mitten is chairman of exhibits committee.

Whether you collect stamps, carve wood, paint, have pet snails or any other hobby, get ready to tell Mr. Mitten's committee about it, and you will have a chance to compete.

Random Thoughts

HOW DO WE STAND?

Everybody has a "standing" of some sort in the community in which he lives. There are various kinds of standing, of course, and various kinds of estimates; so, we may say that the most important standing is a sort of "outstanding" that should always be based on various good qualities, than on the other kinds.

We say a man "stands high" or is a "leading citizen," or that he merely "stands well," and some called "good fellows"—a rather doubtful compliment, sometimes. Or, we may not classify men—or women either—very openly, but usually we do have a personal opinion of some sort.

How do we stand, as worthy of credit? Do we make good our obligations to those we owe? Usually, if we do not stand well in this, we do not stand well any other way.

What does the community think of me? is a question we may properly ask ourselves. And, we may well ponder over whether we really deserve a good standing and reputation, from those well qualified to decide. The general question is not only a very personal, but very important one to consider.

P. B. E.

The Carroll Record

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

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

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

The publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are indorsed 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, OCTOBER 2, 1936.

AUTO-INTOXICATION.

In medical parlance "auto-intoxication" means "Poisoning, or the state of being poisoned from toxic substances within the body." But, a recent writer has given auto-intoxication as applying to automobiles, mainly because of improper lubrication. In other words, use a certain make of oil, and autos will not be intoxicated from something "within their body."

The article goes on to say that more deaths are due to this cause than to intoxicated drivers—a statement that we very much doubt; but it is at least a plausible oil advertisement.

What we think is, that auto drivers ought not to be intoxicated while driving. Likely poor oil within autos is responsible for deaths, just as any booze within the drivers is likewise responsible. In other words, that drivers ought to use the good oil of prevention, within themselves.

CLASS VOTING.

The coming election may be decided by the votes of those who have nothing to lose, from a financial point of view—no cash invested; no property; no business interests; no direct taxes to pay; the floating classes; no regular employment. And in addition that large indescribable class, found in cities, that fills the "slum" sections.

And this is an unfortunate, if not very dangerous, situation. Class alignments are always so. Our government should always be one of fairness for "the people" as a whole—for all of the people. Whenever one class is pitted against another, there is always ill-feeling, approaching criminality.

It is a misfortune that our country contains a polyglot population, often living within small areas. It is equally a misfortune that money and business should be considered against lack of wealth and lack of business. Going a bit farther, it is always a misfortune when responsible classes are antagonized by irresponsible classes.

And into these class alignments and prejudices the unscrupulous politician enters, and caters for votes—votes that are equal, one with another, no matter who deposits them, in the ballot box.

How fine it would be if our country was actually ruled by intelligent, fair-minded, peacefully inclined, christian voters, all intent on a fair-deal for all classes.

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE BARBARIC.

The darkest cloud in the industrial outlook is impending labor troubles.

If these troubles disrupt industry at a time when it is making signal progress out of depression, every citizen will be the loser—laborer and capitalist alike.

Labor representatives and industrial leaders should have intelligence enough to understand that calm arbitration is better than conflict. Neither side is justified in taking a stubborn stand. The cause of the working man will not be served by long strikes that destroy the sources from which employment and purchasing power flow.

The average working man is not a radical. Nor is the average employer a bitter reactionary. It is a safe bet that if the average worker and employer could sit down calmly together and discuss their differences, a great deal more would be done to solve their difficulties than will be accomplished by politics or by extremists on either side.

The American people want a fair deal for labor. They also want a fair deal for capital which is nothing more than the accumulated savings of individuals, laborers included. It is high time we heard less talk of strikes and saw more effort being made toward reasonable and equitable arbitration of disputed issues.—Industrial News Review.

CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCES ON WHEELS.

After its tour of the counties in Southern Maryland and on the Eastern Shore, the Healthmobile of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, has been dismantled and put away for the winter. Starting out early in May and remaining in the field until the middle of August the "Health Bus" covered over 2,300 miles.

Nine counties were visited—St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot and Wicomico. Stops were made in accordance with plans arranged by the County Health Officers, at conveniently accessible places along the way. During the fifteen weeks of the tour, 148 places were visited and one or more health conferences were held at each place for the examination of babies and children under school age. Over 2,800 children were examined, an average of 36 each day.

As soon as a stopping place was reached, the big car was parked; the curtains attached to the side were stretched out to form dressing rooms; the steps leading up to the body of the car, which serves as the examining room, were adjusted, the scales used in weighing the children, and the supplies needed by the doctor, were put in their proper places; the dental chair and the equipment used by the dentist in examining the children's teeth were brought out on the green—and everything was in readiness for the mothers and children.

The staff of the "Health Bus" included a doctor, a dentist, the public health nurse of the county visited, and the driver of the car. Of the children examined, 2,170 needed follow-up care of some sort. Nearly half—1,224—had not been protected against diphtheria. Approximately one out of every seven—397—was underweight; 333 had unhealthy tonsils; 81 were "mouth breathers." Of the total number in attendance, 817 needed dental attention and 408 had complete dental treatments.

Over a thousand of the children were from five to seven years old and were examined in preparation for their admission to school. Vaccination against smallpox had been neglected for 541—more than half of them—and the parents were notified that they would have to be vaccinated before they could be received at any public school in the State. When medical treatments were needed, the mothers were directed to take their children to their family doctor.

Child health conferences are held in each county at regularly scheduled times and places all the year around. Information in regard to these conferences can be obtained from the county health officer or public health nurse.

"CHICKENS COME HOME, TO ROOST."

The Record has for years antagonized the "Declaration of Intention" law. Of course, the only thing gained by it was in relieving our mind by somewhat through opposing a disreputable law, that was conceived by Democratic leaders and legislators, on the ground that a few negro voters—then assumed to be Republicans—would be prevented from coming into Maryland and voting on short notice. But, political complexion changes whether the color of the skin does or not, and now there are likely as many Democratic negroes as there are Republicans ones; so, the law may "go by the board" perhaps at the next session of the legislature.

As a matter of fact, the law has been a nuisance and handicap to plenty of white Democrats, and the light of this is spreading, so we are glad to produce the following editorial on the subject, clipped from a recent issue of the Baltimore Evening Sun, headed "Chickens come home"—to roost.

"The effort to disfranchise citizens of Maryland by giving a new interpretation to the old Declaration of Intention law is both vicious and stupid; but before the Democrats howl themselves black in the face let them reflect that if there had been no such law there could have been no such effort.

The Declaration of Intention law never was anything but a statute designed to give the politicians more power to say who shall and who shall not vote in the State of Maryland. Again and again sensible people have tried to have the thing repealed, but no Democratic Legislature would repeal it because it worked beautifully for the Democrats in some sections of the State as long as they controlled the election machinery.

But now that they don't control the machinery, this same law is working for the Republicans. If it is used to disfranchise thousands of Democrats in the coming election, that will be a case of chickens coming home to roost.

It's an outrage, to be sure; but it will not be altogether a useless outrage if the experience persuades the Democrats in the next Legislature to repeal this vicious and dangerous law and conduct registration in Maryland hereafter on an honest and decent basis."

MORE THAN ONE FARM PROBLEM.

Farm relief in the United States, if one may be pardoned a metaphor not intended as levity, has become a three-ring circus.

In one ring, the main one, you might say—a recently recruited and none-too-popular animal trainer named "Crop Control" tussles with a lion troop of "Export Surpluses," trying to make them lie down and play dead, while the roustabouts search the adjoining tent for some missing cages labeled "Foreign Markets." Their tongues hanging out for lack of water, the big cats are all too obedient just at the moment and the trainer is beginning to wonder if those were really blank cartridges in his gun.

In a second ring a magician is rolling up his sleeves to start fishing in his capacious hat for several million farms to distribute to a circle of disconsolate tenant farmers.

In the third the ringmaster has just announced that Uncle Sam will essay a bit of fancy bareback riding and hoop jumping on the broad and slippery hips of a rather skittish nag called "Crop Insurance."

Now, as we were saying, this is not really funny. It deserves to be taken seriously, for a great deal depends upon a successful performance. And there are at least two gentlemen who are taking it extremely seriously: One is the present manager, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the other is Alfred M. Landon, who aspires to the job.

Unquestionably, Governor Landon, as a prairie state executive, was thoroughly in earnest in his discussion of farm problems at Des Moines. His recommendation of "fullest attention" to the question of crop insurance is only a more cautious approach to the subject on which President Roosevelt has called for an immediate drafting of legislation.

In all seriousness, too, the United States Government really must perform some magic—and older countries have proved it is not an impossible sleight-of-hand—in the direction of enabling worthy farm families by aid of easier to regain an ownership interest in some of the thousands of farms that have passed into the hands of absentee landlords.

As to the central problem of foreign markets for crop surpluses, Mr. Landon has accepted the opinion of a majority of farm editors that those markets are simply "gone" until time again shall normalize world conditions. Quoting the Republican platform, he would pay a benefit or "tariff equivalent" to farmers on the portion of their crop allotted to domestic use when prices are depressed by surpluses.

His tacticians apparently do not assume that anything can be done toward regaining some of those one-time profitable markets. While deploring "trading off the American farmer," they ignore the fact that reciprocal trade agreements have opened markets for farm products abroad. They ignore the fact, too, that with trade a two-way process, and especially with the United States a creditor nation, some recessions from American high tariffs are necessary if America is to sell extensively abroad.

It is difficult to see wherein farm benefits paid as a tariff equivalent would better solve the essential problem than do benefits paid for crop control or for soil conservation. The result in any event is only to try to put the farmer up on stilts, where he can buy some of the products of similarly be-stilted manufacturing industries. For months this newspaper has been pointing out that subsidies, whether prohibitive tariffs or farm benefits, are artificial and costly supports injurious to a free economy and the rights of consumers. When this fundamental of free economy is recognized, the American economic situation—and not the farm situation alone—will be less of a circus and more of a sensible performance.—Christian Science Monitor.

SAYS SUN'S POLL IS AGAINST THE SUN, NOT LANDON.

The little Baltimore Observer, last week—always a critic of The Sun, calling it "the wet Blanket"—had the following to say concerning The Sun's poll—

"The poll does not and cannot prove which way Maryland will vote in November but Roosevelt has, we think, been hurt less by the Blanket's performance than has been helped, for many who had not intended to vote at all have been aroused to vote against the paper rather than against Landon. For it goes without saying that hostility to newspapers increases these days. Some get the papers for the news, some the ads, some for the funnies and some for the movies and radio programmes, but those who buy them for their editorials are few indeed these days."

We expect that The Observer is more than half right in its conclusions; but, how can one "be hurt less" than has been helped?

THE ROOTS OF CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

What lies behind the bitter class struggle in Spain is set forth in the October Review of Reviews by Frank Hanighen. The real causes of this bloody civil war have received far too little attention. As a case report of Spain's sickness, writes Mr. Hanighen, take the little village of Hinajosa, in the Sierra Moreno mountains, not far from some of the recent fierce fighting.

"Even the better-off section of the village lives on a level rarely seen in our American farming districts. There is no doctor, the nearest being about 40 miles away. There is no electric light, and matches are so expensive that the villagers split them into several parts. There is only one school serving the village and surrounding country, a miserable building, with a leaky roof and no hygienic conveniences. No roads to the outside world—only rough paths—and no telephone. An island of misery. This example is not untypical.

"The depression dealt a cruel blow to Spain's flimsy agrarian system. Today in London one buys large, heavy-skinned and dry oranges from South Africa, a British dominion. Imperial tariffs have virtually shut out the small, juicy, infinitely better oranges from the south of Spain. Orange exports from Spain dropped from 144 million pesetas in 1933 to 99 million in 1934. France, for her part, has favored her almond and olive orchard proprietors. As a result, Spain exported 107 million pesetas of oil in 1933, but only 40 millions in 1934; 45 millions worth of almonds in 1933, 3 millions in 1934.

"Naturally the producers have had to cut costs, and the largest cost has been labor. The crushing burden of the depression is clearly seen in Government statistics. In 1930, when times were none too good, the agricultural laborer worried along on an average of 5 pesetas (75 cents) a day. Today, the wage has reached the appalling low level of 1½ to 2 pesetas a day."

Industrially, according to figures cited by Mr. Hanighen, Spain has been one of the most backward countries in Europe. Production of pig iron, 350,000 tons in 1934, placed her in the lowest rank of European countries, below Belgium and tiny Luxembourg. Similarly this relatively large country produced about 5,000,000 tons of coal in the same year, although Spanish coal reserves are enormous, had to import 780,000 tons. Germany headed the list of steel producers in Europe with 11,800,000 tons. Spain produced but 540,000. In few countries does railroad mileage stand so low, 3.3 per square kilometer. Little Switzerland boasts 14.6 per square kilometer. Spanish freight charges are 3½ times those of France.

"The future of Spain looks extremely dark, in view of its industrial backwardness, the problem of the Church, and above all its land problem. If the rebels win they will have insuperable trouble mastering the opposition of the masses, who are undeniably in favor of the present Government. They must inevitably stumble on the agrarian question, since their principal backers are the grantees who want to keep the status quo. If the Government wins it will have to reconstruct the entire country. After the widespread destruction of property during the present civil war, it would inevitably have to seek foreign financial assistance."

The Spanish volcano, according to Mr. Hanighen, will continue to rumble and smoke for many years to come.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Folks, here's getting down to a few fundamentals.

The average editor is well content to let lawyers take care of the law—providing they do not carry law beyond the realms of reason.

The average editor is content to let preachers take care of the pulpits. What brand of religion they preach concerns us very little.

The average editor is content to let the doctors take care of all they know, or can find out, within the realms of explored knowledge, about diseases of the human body.

The average editor is willing to let bankers, lawyers, merchants, retailers, wholesalers, and all others engaged in the marts of trade, do just the best they can to get along in the world within the limits of common honesty.

The average editor is willing to let the railways the bus lines, the truck lines, and the air lines, have a fair fighting chance to get along in the world.

But the average editor, humble, considerate, fair-minded, giving due deference to all decent human rights, is not willing to turn the American government over to a bunch of demagogues who have no more consciences than cormorants and buzzards.

That's the way the editor of the DAILY NEWS interprets the "liberty

The Economy Store

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**NEW DRESSES,
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Now is the time to buy
**BLANKETS,
Single and Double,
79c to \$5.00**

Why Hat Bows Grace Left Side Long Ago Explained

Why bows are always on the left side of hats has long been an unanswered question. In reality the explanation is quite simple, declares a writer in the Detroit Free Press. Back in the days when men wore long flowing plumes in their hats, they also wore long, if not exactly flowing, swords.

The plumes were only ornaments, but the swords served a very utilitarian purpose. If the plumes were on the right side of the hat, they would have interfered with the use of the sword arm when the weapon was in play. (We must admit to our ignorance on the subject of how the left handed boys managed.) Anyway, it became the custom to wear the plumes on the more convenient left side, for most men. Of course, plumes diminished in size as the years went on until finally they were replaced by the cockade.

Today we have nothing left but the bow and possibly a small feather from a game bird, but the custom of keeping all these hat decorations on the left side prevails and will probably continue to do so.

Why Accidents Occur
According to the booklet, "Live and Let Live," published by the Travelers Insurance Co., there were 825,960 traffic accidents in

1935, with 36,100 deaths. The two chief causes were disregarding the principle of right-of-way, resulting in 135,840 accidents and 3,580 deaths, and driving at excessive speed, causing 121,460 accidents and 7,240 deaths. Male drivers involved in accidents comprise more than 90 per cent of all drivers in accidents, but to make a fair comparison several factors which cannot be determined need to be taken into account, such as average annual mileage and the traffic conditions encountered. This is Prof. D. E. Wiggam's conclusion in his book "Sorry But You're Wrong About It," discussing the question of whether women drivers are safer than men drivers.

Why Arrowroot Is So Called
The name arrowroot is said to have originated from the use of the freshly cut roots by South American Indians as a remedy for arrow poison.

Why It Is "Capital" Punishment
Capital is derived from caput, Latin for head. Capital punishment involves the loss of the head—that is, of life.

Why Actors Are Thespians
Thespius, who lived in the Sixth century, B. C., is reputed to be the founder of Greek tragedy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters of administration, upon the estate of
EMMA C. FINK,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 10th day of April, 1936; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 11th day of September, 1936.
W. EDGAR FINK,
HELEN C. CHRONISTER,
Administrator and Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, letters of administration, upon the estate of
JOHN W. ECKARD,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 2nd day of April, 1937; they may otherwise be excluded from all of the said estate.

Given under my hands, this 4th day of September, 1936.
CLARENCE L. ECKARD,
Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of
IRVIN M. FRIDINGER,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 2nd day of April, 1937; they may otherwise be excluded from all of the said estate.

Given under my hands, this 4th day of September, 1936.
MARY E. FRIDINGER,
Administratrix.

666 checks
COLDS
and
FEVERS
first day
Liquid, Tablets Headache, 30 minutes.
Salve, Nose Drops
Try "Rub-My-Tism"—World's best Liniment

of the press" clause of the American constitution.
Feelings are deep on the subject, dear readers of the DAILY NEWS. They come from forty years of writing.—Reprinted from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

PUBLIC SALE —OF— Real Estate and Personal Property.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises in Hampstead, Carroll County, Md., on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1936,
at 12:30 o'clock, the following described Real Estate:

NO. 1—THREE-STORY HOUSE,
Sexton hot-air furnace, electricity, electric pump, or can connect with new water system. Three large glass enclosed porches, French windows, copper screening; double garage, tool shop, implements house, stable, frontage 133-ft. About one and half acres, running back to lateral road to Westminster, suitable for building lots. This property can be used as a private residence, tea house, for tourists, small hospital, or nursing or convalescent home.

NO. 2—TWO-STORY HOUSE,
six rooms, electricity, pump, chicken house, frontage 233 ft. About three acres. Fine investment in building lots.

NO. 3—TWO-STORY HOUSE,
seven rooms, electricity, frontage 45 feet. Side entrance, large garden lot in rear, chicken house.

At the same time, and before the sale of Real Estate, the following
PERSONAL PROPERTY,
chairs, sofa, box couch, kitchen tables, grass rugs, wool rugs, stapladders, swinging porch couch, brass and onyx table, four beds, springs and hair mattresses, one extra mattress, oak wash stand, kitchen cabinet, refrigerator, trunks, packing boxes, camp cots.

GRANDFATHER CLOCK,
over 150 years old; iron pumps, plow, harrow, cultivator, shovel plow, corn planter, 1-horse mower, sleigh, harness, wagon, gasoline engine, trailer for camping outfit, or for baggage; churn, butter maker, Maryland Biscuit worker, phonograph, with many records; a radiator heating unit; wall radiators, lot of books, and other articles.

TERMS CASH for personal property.

TERMS FOR REAL ESTATE announced at sale.
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POULTRY FACTS

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUMMER EGG YIELD

Feed, Water, No Lice, Mites; Cull Non-Layers.

By J. C. Taylor, Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture, WNU Service.

Four requirements for the maintenance of profitable summer egg production are clean and cool laying houses, the regular feeding of clean food and cool water, the elimination of lice and mites, and the culling of the non-layer.

Birds which fail to lay well when the first three requirements are met should be removed from the laying flock. Poor layers are revealed by definite characteristics, the more important of which are as follows:

Comb—pale, small, scaly; eye—sunken, dull; beak—yellow; vent—small, yellow, dry; shanks—yellow, round; feathers—new feathers, molting; skin—thick, hard, fatty.

Important characteristics of the layer are as follows:

Comb—red, large, soft; eye—prominent, bright; beak—white; vent—large, white, moist; shanks—white, flat; feathers—worn, soiled; skin—soft, thin, loose.

All birds that show characteristics of a non-layer should be removed from the flock every week. It is a good plan to test your ability at picking out the non-layers by putting the birds you have selected as non-layers in a pen by themselves for a few days. If no eggs are found in the pen it shows you have done a good job.

Sell Roosters, Is Advice of Iowa Poultry Expert

In order to protect the interior quality of eggs, roosters should be removed from the breeding pen as soon as the hatching season is over, recommends Dr. N. F. Waters, of the poultry husbandry staff at Iowa State college. If the male remains with the hens, the eggs will be fertile, and if a fertile egg is held at a temperature ranging above 68 degrees F., the germ will develop.

A fertile egg will deteriorate much more rapidly than an infertile egg. An infertile egg seldom rots, but a fertile egg will decompose rather rapidly if exposed to high temperatures. The loss to the poultry industry resulting from marketing fertile eggs has been estimated at more than \$1,000,000 per year, Waters declares.

It is a false belief that a hen will not produce as many eggs if the male is removed from the pen. If males are valuable, and it is desired to hold them over until the next breeding season, they should be placed in separate pens.

Alfalfa for Hens

There is no one best way to feed alfalfa hay to hens. Grinding fine-stemmed, leafy, green alfalfa in an attrition or hammer mill, and adding it to the mash, is one way to feed this best green feed substitute. Experience indicates that it should not make more than 5 per cent of the mash by weight. More alfalfa than this reduces the palatability and amount of the mash eaten. A second very satisfactory method is to feed bright, green, fine, leafy alfalfa in a hay rack. One can use a slatted rack, similar to that used for cattle or sheep, but with the slats and openings from one and one-half to two inches wide. This is hung on the wall of the house, or a circular container made out of two-inch mesh poultry netting can be used.

In the Poultry Yard

Alfalfa makes an excellent range for chicks.

Lime, in some form, is necessary to the formation of egg shell.

People of Britain eat an average of 151 eggs per person a year.

Growing chicks should be moved to clean ground every two weeks.

At least 60 per cent of the laying flock should be pullets, as they produce better than the average flock of older birds.

If sodium fluoride solution is used in dipping chickens for lice and mites, the solution should not be left where stock may drink it.

To decrease the spread of diseases from old hens to growing chicks, never allow them to mix or even to use separate parts of the same building.

Egg production has increased, with output by farm flocks about 4 per cent greater than in the spring of 1935.

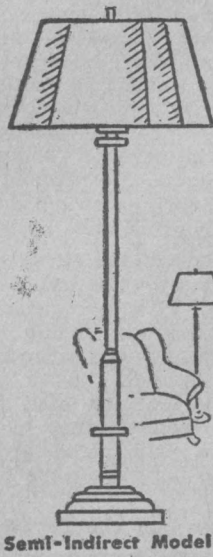
The Pekin duck is ready for market within eight weeks of hatching, the average weight swinging around the five-pound mark.

Concrete floors are recommended for poultry houses as well as stable floors owing to the ease with which they can be kept clean and sanitary.

SPECIAL OCTOBER SALE

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WHAT ARE I. E. S. LAMPS?

Designed by the I. E. S.—Illuminating Engineering Society, these lamps are scientifically planned to give you 6 to 10 times as much useful light as ordinary lamps. Their height, their shades, their electrical features are all specified to give soothing light that protects eyesight.

POTOMAC EDISON CO.

Poultry

INHERITED TRAITS FOUND IN POULTRY

Characteristics Are Said to Be Important.

By ROY S. DEARSTYNE, Head Poultry Department, North Carolina State College—WNU Service.

Some of the most important factors in success with poultry are the inheritable characteristics in birds. This is why poultry authorities always stress good breeding.

The age at which birds mature sexually, the rate of egg production, the size of the eggs, the ability to continue laying for a long time, and the hatchability of fertile eggs laid by the birds are among the inheritable traits.

By culling out inferior birds and breeding only those which have the desirable traits, poultrymen can build up good flocks that will pay big dividends through the years.

When birds mature early they start laying early, and the sooner they start laying the sooner they start returning a profit to the poultryman.

The rate of egg production means the number of eggs a bird will lay during her laying period. Those which lay irregularly cannot be as profitable as those which lay every day.

The size of the eggs is also important, as poultrymen who sell uniformly large eggs get better prices than those who sell small ones. The hatchability of fertile eggs, which apparently is inherited, is of obvious importance. Likewise, the ability to continue laying for a long time is a vital factor in determining the profitability of a bird. Early feathering is another inheritable trait that is of great importance in the production of broilers.

Improper Feed Cause of Poults' Slipped Tendons

Occasionally a poult, when a few weeks old, becomes crippled in the hocks and its contortions attending its maneuvering over the floor are pitiable. This, according to a writer in the Missouri Farmer, is often mistaken for a disease, but it is due to an improper mineral balance in the feed—too much mineral, or an improper balance between the phosphorous and calcium. While commercial mashers are usually properly balanced in minerals and are not apt to cause trouble, trouble with commercial mashers usually ensues when some mineral mixture or tonic is added to the mash which throws it out of balance and this should not be done without first consulting the feed manufacturer who can determine what the effects will be. Poults with slipped tendons will never recover, although they are edible since they are perfectly healthy otherwise. A slipped tendon will no more affect their edible qualities than a crooked breast bone which is also caused, usually, by an improper balance or inadequate supply of minerals.

Some turkey growers also believe that when poults raised on floors without litter which often become slick, or slippery from droppings and water, they sometimes become lame in a way comparable to the case of slipped tendons, but whether or not this is true has not been definitely proved.

Poultry Jottings

Taxes on eggs represent 61 per cent of the cost.

Keep standard-bred poultry. It is more profitable.

Provide a nest for each four or five hens.

Pullets that do not lay at least 140 eggs per year ordinarily do not return a profit.

Greatest damage to egg quality by heat occurs during the first 24 to 48 hours after the egg is laid.

Cool eggs on a wire screen or in a wire basket before they are put in the case during the warm months.

Moldy or otherwise damaged corn should never be fed to young chicks. Neither is it good for hens.

Twelve or more different kinds of lice infest poultry and cause damage by irritation and discomfort from biting.

The dwelling house basement or cellar, if available, will probably be one of the best places on the farm to store eggs to protect them against heat.

Poultrymen who plant mangel wurzels will provide their flocks with a succulent winter feed.

Chicks suffer more often from too little feed than from too much, says H. H. Alp, extension poultryman, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Pullets properly cared for during the summer may start laying two to three months earlier than if they are given no attention and allowed to hunt for their feed.

Home of Wild Sheep

Wild sheep of many species occupy mountains in most of Asia, Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Asia has by far the greatest number of species and individuals, and scientists believe it to be the region where wild sheep originated. They must have been fairly early migrants to North America, however, probably crossing from Siberia to Alaska long before the first human beings to populate the New World came over by the same route.

Appropriate School Sign

Of all the building signs in existence that indicate by symbols the kind of goods sold or the sort of service rendered by the establishment, writes Edward J. McGowan in Collier's Weekly, the one that would probably take the prize for simple originality is nailed on the front of a schoolhouse in Punaauia, Tahiti. It reads: "2x2-4."

POULTRY FACTS

GRADING PULLETS FOUND GOOD PLAN

Slow Maturing Birds Should Be Discarded.

By J. C. TAYLOR, Extension Poultryman, New Jersey College of Agriculture—WNU Service.

Best results are obtained from early hatched pullets which, at the time of housing, are graded according to hatching date, maturity, and physical condition. Knowing when the pullets were hatched makes it possible to discard the slow maturing birds, which are low producers.

When housing pullets according to maturity, segregate the birds that show the same maturity as indicated by their comb development and body weight.

Pullets in poor physical condition, as evidenced by a dull eye, crow head, loose feathering and lack of flesh, should be discarded.

Careful grading of pullets at time of housing results in more uniform egg production throughout the year. Unfortunately, many poultrymen do not mark the chick at time of hatching so the pullet flock must be graded on the basis of maturity and physical condition.

Turn on Electric Lights to Increase Egg Supply

The normal decline in egg production which follows as summer's advance can be checked somewhat by the use of artificial light, reports C. S. Platt, associate professor of poultry husbandry at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University.

During the last two years, he says, artificial light has been used at the New Jersey egg laying contests. The result in both years has been a slight increase in production over a period of two or three weeks following the introduction of the light.

Lights are turned on at 4 a. m. daylight saving time and turned off at sunrise. Don't continue artificial lights on old hens after late October.

Weak-Legged Chicks

Leg weakness in chickens may be caused from a number of things. One common cause is lack of cod liver oil or sunlight, something which will provide the necessary vitamins to offset this form of weakness. There should be no difficulty with this ailment, states an authority in the Montreal Herald, as letting the chickens out into the sunshine should correct the affliction. Feeding cod liver oil at the rate of about 1½ to 2 per cent in the mash should correct it even if the chickens are kept indoors. Internal parasites might also cause leg weakness. In this case it would be advisable to have a post mortem made of some of the ailing specimens by a pathologist to find out if internal parasites are present.

WHY

Bees Are Marked With Discs to Identify Them.

Bees are marked with identity discs at the Rothamsted agricultural research station, Harpenden, observes a writer in London Tit-Bits Magazine. These discs, or birth certificates, dotted in enamel blobs on the insects' backs, conform to a code of colors, each indicating a specific date. So when the scientist-apiarist "pulls in" a bee, he can check up at once on its age and early life. Usually specimens for marking are selected within an hour or so of their emergence in the brood comb.

Swarming, it would appear, is determined by the preponderance of nurse bees over the infant bees to be fed. By the time the maximum hatching-out period is reached, the number of nurses also nears its maximum, as at this age the early-born bees possess special qualifications for nursing duties. Thereafter, while the array of infants dwindles, the nurses still increase. It is then that nature, taking pity on their overworked food glands, inspires them to seek respite by rearing a new queen.

This theory supports the discovery that swarms consist mainly of middle-aged bees.

Why June Is Regarded as Lucky Time for Marriage

The belief that June marriages are likely to be lucky is a relic of Roman superstition and mythology. "Prosperity to the man and happiness to the maid when married in June," was a proverb of Rome.

It was popularly supposed that the month of June was named in honor of Juno, whose festival was held on the first of that month. Juno was the wife of Jupiter, and she was not only the guardian of the female sex from birth to death, but also the patroness of happy marriages. June is still the favorite month of the year for weddings. May, supposedly named after the Roman goddess Maia, is regarded by the superstitious as unpropitious for marriages.

Whether the months of June and May were actually named after the goddesses Juno and Maia is an unsettled question. Ovid has Juno say that June was named expressly in her honor; but since June and May were dedicated respectively to youth and old age, some authorities derive the names from "juniores," comparative plural of "juvenis," meaning young, and "majores," comparative plural of "magnus," aged or old. Others suppose June to be derived from "Junius," a Roman family name.—Indianapolis News.

Why It Is "Blackmail"

"Give me \$1,000 or I will expose you," hissed the villain. That is the sort of thing you sometimes read in a story—and you say that the villain is blackmailing the hero. But why "blackmail"? The term was innocent enough in the first place when it was introduced by the old Scottish farmers who rented land. "Mail" was then a word which meant the payment of rent. Some farmers used to pay in silver—which was white-mail; others paid in labor—which was black-mail. Often the owner of the land demanded a great deal more labor than he was entitled to, and so the term blackmail came to stand for any wrongful demand.—Pearson's Weekly.

Why Ticks Are Dangerous

When you pick ticks off your dog, wear gloves or use forceps. While most ticks are healthy enough, some of them are infected with spotted fever. If a spotted fever tick gets on you, you may have trouble. Fortunately, a tick has to be on you for several hours in order to transmit the disease effectively, provided it is a tick that has been roaming around at large. For some reason, a tick gorged on dog blood can transmit spotted fever in a short time.—Wallaces' Farmer.

Why They Are "Leghorn" Hats

"Leghorn" hats are made from leghorn straw grown for the purpose in Tuscany, Italy. The straw is cut green and bleached. They are called leghorn from Leghorn, Italy, the place of exportation.

Why Outcasts Are Called Pariahs

It comes from the name of a low caste of Hindus in southern India. The native word means a drummer, because it was people of this caste who beat the drums at certain festivals.

Why It Is "Washington Elm"

The Washington Elm at Cambridge, Mass., was the tree under which Washington took command of the Continental army on July 3, 1775. It fell on October 26, 1923.

Why Costa Rica Was So Called

Costa Rica was so called because the rich coast contained an abundance of gold and silver.

Why We Say "Fit to a T"

It is supposed that the T in "fit to a T" means to fit exactly, as the T-square does to the surfaces of a board or block.

Why Common Brick Is Red

Common brick is red because there is iron in the clay from which it is made.

MEDFORD PRICES

STORE HOURS—7 to 5 Daily

Fodder Yarn	8½c lb
Poultry House Window Cloth 7c ft	
Hunting Coats	\$3.39
Sweaters	79c
4 Bottles Root Beer for	25c
5 Cans Pork and Beans for	25c
Steel Traps	\$1.48 doz
Rifles	\$2.48
25-lb Box Prunes for	98c
Boys' Knickers	39c pr
Alarm Clocks	69c
80-rod Bale Barb Wire	\$1.98
Towel Crash	6c yard
Seed Barley	\$1.10 bu
Seed Rye	\$1.20 bu
Seed Wheat	\$1.35 bu

Timothy Seed bu. \$3.44

Cough Syrup	10c bottle
Castoria	10c bottle
Pepper	11c lb
Men's Union Suits	75c
Oyster Shell Lime	\$6.00 ton

Brans \$1.65 bag

Lanterns	75c
Dairy Feed	\$1.70 bag
Molasses Feed	90c bag
Pig and Hog Feed	\$2.15 bag
Cracked Corn	\$2.35 bag
Laying Mash	\$2.10 bag
4 Bottles Root Beer for	25c
Malt	35c can
50-lb Block Salt	69c
5 Electric Bulbs for	25c
4-lbs Rice for	25c
Horse Collars	\$1.25
100-lb Bag Sugar	\$4.69
10-lb Bag Sugar	48c
Check Lines	\$2.98
House Paint	gal 98c
Jar Tops	doz 10c
7 doz Jar Rubbers for	25c
Gun Shells	59c box
Cattle Fly Spray	gal jug 69c
Men's Shoes	pr \$1.19

Oyster Shells 39c bag

Shot Guns	\$6.98
Kerosene, gallon	7c
Gasoline	8c gal

Plow Shares for 39c

3-lbs Raisins	25c
Mould Boards	each \$2.39
Steel Traps	\$1.48 doz
Large Kow Kare	79c
Hames	98c pair
Landsides for	79c
2-lb Box Crackers	15c
1-lb Box Crackers	8c

Men's Work Shoes \$1.19 pair

7 Packs Duke's Mixture	23c
7-lbs Epsom Salt for	25c
10-lb Pail Lake Herring	\$1.25
XXXX Sugar	6c lb
2-Burner Oil Stoves	\$4.48
3-Burner Oil Stoves	\$6.48
4-Burner Oil Stoves	\$15.98
25-lb Bag Fine Salt for	29c
Hames	98c pr
2-lb Box Crackers	15c
Lead Harness	\$4.98 set
Shot Guns	\$6.98
Check Lines	\$2.98
100-lb Bag Coarse Salt	69c
140-lb Bag Coarse Salt	98c
Gasoline	8c gallon
50-lb Block Salt	69c
12-5 Fertilizer \$16.50 ton, new bags	
2-9-5 Fertilizer	\$18.00 ton, new bags

29x4.40 Auto Tires	\$5.59
Kerosene	7c gallon
28x5.25 Auto Tires	\$4.98
Timothy Seed	\$3.44
4-lb Axes	79c
Lanterns	59c box
Gun Shells	49c
Tractor Shares for	5c pr
Men's Work Hose	60c
100-lb Bag Coal	\$2.48
Rifles	98c pair
Pillows	25c
4-lbs Rice	39c doz
8x10 Glass	box 19c
22 Shorts	\$4.69
100-lbs Sugar	\$4.69

Manure Forks, each 98c



4 pks. Post Toasties for 29c

6x9 Rugs	\$1.69
9x12 Rugs	\$2.98
9x12 Rugs	\$4.98
11x15 Rugs	\$8.98
3 Flashlight Batteries for	10c
Drill Hose	29c each
Drill Paint	19c each

STORE HOURS 7 to 5 DAILY

The Medford Grocery Co.

Medford, Maryland

J. DAVID BAILE, President.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1936.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

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

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

HARNEY.

Rally day was held in St. Paul's Church, last Sunday. The attendance was fine as well as the services which consisted of solo and duet and chorus by the choir, and motion song and memory Bible verses, etc., by the primary department. Quite a number of scholars received certificates of promotion from one class to another. The Rev. Schmidt gave a very fine talk to children as well as sermon at the church hour.

Communion at St. Paul's on the 11th. of October, at 10:00; S. S. 9; no service at St. Paul's, on Oct. 4th. Mr. and Mrs. Eyster Heck and son, George and Miss Baker, of York, visited Sunday evening, with the former's mother, Mrs. Martin Myers.

Those from this village attending the Allison reunion on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hess and Hess Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wm. Reck and son, Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reneker, of York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sprenkle, entertained to dinner, on Sunday: Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe, wife and daughter, Ruth and sons, Richard and Paul of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Gillelan, Emmitsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harner and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moser, Longville, and Atwood Hess.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Imel, of Independence, Kan., called on J. W. Slagenhaupt, Sunday. Mrs. Imel's father, and Mr. Slagenhaupt's grand-parents, being first cousins.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Angell and daughter, Julia, entertained over the week-end: Mrs. B. G. Horton, of Everett; Mrs. Hazel Beegle, of Bedford, Pa.; Richard Horton, Johnstown; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Angell and family, of Gettysburg; Miss Fleta Fidler, of Everett, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Krumbine and daughter, of Littlestown, and Mrs. Walter Kump, Harney.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fream and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fuss, returned home, Saturday evening, after a three week's trip, spending a few days at the Texas Exposition and many other points of interest to them. All in all, they report a wonderful time.

MANCHESTER.

The Luther League of Emmanuel Church had charge of the Services at Beckleyville Lutheran Church, Sunday night as a part of the series of services held there in rededicatorial services. A regional Luther League Conference will be held here on Sunday afternoon and evening. Dr. Fischer, of Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary will speak at the Rally Day, Sunday morning.

Rev. M. L. Lederer, Hampstead; Revs. R. E. Carl, W. I. Ham, R. A. Strasbaugh, of Greenmount; Rev. L. M. Utz, Lineboro; Revs. J. S. Hollenbach and I. G. Naugle, of Manchester, attended the meeting of Carroll Jo. Ministers Union, at Westminster, Monday. Rev. Mr. Carl was elected treasurer.

Champ C. Zumbun, Supt. of Trinity Reformed S. S., Manchester, and Rev. John S. Hollenbach attended the Council of Religious Education meeting in Westminster, Friday night.

Dr. Lawrence Little, of W. M. College gave a masterful address at Rally Services in the Manchester Reformed Church on Sunday.

Rev. F. A. Rosenberger, of Faith Reformed Church, Baltimore, gave an interesting lecture on his trip to Europe to attend the World S. S. Convention this summer, in Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester, on Sunday evening.

Dr. John S. Hollenbach, Manchester, and Elder Carroll C. Smith, of Snyderburg, represented the Manchester Charge at the Fall meeting of Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church held in St. Paul's Church of the Clear Spring Charge, on Tuesday.

LINWOOD.

Mrs. R. Lee Myers delightfully entertained to dinner, last Thursday, Prof. and Mrs. Norris Hering, Miss Metcalfe, of Baltimore; Mrs. Carrie Messler and Mrs. S. S. Englar.

Mrs. Charles Bame, Mrs. Carrie Messler, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Englar and Fenton Englar, motored to Hagerstown, Sunday afternoon and were entertained to supper in the home of J. Gattrell Smith and family.

Dr. Charles Bame returned home on Monday after conducting a two weeks evangelistic services at Mt. Olive, Virginia.

The annual Home-coming of the Linwood Brethren Church will be held this coming Sunday, Oct. 4th. Dr. Charles Bame, pastor of the church, will preach in the morning. Dr. Bame is a fluent speaker and you will enjoy hearing him. Lawyer Moylan, of Baltimore, will be the speaker in the afternoon. John Addison Englar, noted baritone, of Baltimore, and who needs no introduction, will give a vocal concert in the afternoon. Last, but not least, Lawyer McKeldoon, of Baltimore, will deliver the address in the evening and the "Hartzler's" will furnish the music. To these services we extend a most hearty invitation to the Editor and family.

Landon will win, with proper support. Roosevelt will win providing he polls the largest vote.

UNIONTOWN.

Dr. Fidelia Gilbert, Philadelphia, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Gilbert, returning in the evening with Cortland Hoy and family, who were visiting here.

Mrs. Preston Myers has been a substitute in the Linwood school, the past week, as the teacher, Mrs. Lillie Smith, is in the city this week attending the funeral of a sister-in-law, Mrs. Olen Shaw.

Dr. J. J. Weaver's closed up their summer home here, on Wednesday. When the days get chilly, Dr. W. wants to get in winter quarters.

Paper hangers and painters have been busy the past week beautifying the interior of the M. P. Church which will be ready for occupancy this coming Sunday at which time the Rally Day and Home-coming services commence in the church. Services will continue through the week.

On Sunday a family reunion was held at the home of C. Edgar Myers. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. George Devilbiss, Sam's Creek; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Myers, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Preston Myers, Uniontown, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shriver, of Westminster.

Harvest Home Services were held Sunday evening in the Lutheran Church, the usual decorations and donations of fruits and vegetables were given. Rev. M. L. Kroh's sermon for the evening was based on the text, "Men cannot live on bread alone."

Rev. Kroh's sister, Miss Tillie, near York, and his brother, from Frederick, were guests at the parsonage, on Sunday.

The Ladies of the M. P. Church will serve Soup and Sandwiches on Election Day, Nov. 3.

Visitors at Mrs. Brough's, on Monday were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gover, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Brough and daughter, Barbara Lee, and Miss Coleman, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shriver started to housekeeping latter part of week on Pennsylvania Ave., Westminster.

Mrs. Laura Bural has returned home after a visit with relatives in Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Simpson, spent last Sunday visiting Paul Simpson and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Martiney, at Littleton, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brilhart, Miss Menchen, sister of H. L. Menchen, of Frizellburg, were guests at Harold Smelser, on Friday evening.

WOODBINE.

The Woodbine factory will be closed the latter part of this week.

Mrs. Arthur Burdette has returned to her home near Berrett, after convalescing from an operation, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harrison.

Those who called on Mrs. Mollie Crum, Sunday afternoon were: Mrs. Abbie Flory, Mrs. Otis Carpenter and daughter, all of Harrisburg, and Andrew J. McKinney, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Baker and J. Maurice Hess and family.

The Harvest Home Service at Calvary Lutheran Church, Sunday was well attended. The church was beautifully decorated with most every kind of autumn flowers.

Mrs. Katie Lewis, wife of the late Sylvester Lewis, passed away at her home Wednesday morning. Interment took place in Morgan Chapel cemetery, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Haines and family, of Baltimore, were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Baker, Saturday afternoon.

The canning factory closed at Morgan, for this season.

KEYMAR.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Swertzer and family, attended a family reunion near York, Sunday.

William Birely, who has been confined to his bed, is reported much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Elvin D. Dern, Gettysburg, called on the former's sisters, Tuesday, Mrs. Bessie Mehning and Mrs. John Forrest.

Luther Mehning, of Baltimore; Mrs. Wm. Miller and Mrs. Truman Keffer, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Upton Mehning.

Mrs. Scott Koons has returned to her home after spending a week with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Angell, Catonsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Birely, Westminster, spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Birely.

Mrs. Bertha Albaugh has returned to her home after spending a week with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hollie Albaugh, Unionville. The grand rain which fell Wednesday evening, helped fill empty cisterns. It was greatly appreciated.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. Eaton and Miss Wellman, entertained a number of the pupils and teachers of Blue Ridge College, at their home on Monday evening.

Rev. John Hays has taken the apartment known as the Annie Stoner Apartment, on College Ave.

Geo. P. B. Englar and wife, Mrs. Daniel Englar, Mrs. Marshall Wolfe and Miss Reba Richardson, attended the W. C. T. U., Convention, at Finksburg, on Wednesday.

The New Windsor schools will be hostess to the public, on Friday evening. Each teacher will be in their room. The Carolites will furnish the music.

Paul Buckley and wife, Mrs. Charley Bankard, Mrs. John Cook and Miss Reba Richardson, all spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

The Lord's Supper will be celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 4th., in the Presbyterian Church.

HISTORY OF SPAIN.

An absorbing article revealing that the barbarous cruelties in Spain's civil war are only the latest of a long list of uncivilized atrocities in that country. Don't miss this article in the October 11th. issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine which comes every week with the BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Get your copy from your favorite newsdealer.

FEESERSBURG.

Welcome October! We love your gay colors, glorious sunshine, delicious air and tingling frostiness. The month that gives birth to persons of refinement and ambition. Her gem is the Opal, her flower the Hop. The Indians called it the "moon of the falling leaf."

Mrs. Katie O'Connor is home again after a full week in Baltimore, visiting, sight-seeing, and being entertained. Her eyes are benefitted by new glasses; she saw her first talkie screen picture, and enjoyed "Green Pastures."

Miss Susie Birely enjoyed a drive to Charles Town, W. Va., on Wednesday of last week with F. G. Harbaugh his sisters and niece Miss Duana Garber.

Mrs. Addie Crumbacker and Mrs. Goldie Bostain with Mrs. Wilbur Miller and daughter, Josephine, attended the funeral of Mrs. Jos. Frounfelter last Thursday afternoon. The cars passed through our town for burial at Haugh's Church.

S. David Newman, of Smithsburg, with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Phlegger, (nee Nellie Oover), of Brunswick, were callers at the Birely home, on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bear, of Baltimore, spent Saturday with their uncle, Wash Shaffer.

The F. Littlefield family motored to Gettysburg last Friday to greet his sister, Mrs. Chas. Littlefield and daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Hamilton and son, Billy, and his dog enroute from Rockwell Center, Long Island to tocate in Dayton, O., where Mr. Hamilton is in business.

The children of Albert Rinehart, honored his 81st. birthday on Sunday with a home-coming and a feast of good things. He is in good health and keeps going at his regular work as caretaker at Green Gates and at home.

Rev. M. L. Kroh is making his semi-annual calls with the membership of Mt. Union in this community, preparatory to the Communion service in two weeks.

Miss Catherine Crumbacker has secured employment in the Rubber Factory at Taneytown, working on galoshes; and lodging with her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Brooks when not at home over night.

The double birthday of Mrs. K. O'Connor and her sister, Mrs. Addie Sinnott was celebrated at the Shriver home on Sunday with some of their children present. There was a real dinner, and two birthday cakes with colored candles giving the secret of their ages. They were kindly remembered with cards and many other good gifts. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foreman (nee Olie Menchey); their son, wife and three children, from McSherrystown, Pa.

On Thursday of last week a surprise was given Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sentz at the school-house at Hobson Grove, evidently planned by the teacher, Miss Edna Wilson and her pupils, we have not learned their program but know there were a number of nice gifts for the happy bride and groom, which are much appreciated and every body had a good time.

A loud serenade was given Mr. and Mrs. Roger Royer, on Friday evening at the family home of Clinton Batr. at Mt. Union. There were other bells beside wedding bells, and plenty of sound until the bride and groom appeared and after congratulations all were invited into the house and sociably entertained, then treated to refreshments to twenty persons.

Earl Wilhide entered Western Maryland College on Tuesday—having secured the scholarship for this district. He will lodge at home traveling to and fro daily.

Mrs. Sterling Lescalleet on the G. Warehouse farm is ill, and confined to bed at this writing. His brother and family are lending first aid.

Some of the men are cutting corn, some cleaning wheat, others seeding the ground, while carpenters and painters are still hammering and shinning up.

John M. Buffington had the misfortune to lose a cow recently from eating too man apples bloated and died.

Wonderful Fall flowers are in bloom the largest dahlias we've ever seen, and the maples are changing color—but the ground is very dry.

Thank goodness! We are back to standard time along the Eastern Seaboard. Now maybe we can find some sure enough programs on the radio, and know when they announce 6:30 P. M., it is not 5:30 o'clock.

MAYBERRY.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Keffer, daughters, Betty, Martha and son, Paul, of Mayberry, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crushong and family, near Union Bridge.

Recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Paul Hymiller and family, were: Mr. and Bernard Arnold, daughters, Catherine and Bernedette, of Taneytown; Helen Smith and Kemp Hymiller, of Littlestown.

Preserving Infertile Eggs

Infertile eggs preserve better and longer. If fertile eggs are to be used they should be candled. Water glass solution is prepared by mixing one quart water glass to nine quarts boiled water which has been cooled. A one-gallon container will hold 40 eggs and 3 pints, 10 ounces of the mixture. A five-gallon container has a capacity of 200 eggs using 18 pints of the water glass mixture. Best results are obtained when fresh, clean, infertile eggs are used.

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

Please let us know, at once. So doing will help us save a lot of money in a year, as the P. O. Dept. now charges 2 cents for notifying a publisher of a change in address, a service that was formerly free.

THANK YOU

ALLISON FAMILY REUNION.

The sixth annual reunion of the descendants of Francis Allison was held Sunday, September 27th., at South Mountain Park, near Arendtsville, Pa. There were 20 members of the family and three guests in attendance, 8 less than last year.

The group, as usual, tarried over the luncheon, after which there was informal discussion and in some instances reminiscence, under the leadership of Mr. A. W. Yeatts. Mr. Yeatts extended greetings to the guests, Miss Mary L. Cornwell and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hesson who responded with fine talks. The minutes were read and the loss by death of Master Jerry Yeatts, on December 13, 1935, noted. Short talks were made by all the masculine members of the family and by a few of the ladies, consisting mainly of humorous anecdotes and statements regarding appreciation of the occasion, although some spoke in more serious vein. Others present were Mrs. A. W. Yeatts, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Allison, Miss Minnie Allison, Dr. Edward Sipe, Mr. and Mrs. William Sipe, Prof. Charles Reck, Mr. and Mrs. Martin D. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reck, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reinecker, Mr. and Mrs. John Kaltrider, Master Hess Reid, Miss Anna Reck and Miss Grace A. Withrow. Mr. William Sipe expressed regret at the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Withrow because of illness and formally moved the group extend sincere wishes for a speedy recovery to Mr. Withrow.

The committee of arrangements, Mr. and Mrs. Hess and Miss Reck, who consented to serve another year, will select the place and the date of the next meeting.

MARRIED

REEVER—REAYER.

Miss Genevieve H. Reaver, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Milton Reaver, Harney, Md., and Glenn O. Reever, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Reever, of Keymar, were united in marriage on Thursday evening, September 24, in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Harney, Md., by their pastor the Rev. Herbert H. Schmidt.

They were attended by Mr. Arthur Gordon, of Gettysburg, and Miss Beatrice Reever, a sister of the groom. The bride was attired in a navy ensemble, and carried bouquet of rosebuds and baby's breath. The bridesmaid wore a rust colored ensemble and carried a bouquet and pompons. Following the ceremony the couple left to visit various points in New York state.

SESTILI—PURPURA.

Mr. Giulio Sestili, of Taneytown, and Miss Anna Purpura, of Baltimore, were united in marriage at the St. John the Baptist Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. Joseph Graziani, on Monday, September 28th. They are at home on Baltimore Street, Taneytown, where Mr. Sestili conducts a shoe repair shop.



SERIOUS FEEDING TIME FOR TURKEYS

Growers Should Be Putting Pounds on Birds.

By L. E. CLINE, University of Nevada Agricultural Extension Division.—WNU. Service.

Turkey growers who want to make profits at the business are putting the pounds on their birds as fast as possible these days. The four or five months of the summer feeding period are the most vital to making profits. The first six weeks of the turkey's life is a very critical period, but little weight is put on. The finishing period just before marketing the birds is also important, but in it likewise little weight is added in proportion to the large expense for feed.

But during the in-between period, according to Cline, the rapidly growing turkey adds pounds economically because it converts, at a rapid rate, large amounts of a relatively low priced feed into a high-priced commodity to grace the table during the fall and winter. During this fast growing period a relatively small proportion of the feed given is needed for maintenance while a large proportion is available for growth and profits.

When the average turkey is two months old, it will weigh about 2.5 pounds. This weight is put on at an average rate of 2.15 pounds of feed per pound gain in weight. A month later the turkey will weigh 5 pounds, and will be gaining one pound for approximately each three pounds of feed eaten.

At the end of the fourth month, the turkey should weigh at least 8.25 pounds and is turning feed into turkey meat at the rate of 3.5 pounds of feed to one pound of turkey.

Good gains may be made also during the fifth month, but thereafter the ratio of pounds gained to feed consumed declines very rapidly, until it takes 5.6 pounds of feed to produce one pound of turkey in the sixth month and approximately 10.7 pounds of feed for one pound of meat in the seventh month.

After that the feed often costs more than the net price which will be received for the additional pounds of turkey.

While feeding in adequate quantity is very important, the composition of the feed is equally important. The two must go together if the most pounds of turkey are to be put on.

HOW

PUPPETS ARE MADE SO THE JOINTS MAY WORK RIGHT.

Puppets may be made in many ways. There are hand puppets, fashioned so that the operator's fingers may be inserted and made to serve as legs or arms. There are shadow puppets, which are not seen by the audience, but which cast moving silhouettes on a screen. There are puppets which are operated by rods and—perhaps commonest of all—puppets controlled by a series of strings attached to the head, the arms and the legs.

The body of the string manipulated puppet is usually made of soft wood, the various members of the body being jointed with wire or small nails, so that the joints will "work." The arms and feet are often weighted with lead, so that they will fall back into place promptly when the control-strings are relaxed.

The head of the figure is, of course, all-important, since it is here that the character of the actor must be disclosed. A favorite material for head making is paper pulp. This may be prepared by tearing newspapers into shreds, soaking them overnight in water and pulping the softened mass by rubbing it between the hands. The pulp is then mixed with a thick paste, made by boiling flour and water. One cup of paste is added for each two cups of pulp and the mixture is kneaded to the proper consistency for modeling.

Once the head has been modeled, it is covered with a priming coat made of equal parts of household glue and whiting. It may then be finished with oil paints.

How Salt Combines With

Ice to Freeze Ice Cream

Ice always has a certain film, or moisture, on its surface, which, if brought in contact with salt, dissolves the latter and forms a brine. In doing this a certain amount of moisture is literally pulled out of the ice by the attraction of the salt for the moisture. In order that this moisture may be removed from the ice, heat must be added. For every pound of ice that is changed into water, 144 B. T. U. are absorbed. This heat must come from the ice, salt and resulting brine. Therefore, the temperature of these parts is reduced. This process continued as long as there is heat available to be absorbed by the ice or until the temperature is reduced to the point where the brine and salt are no longer able to attract the moisture from the ice. There is also some cooling action due to the solution of the salt itself in water.

How to Get Rid of Bats

Bats in the house means that there are openings about the eaves through which they get in. They do not stay permanently in a house, as do rats and mice. There is little use to fumigate because when the fumigation gas becomes troublesome the bats leave the house. Watch in the evening when the bats are leaving and see where the openings are and then screen them over, or otherwise prevent the re-entrance of the animals. Since bats are entirely useful animals, it is undesirable to kill them unless they are present in such numbers as to cause serious annoyance.

How to Remove Cement Stains

A poultice treatment for the removal of grease stains from cement is as follows: Dissolve about four ounces of trisodium phosphate in a gallon of water and mix the solution with whiting until a paste the consistency of mortar is obtained. Plaster a layer over the stained area and leave it until dry. This is then removed by means of a trowel or putty knife. In cases of deep stains it may be necessary to repeat the poultice treatment a few times.

How to Store Furs

If you are the possessor of a valuable fur coat, it is wise to pay the very small sum reputable fur firms ask for storage over the summer months. Then you are not continually worried if it is safe and free from moths. If you have only one or two smaller pieces of fur to put away, thoroughly clean them and then store in a suit box. Sprinkle liberally with powdered tobacco, replace lid and then wrap the box tightly in newspapers.

How to Divide Food Dollar

The food dollar should be divided into five parts, according to the Department of Agriculture: Fifteen cents for milk and cheese, 25 to 30 cents for vegetables and fruit, 15 to 20 cents for flour, wheat and grain foods, 20 cents for butter, lard and sugar and molasses, 20 cents for meat, fish and eggs.

How to Keep Cut Flowers

Water should be changed in fresh flower arrangements at least once a day. If you haven't the time to rearrange them after draining off water in the usual way, use a siphon hose, so as not to disturb the flowers.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from first page.)

Mrs. Ralph Koontz, spent Thursday afternoon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker.

The rain on Wednesday, and at night, was fine, but not nearly enough to give the ground the deep soaking that it needs.

Master Donald Garner entered the Gettysburg Hospital, Saturday, where he had his tonsils removed, returning home on Sunday.

Captain and Mrs. T. G. Crapster and Mrs. John Cox, of Washington, D. C., visited Mrs. Sue Crapster and other friends in town, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle S. Baumgardner and Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Baumgardner, attended the Baker's Convention which was held at Atlantic City, this week.

The following names were unintentionally omitted from the Francis Schaum party, last week: Mr. and Mrs. John Teeter, Miss Maybirt Brower, Mrs. Mary E. Wisotzkey.

Miss Catherine Reindollar, on Thursday, entered Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, and is studying to become a technician. She is staying at the Lutheran Hospice, 509 Park Ave.

Miss Hattie Harbaugh, Hagerstown, visited Mrs. Joseph Brown, from Thursday until Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Omar Brown, Kane, Pa., are spending several days in the same home.

Those who called on Mrs. Edward Winter, on Sunday afternoon, were: Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fleagle and daughter, Irene, and Mr. and Mrs. John Spencer and two daughters, of York, Pa.

Three ladies from Kensington, near Washington, visited our office, on Thursday, and left an order for The Woman's Community Club booklet or calendar, for 1936-37. We have had this order annually, for several years.

Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Fox, of E. Baltimore St., were: Mr. and Mrs. McKewin, their two sons, Milton and William, and daughter, Virginia; Mrs. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. George Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cook and son, Warren, all of Baltimore.

Alva O. Garner, Owings Mills, Baltimore county, a long-time subscriber, in renewing his subscription to The Record, says: "You fill a great place with your paper." From a school-mate of the Editor, and a fine citizen and successful business man, we highly appreciate this brief testimonial.

The Editor of The Record received a Landon button from a Democratic lady in Philadelphia (formerly a resident of Taneytown) a member of the "Independent Coalition of American Women," and a lot of campaign leaflets of interest. We are not in the habit of wearing campaign buttons, but will take this one into serious consideration.

T. L. Blessing and daughter, Sarah, Johnsville; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Saxton, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Grabill, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Crabbs and daughter, Ida Jane, Ladiesburg; Elmer Houck, Carrollton Houck, of Union Bridge, and Frank Blessing, of Keymar, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Houck, near town, on Sunday.

BATTLE OF HEADLIGHTS.

"Battle of Headlights" is the title of a safety bulletin just issued by the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland. It describes the reactions of the courteous motorist who depresses his headlight beams upon approach to other cars, only to have high-powered glare shot into his eyes by careless, inconsiderate or bull-headed drivers.

"The driver who is subjected to this gross discourtesy," says the bulletin, issued by Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club, "usually retaliates by switching on his own 'brights,' with the result that neither car is operated with due regard to safety.

"Depressing of headlight beams is a valuable aid to highway safety, and it is hard to understand the attitude of motorists who refuse to follow this practice. With beams of two approaching cars depressed, the highway is adequately lighted, but when one driver fails to follow the lead of the other in courtesy, the considerate driver is at a disadvantage, especially if the other lights are not in proper focus. It is possible, also, that the lights turned on in the retaliation are not in adjustment, with the result that both drivers are trying to guide cars safely through bl

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.

CASE 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, F. O. Box.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE NOTICES, 10c in addition to the regular charge.

FIFTEEN BUSHELS good Timothy Seed for sale, \$3.50 per bushel.—John O. Crapner.

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, \$3.50 per bushel.—David C. Nusbaum, Taneytown.

I WILL NOT be responsible for any debts contracted by Howard Baker, Agent.—Percy Adelaide Shriver.

THOMAS GRAIN DRILL, 10x17 Disc. For sale by John LeGore, R. D. No. 1, Gettysburg, Pa.

THE A. O. K. of M. C., will hold a festival in Harney, on Saturday night in the Hall. The music will be furnished by "Pop Morehead and his gang."

THE PARTY THAT BORROWED my double-ladder, which was under a cherry tree, along fence between Mrs. George Baumgardner's land, or lot, close to Chas. Sell's Ice Plant, will please return same.—Harold Mehning.

MEN WANTED for nearby Rawleigh Routes of 800 families. Write Rawleigh's Dept. MDJ-127-SB, Chester, Pa. 10-2-4t

FOR SALE—13 Shoats and Pumpkins.—C. Wilbur Stonesifer, near Taneytown.

VINEGAR for sale by Mahlon T. Brown, near Taneytown. Phone 48-F-15.

SMOKER APPLES and Kieffer Pears. For sale by Edgar Wilhide, near Bruceville. 10-2-2t

BINGO PARTY at Leatherman's Store, Harney, Wednesday, Oct. 7th. One cent a game.

CROCHETERS (Female) experienced on infants' hand-made Booties, Sacsques, Caps and Sholderettes. Write Chas. Metz, 11 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-2-6t

FERNS FOR SALE cheap, by Mrs. Alma Newcomer, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jersey Heifer Calf.—Norman Hess, Taneytown R. D. No. 1.

WANTED—Gentlemen Roomers, with or without board.—Mrs. Leo Zentz, Fairview Avenue.

225 ACRE FARM—For Rent, adjoining Taneytown.—Apply to D. W. Garner, Agent. 9-25-2t

ROOFING—89c Roll Domino Roof Coating, no-tar guaranteed, 5 gal. \$1.89.—Taneytown Farmers' Union. 9-25-tf

SOW AND PIGS for sale by Nevin L. Ridinger R. D. 1, Taneytown. 9-25-2t

CLEAN GRAVEL, 3 Tons delivered for \$2.50. Fire Wood for sale, sawed stove length.—Harold S. Mehning. 9-25-4t

CIDER MAKING, Wednesday of each week.—Frank H. Ohler, Phone 48F11, Taneytown. 9-25-2t

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!—\$19 up. Small size. Steffs, Knabes, Packards, Kimballs; Large Stock; All Guaranteed. Buy now; Prices Advancing Rapidly. Finest Line Coin-Operated Phonographs sold Cheap or Percentage.—Cramers Palace Music, Frederick, Md., Phone 919 9-18-6m

SAND for all kinds of construction work and pavements.—Clapsaddle Sand Co., Gettysburg, Pa., Phone 74X1. 9-18-4t

CIGARETTES—13c a Pack, two packs 25c.—The Sandwich Stand, opposite the Rubber Factory, Taneytown. 9-11-4t

BRING YOUR EGGS to M. O. Fuss in Harney, for highest prices, or let me know and I will come and get them 6-12-tf

STOCK BULLS FOR SALE—Will also loan Bulls to reliable farmers.—Harold Mehning. 1-31-tf

WANTED—2 Loads of Calves, Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 2-7-36

NO TRESPASSING

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading weekly until December 15th., for 25 cents cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun, or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind, nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property.

This warning applies to both Day and Night Hunting or Trapping.

Arnold, Roger Baumgardner, Roy E. Crouse, Harry Diehl Brothers Haines, Carl B. Hill and Stambaugh (2 farms) Keilholz, G. J. Koons, Roland W. Kountz, Mrs. Ida B. Mehning, Luther D. Null, Rev. Thurlow W. Mrs. Percy and Anna Galt Shriver, Percy Adelaide

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—Sunday School, at 9:30; No Preaching. **Taneytown Presbyterian**—Sabbath School, 10:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; No Preaching Service.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—No Services on Sunday on account of the re-dedication at Keysville. Members of the congregation are invited to attend the dedicatory services. Sunday school and congregational Rally Services on Sunday, Oct. 11. Rev. E. A. G. Hermann will be the speaker. Holy Communion on Sunday, Oct. 18. Preparatory Service, on Friday evening, Oct. 16.

Keysville—Re-dedication of the newly repaired church building. Dedicatory service at 10:30 A. M. Dedication of church by the pastor. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Henry I. Stahr, president of Hood College. Service at 7:30 P. M., Sermon by Rev. F. Lewis Higbee, pastor of the Reformed Church, at Emmitsburg.

St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run—Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:30 A. M.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown—The Sunday School Rally will be held Oct. 4, at 9:00 A. M. Mr. Harry B. Ffogle, Uniontown, will be the speaker; Preaching, 10:00; Luther League, 6:30; Worship, 7:30.

Union Revival Services will be held in Emmitsburg and Tom's Creek M. E. Churches, on October 4th. to Oct. 18th. Dr. O. H. Calls, of Wilmore, Kentucky, one of Methodism's most outstanding preachers, will be the speaker. Rev. E. W. Culp and wife, Union Bridge M. E. Church, will lead the music. Service each evening at 7:30. Everybody is invited to attend, and to pray for these services.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Mt. Zion—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Worship, 10:30; Y. P. C. E., Service, at 7:30 P. M. Miller's—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Jr. C. E., at 10:30.

Bixler's—S. S., 7:00 P. M., followed by Worship, at 8:00 P. M. (Please note the S. S. hour.) The Millers Aid Society will hold an oyster supper at the hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Manchester Evangelical and Ref. Charge, Lineboro—Holy Communion, 10:00 A. M.; S. S., 9:00; Preparatory Worship, Friday, Oct. 2, at 7:45 P. M. Manchester—S. S., 9:30; C. E., at 6:45; Worship, at 7:30; Preparatory Worship, Thursday, October 8, at 7:30.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Winters—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M.

Mt. Union—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; C. E., 7:00 P. M.; Divine Worship, 8:00 P. M.; Holy Communion, Oct. 18, 10:30 A. M.

Baust—Holy Communion, Oct. 25, 10:30 A. M.

St. Paul—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Holy Communion, Oct. 11, 10:30 A. M.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Praching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Demas, The Deserter." Prayer-Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 P. M. Jesse P. Garner, leader.

Wakefield—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; Revival Services at 7:30 P. M. Rev. John H. Gonso and wife are the evangelists. Revival services will continue until Sunday, Oct. 11. Bible pictures will be shown each evening by a stereopticon lantern.

Frizzellburg—Sunday School, at 10 A. M. Frizzellburg night, on Friday night.

Uniontown M. P. Church—Sunday, Oct. 4th. Rally Day program in the Sunday School at 9:30 A. M., and in the church service at 10:30 A. M. At 2:30 P. M., Home-coming service. A Men's Chorus of Abbott Memorial Presbyterian Church, of Baltimore, will render several selections. A fine Light House Service will be held at 7:30 P. M.

Monday, Oct. 5, at 8:00 P. M., Missionary Rally night, Miss Bettie Brittingham, of Baltimore, will be the speaker and Mrs. Thursby, soloist.

Tuesday night, Conference night, the meeting will be held at the Ridgeville M. P. Church.

Wednesday night, Ladies' Aid night

Thursday night Bible Class night, Friday night, Young People's night, Robert Smoot and a group of young people from Baltimore will conduct the service. Everybody welcome to all the services.

At the Brick M. P. Church, near Wakefield, Sunday, Oct. 11, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., Home-coming Services. Robert Smoot and a group of young people will be with us and conduct the services.

Mental Attitude

"I wouldn't marry the best man on earth," said the irate young woman.

"And if you did," said Miss Cayenne, "you'd never believe it."

Hunger Strike

Mother—What is it, dear?

New Bride—Jack has gone on a hunger strike. He won't eat a single thing I cook.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Chickens Must Have Water

Hot weather sends the poultryman to the well many times during each day for a refreshing drink of cold water. He must remember that his layers get just as thirsty as does he, and they need water just as much as he does, or even more, because of the body functioning which he expects of them. The water supply in the summer henhouse should be extra clean—for it is hot weather—always abundant, cool, and fresh. Never let the supply run dry.—

SOME PRACTICAL ICE CREAM TIPS

Things That Should Always Be Borne in Mind.

By EDITH M. BARBER

ONCE upon a time ice cream was a summer dessert reserved especially for Sundays and holidays. Although it has become a standard, all-the-year-round dessert, it still remains a treat. With a few blocks of almost every house good ice cream can usually be bought in a number of flavors. When unexpected guests arrive, it can be called upon to make the whole or to stretch the berries or sliced peaches which had been planned for the family.

In many households ice cream is still made occasionally at home, even when it means ordering a special supply of ice particularly for its making.

The first step is always to scald the beater and the can, which have probably been put away covered. The next is to get the ice crushed in a burlap bag with a wooden mallet. The freezer can should then be put into the wooden bucket and clamped down to make sure that the handle will turn properly. The salt and ice may then be packed around the can. One part of salt to eight parts of ice should be used in alternate layers until the packing comes within an inch of the top of the can. The proportion of ice to salt is important in order that your cream will be smooth when frozen.

Your flavored cream or mixture of custard and cream should then be poured into the uncovered can, recovered and fastened. The mixture may stand five minutes or so in order to chill thoroughly before the turning is begun. When the freezer is difficult to turn you may be quite sure that your cream is hard enough so that the dasher may be removed. Be sure that the cover is carefully wiped before the top is unfastened so that you will not have an unexpected salty flavor. After the dasher is taken out the cream should be beaten until it is smooth. A cork should be put in the cover before it is put on again.

The liquid from the melted ice should be drained and the can re-packed with salt and ice, this time in the proportion of one to four. The cream will continue hardening and the flavor will ripen in the next few hours.

If you prefer a mousse to ice cream, the cream should be whipped, flavored and packed in the freezer, which should not be turned. Recipes for mousses can be made equally well in a freezer or in a mechanical refrigerator. Ices and sherbets, which are generally made from fruit juices combined with water, and sometimes with milk, should be turned in a freezer, packed with ice and salt. No exact distinction is made between ices and sherbets, but the latter often have the addition of egg whites, which are added when the mixture has begun to harden.

Fruits, when used with these mixtures are sometimes mashed or merely crushed with sugar or, occasionally, the fruit juice is combined with the sugar syrup. For water ices four parts of ice to one of salt should be used for freezing.

French Ice Cream

1 tablespoon flour

3-4 cup sugar

1-4 teaspoon salt

1 egg or two egg yolks

2 cups milk

3 cups thin cream

1 1-2 tablespoons vanilla

Mix the flour, sugar and salt; add the egg slightly beaten, and the milk gradually. Cook over hot water 20 minutes, stirring constantly at first, until it thickens. Cool, add the cream and flavoring and freeze.

For fruit ice cream allow equal parts fruit crushed with sugar and cream or custard and cream.

Fruit Mousse

1-2 cup powdered sugar

1 cup crushed fruit

1-2 pint whipping cream

Put sugar over crushed fruit. Beat cream and fold into mixture. Place in freezing tray in automatic refrigerator and freeze three hours, or pack in salt and ice.

Raspberry Ice

3 1-2 cups ripe raspberries

1 cup sugar

1 cup water

1 1-2 tablespoons lemon juice

Mash the berries through a coarse sieve or a potato ricer. Cook the sugar and water together, allowing it to boil for three minutes. Cool. Add to the raspberry juice and the lemon juice and freeze. Since raspberries are of such varying sweetness it is best to taste the mixture before freezing to make sure sufficient sugar has been added. It should be sweeter than you wish the finished ice to be, since it loses sweetness during freezing.

Lemon Sherbet

4 cups milk

1 1-2 cups sugar

1-2 cup lemon juice

Mix ingredients well and freeze as follows: Crush ice fine. Use eight parts of ice to one part of salt, as this comparatively small amount of salt makes a cream or ice smoother than when more salt is used. After sherbet is frozen, turn off the water and re-pack, using four parts of ice to one o. salt.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.



EASIER

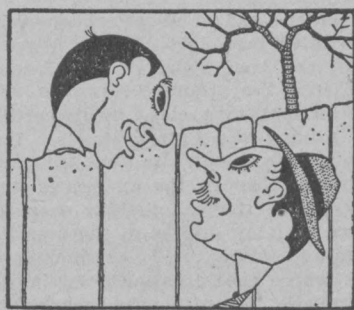
The tramp tapped on the back door and asked for something to eat. The housewife replied that she would give him food if he would earn the meal by clearing out the gutter. The tramp agreed, and when he had eaten his way through several sandwiches she came out with a reliable-looking hoe.

"You needn't have gone to that trouble, madam," said the tramp. "I never use a hoe in clearing out a gutter."

"Never use a hoe," said the woman. "What do you use then—a shovel?"

"No, madam," replied the tramp, starting for the gate. "My method is to pray for rain."—Tit-Bits Magazine.

THE HIGH COST



First Neighbor—Didja ever stop t' figger out what it cost t' raise a cat or dog, Bill?

Second Neighbor—No; but there's a neighbor's cat 'round here what's cost me 'bout a bushel of brick-a-brac, two alarm clocks and a shoe jes in th' past month.

A Few Ideas

He—See that man over there? He's a bombastic mutt, a wind-jammer nonentity, a false alarm, a hot air shrimp, a—

Woman—Would you mind writing that down for me?

He—Why?

Woman—He's my husband, and I want to use it on him sometime.

Silly of Him

Edith—Say, mamma, I want to ask you a question.

Mamma—What is it now, Edith?

Edith—When the first man started to write the word "psalm" with a "p," why didn't he scratch it out and start over again?—Exchange.

Sentimentality

"You seem sad," said the airplane pilot.

"Not exactly sad," answered Miss Cayenne. "Only sentimental. Every time I get this far from earth I begin to feel terribly homesick."

Not at All Careful

Old Lady—I suppose you sailors are very careful when you are at sea?

Old Salt—No, not at all, ma'am, in fact, we try to be as wreckless as possible.—Pearson's Weekly.

Impossible

Teacher—Now if I lay three eggs here and five eggs there, how many eggs will I have?

Skeptical Pupil—I don't think you can do it.—West Virginia Mountaineer.

At the Party

Mother—How did you like the party—was the food good?

Son—Yes, but I sat beside a cross-eyed girl and she kept eating off my plate.—Windsor Star.

TRY POISON BAIT



"How's your garden getting along?"

"It's troubled by two kinds of pests."

"What are they?"

"The pests that eat the plants and the pests that want to know how my garden is getting along."

Quite!

"Why has your husband been summoned?"

"I'm not quite sure, but I think a policeman held up his hand and Jack put his foot on the exasperator!"—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Hurumph!

"My education cost me 1,000 pounds."

"Yes, one doesn't get much for money nowadays." — Australian Woman's Mirror.

Where They Sleep

"Give me a sentence with the word 'intense'."

"When people go to camp they sleep intense"—Pearson's Weekly.

SOME HELP



A Human Zero

"How's that widower you married turning out as a husband?"

"The former widow was asked."

"A pain in the neck," she sighed, "the poor fish was so cowed by his first wife there even isn't any pleasure fussing with him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

May Be All Wet

Mom—Where is Jimmy this afternoon?

Pop—If he knows as much about canoes as he thinks he does, he is out canoeing. But if he doesn't know any more about it than I think he does, he's swimming.

Needed More Encouragement

"I'm afraid to propose to her."

"But doesn't she give you any encouragement?"

"Well, she gives me a whisky and soda every time I call, but, hang it one isn't enough."—Stray Stories Magazine.

While Rome Burned

Nero had just completed his historic solo.

"There's no use of trying to uplift the public," he said. "Think of a crowd that would rather run to look at a fire than hear me play the violin!"

ANNOUNCING ADDITIONAL BUS SERVICE



between TANEYTOWN and BALTIMORE

Lv. Taneytown 12:40 P. M. Daily
Ar. Baltimore 2:15 P.M. "

Lv. Baltimore 8:30 A. M. Daily
Ar. Taneytown 10:10 A. M. "

ASK ABOUT NEW LOW FARES

AGENT: A. G. RIFFLE, Grocery
Telephone 53-W



Sultana PEANUT BUTTER, 2 lb. jar 27c
Full pound jar 15c

Ann Page Pure PRESERVES, All Varieties Except Strawberry & Raspberry, 16-oz. jar 15c

HEINZ CUCUMBER PICKLES, jar 21c

NUTLEY MARGARINE, 2 lbs. 25c

NEW PACK TOMATOES, 3 No. 2 cans 19c

8 O'CLOCK COFFEE, Mild and Mellow, lb. 17c

Fancy Creamery BUTTER, Finest Quality, One Taste Will Convince You, lb. 37c

Sunnyfield PRINT BUTTER, lb. 39c

Rajah Brand SALAD DRESSING, We Sell More Rajah Than All Other Brands Of Salad Dressing And Mayonnaise Combined, 8-oz. jar 10c; pt. jar 19c; qt. jar 29c

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Francis Neal Parke, Westminster.
ASSOCIATED JUDGES.
William H. Forsythe, Ellicott City.
Linwood L. Clark, Baltimore.

CLERK OF COURT.
Levi D. Maus, Sr.
TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.
Second Monday in February, May,
August and November. Petit Jury
Terms, February, May and Novem-
ber; Grand Jury Terms, May and No-
vember.

ORPHANS' COURT.
Chief Judge, J. Webster Ebaugh.
John H. Brown.
Lewis E. Green.
Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

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Harry G. Berwager.

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SHERIFF.
John A. Shipley.

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A. Earl Shipley, Attorney.

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E. A. Shoemaker.

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Clyde L. Hesson, Clerk.

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Mrs. Fannie O. Ohler.

CONSTABLE.
Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
John H. Shirk.

TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS
Taneytown Chamber of Commerce meets
on the 4th. Monday in each month in
the Municipal building, at 8 o'clock.
Merwyn C. Fuss, Pres., 1st. Vice-Pres.,
Harry M. Mohr, 2nd. Vice-Pres.,
James C. Myers, Secretary, Rev. Guy
P. Bready, Treasurer, Chas. E. Arnold.

**Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., meets in Meh-
ring Hall, every second and last Thurs-
day, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Ridinger,
Pres.; N. H. Devlin, R. S. C. L.
Stonestier, Treas., and Wm. D. Ohler,
F. S.**

**Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the
2nd. Monday each month, at 7:30. In
the Firemen's Building. James C.
Myers, Pres.; G. Bowers, Sec'y; W.
F. Bricker, 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.**

SCHEDULE
— OF THE —
Arrival and Departure of Mails

Taneytown, Md.

Window Service Opens 6:30 A. M.
Window Service Closes 6:30 P. M.
Lobby Service Closes 8:00 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE
Star Route No. 10705 North 9:00 A. M.
Star Route No. 5321 North 9:15 A. M.
Star Route No. 5323 North 2:15 P. M.
Star Route No. 13128, South 4:00 P. M.
Star Route No. 10705 North 6:30 P. M.
Taneytown-Keymar Route No. 1-4 8:00 A. M.
Taneytown Route No. 1 8:15 A. M.
Taneytown Route No. 2 8:15 A. M.

MAILS ARRIVE
Keymar Route No. 1, Principal Mail 7:30 A. M.
Star Route No. 10705, North 7:45 A. M.
Star Route No. 13128, South Parcel Post 8:45 A. M.
Train No. 5321, North 9:50 A. M.
Train No. 5323, South 2:40 P. M.
Star Route No. 10705, North 6:30 P. M.
Taneytown Route No. 1 2:00 P. M.
Taneytown Route No. 2 2:00 P. M.

JNO. O. CRAPSTER, Postmaster.
*No Window Service or Rural Carriers on
Legal Holidays.

Holidays for Rural Carriers are, New
Year's Day; Washington's birthday; Mem-
orial Day, May 30; July 4; Labor Day,
1st. Monday in Sept.; Thanksgiving Day,
and Christmas. When a holiday falls on
Sunday, the following Monday is observed.

Why Flowers Are Fragrant.
The fragrance of flowers is due to special essence or oils which the plants produce. These oils are complicated compounds of only two elements, carbon and hydrogen, and are known as volatile oils, since they escape readily into the air.

Why Capital Was Removed.
The act of the assembly providing for the change of the capital of Virginia from Williamsburg to Richmond gives the reason for the removal as the unsafe and exposed situation of Williamsburg and its inconvenience as a place of meeting for courts or legislators and the central position of Richmond.

Why Bluing Whitens Clothes.
Blue is used to correct the yellowish tint in white clothes, because blue and yellow are complementary colors and when mixed produce white.

Patterns of Wolfpen

By Harlan Hatcher
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WNU Service

THE STORY

PRELUDE.—In 1785 Saul Pattern of Virginia came into the beautiful virgin country of the Big Sandy valley in Kentucky. Chief of the perils were the Shawnees, who sought to hold their lands from the ever-encroaching whites. From a huge pinnacle Saul gazed upon the fat bottoms and the endless acres of forest in its primeval quietude at the mouth of the Wolfpen, and felt an eagerness to possess it, declaring it a place fit for a man to LIVE in! Five years later he returned with Barton, his fifteen-year-old son, and built a rude cabin in the hollow. For a time all was quiet. Then in Saul's absence the Indians attacked Barton and wound him so badly Saul was forced to return with him to Virginia. In 1786, when it was reasonably safe, Saul returned with his family and a patent for 4,000 acres, this time to stay. He added to the cabin, planted crops and fattened his stock on the rich meadows. Soon other industrious settlers came and a settlement was established.

CHAPTER I.—A century later, in the spring of 1885, we find Cynthia Pattern, of the fifth generation following Saul, perched on the pinnacle from which her great-grandfather had first viewed Wolfpen Bottoms. The valleys, heretofore untouched by the waves of change sweeping the Republic, are at last beginning to feel that restless surge. Her dad, Sparrel, and her brothers, Jesse, Jasper and Abner, have been busy converting the old water-wheeled mill to steam power. Surrounded by neighbors, mostly skeptical, Sparrel's triumph is complete when the golden stream of meal pours forth at the turning on of the steam. Cynthia feels that something out of the past has been buried with Saul. Cynthia is a pretty and imaginative miss in her late teens, who often re-creates Saul and her other forebears, and fancied them still living.

CHAPTER II.—Sparrel proudly brings home the first meal out of the steam mill, and Julia, his wife, is pleased. Generation after generation has added comfort and conveniences to Saul's homestead, and Sparrel has not shirked. He plans his spring work, Julia favors sending Cynthia to Pikeville Institute. Sparrel does not fully agree.

CHAPTER III.—The family goes easily into the work of the new season, due to the simplicity of life designed long ago on the Wolfpen. The men are busy in the field, Julia in her garden, and Cynthia in the household is abundant. Jesse tells Cynthia he plans to study law.

CHAPTER IV.—A stranger, Shellenberger by name, comes to Wolfpen, intent on buying timber land. Sparrel refuses his offer. Shellenberger tells of progress in the outside world.

CHAPTER V.—With the advent of Shellenberger some intangible disturbing alteration seems to affect the atmosphere of Wolfpen. Jasper, desiring to marry, and in need of money, urges his father to sell. Sparrel, after discussing the matter with Julia, makes a deal with Shellenberger. Jesse arranges to study law with Tandy Morgan.

CHAPTER VI.—Doug Mason, a neighbor, in love with Cynthia, calls to secure medicine for his sick mother. The feeling of disturbing suspense continues at Wolfpen.

CHAPTER VII.—Julia goes to visit her married daughter, Jenny who lives on the Horsepen. Cynthia, in faded calico dress, splashed with biscuit batter, and her hair dangling, is surprised by a young and handsome stranger at the door, who proves to be Reuben Warren, a surveyor sent by Shellenberger. He arranges to stay at the Pattern's.

CHAPTER VIII.—The surveying gets under way. Jesse and Abner help. It is slow and hard work. Reuben loves the living things of the outdoors, and finds Cynthia stune.

CHAPTER IX.—Shellenberger returns with a colored man, Mullens, who is to supervise getting out the timber. They plan the camp and the work.

CHAPTER X.—Cynthia comes upon Jesse orating on law before a moss-covered rock, and is fascinated by his zeal. He accuses her of being in love with Reuben. She does not deny it. Reuben is attentive to and thoughtful of Cynthia, and when she asks her about Doug, she places him as just a good neighbor. Reuben gently takes her hand.

(Continued from last week.)

They had been led far deeper than the surface of their talk since the half-confused moment by the drawing table. Cynthia began to realize that they had both dressed Doug in a word and set him before them as a symbol of their new relationship. Nothing else seemed to exist except this entranced moment of creating a new experience with another human being. Her open hand lay along the delicate green moss covering of the stone dividing it into cool points with her fingers. Reuben dropped his long brown and bristled hand gently upon it. It was warm and alive among the moss fronds. "I never even dreamed of finding any

body like you when I started up here. And I nearly didn't come, only another job came along that my Dad had to look after himself."

"Would you have minded that so much?" Cynthia asked.

"Yes," he answered.

There seemed to be nothing more to say aloud. She withdrew her hand and let it lie in her lap. It seemed different from the other one and in communion with all the rest of her being.

Julia was now at the gate of her garden. She stood looking at Cynthia and Reuben.

"We'd better go back now," Cynthia said.

The cows, heavy with the long day, were coming slowly in file around the hill toward the barn. Everything was stirring again into life for feeding-time.

"I like to come down this valley this time of day," Reuben finally said as they neared the yard. "It seems like everything is doing just what it was intended to do."

"If you look close you can see Saul climbing back to Cranesnest Shelf," Cynthia said.

"I see him," Reuben answered. Abner was already in the yard. He smiled boyishly, and when Cynthia had gone into the house, he said to Reuben, "Oh, you've been surveying."

Reuben smiled at Abner. He liked his spirit and his energy.

"Yes, Abner. There's a lot to be surveyed on this place."

CHAPTER XI

Near the end of an afternoon some days later into July Reuben Warren drove the iron spike of the Jacob's staff into the ground below the mill and brought to a close the uncertain line around the Pattern lands. Day after day from dawn to dusk they had pushed it through the ax-cleared way through the timber, climbing over the ridges that lay lifeless in the noonday heat, and down into cool damp hollows where the birds gathered in the afternoons. Then they had marked off the portion for Shellenberger, cutting across the place from the jutting point on the Big Sandy watershed overlooking the river where the long ridges rolled into form out of blue and indistinct space, to the rich earth at the foot of the Pinnacle on Gannon creek in view of Cranesnest.

Reuben peeped through the slit in the sights to the yellow point still catching the sun above the shadows in Wolfpen.

"Thence north eighty-three degrees thirty minutes east to the beginning," he said to Sparrel and the others and entered it in the note-book. "I guess that finishes it."

It was like saying good-by to one of the family.

Tomorrow Reuben would be leaving this place where he had lived through the days of spring and early summer. He would ride in silence behind Sparrel to Pikeville and then by boat down the Big Sandy, sitting on the prow to watch the Pattern lands he had surveyed come into view and recede and pass into the hands of Shellenberger. It was the first time he had ever been sorry to complete a job in the hills and return home.

He had had enough experience in the changing world to foresee that the loveliness of Wolfpen could not survive the wave of development which would one day sweep over it. He was sorry.

He stood by the kitchen window, smelling the scent of poplars and pine trees on the light breeze from the hollow. Cynthia found him there for a minute alone. The note-books and the deeds were tied in a bundle on the table by the compass, ready for the journey. In the corner were the pins, the chain and the staff.

"I guess it's all finished," he smiled. "I hate to see you go," she said.

"I'm sorry I can't make the job last any longer. It just seemed to get done."

"July seemed a long way off in April," Cynthia said.

"And September seems a long way off from July."

"It will be different tomorrow when you are gone," she said.

"It's been a good place to be in, and it will be a good place to come back to," he said. "But I suppose you'll soon be busy over at the Institute."

"I reckon so. Will you have any more to do here at our place?"

"It doesn't look like it now."

"Then you won't be coming back?" she said.

"I'll be coming back," he answered. "It may be September and it may be spring and it may not be to survey. But I'll be coming back."

The spirit of the place changed abruptly after Reuben went away. Released from the survey, Jesse, Jesse and Abner were deep in the neglected corn and the ill-tended crops heretofore unknown on Wolfpen. Cynthia found the day very long and the work irksome when it was done for Shellenberger and Mullens.

"Those two seem to fill up the whole valley and take possession of the place now that Reuben is gone. And when I try to remember what we said before he went it seems like we didn't say anything at all, but it didn't appear that way then. 'It may not be to survey, but I'll be coming back.' I'll be so glad when September comes, only if it weren't for Mother. She does seem a little tired and peaked like Reuben said. Six weeks yet. It is a right long time."

Shellenberger filled up the valley with his presence and his lumbering operations. The old gristmill was converted into a sawmill. One change in a generation was well established by precedent, but two, and not only in a generation but in a single year, threatened the stability of a man's customs. Sparrel was too engrossed in the mechanical details of rigging up the saw

and ripping out boards for the camp to be sensitive to it. But to Cynthia it was all new and disturbing. Sometimes she watched the smoke boil up through the laurel bushes on the Pinnacle and the bright whirling saw bite into the body of a yellow log which had lived in these hills longer than all her people. She would listen tensely to the saw making its first noisy attack and then settling into a steady raucous scream as it sliced off a piece from its side. A shiver would pass through her spine. The tree-trunk became a living thing suffering mutilation, and she wondered whether the screaming came from the exultation of the furious saw teeth, or from the hurt tree in its cry of pain.

At the beginning of this year she would have spoken her thoughts to Sparrel. Now she was silent about them while the operations went on at the mill and in Dry Creek. She followed the progress of the work by completing in her imagination the fragments of talk let fall by the menfolk at the table on the porch, and by the glimpses she had of it as she went about the place.

The mountain men were coming to Wolfpen and Dry Creek with axes on their shoulders looking for work. They came from the cabins in the squeezed hollows where farming was already growing precarious, hearing the rumor that there was cash to be had for chopping timber on Sparrel Pattern's place. They cleared away the flat at the mouth of Dry Creek and erected shacks for the men and sheds for the mules and a blacksmith shop. Then their axes and saws gnawed at the boles of the trees through the hollow and up the hill-sides, spreading relentlessly like a grim disease. A few sharp slaps of an ax, the thin swish-swash of a saw, then a shout from the men, a slow groan rising to an explosion in the final crash and dying away to a whisper in the limbs waving through the air to the ground. Over and over through the weeks: the attack, the cry of surrender, the crash and sigh of the fall, spreading up the hollow.

The heavily timbered spot where Barton had caught possums, which always lay so silent and black in the mornings under the Pinnacle, became a thick group of men in a settlement to themselves. And yet not to themselves, for these aliens seemed to press in upon Wolfpen itself and to swarm in a multitude beyond their appointed place even though they kept to their hollow, and the sound of their axes could not be heard over the back of the ridge between. Cynthia could see them sometimes pilfering about everywhere, and every rustle of the leaves in the trees by the house became a cry of panic spread through all the timber.

Then there was always Shellenberger bringing back the disturbance from Dry Creek, for he still ate at the house and slept between his two sheets and made no mention of the money for his keep which Cynthia carefully recorded on a piece of paper. There was Sparrel losing imperceptibly his first pleasure in the steam-mill, the survey of his lands and the new saw. He gave more time to the blacksmith shop, fashioning shoes for the mules and half shoes for the oxen, sharpening tools and welding chains, neglecting his medicines and his books. Cynthia missed his tall figure from the hollows speaking in low tones to his mule and greeting her when she came to the field with cold water from his filtered well.

Abner was now working for Shellenberger, Jasper was silent, Jesse was more than ever absorbed in his own plans, Julia was tired, Reuben was far off down the river in another world; it was no use making believe that the corn and sweet potatoes were the same as in other years, or that Julia's hollows stood up in the same proud grandeur, or that the lumbering was isolated over the ridge. Dry Creek pressed ruthlessly in.

It grew more emphatic with the difficulties at the camp. They had come on gradually, intensifying a little from day to day before they came to a crisis. They were reflected in Sparrel's taciturnity and the troubled mood which followed him into the house, for there had never before been any ill feeling between men on Gannon creek. The mountain men could not adapt themselves to the discipline of a supervised lumbering operation.

It was partly Shellenberger's air of detached authority which they found barely tolerable. Not that he kept his own counsel and ate only at Sparrel's, but that he went among them as though they were trees or mules, and acted so superior by virtue of his ownership of Sparrel Pattern's timber and not by right of character, one man to another, as it was among the Big Sandy men.

It was more especially Mullens. He had his own superiorities as boss of the work. He said little to the men beyond a few terse orders. Moreover he had his own methods for felling trees, determining log lengths, constructing the dam, for every single detail of the logging. He insisted on telling these men who had lived their lives in the hills and swung axes since they were striplings, how to fell a tree, how far above the ground they should cut, and where to stand when it began to lean. Sometimes they would do as they were told; more often they would do as they liked and meet the sour looks of Mullens with a passive and child-like silence.

They were difficult and individual as children, and Mullens did not know what to do about it. So he swore at them and marked on each tree the exact spot where he wanted it cut. If he then stood by and watched, they would cut low; but when he turned away they would straighten their backs and cut high.

They were not happy at the camp. When they got homesick or took a fancy for home-cooked victuals, or a

notion to leave the camp for a few days, they quietly shouldered their axes and went. They returned when they got ready and they did not expect any unfavorable notice to be taken of their going out or their coming in.

Abner said that the men were beginning to think it ought to be pay-day some time, but that neither Shellenberger nor Mullens had said anything about it yet.

And since they were not accustomed to hiring out for a wage, they did not know whether they should ask about the time of their pay or just wait until the job was finished up. Sparrel seemed to take it as being all right, so it must be, but a little ready money would come in handy.

This general unrest culminated in the latter part of August. The occasion was the accident and first casualty on the job. They were chopping the greatest poplars in Dry Creek. Grover Sims was standing near by watching them bring down one of the finest of them all. Mullens happened to be there at the moment the tree began to lean. He shouted sharply to Sims to jump up the hill out of the way. The boy was startled by the shouting of Mullens and the loud cracking of the giant bole breaking away from the stump and crashing through the smaller trees. In nervous confusion he sprang full into the path of the falling mass. It caught him squarely, knocking him down as though he were a reed, pinning him under the heavy trunk, and crushing in his lungs. Had he stayed where he was before Mullens shouted, he would have been safe. The moans had ceased by the time Sparrel got to him. It went quickly through Dry Creek that it was Mullens' fault, and if he had kept his mouth off of the boy it wouldn't have happened. And why, anyway, should they be down here in a lumber camp at the risk of their lives, working for a foreigner like Mullens when they might just as well be at home and their own bosses as they had always been?

They quit. They were quiet about it. Some of them told Mullens they allowed they'd better be getting back home now, what with the corn about ready to cut and things about the place to be attended to, and they'd just have their time. Mullens said he couldn't pay them until Shellenberger got the money. And they said that they reckoned if it wasn't handy they'd just wait around for it, and it better not be too long. So while they were burying Grover Sims on Big Brushy, Shellenberger took one of Sparrel's mules for two days and when he came back there was money to pay them.

The work was at a standstill.

"So now what?" Shellenberger said to Mullens.

"Go down-river and get me some men who know how to be told what to do," Mullens said.

The month of August was going by on the rumor of these troubles at the camp. In other Augusts, the thought of disputes among men never came into Wolfpen or disturbed the head of Cynthia. The talk had always been of the growth the lambs had made, of the rams and ewes to be sold or slaughtered, of the thickness of the clover in Stack Bottom, of whether the time for the making of sorghum would be earlier or later this year than the one before, of the late corn in Julia's patch, of the steers for the drovers, of the progress of the bees, of the size of the potatoes where Julia had graveled, of the absence of sickness and the probable price of "seng. And the words were framed at leisure a few at a time from day to day as one member or another of the family observed the course of life about them. These things were not mentioned this year because of Shellenberger and Dry Creek.

Cynthia felt the alteration in herself and noted it in the others and thought on it as she tried to finish the cloth that had been already too long in the loom. "I never in my life got such a little bit at a time done on a piece. 'Pears like a body's day is so tied up with other folks' doing I can't get any work done and out of the way. Part of it is the way nobody doesn't seem natural. Mother acts like she was tired all the time and she doesn't show off her flowers when Amy comes or offer her any seeds and she doesn't say much. I don't see when she's going to dry apples and make jelly and put things away. Daddy goes around like he had a trouble bound on his shoulders. He works down around the mill so much I don't know how he's ever going to get herbs for his medicine and the corn in and the hay made and the sorghum. Jasper works in the fields with a sorry look on his face, and I reckon he wants to marry. And Abner is so excited about everything I can hear him flopping in his bed at night and ramming his knees with a bang into the wall. And there's Jesse working on through his big book and looking at his steer and I know he is right nervous about going off over to town with so much to do about the place before winter and all these strange men coming here from down-river, and the hard feelings about Grover Sims getting killed. And there's Cynthia. What about you? You think about him and his maps and papers he's working on, and about how you're to get over to the Institute for a winter and about silly things in the trees that you'd just better leave to old Mr. Stinky Shellenberger and his black man. But it's not nice to call even him bad names."

These things gave her enough to think on. The work around the house offered more than she could do.

Slowly September was creeping into Wolfpen. Soon Cynthia would be going away and the thought was pleasant. She had finished the diverse colored cloth for the men's shirts and the blue twill cloth for her own dress, and now she was sewing them while Julia did the cutting.

"Next week will come in a hurry," Julia said.

"It's been such an odd summer," Cynthia answered.

"No two summers are the same, Cynthia."

"But this one is such an awful lot different the others seem alike."

"There have been others, Cynthia. The summer Jesse was sick, and the year Lucy got married, and the spring Jenny moved over on Horsepen; but you were little and didn't notice it like I did to see the two girls gone."

"And now with me about to go."

"But it's just over to town to the Institute, and not like marrying and going off for good and all."

"Sometimes I don't think I'd better go and leave you here with everything."

"It's not much, Cynthia, now that Mullens stays at the camp with the new men. I don't mind Shellenberger like you do, and I'll get Amy to come over on wash-days. I'll manage all right like I always have. I want you to go and you must. And what we don't get done can just wait. And there'll be a right smart of money when Mr. Shellenberger pays for the land. We've been putting more than enough stuff away each winter. You just set your mind at rest, and be thankful for your chances."

Cynthia sewed quietly in thought for a time. She looked at her mother, noting the unselfish look of her face in repose and conscious of the kindly strength of every faint line about her mouth and forehead. Her sense of withholding herself from intimate communion with Julia was suddenly and impulsively gone.

(To be Continued.)

Maintenance Ration and Laying Ration Different

Poultry is fed chiefly for one or more of three purposes: growth, egg production, and maintenance.

A maintenance ration differs from a laying ration, not in the ingredients, but in proportions, less animal food, or protein, being used.

Whether feeding for growth, egg production, or maintenance, five classes of foods are necessary for poultry, asserts a writer in Hoard's Dairyman.

1. Grains, for energy, heat, flesh and egg-forming materials. Usually fed in two forms: ground, called "mash" and in the kernel, called "scratch feed."

2. Greens, as aid to digestion, for their health-giving and growth promoting properties.

3. Animal foods, rich in egg- and flesh-forming materials; the most essential as well as the most expensive and most frequently lacking ingredient in all laying rations.

4. Mineral matter, as an aid to digestion and to supply material for egg shells and bone structure. Examples: high-grade limestone grit, oyster shells, and charcoal. Keep these accessible to the fowls at all times. Feed a small amount of table salt in all mashes.

5. Water. Quenches thirst, regulates body temperatures, transports nutrients, and eliminates wastes.

Rubber Hen Raises Chicks

Among the new uses for rubber is that of serving as substitute for the mother hen in the raising of chicks. The brooder contains an electric heating pad which warms the backs of the tiny chicks just as if they were snuggling under their mother's breast. A thermostatically controlled heating unit maintains the temperature of the pad at an even 105 degrees, equivalent to that of the hen's breast. The chicks raise their backs against the under side of the pad so that the heat transfer is accomplished by direct contact. This method replaces the old practice of heating the air in the brooder. The pad is made of special heat-resisting sheet rubber which offers a soft, nonporous and sanitary surface.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Crowding on Hen Roosts

While most of the changing and remodeling of poultry houses occurs in the late summer or fall, the one of changing the direction of the roosts is so simple as to merit consideration at any time. The greater number of roosts are still placed parallel to the back wall. In the midst, this generally means east and west. Experience has conclusively demonstrated that this is wrong. If the roosts are placed at right-angles to the back wall, the flock will distribute itself over the entire roosting area, with little if any crowding.—Montreal Herald.

Substitute for Green Feed

Where green feed is not available, a balanced laying mash reinforced with a potent fish oil should be kept before the birds at all times. The addition of from 5 to 7 and one-half percent of alfalfa leaf meal will, in most cases, provide ample insurance for the lack of this green feed. Where possible, dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal should be used. The use of this leaf meal and a food laying mash should keep the birds in a good, healthy, condition.

Worms in Chickens

Unless there is a heavy infestation it is difficult to determine the presence of internal parasites, but where the birds are heavily infested there is usually an extremely heavy appetite, the birds are thin and often a leg weakness will appear. Where these conditions appear it is safe to assume that the birds are infested. When the birds appear listless and there is any doubt as to the trouble it is best to open and examine the intestines for worms.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST,
Dean of the Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago.
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Lesson for October 4

THE MACEDONIAN CALL

LESSON TEXT — Acts 16:6-15;
Romans 15:18-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye therefore, and
teach all nations.—Matthew 28:19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul's Wonderful
Deeds.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God's Call to a New
Continent.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Cry for Help.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The World's Need of Christ.

The roots of American life, cultural and religious, reach back into the European soil on which our forefathers dwelt. The lesson before us is therefore of peculiar interest, for it relates the first step in the carrying of the gospel into Europe, and ultimately to America.

Paul, the missionary with a pastor's heart, felt constrained to go and visit the centers where he had ministered on his first journey. As he proceeded he was providentially hindered and led by the Holy Spirit to Troas. Here his next "stop" seemed for a time to be a "stop," but soon God in a vision called him into Macedonia—and the gospel had come to Europe.

It is of interest to note that Paul, as he thus began his second missionary journey, was

I. Obedient to the Spirit (Acts 16:6-12).

He had certain plans in mind. He set out with a purpose, but he was willing to have his own itinerary changed as the Holy Spirit led. It is significant that the guidance was negative as well as positive. The stops as well as "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord" (Ps. 37:23). Christians will do well to remember that providential hindering circumstances may be as much the leading of God as the heavenly vision. We are to be obedient to any guidance He gives but we are not to be merely passive, but actively submissive to His will. Paul was about the Father's business, not idly waiting for the speaking of a voice from heaven. It is to such a man or woman that the Macedonian call comes even in our day, only now it comes from China, India, South America, or Africa.

II. Faithful in Testimony (vv. 13, 14).

Paul, with his companion Silas, Timothy who had joined them at Lystra, and Luke (note that the "they" of v. 8 becomes "we" in v. 10) came to Philippi in Macedonia, but they found no Macedonian man waiting for them. Had they been mistaken in their vision and call?

True missionaries are not thus easily discouraged. They had come to be fishers of men. The fisherman does not expect the fish to come to him. He goes after them. Paul soon discovered that there was a place of prayer at the river, evidently a gathering place of devout Jews for worship. There he met the man of Macedonia who turned out to be a woman. For some reason the men were absent from the place of prayer on that all-important Sabbath morning.

Lydia was a woman of distinction, business ability, and of high moral character. But Paul knew that even good people need to be saved. He spoke the truth of God. She accepted the message as God opened her heart, and at once she entered into

III. Fellowship in Service (v. 15).

Lydia proved herself to be one of that noble succession of women who have served Christ and the church. She and her household shared in the ministry of Paul by their Christian hospitality, thus helping forward the missionaries. Observe carefully that she was not saved by her works, but that her works followed naturally after her salvation.

Turning now to one of the epistles of Paul we look at his exposition of certain

IV. Fundamental Missionary Principles (Rom. 15:18-21).

Those things which Christ had wrought (Paul took no glory to himself) through him Paul had consistently directed into fields where no one else had preached the gospel.

The spirit of the missionary of the cross is that of the pioneer, pressing ever onward, taking new land, not duplicating the work of others, not jealous of their success, not seeking comfort or glory. Men need the gospel; they are lost without it. Let us press on into the yet unoccupied territory.

Sorrow and Enjoyment

We are sent here, in one sense, to bear and to suffer; but, in another, to do and to enjoy. The active day has its evening of repose; even patient suffering has its alleviations, when there is a consolatory sense of duty discharged.—Scott.

Undermine the Character

Fear and gain are great perverters of mankind, and where either prevail the judgment is violated.—William Penn, in "Some Fruits of Solitude."

Raven and Crow Differ

but Both Are Scavengers

"The raven, a vanishing bird, is generally thought of as a near relative of the crow," says a member of the Izaak Walton League, in the Detroit News. "But they are not even distantly related. There is nothing these two birds have in common except that they are both scavengers."

Many times an oversized crow is mistaken for a raven, due to similarity in shape and color. The average weight of a raven is two and a half pounds; a large crow will not weigh more than one and a quarter pounds. The length of the average raven is two feet from end of bill to tip of tail; the length of a large crow is not more than one and one-half feet; wing spread of a raven is four feet and that of a crow about three feet. The eyes of a raven are more like those of an eagle, whereas the eyes of a crow are on the side of the head much like those of a robin. The bill of a raven is longer and thicker and opens directly under the eyes, unlike the bill of a crow which opens forward of the eyes. Another mark of distinction is the throat feathers and tail. The raven has loosely hung, pointed feathers on the throat, while those of the crow are short, thick and soft. The raven has a round tail, whereas the crow's tail is square.

There is a marked difference in the flight of the two birds. The raven sails more than a crow and has a peculiar wing stroke. There is also a marked distinction in the voice of the two birds—the crow caws whereas the raven croaks.

The raven, like the passenger pigeon, has not been able to adapt itself to civilization as the crow has and is rapidly disappearing.

American Library Given for the Use of Indians

The earliest known printed book is the "Diamond Sutra," a Buddhist scripture, printed in China in 868 by Wang Chieh, the first known printer of a book. One copy of this book is known to exist. The earliest known library was a collection of clay tablets in Babylonia in the twenty-first century B. C.

In the United States, the earliest known library was one given in 1621, for use of the Indians at Henric, Va. The first university library in the United States was the one founded by John Harvard in 1638. The first public library was established in Boston in 1633.

Originally printers performed all the functions of publishers. Probably the first publishers, in the present sense of the profession, were the Elzevirs.

The founder of the house of Elzevir, Louis, published his first book at Leyden in 1583. Elzevirs—for such are their books known—were published until 1712.

Elzevirs were good textually, legible and inexpensive; they were sturdy rather than elegant, and typically the books were of small size (12mo to 32mo), and were prepared especially for the impecunious scholar. The house of Elzevir had agencies all over Europe and published in many languages, including Latin, Greek and French.—From the Pleasures of Publishing.

Vancouver, B. C., Had Two Names in Earlier Times

Before the coming of the railway Vancouver, B. C. was a tiny settlement, known as Gastown, after a somewhat disreputable character named Gassy Jack, who sold liquor to the loggers and fishermen, and also as Granville, the designation chosen by one of the earliest inhabitants who had claimed most of the waterfront as his own.

The name was changed to Vancouver in honor of the young British midshipman who had sailed under Captain Cook on his third voyage of discovery into the Pacific and who subsequently did a great deal of exploring on his own account. Vancouver was one of the first white men to glimpse the great landlocked harbor that today welcomes the flags of every maritime nation.

Like many another pioneer city, Vancouver went through the ordeal of fire shortly after its birth. Flames swept the entire community, but the disaster served only to stir the imagination of her people and hasten reconstruction along bolder and more carefully planned lines.

Character in Pencil Points

Here are some hints on judging character from pencil points, given by a writer in Pearson's Weekly: The person who gives a pencil a sharp, stumpy point is inclined to be mean. The business man gives his a long and carefully even point. The generous person makes a long, narrow, uneven point which breaks very easily. The man with artistic tastes cuts a long, irregular and finely sharpened point.

Sea Killers

The killer whale is the unchallenged lord of the seas. To him a man-eating shark would be but a gulf. It even attacks porpoises, the mightiest whales that live, and not a few fishermen have been found in a killer whale's stomach.

The Household

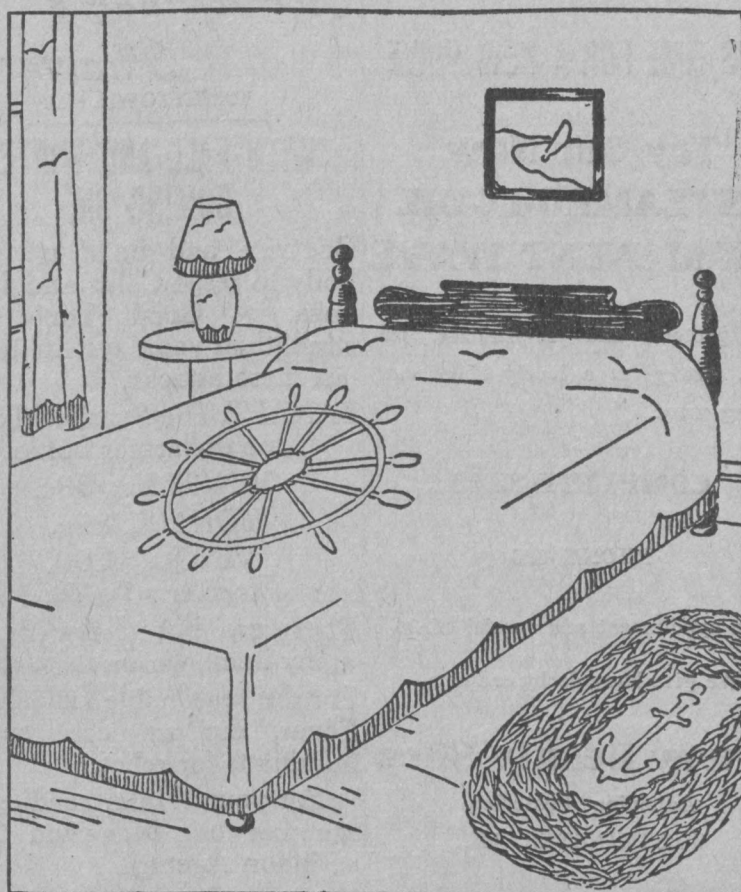
By LYDIA LE BARON WALKER

DECORATING the boy's room is something every mother who has a son finds intriguing. The lad spurns anything that savors of daintiness. He wants a real man's room. It is up to the mother to make the room as masculine in its character as she would make her daughter's room feminine in type.

Most boys delight in boats and boating, and this suggests a nautical room for home, school or college. Fortunately there are many emblems that lend themselves admirably to ornamental use, ships and boats, anchors and ropes, sea creatures and seaweed, lighthouses and rocky shores with waves and breakers, fishermen and oarsmen, etc.

Banks of Galley Oars.

One of the ancient ornamental conceits for weaving, rug-craft, and other craft arts is the galley oarsman. When you know the motif the stylized row of oars or banks, as they are termed, is readily distinguished in what seems to be a



Nautical Patterns Contribute a Masculine Touch to the Decoration of a Boy's Room.

TWO SPECIALS FOR BANANAS

Tasty Ways of Serving One of Our Best Fruits.

By EDITH M. BARBER

AMONG the best of our fruits we rate the banana. Perhaps you question the classification of the banana as such. It has, of course, the advantage of being in season the year around. It always seems to me, however, to be at its best, so far as flavor is concerned, at this time of the year.

This is fortunate because what would the picnicer do without it? How they fill in for the hungry ones who wait for lunch to be ready! At the same time they will furnish a dessert.

Do you like your bananas red or yellow? Some like the flavor of one and some of the other. Red bananas are slightly more juicy and a little more tart. They are not so plentiful as the yellow fruit and therefore are often more expensive. By the way, I had a different type of banana in Jamaica where it is a specialty and very popular. It is too fragile for export, so you will have to go to the tropics to taste it.

On the fruit boats which bring bananas from Central and South America to New York, two specialties found on the menu are bananas broiled in bacon and prepared for dessert with a rum sauce. This, by the way, is a good chafing dish dessert which may be prepared at the table. The bananas are sliced lengthwise, put into the dish with melted butter, sprinkled liberally with granulated sugar and then drenched with rum, which is then set on fire. While they are cooking they should be basted with the sauce formed by the other ingredients. The cooking should be short—just three or four minutes for the sale of texture and flavor.

Apricots with Bananas.

½ pound dried apricots
Sugar
3 bananas
Soak apricots in just enough water to cover for several hours. Cook until very tender. Force through strainer and stir in sugar to taste. Cut bananas in halves and arrange in a greased baking dish. Pour apricot pulp over the bananas. Bake in an oven 375 degrees fifteen minutes. Serve hot or cold. For serving hot, two tablespoons of whipped cream may be put on top of the fruit just before serving.

Fried Bananas.

Peel bananas, cut in halves crosswise or in quarters and roll in softened dry bread crumbs or in rolled

maze of design. The motif is, of course, adapted to the necessities of the craft, such as the warp and weft, or filler, as it is frequently termed today.

A large anchor with its chain and fastening done in applique or tufting makes an excellent center motif for a bedspread, and in somewhat smaller size, for the center of sofa cushion covers. Strips of undulating applique supply the wave motif to use as bands for a border. Or if tufting is employed, the wave motif can be done in this work. In plain embroidery chain stitch done in heavy yarns is quick and correct for chains.

Fish and Seaweed.

The fish and seaweed design is just the thing to use on towels, bureau scarf, and table covers. This printed pattern for filet crochet or cross stitch by counted threads, can be had while it lasts, by sending ten cents together with self-addressed, stamped (3-cent) envelope with a request directed to Lydia Le Baron Walker care of this paper.

Wall papers come in lighthouse patterns, seascapes, and ship designs. Or a plain wall paper can be the background for pictures featuring water, wharf, and marine scenes.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

HOW

CANADA LOOKS AFTER ITS BIG INDIAN POPULATION.

Canada's dwindling Indian population has taken an upward turn as the result of a welfare program initiated by the Department of Indian Affairs, it is shown in figures released recently. The total Indian population for 1934 was given as 112,510, compared with 104,894 in 1924.

The program which has changed the tide is being applied principally in the schools. Pupils are given careful examinations and those who show symptoms of diseases to which the Indians appear most susceptible are X-rayed. They are then grouped according to their condition and necessary treatment is provided.

The Department of Indian Affairs employs, either regularly or on a part-time basis, some 500 doctors and dentists. It has several hospitals of its own, operates a small field nursing organization, and maintains sick Indians in about 200 public hospitals. Drugs are supplied without charge.

Indians in Canada are wards of the government and through the activities of the Department of Indian Affairs provision is made not only for medical care, but for their education, for the development of agricultural and other pursuits among them, and for the administration of their funds.

How Rain, Sunshine and Wind Record Is Obtained

You often read that an inch of rain fell, or that there were nine hours' sunshine, or the wind blew at sixty miles an hour.

How are these figures arrived at? With the aid of various instruments—some simple, some rather complicated.

The rain measure is one of the former type, states a writer in Pearson's London Weekly. It is merely a kind of funnel running into a glass with measures marked on it.

The speed of the wind is recorded by an anemometer—which is much like a small windmill with cups instead of sails. The wind revolves the cups and the speed at which they turn is shown on a dial.

Sunshine is recorded by instruments of varying type. The one most in use is electrical. When the sun shines, the heat expands some mercury (as in a thermometer, which, of course, "measures" heat) and the movement is electrically recorded.

There are still other instruments for measuring the density of a fog. In one type, a machine forces a sample of the foggy air on to white blotting paper. According to the shade of color of the mark it can be estimated how much fog the air contains!

How to Eliminate Garbage

Modernization has relegated to the past most of the kitchen relics of grandma's day. Until recently, however, there was little change in one unpleasant feature, the disposal of garbage. Most of us living in individual houses have to carry table waste, fruit and vegetable parings, etc., out to the garbage pail.

Clever inventors, says Pathfinder Magazine, have now made it possible to do away with all this in modern kitchens. An electric machine can be installed in connection with the sink into which the garbage is dumped, a switch turned, a little cold water run and in two or three minutes all traces of the garbage are gone.

How Postage Stamps Came Up

The postage stamp grew out of the necessity for issuing a receipt for money paid in advance for the carriage of letters. Sir Rowland Hill, a British postal reformer, conducted for some years an agitation for cheap postage and uniform rates, and the postage stamp was one of his proposals. Great Britain became the first stamp-issuing country in 1840, when a number of Hill's suggestions were adopted.

How to Soften Hard Water

When it is desired to soften well water or spring water for household purposes this can usually be done with washing soda, or soap substitutes. When this is not satisfactory there is a chemical preparation in crystal form. Water so treated must not, of course, be used for drinking or cooking purposes.

How to Hush Clock Ticks

If the ticking of a watch or clock annoys an invalid in the household cover the timepiece with a small glass bowl or tumbler. The face of the clock can be read, but the sound will be deadened.

How Glass Is Made Resistant

The National Bureau of Standards says that plate glass heated to about 600 degrees C and then rapidly cooled is much more resistant to some kind of mechanical shock than glass not so treated. Other types of glass can be similarly "hardened" if the proper temperatures are used.

Insurance Head Warns of Inflation

Says Continued Government Borrowing Threatens Policy Holders.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—M. A. Linton, president of the \$300,000,000 Provident Mutual Life Insurance company, warned policy holders of the danger of inflation resulting from the Roosevelt administration's program of expanding bank deposits through federal borrowing.

His statement, printed in the company's magazine, was similar to many made by Col. Frank Knox, Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, charging that New Deal spending of two dollars for every one taken in threatens the savings of millions of Americans. It followed on the heels of the President's "non-political" conference of insurance company heads in an attempt to offset apprehension aroused by the Knox charges.

The belligerent Colonel's latest blast, made at Helena, Mont., was: "I repeat that under the present policies of this administration no life insurance policy is secure, no savings account is safe, because the present spending policy leads straight to inflation. It is not the insurance companies or the savings banks that are unsound. They are as safe as the Rock of Gibraltar. It is the administration of the United States government that is unsound."

Mr. Linton warned that insurance policy holders have a precious interest in balancing the budget of the United States.

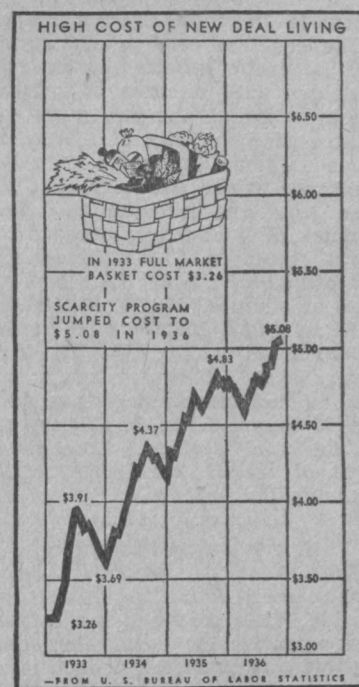
"The essence of life insurance," he said, "is a promise by the life insurance companies to pay dollars in the future when a given contingency shall occur. The policy holder knows that the dollars of the future are going to be used to purchase the food, clothing, and shelter that his dependents will need if he is called away by death, or that he and his wife will need after his earning days are over."

"To maintain a sound currency a nation must live within its income. Emergencies may make extensive borrowing necessary in times of depression. However, the longer the borrowing is continued the graver the danger that the situation will get out of hand and lead to disaster."

A. A. Ballantine, former under-secretary of the treasury, in a statement issued from Chicago, charged the Roosevelt administration with sacrificing the security of policy holders and bank depositors upon the political block.

"Mr. Roosevelt knows which side his bread is buttered on politically," said Mr. Ballantine. "If it is necessary to plunge this nation so deeply into debt by reckless and politically minded spending that printing press money is the only logical outcome, he will do it unflinchingly—even if it makes a piece of waste paper every life insurance policy and savings bank book in the United States."

Living Costs Soar



Landon Writes His Own Speeches, Says Secretary

TOPEKA, KAS.—Gov. Alf. M. Landon writes his own speeches, every one of them, Carl Rott, his secretary, revealed here. He writes on long, ruled yellow paper phrases in a time-saving system of abbreviations which are thoroughly understood by his staff.

Contrary to reports, none of the men around him write Governor Landon's speeches. He wrote his own speeches delivered at West Middlesex, Chautauqua, Buffalo and Portland. This does not mean that he did not avail himself of the fruits of the efforts of his experts. On the contrary, he listened to them read some of their technical arguments.

When one of that group reached a point in his discussion of the surplus profits tax, Governor Landon interrupted him to say:

"Write in there that this is the most 'cockeyed' piece of legislation ever imposed in a modern country."

It became a famous phrase.

HOW

"INDIGESTION" IS CURED IN DWINDLING OIL WELL.

When an oil well's production dwindles away it is often caused by the clogging of the pores in the limestone through which the oil flows. Two factors of digestion in the human stomach, bacteria and hydrochloric acid, are used to restore production. Starch-eating bacteria mixed with gelatinized starch are forced into the veins which are still producing. This stops the flow for about four days, during which the germs eat the starch. Meanwhile hydrochloric acid, 3,000 gallons for every 30 cubic feet of rock, is poured into the well. This saturates the non-productive rock. The acid combines with the calcium carbonate of the limestone to form a gas, carbon dioxide, which escapes and leaves the pores enlarged enough so that the oil will again flow. This digestive process, according to awriter in the Chicago Tribune, is called "acidizing." Forty per cent of American oil wells flow through limestone.

A camera is used to take pictures 10,000 feet down in oil wells. The camera can make a lateral exploration of 3,000 feet at that depth. It is housed in a hollow steel rod. By the light of flashlight batteries, it photographs a watch to record the time of each picture, a compass to show the direction of the hole and a plumb bob hanging before a scale to show how far the hole leans from the vertical plane.

How to Measure Amount of Paint for the House

The quantity of paint needed for a job will depend on the character of the surface. More paint will be required for porous wood than for wood that is dense and less weathered; on porous wood a gallon of paint will not cover more than 600 square feet, while for a priming coat it may cover 900 or more. More paint must be used on a rough surface than on a smooth one.

Seven hundred fifty feet can be taken as an average for one gallon of paint, one coat, on wood, observed a writer in the Indianapolis News. To estimate the quantity of paint needed for the outside of a house, measure in feet the distance around the house, that is, the length of the four walls, and multiply by the height of the walls to the eaves. This will be the area of the outside walls in square feet. No deduction should be made for windows and doors. For a gable end, multiply the width at the bottom of the gable by one-half the height from the bottom line to the peak. This area is added to the area of the outside walls. On the average, the cornices, trim and similar parts will require one-sixth of the paint needed for the main part of the building. For an average roof, multiply the length by the width and increase by one-third. On porous, smooth plaster walls one gallon will cover about 600 square feet; on hard plaster, about 750 feet.

How to Describe Earth's Shape

The earth is very nearly an oblate spheroid, whose shorter axis coincides with its axis of rotation passing through the two poles. It rotates at a velocity of fifteen degrees an hour (about 17.366 miles a minute at the equator); one degree therefore is equal to four minutes. The circumference of the earth is about 24,855 miles and the diameter about 7,900 miles; area of surface, 196,940,400 square miles; volume, 259,880,000 cubic miles; mean density, 5.5. The land covers 55,063,000 square miles; the oceans, including inland seas, 141,877,000 square miles, or 72 per cent of the total surface. The mean height of the land is 2,440 feet.—Indianapolis News.

How Base Ball Is Made

The standard base ball has a cork center about the size of a marble. This center is made from cork aged for 15 years. Surrounding this core is a quarter-inch layer of rubber of an especially resilient quality. At this stage of manufacture the base ball is about the size of an English walnut. The next step is the winding in coarse woolen yarn. This is done by machinery. Next the ball is put in a machine which winds it with a finer grade woolen yarn. A third and finer strand then is woven about the ball, gradually building up the sphere. Finally a thin layer of cotton yarn is wound about it.

How to Rout Crickets

When crickets become a pest in the house, they may be controlled by placing pieces of vegetable poisoned with arsenic about the house, though this is out of the question where there are children or pets that might be harmed. Sweetened vinegar or beer, placed in deep glass vessels, may be used to trap and drown them. Books dealing with insect pests mention that crickets are often welcome in the home and that many persons enjoy their chirping. They become a pest when they eat clothing hanging in closets, as well as food-stuffs.

TANEYTOWN 5—UNION BRIDGE 4

The Frederick County Baseball League season ended on the Sauble field, last Saturday afternoon, in a very satisfactory and creditable manner for the Taneytown team, the score being 5-4 in its favor. It was a real ball game, both teams playing their best, and that was plenty good enough for amateur teams anywhere. Taneytown started off with a good lead, two runs each in both 1st and 2nd innings, but was unable to score again until the 8th, when it tallied one run, that won the game. Union Bridge scored one in the 1st inning, and one each in the 6th, 7th and 9th, Taneytown not needing to play its half of the 9th.

Third-sacker Blettner was the star player for Taneytown, having been credited with a homer, two singles and two passes to first, on three times at bat. Second baseman Rang came next with a 3-base hit, a single and a pass to first in four times up. Bowman and Utz led for Union Bridge with a homer and three singles.

Rommel struck out 11, and Skinner 6, but the latter was handicapped by errors made by his team-mates. Union Bridge may have been weakened by the failure of catcher Kiss to show up, that caused changes in the line-up.

The game was naturally an exciting one until the last man was out in the ninth, when Union Bridge scored a run with two left on bases, but a strike out and two easy flies ended the game. Rommel was usually effective in tense situations.

As usual, the crowd in attendance was overestimated by the scorer who placed the number at 1500, the same as for the Union Bridge game. As a matter of fact, there were only about 800 paid admissions and possibly about 100 who came in free.

The Taneytown band enlivened the waiting period, and fans were demonstrative but not objectionably noisy for the purpose of rattling the pitcher. The umpiring was good and met with but few dissents.

Union Bridge	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Nicodemus, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	0
Bowman, c	5	1	3	8	0	0
Behrens, 1b	5	0	1	9	0	0
Skinner, p	3	1	1	0	2	0
Young, lf-rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Minnick, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utz, rf-lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Bankert, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
J. Kiss, 2b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Fritz, ss	4	0	0	4	2	1
Totals	35	4	8	24	9	4

Taneytown	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Newman, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Blettner, 3b	3	1	3	0	1	0
Rang, 2b	4	1	2	2	5	0
Brady, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	0
Hitchcock, cf	3	0	0	1	0	1
Basehoar, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Riffe, ss	4	1	1	2	4	0
Wildasin, c	4	1	2	11	0	0
Totals	32	5	8	27	11	1

Union Bridge	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Taneytown	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5

Summary: Earned runs—Union Bridge, 4; Taneytown, 2. Two-base hit—Skinner. Home runs—Blettner, Utz, Bowman. Sacrifice hits—Basehoar, Newman. Stolen bases—Brady 2; Wildasin, Young, Skinner, Blettner. Double plays—Rang to Riffe to Brady, Base on balls—off Rommel, 5; off Skinner, 5. Struck out—by Rommel, 11; by Skinner, 6. Wild pitch—Rommel. Left on bases—Union Bridge, 9; Taneytown, 11. Umpires—Kerr, plate; Ecker, first base; Brockman, third base. Time—2:20. Scorer—Salter.

A FISH STORY—NO MORAL.

Three fellows went trout fishing the other day. They got up at five, piled enough equipment into the car to outfit the Grand Banks fishing fleet, and took a rutted country road to a swift, clear stream in a wilderness of balsam and pine. They kicked off their shoes and put on bulky water-proof waders. Over the waders they put on a fisherman's jacket, full of pockets. They jointed long bamboo poles and rigged up gut leaders, sinkers, and hook. Over their heads they slung creel and fishnet.

Around the neck went a bait can. Into their jacket pockets they stuffed extra leaders, sinkers, hooks. On their hands, wrists, face and neck they daubed citronella to discourage mosquitoes. Then, bravely and with determination, they forced their way through the underbrush and tree limbs to the banks of the stream and stepped in.

Battling the swirling current they worked downstream, slapping mosquitoes, snagging their lines on sunken logs and overhanging branches, slipping and catching themselves. This went on for eleven hours, with a brief time-out for lunch, and when twilight fell their total catch consisted of four brook trout, none over eight inches long.

With their mighty catch they rode wearily homeward, and as they approached town they crossed a bridge that spanned the selfsame stream they had fished. A young chap was sitting on the bridge rail dangling a line into the water. His total equipment consisted of a straw hat and a can of worms. He had eleven fish, three of them beauties. Such is life in the wide-open spaces.—American Boy.

QUERIES CONCERNING THE "POLL" BY THE SUN.

How many within the state circulation of The Record, have not received ballots for The Baltimore Sun's poll?

How many have received but have not used them?

At least one ballot was found on a Taneytown street, without the envelope—why?

These ballots, or voting cards, are sent out in long official envelopes, commonly used for advertisements. Perhaps many never looked inside?

These cards can still be marked, and mailed. Why not yours?

We should like to publish information on the subject, without mention of names.

THE OLD DESERTED HOMESTEAD

The haunts of memory can bring No deeper hurt or sharper sting Than when I gaze with sad regret Upon a scene I can't forget.

A home that once we called our own Forsaken now, and all alone, Deserted where it stands today By those who have been called away

The doors and windows all are gone And weeds and thickets claim the lawn; The orchard is a tangled mass The mill is silent as you pass.

The cheery hearth is still and cold None gather there; no tales are told; The old clock with its merry chime No longer ticks away the time.

The fence is leaning more and more No waving welcome from the door; Not even one familiar face— The marks of time are everywhere.

The old oak tree upon the hill The lilies-of-the-valley still I know are under Heaven's care For those, my mother planted there.

Though I should dwell in marble halls Deep in my heart an echo calls No marble hall could ever be What once was home sweet home to me.

—ESTHER COOPER, in Brunswick Times.

IT'S TIME FOR A NEW WAVE

Try Our New "STEAMED-IN-OIL" PERMANENT WAVE

It protects and re-vitalizes the hair, also gives a lovely sheen and strong wave.

COMPLETE, \$5.00

PHONE 395

for appointment and special offer.

We give baby derby coupons.

Lowry Beauty Shop

Adjoining Postoffice.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

PUBLICISALE

The undersigned, will offer at public sale, on George Street, Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1936, at 1 o'clock, the following described

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano, in good shape; Victrola, big rocking chair, floor lamp, pedestal, extension table, small table,

DINING ROOM SUITE, 10-pieces, practically new; 4 dining chairs, small table, dish cupboard, hall rack, tea set, 2 bedsteads, chest of drawers, double wardrobe, 2 porch chairs, 2 flower stands, 5 rugs, several odd chairs, 2 runners, carpet runner, electric washer, window shades, pans, dishes, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—CASH.

EDGAR BIEHL.

E. R. BOWERS, Auct.

C. G. BOWERS, Clerk.

Also at the same time and place will sell 1 Bedroom Suite, stands, bed and spring, chairs, floor covering, lot of dishes, and other articles not mentioned.

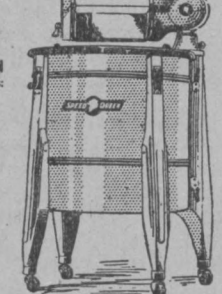


By "finest" we mean the washer that will start easily... run smoothly... wash your clothes clean... last a long time... and give you the highest degree of faithful all-around service and satisfaction.

And, in addition, net you a substantial saving in purchase price... a price that will remove all doubt in your mind as to which washer to buy.

Stop in and let us demonstrate the Speed Queen to you.

ONLY THE SPEED QUEEN has 4 main features: Double Wraps to keep water hot. Steel Drums to insure greater strength. Hand-Shape Tels to produce highest washing efficiency. Speed Queen Safety-Ball Strapper to provide new wringing efficiency.



5 ELECTRIC MODELS AT POPULAR PRICES

SPEED QUEEN
Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

AN ARMY

is no stronger than its lines of communication. Let one part of it be cut off from its supply and you know what happens.

No organ of your body is stronger than the nerve supply it receives from the brain. If this is partially cut off by pressure on certain nerves at the point where they leave the spine, the part supplied by the pinched nerve is bound to be diseased.

Chiropractic Adjustments

scientifically release the pressure, complete communications are established and the battle for health is won.

DR. D. L. BEEGLE

CHIROPRACTOR
West Main Street
Emmitsburg, Md.

"Try The Drug Store First"

McKinney's Pharmacy

TANEYTOWN, MD.

WITH FALL AND WINTER COMING ON,

Be wise and build up your body to resist Colds and Influenza. A Good Tonic will strengthen your system to resist these attacks.

SANALT, The Sensible Tonic, one dollar per bottle.

VIN-TE-NA, 89c.

TONALL, 89c.

VINOL, \$1.00,

formerly \$1.20.

These are but a few of the many items we have to offer. For the seasonable Colds, Hay Fever, & we can supply inhalants for relief.

For your Winter reading remember our Magazine Subscription Agency.

Special on STERN'S TOILET SOAP, 3 cakes 10c, plus tax.

R. S. McKinney

BINGO PARTY

for the benefit of the TANEYTOWN B. B. CLUB to be held in

I. O. O. F. Hall, AT 8:00 O'CLOCK,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1936, and every Tuesday Night, during October and November.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Bell Phone 71-W Taneytown, Md.

Dress Materials.

New Fall Crepes. Only 25c a yard.

Mens Sweaters.

Sweater time is here. 98c to \$2.75.

Socks & Anklets.

Navy and Dark Brown. 15 and 23c a pair.

School Supplies.

Everything for school. 1c to \$1.25.

Outing & Canton Flannel.

For cold weather. 10 to 18c a yard.

Mens Work Trousers.

For hard wear. 79c to \$1.65 a pair.

Cretonnes.

Covers for cushions and chairs. 13 to 49c a yard.

Toweling.

Crash and Linen. 10 to 25c a yard.

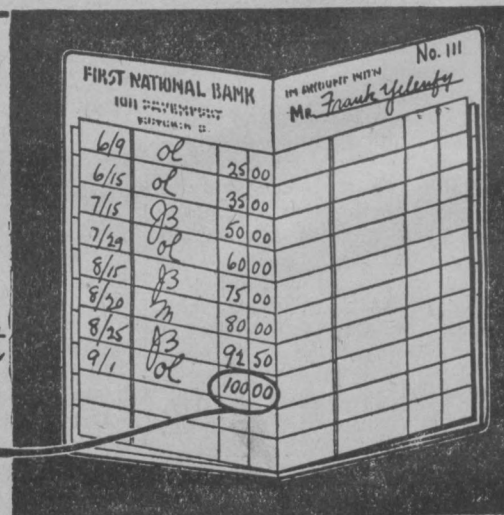
New Fall Caps.

All colors and sizes. 25c to \$1.50.

Our Grocery Department

3 CAKES P & G SOAP	13c
1 LB. CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE	25c
3 BXS. JELLO	25c
2 CANS BORIS PEAS	25c
CASE \$2.70	

The FIRST 100 is the hardest



It is not the actual process of saving that is difficult, but waiting for it to grow. To overcome this impatience, form a habit of putting something into your account—even a dollar—each week before spending for other things. By doing this regularly, you will soon see your balance grow into three figures... or more.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)]]

Facts AND Opinions—

ARE ESSENTIAL TO GOOD BANKING

Every day we gather business facts and information, both local and national. Every day we obtain opinions from reliable, trustworthy sources on current business conditions in this community and other parts of the country.

Sound banking requires both facts and opinions. They enable us to operate a better bank and help us to render better financial service to our depositors and our borrowing customers.

We invite you to make use of our facilities in your business affairs.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

(Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Use the RECORD'S Columns for Best Results.