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

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.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1938.

LET US HAVE A SHOW-DOWN.

All candidates for nomination for
office, this year—especially when candi-
dates for legislative office, are being
questioned by group leaders as to how
they stand, especially for the interest
of organized voters—labor Unions, only
as an example, and not alone. A few
have already been labeled as "right"
for these interests, while most have
no doubt been playing a quiet game.

Voters, of course, have a right to
protect themselves against candidates
known to be against them, as well as
have these special interest information
seekers. Candidates for Governor, U.
S. Senator and for the legislative
bodies, are being especially sounded
out. The game is a ticklish one, as
we say, for the information that may
be very acceptable to one class, may
be as equally unacceptable to other
classes.

Unorganized classes—what may be
known as just "the common people,"
also have very important interests.
The whole matter is not by any means
bound in with the interests of only a
few.

Our government is supposed to be
one for the people and by the people,
in the simplest and best sense. It is
not for the classes, but for the masses.
These are fair and simple deduc-
tions.

Legislation for the best real inter-
ests of labor? Yes. Fair to farmers?
Yes. Let voters of all nations and
Yes. Fair to producer and consumer?
Yes. Let voters of all station and
classes ponder over these questions
before and after nominations, and es-
pecially on the election day. We do
not so much need new deals as we
need square deals.

CHUCK THEM OUT.

Our servants—President and Con-
gress—who act as tho they were our
masters, are spending far too much of
our money uselessly, and we are at
fault because we do not complain, and
because we let the little fellows we
elect as governors, mayors, and lesser
lights, go in and grab the appropri-
ations to place and spend where they
can "cash in" politically on the result.

This foolishness will continue so
long as we blandly permit it to do so.
We have now 12,000,000 unemployed
estimated only, for no one knows, and
no one of the spenders tries to find
out, for fear there would be fewer
than they estimated. So we pay and
pay and pay, and our children and
children's children for a century or
more to come will be paying for our
rash stupidity.

Time to stop the spenders and halt
the spending. Of this 12 million, 2 to
3 millions are aliens. Chuck them
out! Why should we worry about

THE BUSINESS MAN?

In few words, a business man is one who has capital invested in an indus-
trial plant of some kind, or stock of merchandise; one who manufactures and
sells; one who employs labor, one who is established at one or more locations;
one who invests in a line of enterprise that depends on public patronage.

Back of this class is that large class that develops and shapes—makes
usable the raw materials; the transportation concerns; necessarily, the banks,
that make the conduct of business between many classes easily possible.

A business man has something to sell. In this class the farmer looms up
large, but somehow, there is a persistence in not agreeing that stores and
farmers—general sellers and buyers—do not have these common interests.
Largely, the business man is fixed citizen—or wants to be, in a town or com-
munity.

And somehow, too, this sort of business man comes in for a lot of unjusti-
fiable knocks, as a kind-of common enemy. The following clipped from the
Daily Leader Times, Kittanning, Pa., recently carried the following rather ex-
treme verse "To a business man". It is worth reading as a product of the
times—believe it or not.

"Sock him on the kisser, put him on the pan,
Roll him in the gutter—he's a business man.
Pillory the sucker, poke him in the eye.
Jump upon his torso—he's a business guy.
Has he built a business to enormous heights?
Brand him as a cheater—never mind his rights.
Does he give employment—is the payroll big?
Put the bum in irons; toss him in the brig.
Does he pay in taxes what the law calls for?
Why, the dirty reptile should be paying more.
Blast him in the headlines; charge some crooked acts;
Let this be your slogan: "Anything but facts."
Has he made some money? Get his scalp today.
Say, where does he think he's living, anyway?"

them! Other nationals in their own
country would so treat us, similarly
situated.

There are 2 to 3 millions of Aliens
employed here in the U. S. while our
nationals starve. Chuck them out and
employ our own! That done we are
down to about 6 million unemployed
who constitute about our normal un-
employables, who can be taken care
of by municipalities, counties, states,
and no government subsidy will be
needed. Why not care for our own?
W. J. H.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING.

Like the proverbial leopard, these
pastimes are not changing their
spots, but rather increasing the num-
ber of them and being backed up by
more defenders in practice. Some,
for instance, argue that after all a
lottery is merely a self-inflicted tax.
No compulsion in either that, or
gambling. That if the government can
keep on extending compulsory taxa-
tion at will, why should not the in-
dividual do so, by will.

This is getting back to the philo-
sophy that if the "government can do
no wrong," since we have (?) govern-
ment by "the people," why should
not "the people" on their own account
do the same thing.

There isn't much difference in the
acts of betting on horses going around
on a track, and on the stopping point
on the wheel of a lottery, or even the
result of a bingo game, or of winning
a prize at a card party.

And now, the argument has loomed
up that the government in its present
monopolistic tendencies, might as well
legalize lotteries for its own opera-
tion, but make it criminal for all oth-
ers.

The argument goes, that the gov-
ernment must raise billions by taxa-
tion. Why not raise it through the
sale of lottery tickets to those dispo-
sed to buy them?

Some say, this would conflict with
proper legislative and governmental
dignities. What are these, anyway?
It seems to us that things that are
proper, and dignified, for a govern-
ment to do, have been changing quite
a bit.

Whatever may be thought of the
lottery business, we here in Mary-
land legalize racing and take a "rake
off" from the bets made. If this is
legal for Maryland, and is accepted
without much effort to dispense with
it, how can we argue that the Great
Federal government may not do the
same thing?

ARE WE A POOR NATION?

Washington, D. C., May '38—De-
spite bad news on the financial and
business pages, and pessimistic gloom
on all sides, any orator or political
stump-speaker would still be in
danger of a shower of bad eggs if he
failed to mention "the land of liber-
ty," "the home of the brave," "with
freedom's soil beneath our feet."

There are something like 15,000,000
unemployed in this country and the
berated "Hoover days" have come
again, under Roosevelt—although
the latter told us a year ago that he
had brought the country back to
prosperity.

The Administration goes ahead
with a huge spending-plan and a
mystified Congress hasn't made up its
mind whether to turn all the funds
over to the President or do a lot of
earmarking so that States and local
authorities might join in the spending.
There are strong champions of the
latter method. They are not alone in
Congress, but the powerful country
press leans strongly in that direction.

When millions are poor the mer-
chants and manufacturers sell less
and cheaper food, clothing and other
necessities. Sales of houses, automob-
iles and real estate are slow because
the public can't buy on liberal credit
terms.

Bankers, business men, and politi-
cians in Washington know perfectly

well that when the Government does
out relief to millions that it may be
good for the stomach-sake, but that
such a method doesn't help the pur-
chasing power a bit.

Until the purchasing power of our
country is restored the answer to the
question: "Are we a poor Nation?"
must be answered: "Yes, our people
are poor!"—National Industries News
Service.

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Snore Cycles Mark Life of the Average Person

It has been established that there
are snore cycles in the life of the
average person, writes Margaret
McEachern in Hygeia, the Health
Magazine.

Infants snore commonly. Between
the ages of ten and thirty years,
snoring is rare. But after thirty it
increases. This may be because at
this age period, people become a
little careless about their physical
well being. And unless the physical
condition which is causing the snor-
ing is corrected, it will increase
with the passing of each ten years.

Generally, snoring indicates dis-
turbances in the breathing apparat-
us, especially an obstruction in the
nose that prevents the individual
from sleeping with his mouth
closed. The obstruction may be a
result of polyp, tumor growths, en-
larged turbinates, bony deformities,
sinus infection or a deviated septum
which encroaches on the air space
of one nostril.

Strange but true, certain foods
may cause a person to snore. Many
men and women are sensitive to cer-
tain proteins. If they eat tomatoes,
for instance, the mucous membranes
of the nose have a tendency to ac-
cumulate secretions. Chronic in-
flammation of the nasal linings also
may cause an enlargement of the
tissues sufficient to obstruct the
nose.

In children, snoring commonly is
an indication of enlarged adenoids.
According to conservative esti-
mates, one out of every eight per-
sons snores more or less regularly.
No doubt every person snores occa-
sionally, but the one out of eight is
the person to look out for.

Nasturtium, Once Used as Food, Scurvy Remedy

Nasturtium leaves and seeds were
esteemed as foods long before peo-
ple began to appreciate their flow-
ers. As far back as the Sixteenth
century, while the ships of the ad-
venturous Drake and Sir Walter
Raleigh roamed the Seven Seas, it
was discovered that nasturtium
leaves counteracted scurvy. They
were also called "Indian cress,"
and as such nasturtiums are known
in certain parts of the English-
speaking world to this day. In parts
of Europe people still use the leaves
as a salad and pickle the green, full-
grown juicy seeds.

As in the case of many others
among popular garden flowers, like
marigolds and zinnias, nasturtiums
are true Americans, states a writer
in the New York World-Telegram.
History does not record when they
first came to man's notice, but their
discovery dates back to the begin-
ning of the Sixteenth century, when
curious Spaniards found them
"somewhere in Peru."

By the end of the Sixteenth cen-
tury they had been introduced into
English gardens by way of Spain
and France, and called tropacolum
minus—the Greek word tropacolum
standing for trophy. The circu-
lar leaves as they are carried on
their stems for all the world re-
semble the shields carried by the
Greek soldiers.

About the year 1690 the original
dwarf (minus meaning small) vari-
ety was followed by the stronger
growing tropacolum majus. Still lat-
er a species from Colombia, called
tropacolum lobbianum, found its
way into European gardens. It
brought with it the dark blood which
has enriched this flower with tones
of red, orange and the deep red-
browns. From these three ances-
tors are derived all the nasturtiums
in cultivation.

North Carolina Has Vast Supply of Ore of Lithium

Raleigh, N. C.—Millions of tons
of spodumene, ore of featherlight,
silvery lithium, lightest metal
known, have been located in North
Carolina, near Kings mountain, of
Revolutionary war fame, since the
first discovery of the crystalline
white mineral by Frank Hess, Uni-
ted States bureau of mines geol-
ogist, in 1936.

Hundreds of thousands of tons
stick up above the ground, where
they can be cheaply quarried, and
more lies near the surface, reports
Herman J. Bryson, North Carolina
state geologist. These deposits are
the largest known in the world.

Lithium is used as a hardener in
lead and aluminum alloys and in
various medicines. Its compounds
are used in pottery and glass man-
ufacture, storage battery electro-
lytes, photographic processes, as a
coloring agent in signal fares, and
in several chemical processes.

Louis XIV Was Known as Great or Grand Monarch

Louis XIV, who ruled France
from the age of five until his death
at seventy-seven, is known as the
Great or Grand Monarch, typifying
absolute rule in its extreme form.
Though he may never have said,
"The state, it is I," notes a writer
in the Detroit News, he was em-
phatically the state throughout his
reign. His education was entrusted
to Cardinal Mazarin and was largely
neglected, for which he was after-
ward ashamed. Writers such as
Huddleston in his "Louis XIV in
Love and in War" say that this
sense of his juvenile inferiority and
suppression accounts for his later
characteristics of self-assertion,
majesty and splendor.

Of only moderate intellect, he had
good sense to select wise adminis-
trators such as Colbert, who re-
formed the tax system, encouraged
commerce and industry and gave
France a navy. He helped litera-
ture and the arts, as adding to
his own renown. His saying, "Was
there not birch enough in the forest
of Fontainebleau?" showed how
he regretted the neglect of his edu-
cation, particularly in the princi-
ples of virtue.

The Britannica says the judgment
of posterity has not repeated the
flattering verdict of his contempo-
raries, but he remains the model of
a great king in all that concern the
externals or kingship. The palace
of Versailles was designed by him
to serve as the symbol of his reign
and the monument of his greatness.
His court and government were in-
stalled there in 1682.

President Monroe Father of the Famous Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine is a declara-
tion of policy made by President
Monroe in a message to congress,
December 2, 1823, in which he de-
clared "that the American contin-
ents, by the free and independent
condition which they have assumed
and maintained, are henceforth not
to be considered as subjects for
future colonization by any European
powers."

The message called attention to
what the President considered to
be the difference between the po-
litical system of the monarchies of
Europe and that of America, and
stated that any attempt on the part
of these European monarchies to ex-
tend their system to any portion
of the western hemisphere would be
regarded as dangerous to the peace
and safety of the United States.

The doctrine, at the time, ob-
serves a writer in the Indianapolis
News, accomplished its purpose of
warning European powers to ab-
stain from intervening to overthrow
the independence of the newly aris-
en Spanish American republics, and
it has since been repeatedly ap-
pealed to by successive Presi-
dents, though not until 1896 was it
formally noticed by congress. Fol-
lowing the "Venezuela incident" of
that year, in which the American
government interfered to stop what
it regarded as encroachments of the
British government upon territorial
rights of Venezuela, the policy was
overwhelmingly approved by both
great political parties. It was also
strongly ratified at that time by the
governments of several Latin-Ameri-
can states.

Dolls Represent Ancient Indians

Strange dolls are found in the
homes of the Hopi Indians in Ariz-
ona. They are called Kachina dolls.
Kachinas are the spirits of the
Hopi's ancestors. The name means
"sitters" and comes from the Hopi
custom of burying their dead in a
sitting position. Every year the Ka-
chinas are impersonated by Indians
who go out of town, dress them-
selves in gay clothes, and present
themselves at the gate. When they
are allowed to enter they go through
the town dancing and making sport
for every one. The Kachina dolls
are miniatures of members of the
family in the costume and mask
worn when they represent these
spirits of their ancestors. The dolls
are carved from wood and painted
with gay colors made from clay.
Feathers wave above their heads
and their faces are reproductions of
Hopi masks. Hung in the home,
the Kachina dolls are believed to
keep away evil spirits.

Odd Laws on Statute Books

The American Magazine set out
recently to examine some of the ob-
solete laws that still adorn the stat-
ute books in many of our states.
A few of the results are: In Georgia
there is a law that forbids anyone
to slap a man on the back. In Illi-
nois animals may be sent to jail;
a monkey recently served five days
in the county jail for shoplifting.
In Arizona, bullfrogs are protected
by a state law establishing a per-
manent closed season on frogs. In
Chestertown, Md., persons riding
in the fire department ambulance
must pay a fare of twenty-five cents
a mile.

Notable Tennessee Shrine

Perhaps the most notable of Ten-
nessee shrines is the Hermitage,
home of President Andrew Jackson.
The mansion is the third to be built
by "Old Hickory" on this site and
was constructed in 1835, while Jack-
son was serving his second term
as President. It represents the true
colonial architecture of the old
South and contains a museum of
relics, many of which were actually
part of the Jackson household equip-
ment.

Darling Ruth,

Please come home...I've been
such a fool, never realized what discomfort
and inconvenience you suffered with our out-
moded water heater 'till you left. Now I've
installed a new Automatic Electric Water
Heater. You'll find the usual laborious
household task's much easier, our home so
much more comfortable with a generous
supply of hot water always on tap and
without a thought on your part.

John.

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FARM TOPICS

FIND GRASS TONIC FOR ANIMAL LIFE

Nature's Gift Ranks With Sunshine, Air, Water.

By G. T. Klein, Extension Poultry Specialist, Massachusetts State College, WNU Service.

Poultrymen are going back to nature as a result of recent findings in scientific laboratories. We have found that short tender grass is one of nature's greatest gifts to animal life, ranking in importance with sunshine, air and water.

Chickens and turkeys which receive a liberal quantity of finely-cut tender grass every day throughout the growing period, in addition to a well-balanced grain ration, appear to develop a resistance to certain diseases and parasites. They usually grow more rapidly and consume less grain than do birds reared on a grass-free diet.

The cultivated grasses, such as oats, barley, Sudan, wheat, and rye, when grown on fertile soil, are high in protein, contain about 15 minerals, and all the known vitamins except D. Use of oat plants as much as possible during the year is recommended since these plants are palatable, easily grown and yield a high tonnage.

Where time does not permit cutting and feeding the grass daily, the next best practice is to have the grass available for the birds to range in during the growing period. A combination of the two systems gives excellent results. The main point is to feed the grass when it is young and tender.

The growing of green feeds for poultry seems to offer a way of reducing growing costs and building healthy, vigorous bodies capable of resisting disease and giving greater performance. Because of the saving in grain feeding, good pasturage is now considered to be the most valuable feed crop grown on the poultry farm.

It Takes Time to Clean the Range for Chickens

Clean range for young chickens is good insurance, according to H. L. Shrader of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Clean range," however, does not mean mere neatness and removal of scraps and refuse. Time is the main "cleaning" factor — and it takes two years to make a range clean enough to be safe.

Shrader defines a clean range as "one that has been free of chickens for at least two years and one on which poultry manure has not been spread." In two years, poultry parasites will die for lack of a chance to multiply. A clean range, free of parasites, gives young chickens a chance to grow without a handicap. An ideal range, Shrader adds, also supplies plenty of shade for the hot summer months and an abundant supply of succulent green feed and fresh water that is not contaminated by parasites.

Calves on Wire

The big problem with little bossy is to keep her dry and out of drafts until she gets well accustomed to this strange world. A wire floor in the calf pen is one way in which to keep the baby dry, says Hoard's Dairyman. Use one-half inch mesh sandscreen on 2 by 4 or 4 by 4 frames. Use No. 9 wire stretched both ways every five inches underneath the sandscreen. The frames should be made in sections about 3 feet square so that they may be removed for cleaning.

Agricultural Notes

Alfalfa cut before the blossom period is likely to winterkill.

Good grain storage on the farm is the first step in conservation.

Twenty-eight degrees above zero is the temperature at which eggs freeze.

The 1937 American cotton crop was 18,700,000 bales, the largest on record.

Wether lambs usually sell at least \$1 a hundredweight higher than ram lambs.

Milk proteins and vitamins are especially needed for good hatchability.

Common salt is the only mineral that is almost always lacking in feeds.

Dairy cows need many minerals. Fortunately, the usual combinations of feeds supply most of them.

The number of women who make their living on farms, according to the last agricultural census, was 909,939.

Alfalfa hay that is green and leafy is a big help in the ration of hens that are producing eggs for hatching purposes.

Peanut growing as an industry is far more important than generally supposed, outranking silver mining when unsubsidized by the government.

New Tobacco Found by Plant Explorer in Latin America

Washington. — Snow-White's long slumber, before the prince kissed her awake, is made to seem a brief cat-nap by comparison with the record of tobacco seeds accidentally hidden under houses in Costa Rica. These tiny seeds have remained dormant as long as the houses stood—sixty years or more—and are aroused to germination and growth when the houses are knocked down by an earthquake or demolished by their owners.

The tale of the sleeping seeds was told here by W. A. Archer, botanist for the United States Department of Agriculture, who has returned after four years as a plant explorer in Latin America. Mr. Archer's special objective was to find new varieties of tobacco, but he has also brought back seeds of many other kinds of plants.

A couple of generations ago, he stated, a good deal of tobacco used to be raised in Costa Rica. In recent years the crop has been given up. But in the earth under the basementless houses are large numbers of tobacco seeds, and when a house is destroyed, rain and sun have a chance to make them grow. By collecting seed from these volunteer tobacco crops amid house ruins, Mr. Archer was able to save for experimental and breeding purposes a number of tobacco varieties long since out of cultivation.

Big Peanuts of Brazil.

Another find of possible importance to American agriculture (and circuses) consists of two or three varieties of giant peanuts that are at home in the Brazilian state of Matto Grosso. The kernels of these peanuts are bigger than the whole nuts, shells and all, commonly found on American peanut stands.

Mr. Archer pooh-pooed the notion that a plant explorer's life is one of romance and danger. It takes you into strange places, yes, he said. But that usually means merely that you have a hard time finding a place to sleep, an even harder time getting properly cooked food, and that you can't trust the drinking water—and even less the native alcoholic beverages. However, he added philosophically, you can always eat bananas. They may become monotonous, but at least they're dependable.

Perils of snakes he shrugged off. In the whole four years, he declared, he saw exactly three wild snakes. The real danger in the American tropics comes from insects that carry a variety of most ungodly diseases.

Buried Water Supplies Artificially Recharged

Washington.—Methods of increasing available underground water supplies by "recharging" the buried reservoirs artificially, tested by A. T. Mitchelson and D. C. Muekel, United States Department of Agriculture irrigation engineers, may be the answer to the problem of falling water levels in wells in many irrigated districts. By spreading surface water out to cover a large area, through which it will percolate down to the underground reservoirs, some of this falling of water levels can be prevented.

Plant cover, the engineers report, while using some water, is very useful in aiding percolation of surface water into the ground, and should be preserved wherever possible. Silty water, they find, should not be allowed to collect in pools, for the fine silt particles seal up the pores in the earth and prevent percolation.

Translucent Rubber Made With Magnesium Carbonate

Ambler, Pa.—A new grade of magnesium carbonate, used in making translucent rubber products, has been developed by chemists here as a step in both improving translucent rubber and lessening American dependence on foreign imports of the substance, it is announced.

Improvements in translucent rubber products manufactured with it are attributed by its discoverers to the fact that it bends light rays to exactly the same degree as they are bent by translucent rubber. In technical language, the new crystalline substance has the same refractive index as rubber.

Many Pains May Result From Sinus Infection

Chicago.—Toothache may in reality be a recoil from sinus infection, Dr. G. Thaddeus Gregory of Indianapolis told the Chicago Dental society. He said that pain in or around the teeth may result elsewhere in the head, and neuralgias of the ear, mastoid, scalp or even neck, shoulder or arm may be caused from dental origins such as decay, impacted tooth, split tooth, or degenerated pulps. The reason is that the tooth may be irritating the trifacial nerve which divides into three parts to supply various parts of the head.

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BALTIMORE AMERICAN

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Having been requested by many people to seek the nomination for Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, I am taking this means of making formal announcement of my intention of seeking said nomination.

EUGENE P. CHILDS

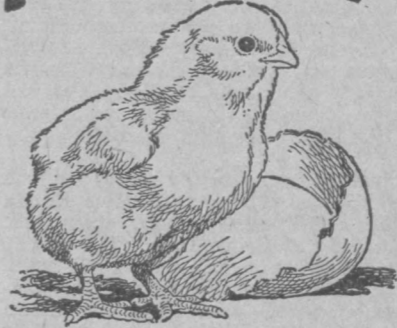
Annapolis, Md., May 9, 1938

NOTICE TO THE COAL DEALERS OF CARROLL COUNTY

Contracts will be awarded for coal at the different schools over the county, at our Board Meeting, June 14, as per specifications which we will furnish on request by mail or by a personal call at our office, on or after Saturday, May 14, Court House, Westminster, Md.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY
R. S. Hyson, Superintendent

FUL-O-PEP



Make It Pay You

When you start raising baby chicks, it pays to do it right. Grow big, capable pullets and more of them, to assure good egg profits later. Chicks grow big and uniform on

FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

Give your chicks this feed of uniform high quality. It contains lots of oatmeal and other elements important to sound healthy growth and best results. It is a complete body building ration. Buy some Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter today.



THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY
Taneytown, Maryland
TELEPHONE 30

PRODUCTIVE BRED Blood-Tested Day-Old Chicks



For delivery on May 8 and 25.

500 Barred Plymouth Rocks.
400 New Hampshire Reds.
300 Rhode Island Reds.
200 Buff Leghorns.
500 White Leghorns.

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Dividend Printing

There is one kind of printing that you want—printing that pays a dividend on the investment.

A letterhead with right sort of type properly balanced is a real business asset. It wins the approval of the person receiving your letter, and while he is in this frame of mind your letter is read.

The same reasoning applies to any other job of printing. Neatness, the right weight and kind of paper, the color of the ink, the selection of the type, all play an important part in the production of dividend printing.

We are equipped to give you that kind of printing. Let us prove it to you.

If it is Printing we can do it and do it right

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STORE HOURS—7 to 5 Daily

Pea Guards, each 98c
Mower Knives \$2.39
Mower Knife Heads 69c
Pitman Rods \$1.48
Onion Sets, bu 39c



Golden Crown Syrup, gal. 53c

Cheese 19c lb
6x9 Rugs \$1.29

9x12 Rugs \$2.49

10 lb Pail Lake Herring \$1.25

Distillers Grains \$1.45 bag

5 Cans Lye for 25c

Barley, bu. 60c

25c Box Fixit for 9c

No. 10 cans Apple Butter 39c



6 Rolls Toilet Paper for 25c

Wall Paper, roll 5c

Dried Skimmed Milk Powder, bag \$4.25

100 Fly Ribbons 98c

Lime, ton \$7.75

Spiked Tooth Harrows \$14.75

Riding Corn Plow \$39.50

Peat Moss, bale \$1.75

Large Box Lux Flakes, 21c

4 lb pkg Arsenate Lead 69c

100 lb. pkg. Arsenate Lead, \$14.00

Binder Canvass \$3.98

4 lb. box Magnesium Arsenate, 59c

4 lb box Bean Spray 59c

5 lb. box Thistle Killer \$1.50

100 Sweet Potato Plants for 25c

100 Beet Plants 25c

100 Pepper Plants 25c

Brewers Grains \$1.45

4 Bottles Root Beer 25c

Ribbed Roast, lb. 18c

Chuck Roast, lb 16c

Ground Beef, lb. 12½c

Porterhouse Steak, lb 21c

Sirloin Steak, lb. 21c

Round Steak, lb 21c

Beef Hearts, lb. 14c

Beef Tongue, lb 14c

Beef Liver, lb. 16c

Corrugated Roofing sq \$4.00

2-V Galvanized Roofing, sq \$4.00

3-V Galvanized Roofing, sq \$4.20

5-V Galvanized Roofing, sq. \$4.60

All Leather Horse Collars \$2.98

Peanut Meal, bag \$1.60

1-gal Thermos Jugs, each 98c

10 lbs. Sugar for 45c

100 lbs Sugar for \$4.45

AAA Golden Binder Twine, bale \$3.49

Columbia Binder Twine, bale \$2.75

Hay Forks, each \$2.48

Grapple Hay Forks, each \$9.98

Hay Rope Pulley 60c

Hay Rope, foot 3½c

Onion Sets, bu 39c

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J. DAVID BAILE, President.

Medford, Maryland

