

THERE'S ALWAYS
SOMEBODY WORSE
OFF THAN WE ARE.

THE CARROLL RECORD

PATIENCE — AND
KEEPING AT IT—US-
UALLY WINS.

VOL. 38

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

No. 6

WHY NOT A PARK FOR TANEYTOWN?

The subject is one that needs the fullest investigation.

A public park, for Taneytown! Who will open the way to one? Who has a good location to suggest? Will any body be so public spirited as to donate a suitable location; or agree to be one of a number to furnish the necessary funds for one? Are these foolish questions?

Well, at Mt. Airy, Thomas E. Watkins, Walter R. Rudy and C. C. Riddlemeyer have donated land to the town for just that purpose, contingent only on the stipulation that the sum of \$2000. be raised for the immediate development of the project, and this sum is already practically in hand. Taneytown should be able to match Mt. Airy!

Of course, there is nothing that looks much like a park, adjoining Taneytown—that is, not very much like one. But, parks are a development. Some natural beauty and fitness are required, but we can not buy parks ready-made.

We suggest that the Chamber of Commerce get busy and see what can be done. It is right in the line of work of Chambers of Commerce to accomplish just such things. As between an ugly, tall smoke-stack factory, and a nice little park, we prefer the park. Taneytown would be benefitted as much by such beautification, or perhaps more, than by having a factory and a lot of cheap houses—may be all of them idle, much of the time, and a lot of people out of work.

A park would cost, not only a site, but a lot of grading and landscape work, the furnishing of amusement equipment, and there would be an annual cost for maintenance; but these investments would not be wasted money, but rather, an investment that in time would represent the best kind of dividends—adding to the comfort and pleasure of our citizens, and helping to advertise the town.

Give the park proposition real thought and full investigation. Perhaps it may not be so impossible as we may at first think.

THE TWO-BUSHELS OF WHEAT PROPOSITION.

A movement that is gaining considerable strength, is the proposition that the general public buy two bushels of wheat from some farmer at 75 cents per bushel, and use the wheat to feed the birds during the coming winter when the weather becomes severe.

The idea is as yet somewhat local, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the hope being that the wide practice of it may in the aggregate result in some real benefit in compensating for the present prevailing low price of wheat.

The farmers have the wheat to sell. Possibly by each community taking up the plan in some organized way, it may become as popular, and helpful as it is meant to be. If The Record can be of service in promoting it, its facilities are at the disposal of any organization that desires to use them.

FIRE IN EMMITSBURG.

A cow barn and hay shed on the property of Theodore Bollinger, and the adjoining warehouse of Roy F. Maxwell, leased and occupied as a place of business by Harry S. Boyle, in the rear of West Main St., Emmitsburg, were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin Saturday night. Effective work by the Emmitsburg Volunteer Fire Department saved adjoining buildings and prevented what might have been a more serious blaze.

The fire was discovered about 11:30 o'clock and an alarm was sounded. The blaze originated in the stable of Mr. Bollinger and quickly spread to the adjoining shed. The flames then leaped across an alley and ignited the warehouse of Mr. Maxwell, occupied by Mr. Boyle. On account of the inflammable nature of the buildings all were quickly consumed. The firemen prevented the flames from spreading to the garage of Zimmerman Brothers and the garage and ice cream plant of Harry A. Hopp. Had the fire reached these buildings others in the neighborhood would have been endangered.

Some hay and chop feed in the stable of Mr. Bollinger and the contents of the warehouse, including a quantity of cement, lumber, feed, wire and other stock in trade, owned by Mr. Boyle, was a total loss. While neither Mr. Bollinger nor Mr. Maxwell could account for the origin of the fire reports seem to indicate incendiary. Soon after the fire was discovered work was sent to Taneytown and Thurmont and an engine and firemen from each town arrived promptly. In the meantime Emmitsburg firemen had the blaze under control. The total loss is placed at \$7000 only partly insured.

THE ENGLAR REUNION.

The Englar family reunion—descendants of Philip Englar, born in Switzerland in 1736—will be held at the Pipe Creek Church of the Brethren, near Uniontown, on Sunday, Aug. 8th. There will be regular church services in the forenoon; a luncheon at noon, and the prepared program will commence in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Windsor are: Geo. P. B. Englar, Taneytown, vice-president; Mrs. Hilda Speicher Englar, Uniontown, secretary; and Mrs. Vivian Englar Barnes, Baltimore, historian.

WILL ENFORCE LOTTERY LAW

Postoffice Department Becoming Active in Prosecutions.

Washington.—Determination of the Postoffice Department to enforce strictly the law prohibiting publication of prize lists or awards of lotteries is indicated in a militant statement issued recently by Horace J. Donnelly, solicitor of the department, who declared that publishing such news stories is "an unlawful practice which has recently grown to such huge proportions in American cities, towns and villages as to border on a national disgrace."

Although he did not specifically say so, Mr. Donnelly indicated that the federal authorities would prefer to have newspapers agree voluntarily to omit lottery news stories rather than to proceed against them or to bar them from the mails. He said:

"With their attention thus called to the provisions of the law, it is not believed that hereafter newspapers will desire to publish the matter the statute forbids; nor is it believed that so many individuals will hereafter be disposed to violate the law after becoming more familiar with it."

Mr. Donnelly, in his statement, said "Complaints from every section of the country have reached the department against these wholesale violations of law." He pointed out that many so-called sweepstakes were "pure fakes." Most of them, he said, were based on some horse race, but that prize winners were determined in other, straight-out lotteries.

"The illegality of the scheme is in no way affected by the representation that in some of the cases a small percentage of the funds go to charity," he said.

Mr. Donnelly's statement follows in part:

"The old-fashioned Louisiana and other world-famous lotteries of earlier days which brought about the enactment of our stringent federal anti-lottery statutes were mere pigmies in comparison with the colossal games of chance now being launched in our midst with individual prizes around \$2,000,000 each and with aggregate prizes of \$10,000,000 and gross subscriptions of \$15,000,000 in just one single sweep, although an adventurer has but one in six million chances of winning the big stake."

"Section 336 of Title 18 of the United States Code provides a penalty of a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both, and not more than five years for any subsequent offense, for depositing or sending, or causing to be deposited or sent, in the mails any communication concerning any lottery; or any lottery ticket or other paper representing a chance or interest in a lottery; or any check, draft, bill, money, postal note, or money order for the purchase of a ticket, share or chance in a lottery, or any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of a lottery, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of a lottery, whether said list contains any or all of such prizes."

The said section also declares all such matter non-mailable and forbids its carriage in the mails or its delivery by any postmaster or letter carrier. "Another section of the code authorizes the issuance of so-called fraud orders against any person or concern engaging in a lottery enterprise, the effect of which is that postmasters must stamp as fraudulent all mail addressed to the lottery operators and refuse to forward it to them or to certify money orders intended for them."

The word "lottery" is interpreted by the P. O. Department as including any "chance" scheme, and whether tickets, or chances, are paid for, or are given free as inducements. This law, of course, refers only to the use of the mails, and does not reach posters or circulars, not mailed.

BASEHOAR REUNION AT PINE-MAR CAMP.

There were approximately forty present at the annual reunion of the descendants of the late Amos and Catherine Basehoar, held at Pine-Mar Camp, on Tuesday, August 4th. After a bountiful picnic dinner in the beautiful pine woods a service was held: Rev. Irving M. Lau, opened the meeting with a word of prayer; Mr. A. Calvin Basehoar, the presiding officer, then read the 119th Psalm; then the principal address was made by the Reverend J. Gould Wickey, D. D.; supplementary addresses were made by D. W. Garner and Harold Mehring. The meeting adjourned with the singing of "Blest be the Tie that Binds," as all joined hands in a circle.

After a pleasant afternoon of fellowship together, a supper of ice cream and cake was served.

Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. A. Calvin Basehoar, Gettysburg, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. Curtis S. Basehoar, Carlisle, Pa.; Augustus Basehoar, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner and family; Miss Lulu Benner; Mr. and Mrs. David Mehring; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mehring and family; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baumgardner and family, all of Taneytown; Dr. and Mrs. William Basehoar and family, Shippensburg, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. Silver Springs, Md.; Dr. Clyde Basehoar, Hagerstown; Rev. and Mrs. I. M. Lau and family, York; Rev. and Mrs. J. Gould Wickey and family, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hoagland and family, New York City.

Frugality is founded upon the principle that all riches have limits.—Burke.

The veil that covers the face of futurity, is woven by the hand of mercy.—Bulwer.

THE BIG COUNTY FAIR OPENS NEXT WEEK.

Arrangements all Complete for big Annual Event.

Beginning next Tuesday, and continuing until Friday, the gates of the Carroll County Fair, and the attractions within, will be open to the public, and the people of Carroll and adjoining counties are invited to attend. Each day will have its free attractions before the grandstand, and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings there will be a display of fireworks.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, beginning at 1:30 races will be held. The entries for these events are such that good racing is assured for all who enjoy the sport. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons, the popular horse-shoe pitching sport will be a feature.

The exhibits in all departments are reported to be large and fine, and on the whole the Fair promises to be well worth attending.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Aug. 3, 1931.—Thomas H. Fitchett, executor of Estella Waters, deceased, received order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Spafford Davis, deceased, were granted to Cecelia F. Bosley, who received order to notify creditors.

Hilda R. Albaugh and Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, executors of Carroll Albaugh, deceased, received order to transfer stocks.

The last will and testament of Wm. H. Dempsey, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon were granted to William T. Dempsey, and letters of administration W. A. to Mary Olivia Wicker, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company, administrator of Ezra C. Arbaugh, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

William H. B. Anders, executor of Ezra A. C. Buckley, deceased, received order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles F. Lippy, deceased, were granted to Mary L. Lippy, who received order to notify creditors under Chapter 146.

Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1931.—Emma I. Ridinger, administratrix of Henrietta Gearing, deceased, returned inventory of money.

Elizabeth Schrade, executor of Geo. Schrade, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money.

Michael E. Walsh, executor of Olivia M. Woodyard, deceased, received additional warrant to appraise personal property.

Malissa Buckingham, administratrix of Marshall H. Buckingham, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money, and received order to sell personal property.

Lillie I. Smith, administratrix of Evan T. Smith, reported sale of personal property.

Marjorie R. Weller, administratrix of John S. Weller, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money, received order to sell auto, and order to transfer certificate of title.

"APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE."

The Record office wants to be of real service to its patrons. It wants to help persons sell, as well as buy, what they may need. It wants to secure work for those who want it, and it wants to get the workers for those who need them. It wants—to a reasonable extent—to render service that is confidential, and to help bring together those who do not desire to publish their needs openly.

It will not, however, try to judge who are entitled to be given information concerning "wants," and who are not. Therefore, when anybody inserts an advertisement—"apply to The Record Office"—we shall give to all applicants the information in our possession.

The only exception to this rule is when advertisers request replies, addressed to certain names, letters or numbers, in care of The Record Office. All such will be received and held until called for by the advertiser, and no information will be given out concerning them to others.

In cases in which replies are to be sent by mail, a small amount to cover the cost of mailing possible replies, must be added to our charge.

We do not encourage the "Apply to The Record Office" business, as it causes us to keep a record of each case, and the time of answering questions, that is not covered by the very small charge usually made.

CONTEST OVER A WILL.

Seven children of the late Mrs. Mary Alice Brown, who died at the home of her youngest son, Edgar H. Brown, Taneytown district, have filed a caveat contesting Mrs. Brown's will and the distribution of the estate, alleging that she was mentally incompetent at the time the will was made in 1927, shortly after she made her home with her son, Edgar H.

Mrs. Brown died Dec. 12, 1930 aged about 84 years, and the will was probated without contest. The executors named in the will were Rev. L. B. Hafer and Edgar H. Brown. The executors have answered the caveat denying the allegations. But issues have been drawn up and sent to the Circuit Court for trial before a jury in the November term of Court.

THE STATE CAMP P. O. S. OF A.

Met in Annual Convention this Week in Easton, Talbot Co.

The 36th. annual session of the State Camp of Maryland, Patriotic Order Sons of America was held at Easton, Talbot County, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The meetings were held in the Armory. The session opened with an address of welcome by the Mayor, followed by the customary formalities.

National President H. E. Koontz, of Salisbury, North Carolina, was present as a visitor, and brought greetings from the National Camp that will assemble in Atlantic City in September. Several officials from Pennsylvania were also present.

An unfortunate occurrence connected with the event was a serious automobile accident that happened to a carload of delegates from Cumberland, who were making a night trip on Monday in order to cover the long distance in time for the opening on Tuesday. Shortly after leaving Cumberland something happened to the car causing it to leave the road and upset. The car was badly wrecked and all of the occupants were hurt, one of them so seriously as to be sent to the Allegany Hospital. The others, after having their injuries treated, continued on. Past State President Hutchison was badly cut about the forehead but participated actively in the discussions.

The following Carroll-countians were successful at the election: E. Marine Belt, Hampstead, State Vice-President; Harry J. Myers, Pleasant Valley, conductor; Rev. L. B. Hafer, member of Camp No. 2, Taneytown, was elected one of the seven delegates who will represent the state at National Camp. P. B. Englar, Taneytown, received the unusual honor of having had conferred on him the honors of a Past State President and the jewel of that office. The most of the other officers elected were from Baltimore city.

Rev. Andrew B. Eickhoff, Baltimore, is State President; and Prof. Wm. J. Heaps and William J. Carter, also of Baltimore, are hold-overs as State Secretary and State Treasurer. Numerous laws and resolutions were adopted in the interest of greater activity in the order for the coming year.

The next meeting of State Camp will be held in Washington, D. C., that belongs within Md. State Camp jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding the heat, the visit to the thriving city of Easton, and through Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes and Talbot counties, with their fine roads and lack of hills and curves was one of much enjoyment. The "shore," so far as crops are concerned, looks very prosperous this year.

Especially in Kent county, much of the large wheat crop is still on stack awaiting threshermen. Except the class of farmers that engages in dairying, there are practically no large barns on the shore and wheat is not stored.

The corn crop is exceptionally large both in acreage and growth, and the trucking crops, for which the shore is famous—tomatoes, beans, cantaloupes, sweet corn, etc.—are equally promising.

The headquarters of the convention was at the Avon Hotel, where all were exceptionally pleased with their entertainment and with the welcome accorded to them.

COLD DRINKS FOR HOT DAYS.

In warm weather, keep materials on hand for quickly mixing up refreshing cool drinks. Make a jar, or bottle, of sugar sirup for sweetening. This is better than using granulated sugar, which dissolves slowly in cold liquids. Boil together one cup of sugar and one cup of water for about five minutes. Cool and bottle. Liquids from canned or stewed fruits are also useful in fruit drinks, and add to the sweetness. Cold strong tea may be added to any fruit punch. Cold coffee, poured promptly off the grounds while still fresh, makes a delicious cold drink for adults.

Ginger ale and other carbonated waters may be mixed with fruit juices to give zip and sparkle to them. Oranges and lemons always form the basis of good refreshing summer drinks—also the juice of red raspberries. The juice of canned pineapple is an addition to any fruit beverage. Do not try to keep lemon or orange juice on hand, however. Keep the whole fruit, and squeeze it as needed.

YOUNG MAN DROWNED.

Harold Zentz, 16, of Westminster, was drowned last Sunday afternoon while trying to swim across Cascade Lake, near Snydersburg, Carroll Co. The youth had reached midstream when he called for help. Jno. Waughlin, who heard the youth's cries, was unable to go to his assistance, as he has only one arm and by the time he had summoned help the youth had disappeared. The body was recovered in about twenty-five minutes.

Dr. D. M. Resh, of Hampstead, and the Pikesville rescue ambulance were summoned, but efforts to revive him failed. Sheriff Ray Yohn, Dr. Resh and Coroner George R. Benson, decided an inquest unnecessary. Zentz was the son of the late Carroll Zentz, of Westminster.

Advertising is the education of the public as to who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of skill, talent or commodity. The only man who should not advertise is the man who has nothing to offer the world in the way of commodity or service.—Ebbert Hubbard.

People who have been giving their good securities away recently, will get ready in a year or two to buy them back at a high price.—The Marylander.

MARRIED WOMEN MAY BE TEACHERS.

State Superintendent Says Marriage alone is no Disqualification.

A warning has been sent out by Dr. Albert S. Cook, State Superintendent of Education, against the reported practice in some counties that women teachers are being discharged because they are married, or to make room for young graduates.

"A teacher who marries during her two-year probationary period may be dropped by the board without assigning any reasons, just as any other teacher may be dropped during her probationary period," Mr. Cook explained. "After a teacher has served more than two years in a county, she may not be removed by the board without cause, and she has the right to request the Board of Education to furnish reasons for her dismissal."

The causes for dropping a teacher were listed by Mr. Cook as immorality, misconduct in office, insubordination, incompetency or neglect of duty. These charges, however, must be given in writing and the teacher must be given an opportunity to be heard by the board on not less than ten days' notice.

"It is the teacher's right, further," Mr. Cook declared, "to appeal the matter to the State superintendent in the event the county board's decision is not unanimous."

Mr. Cook also pointed out that the county school officials were without right to pass regulations contrary to the laws of the State, and that one of the laws prohibited discrimination because of sex in the employment of teachers. Since no question has arisen regarding dismissal of married male teachers, regulations affecting women teachers who marry amounts to sex discrimination, he continued.

"I have no figures on the number of teachers who are affected by rulings of county boards on this matter, nor do I know whether any of the county boards have such rulings, but the number of letters I get on the subject leads me to believe that there must be some sort of regulation regarding married women teachers in the counties," the State superintendent declared. He added that no such discrimination was shown in the city schools.

WILL ATTEND CAMP MENSCH MILL.

During the month of August five young people of Baust Reformed Church will attend the Religious Training School at Camp Mensch Mill, Alburts, Pa. Two boys, Mr. Roland Stonesifer and Mr. Arvid Myers are attending the senior camp which began on August 3, and will continue until Aug. 15. Three girls, Miss Isabel Babylon, Miss Margaret Unger and Miss Mary Dodder will attend the Young People's Camp from August 17th to 29th. This Camp is situated about 8 miles north of Boyerstown in the vicinity of Reading, Pa. It is one of the beautiful spots for which that region is noted.

FAIR FAMILY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL REUNION.

The eighth annual reunion of the Fair family was held on Wednesday, Aug. 5th., at South Mountain Fair grounds, near Arendtsville, Pa., with 150 members and friends present. The families gathered at the noon hour and enjoyed a basket luncheon, after which various games were indulged in.

The vice-president, Charles R. Angell, of Dillsburg, Pa., called the meeting to order; "America," was sung by the audience; Prayer was offered by a member of the clan. The report of the Secretary, C. A. Fair, of Harrisburg, Pa., was read and approved; the treasurer, Albert J. Ohler, Taneytown, gave his report showing a nice balance on hand. A report was made by the historian, Leslie Fair, Gettysburg, Pa.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Calvin W. Fair, president; Chas. R. Angell, vice-president; C. A. Fair, secretary; Albert J. Ohler, treasurer; Leslie Fair, historian. The 9th. annual reunion will be held at the same place the first Saturday in August, 1932.

ANCIENT BIBLE FOUND.

Des Moines, Iowa.—A copy of what is known as "the Poor Man's Bible" was recently discovered in the Iowa Masonic Library, where it is a highly prized possession, as few of these books are known to exist. Its antiquity is attested by the following colophon:

"Finished by Johann Froben, at Basel, in the year of our Lord, 1495, the sixth of November, Thanks be to God."

Froben, native of Bavaria, graduate of the University of Basel, and friend of Erasmus, had a printing house which won a reputation for accuracy and taste, says the Iowa Grand Lodge Bulletin. It is believed that he spent five years in bringing out this Bible. Small books were few in the early days of printing and the large ones too expensive in production. Hence Froben's work came by its name. The Iowa copy shows that it has seen much service notwithstanding the text is in Latin Vulgate. In addition to being the first small Bible, Froben's was also the first to be indexed and annotated.

Curses are like young chickens, and still come home to roost!—Arabian Proverb.

A DRUNKEN DRIVER CASE

A Danger and a Warning in Auto Driving.

The following from the Frederick Post, is late for a news item, but it is worth reading as a specimen of the danger from drunken drivers to which same and sober drivers are liable, and as a warning to those who elect to drink and drive at the same time. May all such meet with the same brand of Frederick county justice.

"Failing to stop and pay for the fender and wheel of a car he had run into proved an expensive project Thursday night for Roland Painter, Berrett, Carroll county, who was fined \$126 on three charges in People's Court Friday morning. He went to jail in expectation of paying the fines."

Painter, a user of the new Taylorsville-Liberty road, ran his car across a curve into that occupied by three road men, who are stationed at Unionville. The three men, Fred Miller, driver of the car, and Lester and Robert Gantt, all of Statesville, N. C., were returning home from Frederick when the accident took place west of Libertytown.

According to the story told by all three, Painter kept on going after the collision, and they then turned their car around and pursued him to toward Frederick. They overtook him at Mt. Pleasant, where he first denied knowledge of any crash, and then accused them of running into him.

Painter finally agreed to pay for a fender and told Miller and his companions to follow him to Frederick. He crowded three other automobiles off the highway, Miller said, and finally turned short on the Gettysburg road. They overtook him the second time at Powell's store, Harmony Grove. Grayson Kelbaugh, of Myersville, who was one of those crowded from the highway, corroborated the story of Painter's driving. All four persons, with State Officer Dryden and Constable Smith, testified that Painter was very drunk and a companion of his was very disorderly.

Painter said he was not familiar with the road and had not meant to avoid his pursuers, but Justice Motter classed his story as preposterous in the light of the others. He assessed a fine of \$100 for drunken driving, \$1 for reckless driving, and \$25 for failing to stop after an accident."

SOFT DRINKS UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer for June 30, says that the American people are drinking eleven billions bottles and glasses of soft drinks annually. Says that paper:

"Are these sweet fizzing liquors as wholesome and harmless as they look and taste? In most cases, you may rest assured that they are. The government sees to that. They are tested and approved (or condemned) by government experts. Because soft drinks contain a small percentage of food value, they come under the control of the United States food and drug administration, which maintains, a staff of 530 administrative officers, chemist, and other specialists. It is part of their job to analyze your soft drinks, even if they consist of nothing but charged water," writes George Lee Dowd, Jr., in the July Popular Science Monthly.

In discussing the care that the government takes in protecting the health of the people, Mr. Dowd cites this incident:

"One manufacturer had been using a picture of a luscious looking orange on his label for many years, and describing his drink as containing the juices of oranges and orange peels. He was ordered either to change his label or add genuine fruit juices to his product. Rather than destroy the value of his trade mark, he is now spending more than \$100,000 a year for the real juices."

In answer to the question, do these soft drinks contain narcotics? Mr. Dowd says:

"Sharing the popularity of fruit juices, root beers, and other 'soda pops' are the cola drinks. Here is a question thousands have been asking for years: Do they really contain a narcotic? They do, but very little of it. In addition to sweetening, acids, and carbonated water, they contain the juices of the coca leaf and the cola nut. For the leaves, the manufacturers have to send to South America, while the nuts come all the way from Africa. And all that to give you that little 'kick' in your drink!

The coca leaf contains morphine, but this is removed before its juice gets into the syrup. It is the cola nut that supplies the slight stimulant—caffeine, a narcotic. But the average bottle or glass holds only about one-half grain, much less than the quantity in an ordinary cup of coffee, tea or cocoa. The caffeine in a cola drink does not always come from the juice of the coca nut. Sometimes it is derived from coffee, tea, or cocoa. One manufacturer of such a drink is said to be the largest importer of tea sweepings in the United States."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James E. Moxley and Cora M. Conway, Monrovia, Md.
Howard H. Dellinger and Katherine P. Eakle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gerry Leuterio and Alice L. Major, Washington, D. C.
W. Armen Roberts and Frances E. Raughley, Washington, D. C.
John Corbin and Catherine Cashman Hanover, Pa.
Charles R. Fisher and Ethel E. Brown, Finksburg, Md.
James F. Harner and Dorothy A. Lemmon, Littlestown, Pa.
H. Donald Weisensale and Ruth E. Schneider, Hanover, Pa.
Richard L. Group and Helen V. Bockey, Garden, Pa.

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(NON-PARTISAN)

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 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.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

BEAUTY SHOWS.

"Beauty shows" and "beauty contests" go merrily on as attractions on various occasions, some of them representing the bathing costume style, and some just beauty without reference to dress or lack of dress, and without the registering of "points" a la Venus of mile, Venus de Medici, or any other kind of venus.

For the time being, "baby shows" are out of it; and it seems a pity too; as well as a dangerous experiment to award ribbons or prizes to beauties who can talk back at the judges, while the babies could do little worse than cry.

A smart thing about these beauty shows, is, that the judges are usually non-residents of the communities in which the contests are held; so, if necessary, they can render their expert opinion, jump into a waiting automobile and get out of the county in a very short time.

Of course, these contests really do not settle—except to a very limited degree—the question of who is the most beautiful; for actual beauty is only "skin deep," and it is true another committee might pick different winners out of the same bunch of exhibits. And, back on the side lines, very unobtrusively, many other beauties, like the poetic rose, may "bloom and blush unseen."

But, as an attraction to draw a crowd, beauty contests may pay the promoters more than the prize given, and this is the real thing. It is the "end," that justifies the "means," and the disappointed beauties, their mammas and best friends—well, they can just blame the judges for poor eyesight, or not knowing beauty when they see it.

MAKING PART PAYMENTS.

Here is a fine present-day motto, which, if generally practiced, would help wonderfully to relieve financial problems.

"If I can't pay my obligations in full, on time, as promised, I will pay part, and thereby show, my desire to treat my creditors fairly."

Not only would it be a fine motto, but it would represent plain old-fashioned common honesty, such as we would like to have practiced if we represented the creditor side of transactions. The plan would show that we have regard for our promises.

The credit business of the country is in a deplorable shape, mostly due to lack of honesty, in one form or another. A man who does not meet his obligations is not necessarily dishonest; but he makes himself so when he does not pay his debts, as a whole or by instalments, as rapidly as he possibly can.

Actually, nobody can afford to let his credit, be lost, and "credit" does not always stand for financial transactions. Making good one's word, when it involves character, is more important sometimes than meeting financial engagements, for one need not be a liar, even if one can not always pay as expected.

Some of the most successful men of today are men who once failed financially, but who never lost in character, and by keeping on trying and working finally paid all of their obligations and went to the front as substantial successes. And what an outstanding truth this is, especially to our young men of today, who often in their poorly considered ventures, meet with failure. Truly, no man need lose his credit, except from choice.

FIRST RAILROAD FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE.

One hundred years ago—July 1831—work was actively commenced on planning the first link of the Pennsylvania Railroad's main line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The link was the Philadelphia and Delaware county railroad, from Philadelphia through Derby and Chester to the Delaware state line, that afterwards grew into the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R.

Times were bad, it was difficult to

raise money for a "new fangled" proposition, and there was the Schuylkill river to cross. Several years elapsed until there was enough money in hand to commence the work. The Schuylkill bridge was commenced on July 4, 1837 and completed on Christmas Day of the following year.

The completion of the new bridge was celebrated by the erection of a stone monument near the west end of the structure which may be seen today between the western abutment of the present Gray's Ferry bridge and the main line tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Baltimore, Washington and the south.

The Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad Company, which obtained a charter from the State of Delaware in January, 1832, had by that time built a line from the city of Wilmington southward to the north bank of the Susquehanna River at the town of Perryville. No effort, however, had been made to build tracks north of Wilmington to connect with the projected route of the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad. As a result of this inactivity the sponsors of the Philadelphia project became impatient, and finally in November, 1837, obtained the right to build the necessary connecting trackage from the Pennsylvania state line to Wilmington and work was started immediately.

In the meantime, the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad Company, incorporated by the legislature of Maryland in March 1832, had built a line from Baltimore to Havre de Grace on the south bank of the Susquehanna, completing the trackage to the river in July, 1837. Here a ferry boat was provided to transfer the railroad cars across the river where they were placed on the tracks of the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad for the trip north to Wilmington.

The final strip of track linking the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad with the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad was completed in January, 1838, and for the first time through train service was operated between Baltimore and Philadelphia, using the ferry across the Susquehanna River. This Susquehanna ferry was continued in use until late in 1866, when a bridge was completed connecting the pioneer rail lines.—P. R. R. Information.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Frank R. Kent, brilliant contributor to the Baltimore Sun, on matters political and legislative, had the following to say, in part, last Friday, in his daily article on "The Great game of Politics," with reference, to possible near future legislation on "pensions" as they apply to world war veterans, and all except the most hardened and unscrupulous hunters for votes, and those perhaps selfishly interested, must agree with his conclusions.

"That, barring the unexpected, further steps toward breaking down the original plan will be taken at the coming session seems fairly well assured. Every member of the House and one-third of the Senate will be up for re-election a few months following adjournment. The pension bill for all widows of veterans, which was favorably reported in the House last time, but did not pass, will probably get through, and there will undoubtedly be a fight for another bonus loan. The enactment of these measures does not mean the end. By no means. In following sessions the proposal to forgive all the loans will be made and eventually the general pension bill for all veterans proposed. In fairness to the individual veterans and to the Legion it should be said that these drives for veteran legislation do not and have not originated with them. They originate among the cheaper politicians who think they attract veteran support by proposing to give them something. Eventually the veterans and the Legion get drawn in, but they do not originate the thing, which makes it worse. To many veterans the whole business is abhorrent.

Exactly where or when the Treasury will break down under the burden is a question. There must some time come a day when the load no longer can be carried. Presidential appeals, Treasury warnings, journalistic opposition, big deficits and increased taxes—all seem futile to stem the tide. Apprehensive—and in most cases needlessly apprehensive—of the so-called "soldier vote," members of House and Senate regularly support every piece of veteran legislation, though privately expressing their hostility. They regard it as a political necessity.

Perhaps some day some President or some Senator will paint the whole picture of this veteran business so vividly as to wake the people up. Perhaps some statesman will get home to them the staggering fact that we are now paying approximately one billion dollars annually for veteran relief in one form or another, in such a way as to get a reaction. Perhaps such minor facts as that we are still paying pensions to thirty-one widows of the War of 1812, and that \$6,000,000 of the World War bonus went to Porto Rican soldiers, not one of whom ever left the island—perhaps minor facts such as these—and there are a lot of them—may some time sink in and cure the popular inertia on this subject.

Perhaps, too, some day members of Congress will realize that the thing of which they have been so greatly afraid these many years—the so-called soldier vote—is as much a myth as the labor vote and the Negro vote, as non-deliverable as either and as mercurial. One of the best authorities in the country estimates the total soldier vote—that is, the ex-soldiers who vote for or against a man

because of his attitude on veteran legislation, as not more than 26,000. If politicians believed this, there never would be another pension bill passed. It would be the end of the shameful rivalry among shoddy politicians to get votes by stirring up the veterans with promises and proposals. And the tragic part is that it is pretty nearly true."

ACCIDENTS AND SPEED.

As automobile accidents keep on in this country in appalling numbers, our people ask what is the main cause of these distressing tragedies.

The most fundamental cause of the increased number of such mishances, is the increased speed at which cars are driven. It is a matter of commonplace observation, that many people who used to drive at 20 and 25 miles an hour, are now running their cars at 35 to 50 miles, or more. People who were once alarmed at 30 miles, now feel very comfortable at 50.

When these folks are bowling along a straight country road, the peril to which they are exposed is not so much. But the worst of the speed habit is that it gets people into an impatient state of mind, which they are often unable or unwilling to control. Having gotten into this way of covering a lot of ground, they are not satisfied with the old cautious driving.

When they get into a town, they may not be willing as formerly to go slowly around a street corner, but they have to tear around that angle so swiftly that pedestrians are hit before they can jump to safety. Or on some crooked road in the country, they become so impatient that they can't wait to pass the car ahead until they get a good chance, but they have to pass on some sharp turn. Then if they meet some unexpected car on that curve, they are over on the wrong side of the road, and an accident happens.

A good many drivers think that because brakes have been improved, and cars can be stopped in a shorter distance than formerly, they can greatly increase their rate of driving. But they fail to allow for the fact that unexpected situations are constantly arising, which their impatient plunging ahead makes no provision for.—Frederick Post.

RECORDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE.

A farm journal in one of our Western states tells of an interesting incident that makes cheerful reading. A young man, the son of a farmer, had attained distinction in his neighborhood as the champion corn husker. Through industry and long practice he had become so adept at husking that no one among his acquaintances could successfully compete with him.

At the nearby county seat there was to be a meeting of a farmers' association, and one of the events planned for the entertainment of the visitors was a corn-husking contest between the best huskers of the district. The youth mentioned was looking forward to the contest with eagerness. He was ambitious. He had already had one year in college and was hoping to resume his studies at the first opportunity. Several substantial money prizes had been offered in connection with the competition and he knew he stood at least a good chance of winning one of them.

A few days before the proposed contest, the neighbor whose land adjoined that of his father's met with a serious accident. The doctor said he would be confined to his bed for days, perhaps for many weeks. He had no grown children, help was impossible to secure, and his corn had to be harvested. On the day of the contest at the county seat the champion corn husker, with half a dozen of his young friends, appeared at the sick man's house with wagons and horses. Despite the sick man's protestations, they drove out into his fields and in that one day husked and harvested his entire crop. Although the youth's friends insistently urged him to go to the contest, knowing how much it meant to him, he stoutly refused. He declared that the pleasure he found in helping his sick neighbor meant much more to him than any prize he might hope to acquire.

It is heartening to read such stories as this in an age when so many voices are lifted to affirm that young people everywhere are callous, unthinking, and selfish, and that the only records about which they are concerned are those of the athletic field. Of course, almost every normal youth is ambitious to excel in some field of competition. As long as youth is youth that is bound to be true. He is a poor kind of boy indeed who has no desire to beat other boys in some friendly feat of endurance; to vanquish his classmates; or, if he is exceptionally able, even to carry off the honors of his school.

Nevertheless, young people are just as ready to recognize and to act upon the truth that human satisfaction is largely proportionate to the character of the thing in which one excels, as they ever have been. Many of them are writing stories of accomplishment in fields of useful endeavor that their

children and their children's children will read with pride.

Such a story was written by Sergeant York, great hero of the World War, when he cheerfully gave up his own prospects for individual fame and fortune that he might provide better school facilities for the poor mountain boys and girls of his beloved Tennessee. Those two boys in a Canadian university, who uncomplainingly gave up their own chances to graduate with honor from their class that they might tutor and help an invalid brother on the ground that he needed the education more than they, wrote such a story. Youth is as ready as it ever was to follow the heavenly vision when once the leading of that vision has been made clear.—Forward.

Lizards Feast Royally on Eggs of Crocodile

I have sometimes watched monitors, or African water lizards, at their work of robbing crocodile nests of their eggs. C. R. S. Pitman writes, in Asia Magazine. The antics of these prehistoric looking creatures, which are usually about four feet long, are most entertaining.

On more than one occasion when I have been lying in concealment, observing the behavior of the guardian females on the breeding grounds, I have seen a monitor deliberately provoke a crocodile until it rushes off in pursuit into the water. In the meantime the monitor's mate arrives on the scene, excavates the nest with great haste and begins gobbling up the eggs.

Soon it is joined by No. 1, which had only taken to the water as a ruse. They usually succeed in disposing of the greater portion of the eggs before the return of the rightful owner. Even when forced to withdraw, they will decamp each with an egg in its mouth.

Medieval Clocks

Into the making of clocks and their cases has gone much of man's inventive and decorative abilities. Comic and performing clocks had a great vogue during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries. In the museum at Basel, Switzerland, may still be seen a specimen in which the vibration of the pendulum gradually caused a long tongue to protrude. Other clocks were made to show a whole series of scenes, such as processions of the apostles and other characters. Great interest was also excited by clocks representing the positions of the heavenly bodies and the days of the week and month. Repeating clocks which sounded the hours when a string was pulled were prized in the days when the only method of striking a light at night was with flint and steel.

Professors Crawl, Crawl

Called the strangest club in the world, the "Red Lion club" recently held its annual dinner at Bristol, England. Its members are professors, and the "King Lion," who presided, was ceremoniously addressed as "Your Majesty" by the other "lions" and "cubs." At supper they sedately quaffed strong old English ale, and the marrow bone. The red lions of the club are the senior scientists, and the cubs are new members, who were made on admission to "wag their tails," and go through a ritual of initiation. There were also two jackals, and when the king lion gave an order they had to growl ominously. Professors even went down on all fours on the carpet in their conscientious effort to look lionlike.

Giralda

In Seville of Andalusia, Giralda dwells. It is one of the most beautiful Moorish monuments of Spain, a Twelfth century minaret stretched against the blue sky, and now the shrine of two dozen anointed bells. Giralda is the mother and sweetheart of Seville; without Giralda the city would feel compelled to hide and change its name. The Moors wished to destroy it before surrendering to San Fernando, but he replied that a Moorish head would be cut off for every stone removed. The heads changed their minds. To an American, Giralda marks holy ground, for in the cathedral stands the sarcophagus of Christopher Columbus.

Light Year Illustrates Immensity of Creation

Concerning the dateless history of creation, I need to invoke but one illustration. Astronomy, by its marvelous optics, is now able to descry in the depths of space material systems whose rays require at least a million light years to reach our earth. What is a light year? Remember, a ray of light moves at the amazing rate of 186,300 miles in every second of time. Now, multiply the seconds into minutes and days until you reach a full year of seconds, then you have a light year. Then think, if you can, that it has taken a million of such years for the light of some discovered systems to reach our earth. But still the real fact to remember is that the light in which we see these far-distant worlds is itself a million years old. We do not see these realms as they are today, but as they were a million years ago. And yet this is but a mere fraction of an hour in those infinitely far-flung ages which might take us back to the beginnings of creation.—George Preston Mains.

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Novelty English Prints. Fast colors beautiful assortment. Printed Voiles guaranteed fast colors. Plain color Broad Cloth.

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all priced lower. Women's full fashioned Silk, Rayon and Lisle Hose, in latest summer colors.

Underwear for Women

Real values in Non Run Rayon combinations. Bloomers and Vests all full standard size and carefully made.

Stylish Pumps and Slippers

Women's Patent Leather, Tan and Dull kid one strap. Cuban and French heels also white kid and sport oxfords all lower in price.

Men's and Boys' Stylish Hats

Buy a Chesterfield Straw Hat and you will have style and quality.

Men's Fancy Popular Patterns in Negligee Shirts

Imported Broad Cloth and Madras, with collars attached. Plain colors, White, Tan, Blue and Green. Plain and Fancy 4-in-hand Ties.

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

Men's and Boys' Quality Oxfords

in Black and Tan made by the best manufacturers in pleasing Black Calf Stock Dressy and Comfortable. Also a full line of Work Shoes. Prices very much lower.



BALANCED MAN

Be a balanced man. With a balance in this Bank, you have confidence and are prepared to meet all obligations with ready cash. Start an account today.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

TANEYTOWN, MD.
ESTABLISHED 1884

Canned Foods for Babies



THIS is the season when vegetables are being raised to purée for babies and process in cans. These vegetables, such as spinach, carrots, peas, tomatoes and green beans, are developed under the supervision of trained field men from the time of seed selection to the time of maturity. They are picked at just the right stage of ripeness, and clapped into cans before they have time to lose an iota of their freshness.

After thorough inspection and washing, the fresh, crisp vegetables are placed in specially designed, glass-lined retorts from which the air is excluded and are steam pressure cooked until properly softened. The products are then automatically moved through the straining machines in which the straining operations are effected in an atmosphere of steam. They then pass automatically into glass-lined kettles for moisture determination. This insures uniformity of consistency of each product.

A Boon to Mothers
These products obviate the necessity for mothers to spend many tedious hours cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables for their babies. Throughout the entire cooking process, and throughout the straining operation, air is excluded from contact with them. This treatment effects maximum conservation of the mineral salts and vitamin values that mean health and growth, and bone and body building development for baby, better than any mother herself can do this at home.

For the normal baby vegetable feedings should begin at from six to eight months, but the canners of these products all urge that mothers should invariably consult their doctor as to the best feeding schedule for their own babies.*

Read the Advertisements

POULTRY

CULLING IS MOST IMPORTANT TASK

Examine Fowls to See if in Good Health.

Did you ever try to pick, before the event at a fair, a winning team of horses in a pulling contest? If so, you may not have selected the winner. Why? Because you probably did not take into account the owner of the team. The training of the team is as important as the team itself and many times more so.

The same principle applies to culling the flocks of hens, writes J. H. Bodwell in the Wisconsin Agriculturalist. Have you fed them the feed necessary for egg production? Have you kept up their body weight? Examine the birds first and see if they are in good physical condition. If they are poor in flesh, feed them for about ten days on a fattening mash mixed with milk. Then give them a feed that will produce eggs. Eggs are 16 per cent protein and contain most of the building stones, or amino acids. Therefore, they must have feed that contains all of these building stones in order to produce eggs without causing too great a strain upon their bodies.

Did you ever try to grow cucumbers upon soil that was poor in fertility? You found that the vines were very small and a very poor crop resulted. But on this same soil, sufficiently fertilized, vines grew luxuriantly, were a nice, green color and a bountiful crop resulted.

Hens that are supplied the proper feed in sufficient quantities will respond similarly.

Of course, it is true that hens inherit a certain ability for production, but let's feed them properly, then cull out only those that have the natural low production after having given them a chance to perform.

High Quality Capons Bring Highest Prices

Making capons out of surplus cockerels of the American and heavier breeds has proved a profitable part of the poultry business for a considerable number of poultry keepers. It appears that the number of high quality capons that could be marketed might well be increased without serious risk of an unprofitable lowering of prices.

But it is essential that the highest quality be maintained. And the highest quality cannot be maintained if the increasingly common practice of delaying caponizing until the birds are twelve to fifteen weeks old continues. Not only is the question of quality and flavor of importance, but the death loss and percentage of "slips" is less when the caponizing is done at a weight of a pound to a pound and a half. Unless the American breed cockerels have reached a pound in weight by the age of eight or ten weeks it is doubtful if caponizing will pay. Runty cockerels never pay as capons, whether the operation is done at eight weeks or fifteen.

Best Turkey Finishing Requires Small Range

An old barn or a shed makes an ideal place for finishing turkeys for the market, according to the North Dakota Agricultural college. It is advisable to restrict the range, and when the turkeys are grown under artificial methods they may be successfully finished under moderate confinement if they have enough room for exercise.

Corn is generally considered the best feed for finishing. Care must be exercised in feeding corn in the fall, especially new, soft or frozen corn. There is a danger of serious digestive troubles and losses may occur where such corn is fed, according to the circular.

If poulters have been grown on a regular ration, they can be easily shifted to a finishing ration about four to six weeks before marketing time. A finishing ration consisting of 50 pounds of corn, 25 pounds of wheat and 25 pounds of oats is suggested.

Sell the Roosters

Roosters sell for just as good a price at this season of the year as they do later and usually there are more of them to sell for mortality in roosters is heavy during hot weather. If any roosters are to be kept over for the following season, they should be separated from the laying flock. Occasionally it may pay to keep unusually good males, but generally most roosters are more trouble during the fall and winter than they are worth the following spring.

Weight and Yield

The importance of maintaining the weight of the laying pullet is shown by recent experiments at the University of Kentucky. A decrease in body weight was followed approximately a week later by a decline in egg production. An increase in body weight was likewise followed at a short interval by an increase in egg production. The same relationship between body weight and production was noticeable in Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns.

WHY People Become Affected by Great Heights

An explanation of why so many people get giddy when they stand on high towers or at the edges of mountain precipices is supplied by Max Baker of Clacton-on-Sea, England, in continuation of a correspondence which has been going on in the columns of the London Times. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his Week's Science (New York). He writes:

"The difficulty, Mr. Baker argues is not due to fear of falling, but is merely because the eye tries to focus on two things at once: on the distant landscape below and on the edge of the shelf or ledge on which one is standing. This produces the same kind of confusion that happens when the eyes fail to converge properly for any other reason, for example in some kinds of poisoning, which also produce giddiness.

"A curious fact pointed out by many observers, and which is explained by Mr. Baker's theory, is that few people are giddy when looking down from an airplane, although they may be higher than on any precipice and with far less support. This is due, Mr. Baker believes, to the fact that there is nothing to see but the ground far below. The eyes focus on the ground, and are not disturbed. When one can see, in addition, the wall of the tower on which one stands or the steep downward slope of the mountain below one's feet, eye confusion happens and giddiness may be caused.

"The eyes must make a decision between two contradictory possibilities."—Literary Digest.

Why Sale of Louisiana Was Made by Napoleon

Napoleon offered to sell Louisiana to the United States primarily for two reasons. He feared that England might in case of war land an army on the coast of Louisiana and hold the territory by right of conquest. He had planned to colonize Louisiana, but after losing two or three good armies in Santo Domingo he found it difficult to carry out his project in the lower Mississippi valley. Besides, he needed money. The offer of sale was made to Livingston. The price asked was \$20,000,000. Livingston and Monroe had been authorized to offer as much as \$10,000,000 for West Florida and New Orleans. At length the bargain was made by which the United States was to pay \$15,000,000 for the entire territory. One-fourth of this was to be paid to Americans holding claims against France, while the remaining three-fourths was to be paid in 6 per cent bonds. The famous treaty was signed April 30, 1803.

Why Phrase "Stone Deaf"

"Stone deaf" is merely an intensive. It is of comparatively recent coinage, and was used by Lockhart in his "Life of Scott" in 1837: "A man almost literally stone deaf could not discharge the duties of a parish priest in a satisfactory manner." In 1841, Tom Hood in his "Tale of Trumpery" wrote, "He was deaf as a stone." The sense is a derived one traced to "stone" as a symbol of deadness, insensibility, stupidity, etc. We have, also, "stone blind," "stone cold," and "stone dead," the last occurring as long ago as the year 1300. "Stone" has other figurative meanings which connote hardness and selfishness, such for instance as, "the heart of stone" referred to in Ezekiel, 36:26, which in 1382 was rendered "stonen hearte."—Literary Digest.

Why Meteorites Fall

Stars do not fall to the earth. So-called "falling stars" or "shooting stars" are in reality meteorites—small bodies which enter the earth's gravitational field and fall toward the earth. When they enter the earth's atmosphere friction with the air causes them to become white hot—and so they suddenly appear as flaming points in the sky. Most of them are thus entirely consumed and never reach the earth at all, but some do fall on the earth as blackened masses of iron, and specimens may be seen in natural history museums.

Why Snakes Don't Need Ears

Absence of eyelids and no sign of an external ear are distinguishing characteristics of snakes. A snake's highly sensitive tongue can be tuned to receive the faintest sound waves just as a radio set receives electric waves.

Why Pine Needles Stay Green

Pine needles are in reality leaves, and contain chlorophyll as other leaves do. The surface of pine needles is tougher than that of other leaves. Thus the chlorophyll is protected during the winter and remains green.

Why Called Silhouettes

The old-fashioned black paper portraits were called silhouettes in derision of a French minister of finance of that name whose policy was economy. To have a paper likeness was cheaper than a painting.

Why Coins Are Milled

The office of the director of the mint says that the edges on gold and silver coins are milled in order to prevent persons from scraping them down and thus reducing their weight.

Why Hippo's Teeth Are Best

The teeth of the hippopotamus are valued because they are harder than ivory and are less liable to turn yellow.

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29x4.40 Auto Tubes 69c

30x3½ Auto Tires, \$2.22
29x4.40 Auto Tires, \$3.33
31x5.25 Auto Tires, \$5.98
30x5.25 Auto Tires, \$3.33
22x6.00 Auto Tires, \$7.98
32x6.20 Auto Tires, \$9.98
32x6 Truck Tires, \$22.98
5-lbs Chocolate Drops for 25c
24-lb Bag Pillsbury Flour, 79c

3-lbs Dried Peaches for 25c

4-lb. mixed Dried Fruit for 25c
25-oz Box Fig Bars, 19c
Timothy Seed, \$2.93 bu
3 Cans Chloride Lime for 25c
2½-lbs. Washing Soda for 5c
4 Boxes Prunes for 25c
Middlings, \$1.10 bag
7-lbs Raisins for 25c
3 Cans Salmon for 25c
Turnip Seed, 39c pound
3 Tumblers Peanut Butter, 25c
O. N. T. Cotton, 45c dozen spools
Pretzels, 15c pound

Bran 85c per bag

Aerofly Ribbon, 25c doz
Cow Spray, 98c gallon can
Babbitt's Lye, 10c can
Men's Suits, \$6.98
2-lbs. Coffee for 25c
24-lb Bag Gold Medal Flour, 89c
Shredded Coconut, 19c pound
2-lbs. Lard for 25c
Fresh Beef, 7c pound
Large Kow Kare, 79c
Linseed Oil, 69c gallon

Coal Oil 6c gal

Galvanized Roofing, \$3.33 sq
Yellow Collar Pads, 39c
12 Large Boxes Matches for 25c
Men's Shoes, \$1.25 pair
Jar Tops, 25c dozen
3-lbs Macaroni, for 25c
XXXXX Sugar, 6c pound
Window Screens, 25c

Boys' Suits, \$3.98

3 Bottles Root Beer for 25c
Men's Overalls, 75c
80-rod Roll Barb Wire, \$2.39
Men's Work Pants, 75c pair
Painter's Oil, 39c gallon
6-lb. Can Chipped Beef, \$1.98
Rice, 5c pound

Leather Flynets 98c

Epsom Salts, 5c pound
Hooded Seamless Dairy Pails, \$2.75
9-lbs. Soup Beans for 25c
Plow Shares, 49c each
Campbell Beans, 4 Cans for 25c
3-lbs. Cocoa for 25c
Tractor Plow Shares, 59c

Cracked Corn, \$1.60 bag

Wash Machines, \$9.98
School Dresses, 48c
Spouting, 7c foot
Guaranteed Auto Batteries, \$4.98
Power Washers, \$39.00
140-lb. Bag Salt, 98c
Gallon Can Syrup, 49c
12-lb. Bag Flour, 28c
24-lb. Bag Flour, 55c

Horse Collars \$1.39

Roof Paint, 39c gallon
Men's Pants, 75c pair
9x12 Rugs, \$2.98 each
2-lbs. Mint Lozenges for 25c
Men's Overalls, 98c pair
Paper Shingles, \$2.98 square
Roofing Paint, 39c gallon
Roofing, 98c roll
Bed Mattresses, \$3.98

Cork Board, 65c Sheet

3-lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c
Ford Repairs at Half Price
Gasoline 7c gallon
STORE CLOSES 6 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY.
Ford Radiators, \$4.98
Chevrolet Radiators, \$5.98
Corn Meal, 2½c lb
Mica Axle Grease, 10c can

4 Cans Lye for 25c

Two 3-year-old Rams for sale
7-lbs. Raisins for sale
5-lbs Chocolate Drops for 25c
5-lb. Pail Ocean Whiting 39c
10-lb. Pail Ocean Whiting, 75c
25-lb. Pail Ocean Whiting, \$1.50
50-lb Pail Ocean Whiting, \$2.98
Table Tumblers, 39c dozen
Cigarettes, \$1.25 carton
3 Boxes Prunes for 25c
Mattresses, \$3.98
Rayon Bloomers, 25c pair

Gulf Meal, 98c Bag

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The Medford Grocery Co.
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Drivers of sixes never want less

because it takes six cylinders to give the smooth, silent power that makes driving really enjoyable

Drivers of sixes are spoiled for anything less. Drivers of sixes are sold on multiple cylinders. They would no more think of giving up "six" performance than any other real advancement of motoring. For them, the whole cylinder question has been settled.

Slip behind the wheel of a Chevrolet Six, and you'll know why these drivers feel as they do. Step on the starter, let the motor idle—and notice its silence. Throw in the

clutch, shift into "low"—and feel that smoothness. Change into "second," hit a faster and faster clip, slip into "high," sweep along at top speed—then throttle down to barely a crawl. The smoothness and flexibility you always get are six-cylinder smoothness, six-cylinder flexibility. Annoying vibration is gone!

Over two million owners have tested and proved this six-cylinder Chevrolet engine. They have found that it costs less for gas and oil than any other. They have found that it actually reduces upkeep costs, by holding vibration to a minimum. They know a six is better in every way—and they would never be satisfied with less!

Twenty beautiful models, at prices ranging from \$475 to \$675
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

See your dealer below

Ohler's Chevrolet Sales
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Putting Off Inevitable Descent of Life's Hill

There comes a moment to all of us when we realize we have not only reached the crest of the hill, but that we are going down the other side. Or, at least, we think so. For, if we are strong enough, we need not really go down that hill.

Physically speaking, there has been a descent in our life since the moment we were born. Life comes, and immediately begins to go. But that is the least important side of us. If we have the vision, the movement of our mind and soul should be both up and wider. We only go downhill if we decide that we are doing so. Up always should be our watchword—our real determination. Getting the idea that we are going downhill means that we are, definitely and surely. Once it gets into our mind, life takes on a drab, dull, unpleasant view.

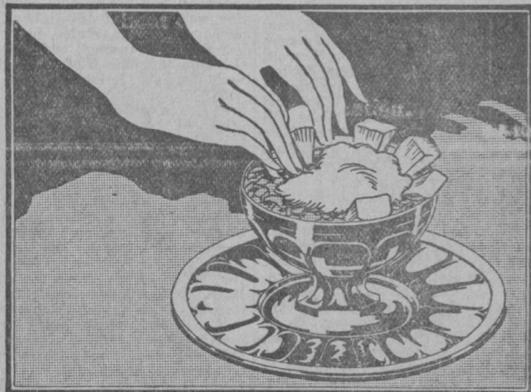
You can go on going up the hill if you make up your mind to do so. Going down is a miserable, slippery business, bringing with it no end of sorrow and regret. And lots of stones tumbling after us. It need not be. Make up your mind to go up—and go up you will.—G. H. G. in London Tit-Bits.

Fortunes for Those of Inventive Turn of Mind

There seems no end to the variety of quick-witted people who, by some simple, unexpected thought, have introduced new habits to civilization, and grown to be millionaires as a result.

The skilled mining engineer, the builder of ships or bridges, lives and dies in poverty and obscurity compared with such giants of enterprise as the man who invented tins for food, the man who invented openers for the tin, and the master mind who crowned himself with glory by inventing a tin which did not need an opener at all. It is worth recalling, in this case, that a Chicago meat packer, hearing of the invention, ordered 10,000,000 of the new tins straight away and was followed in desperate haste by his rivals, who fell over each other in the effort to secure supplies of the new marvel.

New Tastes and Tangs



THE typical tastes of many foods are good all by themselves, but there are others which require help in order to appeal to the palate. A fruit or drink may be too sweet and require a tinge of tartness in order to make an appetizing blend. Fortunately, the American housewife has at her command an incredible number of cans of Hawaiian pineapple. The number has grown steadily year after year, not because the producer wanted to sell more pineapple, but because the American housewife's family demands variety, and she has discovered that she can get it by combining pineapple with many dishes. But the total result has been a great reduction in price.

Just a Little Tartness

The ordinary fruit cocktail, for instance, may be deliciously chilled, but a wee bit flat if it contains absolutely no tart fruit. One way to pep it up is by means of pineapple—either the crushed, the pineapple tidbits which are small pieces of just the right size to eat without cutting, or the sliced.

Ambrosia: Drain a small can of crushed pineapple and reserve the

syrup. Quarter maraschino cherries from a small bottle and mix with the pineapple. Place in sherbet glasses. Whip one pint of cream, stir in two tablespoons of pineapple syrup and one of cherry syrup and four tablespoons of ground nutmeats. Add powdered sugar to taste if desired. Place the cream over the pineapple, and place in refrigerator a couple of hours before serving, so that it will be very cold. Top with a maraschino cherry just before serving.

Cantaloupe Cup

Cantaloupe Cup: Cut four cantaloupes in halves, scalloping the tops, remove the seeds and fill the halves with the following fruit mixture: two cups orange quarters, two cups cherries, two cups crushed pineapple, one cup sliced peaches, one cup grapefruit, one cup walnuts. Serve with whipped cream or the following dressing:

Mix one-fourth cup pineapple syrup, one-fourth cup lemon juice and one-fourth cup sugar. Put into a double boiler and when mixture boils, add two beaten eggs, stirring constantly. When thick, take off the fire, cool and fold in a cup of whipped cream.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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

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

666

LIQUID OR TABLETS
Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days
666 Salve for Baby's Cold.

6-5-39t 7-3-5t

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not to be necessary, therefore, for most letters to be mailed on Wednesday, or by First Mail, west, on W. M. R. K., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

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

UNIONTOWN.

Bernard Devibiss and Newton Matthews left, Tuesday, for a motor trip to the latter's home, in North Carolina.

Emory Stoner has been suffering the past week with a case of quinsy. Quite a number of our young folks are having measles. Rather warm to be housed up.

Miss Grace Fox left, this week, on a visit to Seattle, Washington, and California.

Sergeant A. Flygare is beautifying their home by the use of the paint brush.

The funeral of Theodore Eckard, of Blue Ridge Summit, was held here, last Friday, in the M. P. Church, of which he was a member. Rev. Cruikshank, a neighbor minister, delivered the sermon, assisted by Rev. A. Green, his pastor. A delegation from Dushane Post of Veterans, of Baltimore, held services at the grave. A firing squad from Camp Ritchie fired a salute over the grave. Pallbearers were members of the Post. Mrs. Eckard continues very ill.

Monday afternoon, Samuel D., familiarly known as "Pop Hellbridge," was laid to rest in the Hill cemetery. Services at the Bethel, in charge of his pastor, Rev. J. H. Hoch. Rev. W. E. Saltzger, a former neighbor, spoke; also, Jesse P. Garner. Nine sons and daughters were present with their families. Five sons and a son-in-law were pallbearers.

Miss Evelyn Segarose visited friends at Berlin, the past week. Rev. M. L. Kroh was called home, this week, to preach the funeral of his oldest member at Mt. Union, Mrs. A. E. Kooztz, who was in her 97th year.

B. L. Cookson attended the outing held by the Chamber of Commerce, at Camp Ritchie, the past week.

Master John Clark, of Baltimore, who is spending some time at J. E. Heck's, was unfortunate last Wednesday evening, at the bazaar, when he lost his pocket book. Outside of some money, there were papers and tickets that he regrets the loss of.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Green are on a two weeks' vacation, on the Esatern Shore.

Visitors have been: Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Burall, Mrs. Edwin Bond, of Johnsville, Rev. H. Reck and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grammer, Baltimore, Mrs. John Starr, Miss Thelma Nussbaum, Jesse Garner, Ezra McGeo, at John Bralls'; Miss Marie Arbaugh, Union Bridge, at W. Rentzel's; Mrs. Jesse Cline, Mrs. Ezra Stoner, Johnsville, Mrs. Leister, Eastern Shore, Mrs. J. M. and Mrs. John Repp, Union Bridge, at D. M. Englar's; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Ecker, Washington, at Charles Ecker's; Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Hollenberry and two daughters, Reisterstown, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Allers, McDonough, Grant Hollenberry, Pikesville, at Aaron Plozman's; Mr. and Mrs. Roland Caylor, Detroit, at E. C. Caylor's; Miss Susan Eyster, York, at the Lutheran parsonage; Miss Catherine Gilbert, Mrs. Cleveland Anders and family, at G. Fielder Gilbert's; Thomas Zile and sister, Miss Bessie, Miss Martha Sell, and Mrs. Edward Brundige, with friends.

KEYMAR.

Quite a few of the Keymar folks attended the Keysville picnic held in Stonifer's grove, Saturday of last week. The Keysville ladies, or whoever had anything to do with getting up the supper, deserves a lot of credit, for it was a wonderful supper. Some one asked what they had for supper. The answer was: What didn't they have? They had three long tables in the dining room, 30 or 35 at a table; and the tables were loaded down from one end to the other with good things. The fried chicken and country cured ham did not go begging, with all the other good things; and last of all three fine big cakes was passed around but too much supper for cake. Anybody who missed getting their supper for 35 cents missed half of their life. The next time the Keysville ladies give a supper, don't forget to go, and if you must drive 75 miles, don't miss the supper. It will pay you. It just takes Keysville to do things. Whatever they undertake, they certainly do go through with it; for instance, look at their cemetery—it is one of the best kept in the country, and it will pass with any city cemetery.

Miss Margaret Angell, of Baltimore is spending her vacation with her grand-mother and aunt, Mrs. Fannie Saynington and daughter, Miss Cora.

Miss Elizabeth Troxell, Baltimore, is spending some time at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Otto.

Mrs. Wilbur Otto, Mrs. John Crabbs, Miss Estella Koons, R. W. Galt, David Leakins, attended the Home-makers' Club picnic, Wednesday, which was held in Snader's grove, beyond New Windsor.

Mrs. W. H. Otto, this place, Mrs. Elizabeth Troxell, of Baltimore, spent Tuesday at the home of their sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stonifer, near Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Annie Sharetts was taken ill last Sunday, but at this writing is somewhat better.

Mrs. Bessie D. Mehning who is under the Doctor's care, is improving.

Mrs. Paul Grossnickle and her little daughter, of Frederick, spent last Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Galt and son, Albert, of New Windsor, were callers at the Galt home, last Sunday afternoon.

FEESERSBURG.

Miss Sallie Fuss, of Union Bridge, spent a part of last week with the Birely's.

Miss Ruth Utermahlen, of Baltimore, is spending her vacation with her mother, at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Wolfe.

Miss Laura Walden, of Plainfield, N. J., spent last week with her cousin the F. Littlefields, at Green Gates. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shriner, of Gibson Island, were with them on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Clara Mackley, of Westminster, is visiting friends in this locality, stopping with Mrs. Ornie Hyde and family.

Mrs. Oliver Feeser and daughters, Irene and Helen, with her son, LeRoy and family, all of Baltimore, were callers at the Birely home, on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bair, of Littlestown, visited her sister, Mrs. Addison Koons and family, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wolfe entertained, on Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Utermahlen and daughter, Anna, of Baltimore; and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Wolfe, of Philadelphia, were all night guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bare, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Shaffer.

L. K. Birely attended the Presbyterian Reunion at Pen-Mar, on Thursday of last week. The program consisted of music and good addresses, but the audience was small to what it once was; however the leaders decided to make a special effort to increase the interest in next year's gathering.

Mrs. Omar Stauffer had the misfortune to fall on the cement walk and fracture her thumb.

Mrs. Belle Rinehart has improved enough to walk to the neighbors for a visit and has taken several auto rides. Recently, she accompanied Chas. Rinehart and family, of Baltimore, and to LeGore, to visit her niece, Mr. R. Plaine and children.

Last week, Mrs. Jesse Cowell was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Clarksburg, W. Va., where she underwent a minor operation, and is doing as well as can be expected.

Advertising cars, with vocal announcers, have been passing through our town, inviting us to Carlin's Park, Baltimore, or movies in nearer towns.

People are harvesting their potato crop, some with premium yield, as to quality and quantity; others have medium size and yield, and still others report scant returns in amount and size; so we are bound to be in style.

Everybody is pleased with the new macadam road from Middleburg Station to the bridge over Little Pipe Creek, near Simpson's Mill. That had always been a rough and stony road, and now to have a good hard one does spell improvement, including much cement work around the Harbaugh warehouse.

The passing of the fire engine and equipment with their whistles and bells aroused every one on Saturday about 10:30 P. M., when on their way to the fire at LeGore, where a large barn burned, and they were on guard all night.

After a long journey of 96 1/2 years, Mrs. Anne Eliza Koons passed away from earth, on Monday, about 4 A. M., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rosa K. Bohn, near Union Bridge. She was confined to bed since her fall 4 weeks ago, and on Saturday had a light paralytic shock, from which she never rallied. She was next to the youngest child of the late John and Susan Buffington Angel, and in early womanhood married Albert Koons, and spent all her life in this community. She was always in good health; her memory was remarkable, her hearing but slightly impaired, and only lately that she complained of her sight and couldn't read. In early life she united with the Lutheran Church in Taneytown, then when Mt. Union was established, transferred her membership there, and was a regular and consistent member until the infirmities of age hindered her attendance at worship, and now she has "gone Home."

Funeral service and burial were at Mt. Union Church, on Wednesday afternoon, conducted by her pastor, Rev. M. L. Kroh, assisted by her kind neighbor, Elder Joseph Bowman, and Rev. Hoch, of Uniontown, and Mr. Jesse Garner, of Linwood. Surviving are five sons and three daughters, 18 grand-children, and 31 great-grand-children. Six grand-sons served as pallbearers, and a male quartette, of Union Bridge, sang her chosen hymns, "Nearer My God to Thee," "O, Thou the Conitrite Sinner's Friend," and "Saved by Grace."

EMMITSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hays, of near Boston, Mass., are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hays, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Frailey, spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Miss Grace Rowe spent Wednesday in Gettysburg.

Mrs. Walter Peppier entertained the Bridge Club, at a luncheon, from nine until one, on Tuesday.

Miss Elsie Springer is ill at Frederick Hospital, with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trout moved from here to Ellicott City, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, Miss Marian Stonifer, and Carrie Miller returned from a trip through Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, New York and Canada.

Guy Nunemaker and sister, Miss Edythe Nunemaker, made a business trip to Baltimore.

James Rowe is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pardun, New Brunswick, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Welty and family, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker and daughter, and Miss Flora Frizell, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Nusbaum.

Miss Anna Rotering spent Monday in Baltimore.

A birthday social was held at the home of Mrs. Lewis Bell, for the benefit of Methodist Mite Society, on Friday evening. About eighty persons were present.

"Every time I kiss you, it makes me a better man."

"Well, you don't have to try to get to heaven all in one evening."—Edison.

LINWOOD.

The children of the Linwood Brethren Sunday School, also the children of the Daily Vacation Bible School, with some of the older scholars and friends of the school, eighty-five in all, had a most enjoyable outing at Mt. Tabor Park, last Saturday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Bauman and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Messler were Sunday visitors in the home of W. I. Renner, Rocky Ridge.

Rev. Bauman, assisted by his choir, had charge of the services at Mt. Tabor Park, last Sunday evening. Rev. Bauman delivered an inspiring message to a splendid audience—we understand the largest attendance so far this summer.

Miss Lee Rinehart, of McKinstry, is visiting Mrs. Frank Englar.

The Englar Reunion will be held this Sunday, Aug. 9th., at the Pipe Creek Church of the Brethren.

After a sojourn in many lands, where the sun never sets on all of them at the same time, the entire family of Elder and Mrs. W. E. Roop has been reunited on several occasions recently. The most memorable was last Sunday in the home of Prof. Ezra Wenger, near Fredericksburg, Pa. The family of John D. Roop, Jr., of Linwood, Mrs. Ezra (Lavinia) Wenger, Miss Ethel Roop, a nurse formerly of India, Prof. Earl W. Roop, Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Harry (Helen) Rinehart and Miss Ruth Roop, of Westminster, with their parents, enjoyed a parting reunion. Earl with his bride, who was Effie Dayer Miller, of Wenatche, Wash., has been honored with several fine receptions, but none more fitting than this in the summer home of his sister. Morning and evening he preached to large congregations in Lebanon Co., Pa. Following a business trip to New York, he, with Mrs. Roop, expect to go to Seattle, via Canada. Fredericksburg is located on the new Pittsburg-New York thoroughfare.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Pfutz, Mrs. John Roop and children, spent last Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Keene Bankard, Lock Raven. On Thursday of the same week, Mr. and Mrs. Pfutz, Mrs. Roop and two children attended the Aid Society at Grossnickle's Church, near Braddock Church.

Guy Pfutz, of Chambersburg, Pa., is visiting his uncle, Samuel Pfutz.

The children of Mrs. Laura Etzler, with their families, held a reunion on their mothers' lawn last Friday evening. A bountiful supper was served and it was a most enjoyable occasion to all present.

Mrs. Mollie Harrison, who spent the past three weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Tredway of Erie, Pa., is again with her sister, Mrs. Jennie Myers.

Mrs. John Drach and Mrs. M. R. Garner are somewhat improved at this writing.

Rev. J. L. Bauman will leave about the 12th. of August for Winona Lake, Ind., to attend the National Conference of the Brethren Churches.

Miss Lola Binkley is visiting friends in Hagerstown.

The W. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. Bauman, on Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Kooztz, of Blue Springs, Nebraska, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brandenburg. Monday they were entertained to dinner in the home of J. W. Messler, Rev. Kooztz was a former pastor of the Linwood Church; and a hearty welcome always awaits them. Rev. Kooztz delivered a very impressive message Sunday morning, and his many friends were glad to hear him again.

Mrs. Hallie Graves attended the Home-makers' picnic, held in R. Smith Snader's grove, near New Windsor, on Wednesday.

MANCHESTER.

Dr. John S. Hollenbach received a number of favorable comments on his sermon at the Spiritual Conference, at Lancaster, July 27th.

The barn of Theodore Miller, Millers, was struck by lightning Monday night and burned to the ground.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Miller, Lineboro, is a patient in Johns Hopkins Hospital, and two small children of Mr. and Mrs. Stremmel, of the same place, are in the Hanover General Hospital.

Rev. J. B. Lau, of Lineboro, preached the sermon at the open air worship on Sunday evening. He was ably supported by the choirs of the two churches he serves and by an orchestra.

The executive meeting of the Carroll Co. C. E. Union was held at the home of the Citizenship and Social Service Supt. Rev. John S. Hollenbach, on Friday evening. 12 of the 16 officers were present as follows: Miss Mabel R. Albert, Ray C. Hook, Rev. Wm. Schmeiser, Irvin Flickinger, Carl B. Haines, Miss Mary E. Shriver, Misses Ruth and Elizabeth Siasman, J. Hess Belt, Frank S. Stewart, Guy L. Fowler and the host.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas V. Barber, two sons, and Mrs. R. W. Barber visited with Rev. John S. Hollenbach and family, recently.

MAYBERRY.

Those who visited Ellis Crushong since he has been hurt, were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coleman and children, of Bark Hill; Mrs. Annie Keefer, Mrs. Frank Wagner, Mrs. Paul Hymiller, sons, Ray and Junior; Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Flickinger, W. I. Halter, Howard Heltebride, all of this place; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hetrick, son Cletus and John Kooztz, of Green Valley; Miss Obel Bortner, of Hanover; Joe Leister, of Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Heltebride, of near Tyrone; V. E. Heffner, of Middletown; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crushong and son, Harry, of Bonneville; Mr. and Mrs. Allie Foglesong, son Luther, of this place; Abie Crushong, of near Taneytown.

Mrs. Ellis Crushong, son Abie, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wildasin and Ada Erb, attended the funeral of Leburis Baker at Beaver Dam Church on Thursday.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mr. John Reaver, and share our sympathy with the widow and children.

Mrs. Jacob Hetrick, son Cletus, and Obel Bortner, are on a trip to Ohio.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. Earl Hyde and daughter, Dolly visited relatives in Baltimore.

Miss C. E. Nusbaum entertained the following ladies at her home, on Saturday evening last: Miss Bechtel and Miss Manahan, former county nurses; Mrs. J. E. Myers, Miss Bonnie Custenbender, Miss Agnes Slindee, of Westminster, and Mrs. W. A. Bower, of Taneytown.

The Boys' Band gave their first concert, in front of the Firemen's building, on Saturday evening last.

I. W. Bittner and family, of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday last at Paul Buckley's.

Miss Mary Engler and Francis Bowers, of Baltimore, were guests of Daniel Engler and wife, for a few days last week.

George Petry and wife visited friends at Washington, D. C., on Sunday last.

Frank Carbaugh and family, Westminster, spent Sunday last here, with his mother.

Ralph Lambert, of Thurmont, is visiting his grand-parents, Marsh Lambert and wife.

Rev. Tolly Marsh, of Baltimore, visited his son, Dr. J. T. Marsh, this week.

G. Monroe Englar and family, of Baltimore, are visiting his parents, Geo. P. B. Englar and wife.

E. Joseph Englar and wife, Baltimore are occupying Mrs. Hallie Graves' bungalow, for the month of August.

Robert Miller and wife visited in York, Pa., on Sunday last.

Lee Hoke, Scout Master, assisted by John Brown, took a number of the Boy Scouts down near Annapolis, for a camping trip, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Lucas Lambert, of Silver Springs, Md., visited his parents here, on Sunday last.

Dr. Robert McKinney and wife, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with her father, Herbert Englar.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Albaugh, of Thurmont, spent Sunday afternoon with M. D. Reid and wife, Charles Clark, wife and son, of Baltimore, and George A. Leister and wife, of Westminster, were callers at the same home.

Virginia Moonshower, of Libertytown, Md., spent the week with her little friend, Betty Jane Roop.

THE HEAT AND DROUGHT.

The heat wave has reached serious proportions, although crops have not as yet been noticeably injured unless it be the late corn, and canning corn, of which there is in some sections a considerable acreage.

Rainfall over most of the country has been negligible for the past few weeks, and the smaller streams are showing the effect of the drought. Many wells, also, that have not recovered from the long drought of last year, are either dry or very weak.

It is too early to think seriously of the condition of the soil for wheat seeding purposes. In fact, many farmers do not appear greatly interested in whether they plant the usual acreage this year, and it may be best that they do not, in the face of the world-wide situation covering over-production.

At any rate, for all purposes, as well as physical comfort, the desire is universal for cooler weather, and rain. Two abnormally hot summers in succession are very trying, to say the least.

MARRIED

ECKERT—SHAUM.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in New York City, Friday, July 31, 1931, by the Rev. James A. Quinn of the Church of the Ascension, when Miss Reta Ross Shaum, daughter of David B. and the late Mrs. Shaum, of Taneytown, became the bride of Wilber L. Eckert, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Eckert, of East Berlin, Pa. The bride was attractively gowned in pink chiffon with accessories to match Mr. and Mrs. Eckert will reside in New York City, where the groom is engaged in business.

DIED.

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

MR. SAMUEL D. HELTIBRIDE. Mr. Samuel D. Heltibride, well-known resident and retired farmer, died last Friday at his home in Uniontown as the result of complications after being in declining health for several years. He was aged 72 years, 10 months and 16 days. He was a son of the late Uriah and Mary Heltibride and is survived by his wife who was before marriage, Miss Margaret Bowersox, and the following children: Mrs. Edward Caylor, Mrs. J. Ervin Myers, Mt. Union; Mrs. Chas. Flickinger, Brook B. Heltibride, Taneytown; Mrs. Martin Myers, G. Hugh Heltibride, John W. and Walter Heltibride, Uniontown; I. Ross Heltibride, Frizellburg; and L. Garland Heltibride, Westminster.

He also leaves 22 grand-children, one great-grand-child and two brothers, the Rev. E. E. Heltibride, Grundy Center, Iowa, and U. Grant Heltibride, Westminster. Mr. Heltibride had been residing at Uniontown for the past 18 years. He was a consistent member of the Church of God since youth.

The funeral was held Monday meeting at the home and in the Uniontown Church of God, his pastor, the Rev. J. H. Hoch officiating. Interment in the adjoining cemetery.

In Memory of our Dear Mother MRS. J. FRANK NULL who departed this life one year ago, Aug. 6th, 1930.

Today again come back sad memories Of our dear mother we loved so well. While in the midst of her great suffering, God called her home to dwell.

Past her sufferings and her pain, Cease to weep for tears were vain. Mother, whose troubles now are past, Is in Heaven with Jesus at last.

So softly at night the stars are gleaming Upon a lonely grave, Where sleeping without dreaming Is one we loved but could not save. Sadly missed by her son and daughter, HOWARD NULL & IVY HEIDLER.

GRASSHOPPERS NOT TO INVADE EAST.

It is not likely that the mid-West's current grasshoppers plague will grasshopper off for the East. Dr. Ernest N. Cory, state entomologist says, that Maryland farmers need not worry much about that. They can safely leave the worrying to the growers of Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas, where great swarms of locusts are eating up a fortune in ripening crops.

Dr. Cory has just covered the greater part of Maryland, and he learned that the grasshoppers here are few in number and are eating very sparingly. They seldom become numerically strong and really destructive in this state before September, but there are no indications now that they will be out in force with big appetites when September comes, the entomologist said.

He explained that the grasshoppers that are eating the mid-Western farmers out of house, home and crops are native mid-Westerners themselves. The entomologists call them migratory locusts. They inhabit the high altitudes of Colorado, Montana and other Western States. Every now and then they hop down to lower levels, but they seldom migrate beyond the plains country.

The Maryland grasshoppers are commonly called red-legged locusts. They are home bodies, Dr. Cory said. They are born, live and die in this state, seldom migrating from it. The last time they were very numerous and destructive was in 1916, when they bit deeply into the corn, apple and other crops. The proper dosage for them, said the Maryland scientist, is bran mash made with molasses and white arsenic.

In the mid-West the migratory locusts are getting the bran-mash treatment now. Scientists are holding councils of war at Des Moines and other points in the plagued area and very recent dispatches on the situation stated that it had been decided tentatively to use airplanes for spreading the poisoned mash.

"INSIDE" INFORMATION FOR WOMEN.

Don't use strong soap or soap powders on dishes decorated with gilt. Watermelons are a good source of two important vitamins, A and C and contain detectable amounts of two others, B and G.

To remove grass stains from washable materials, treat them while fresh with hot water and soap, rubbing vigorously. If traces of stain remain on white linen or cotton materials, they may be bleached out with Javelle water.

Save small pieces of soap from the kitchen and bathroom, and run them through your meat grinder to make soap chips. Be sure to wash your food chopper well. Fill a jar with soap chips and hot water and let it stand, to make soap jelly, for various kinds of washing needs, including shampoos.

Blotting paper is a great help in the household. Keep a package of new, white, good-sized blotters in the desk and in the sideboard. When a bowl of flowers tips over on a polished table, or ink is spilled, or milk or fruit juice spills on the tablecloth, take up the liquid quickly with a piece of blotting paper before it penetrates or spreads. Use a blotter to remove candlewax drippings. Scrape off what you can with a dull knife, then lay the cloth between clean white blotters and press with a hot iron. The blotters will absorb the melted grease.

Gen. Washington Knew Pinch of "Hard Times"

Washington.—George Washington arrived at his home from the Revolutionary war practically "broke," recent letters reveal.

He sent his mother 15 guineas with the explanation that these were all he had and that they were due some one else.

"I now have demands upon me for more than £500, 340-odd of which is due for the tax of 1783, and I know not where or when I shall receive one shilling with which to pay it."

Women, even the most beautiful and interesting, are hardest to remember because of the faculty they have of completely changing their appearance with a hat or gown. I still grow warm with embarrassment when I think of a woman I met one morning on Fifth avenue. It was in the days when they wore those hats they pulled down over their noses.

"You don't remember me," she said laughingly. I knew I had seen and talked with her somewhere, but couldn't for the life of me call her by name. It developed that I had sat next to her at a dinner the previous evening.

I am told that the government of Porto Rico is making every effort to encourage athletics. It has decided to erect a grandstand and lay out a baseball diamond in Munoz Rivera park at a cost of over \$30,000. The Brooklyn baseball team played in Cuba this spring, and has apparently just about recovered from the trip. Perhaps next season it can be induced to go to Porto Rico.

They have a new press box at the Polo grounds. It hangs suspended, like a bird cage, from the upper stand. Those of us who knew the old press box, on ground level, never are going to like this one. The old press box was a sort of club, where in the old days you could find Irvin Cobb, Will Irwin, Charlie Van Loan and any number of actors and old ball players. You could hear much of what the players said as they crossed to and fro, and sometimes they would stand by the netting and join in the conversation. The new press box is as strictly for work as a cashier's cage. It has none of the friendliness or atmosphere of the old. Stories written there may gain in accuracy, but they will never have the color.

Old Court Records Complete Archives

St. Louis, Mo.—Three packing boxes of old official court records of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., shipped recently to the Missouri Historical society, has given that body complete official records from that district between 1761 and 1865—almost 100 years.

Previously the society had been given official papers from 1761 to 1804. Recently, however, it was decided to turn papers dating from 1804 to 1865 over to the society.

More German Food Served in Paris Cafes

Paris.—The ever increasing number of Germans frequenting Montmartre and Montparnasse, the two gayest night haunts of Paris, has caused restaurateurs and cafe proprietors to substitute German dishes for American ones served as specialties.

In former years the restaurant men catered to Americans with breakfast foods, "hot dogs" and baked beans. The decrease in Americans has resulted in the appearance of German dainties.

Bandits' Heads Warning to Chinese Comrades

Pieping, China.—Bandits captured in Tatumfu, northern Shansi, have served as a gory object lesson for their comrades still at large.

Six were captured by Tatumfu police in a robbery. They were taken to the center of the city and while thousands watched old-fashioned executioners chopped off their heads. The executioners have had little practice recently and took some time for the executions.

LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

Theodore Roosevelt practically never forgot a name. Perhaps that is why he was President. Personally, I couldn't even run for a train on that platform. I cannot remember names, and my mother is no better at it than I am. I wonder whether it can be an inherited trait. At any rate we know better than to try to remember a name, because if we do try we always get it wrong.

In this regard, any association of ideas is a snare and a delusion. One reason is that when you want to remember a name you usually are in a hurry. Either you are trying to introduce somebody or you unexpectedly meet some one out of his accustomed niche. When there is no sudden pressure names are easy to remember. You always think of them 15 minutes after you need them.

Those with a good memory for names regard you with pity and tolerance. The fact that you do not forget persons seems to carry little weight. If you say, "You know the chap

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.

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

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

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

FERNS FOR SALE, during Fair week.—Mrs. Alma Newcomer, Taneytown.

NOTICE.—Our Warehouses will be closed all-day Thursday, Aug. 13th, due to the Fair.—The Reindollar Company, The Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

NOTICE TO DOG OWNERS.—I sent you a card and have not heard from you; the next notice you won't like.—E. S. Miller, Collector.

WANTED.—Middle-aged man and wife for two years to care for my private properties while I retire, and locate my relatives; rent free, 2 rooms up 10x12. 3 parts down stairs, medium size. See me—C. D. Bankert, East End, Taneytown, Md., Rut St.

WILL LOAN a Registered Holstein Bull, to a reliable farmer, for a few months, or a year.—M. E. Wantz.

FOUND.—100-lbs. Meat Scrap. Owner can recover same by describing it.—Daniel T. Crabbs.

HARNEY U. B. Pic-nic, Saturday, Aug. 8th. Supper will be served at 5 o'clock. The Union Bridge Boy Scout Band will be present and furnish music.

MY SHOP CLOSED after 9:00 A. M., week of Fair, Tuesday until to Friday. See me at Fair.—Franklin Bowserox.

FOR SALE.—Ripe Peaches, several varieties.—Geo. Heinze, Francis Scott Key Highway, south of town.

FOR SALE.—Finely located Farm, 32 Acres, on Francis Scott Key Highway, about 1/4 mile south of Taneytown. Every acre producing land. With or without equipment. Sickless reason for selling. Any reasonable offer considered.—Geo. Henze.

WANTED.—Loan from private party, first Mortgage on new residence, in Westminster. No loans on property now. Address Record Office.

GARDEN VEGETABLES, all kinds; also Celery Plants and Plums, for sale by Mrs. F. P. Palmer, Taneytown, Phone 40-R. 7-24-2f

WANTED.—2 Real Milk Cows. Notify Record Office.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT for sale.—Boiler, Sterilizer, Pasteurizer, Filler, Cases and Bottles.—Chas. E Sell, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Small Farm of 56 Acres. All new buildings. Sell cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Record Office. 8-7-2f

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

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

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC of Barlow Community Assn., will be held Aug. 20th, in Chester Shriver's Grove. 7-24-2t

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—Two-story Frame Dwelling, on East Baltimore St., Taneytown. For information, apply to Dr. G. W. Demmitt. 5-2922f

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

FOR RENT.—Apartment at the Central, of 650 sq. feet floor space; newly Painted and Papered; all necessary conveniences, with Electric lights.—D. M. Mehning. 4-3-2f

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

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

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—Sabbath School, 7:00 P. M.; the Women's Missionary Society will have a service of Praise and thanksgiving at 8 P. M. Leader Mrs. Chas Stambaugh.

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

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

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

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30 Sunday School; 10:30 Preaching; 7:00, C. E. Meeting. Harney Church—7:00 Church School 8:00 Preaching.

Saturday, Aug. 8, the annual Harney U. B. Sunday School picnic will be held. Supper will be served in the grove. Music will be furnished for the occasion.

Baust Reformed Church will again conduct open air services in Rodkey's Grove, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 2:00 P. M. Services will be in charge of the pastor, Rev. Miles S. Reifsnnyder. Special music will be furnished by the Church orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Edward Zepp.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, 9:15 A. M.; Service at 10:15; C. E., at 7:00 P. M.; No evening service.

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

Keysville Lutheran Church—S. S., 9:30; Preaching, 10:30; C. E. Society, 7:30.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Manchester—Service of Worship, 8:30 A. M.

Miller's—S. S., 9:30; Worship, at 10:30.

Mt. Zion—S. S., 9:30; C. E. Service, 7:30. Everybody cordially invited to attend the annual S. S. picnic, on Saturday. A program has been arranged. The Quincy Orphanage Band will furnish music.

Bixler's—S. S., 9:15; Worship, 7:45.

Manchester Ref. Charge, Snydersburg—Worship, 8:30; S. S., 9:30.

Manchester—S. S., 9:30; Worship, 10:30. Union Open Air Worship, 7:30. Miss Alma Frederick, of Alesia, will preach. The Pleasant Hill Brass Band will furnish the music. The annual S. S. picnic will be held on Saturday morning and afternoon in Shue's Grove at Sherman's Church.

Lineboro—S. S., 1:00; Worship, at 2:00. The theme for Sunday is "The Wicked Husbandman." Dr. Hollenbach will preach on "The Thief in the Church" at Penn Grove Camp near Hanover, on Saturday evening, at 7:30. There will be orchestral music furnished by the St. John's M. E. Church, of Hampstead, Md., and vocal numbers by the trio from Fuller Memorial Baptist Church, Baltimore.

Small Stature No Bar to Great Achievement

There have been a great many short men besides "the little corporal," the five-foot-two Napoleon, who have made the world sit up and take notice. Two of our Presidents were among them, Martin Van Buren and John Quincy Adams. Martin Van Buren was often alluded to as "the little magician," because of his shortness of stature and his mastery of political wizardry. And there was Stephen A. Douglas, scarcely more than five feet tall, affectionately nicknamed "the little giant."

Gen. George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate against Abraham Lincoln in 1861, was "Little Mac," and sometimes—paradoxically—"Little Napoleon," a title which he shared with General Beauregard, Admiral Farragut was five feet six and a half inches tall.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Paul Jones and Gen. Phil Sheridan were each five feet; Beethoven was scarcely more than five feet four; John Keats a little more than five feet, and Swinburne and Whistler are given as five feet or so in stature.

Other men who are described as being short, or under medium height were Chaucer, Michelangelo, Chopin, John Milton, Robespierre, Alexander Pope, Savonarola, Thomas B. Macaulay, Charles Lamb, Ibsen, Thoreau, Thomas Moore, William H. Seward, William Ellery Channing, Andrew Carnegie and Alexander Hamilton.

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



DR. A. J. MORRELL, Vice-President National Chiropractic Association, Inc. **DEPENDABLE HEALTH SERVICE** Phone—175-117 W. Main Street Res. Phone—438W Westminster, Md.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.) A child should have a pocket On which he fairly dotes Not one or two but many In his little waist coats— And one will be for money He finds on the roads And one for cake or cookies And one for hop toads. —Susan Adger Williams.

UNUSUAL MACARONI DISHES

The following recipes received prizes as the best dishes prepared with the use of macaroni:

Macaroni Fantsie.—Cut four slices of bacon into small pieces and fry, add four tablespoonfuls of butter or bacon drippings and six tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of fresh diced cucumbers, one small can of tomato sauce, two cupfuls of cooked and drained macaroni, stirring as lightly as possible. Beat two eggs and stir in with a fork, remove from the fire, add eight chopped walnuts, salt and cayenne to taste. Stuff six green peppers which have been parboiled fifteen minutes. Bake in a baking pan until thoroughly heated. Serve hot. This recipe received the prize of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Macaroni Butterscotch Pudding.—Melt one cupful of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter over the fire and cook until dark brown, but not burnt. Pour the mixture over a pint of hot milk and simmer for ten minutes. Take one cupful of drained, well-cooked macaroni and cover with the milk and sugar mixture, add two well-beaten yolks of eggs, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into a baking dish and bake forty-five minutes. Beat the whites stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, the juice of half a lemon. Beat again and spread over the pudding. Brown in a slow oven. Serve hot or cold. This one received one hundred dollars.

Macaroni Fritters.—Take two and one-half ounces of macaroni rings, cook in salted water until tender, drain and add one and one-half cupfuls of canned corn, one-half cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of salt and a slightly beaten egg yolk. Sift one and one-half cupfuls of flour with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix all together and add the stiffly beaten egg white. Fry in deep fat or on a hot griddle.

Nellie Maxwell



"Golf is great for health," says Flip-pant Flo. "You can see for yourself how strong and sturdy the caddies are."

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Lace and Brown Fur



Here is an up-to-date young lady wearing a lovely dress of recent design. It is an evening frock of white lace set off by narrow bands of brown fur and is especially becoming for the girl in her later teens.

PLAN TO TAKE GOLD FROM SEA FAILURE

German Scientists Abandon Fantastic Scheme.

Berlin.—The fantastic scheme of German scientists to pay Germany's reparations debt with gold from the ocean has been abandoned.

For more than eight years Professor Wilhelm Schlenk of the chemical institute of the Berlin university revealed, German scientists carried on extensive research in all the oceans of the world in an attempt to extract gold from seawater.

Hope Is Abandoned. "Our last hope of winning gold from sources other than mines has been definitely abandoned," Professor Schlenk declared to Universal Service.

"The idea of extracting gold from the ocean sprang up during the inflation period when the gold question was so burning. A number of ships equipped with the latest scientific instruments and modern laboratories carried Germany's most prominent scientists to all corners of the world.

"According to Arrhenius, the percentage of gold in the ocean would have been adequate to warrant extracting it. But our expeditions found that Arrhenius was wrong and that only a small fraction of the amount of gold he claimed to have found in ocean water actually existed.

Hard to Extract. "But even if Arrhenius had been right, it would be practically impossible to isolate the precious metal, owing to its extremely irregular distribution. Contrary to general belief, ocean water is not a specific solution, but a continually changing mixture.

"Water from the polar regions contains an entirely different percentage of salt, chemicals and minerals than water from the tropics.

"And gold's peculiar molecular formations in ocean water offer an added difficulty in extracting it. We found veritable 'gold streams,' specific currents which contain a higher percentage of gold."

Immigration Tide to United States at Ebb

Washington.—Fewer immigrants are now being admitted than at any time during the last 100 years, and immigration has ceased to be "an economic menace," William N. Doak, secretary of labor, has announced.

Only one immigrant is entering the United States where five were admitted a year ago and thirty in 1914, Mr. Doak declared. Swelling the outward time of migration, there were more than 18,000 aliens deported in the fiscal year just ended on June 30, he said.

Mr. Doak recommended that congress raise the educational requirements for admission to citizenship. Too many persons are gaining citizenship who do not comprehend its responsibilities, he said, also significant in its declaration that "there are now signs of improvement in employment conditions."

More Shame to Them

Mr. E. V. Wilkinson has an aunt visiting him from a small town some place in Ohio. City traffic is new and alarming to her.

The other evening the family started out from the West side to keep a dinner engagement somewhere on the East side. They hit the home-going traffic on our downtown streets and got into one of the inevitable jams.

Two mounted policemen scurried through the lines, trying to get some of the slow drivers to pull out of the way, doing their best to remedy the situation.

The little old lady watched these two figures in scorn and finally broke out:

"The very idea! Somebody ought to report to the police that those two men are riding horseback up and down the main street at a time like this!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dry

Mrs. Robert A. Mack of Porterville relates the story of a little city girl paying her first visit to a farm. Everything was new and novel to her but her interest finally centered in the pig pen where a huge mother sow had temporarily deserted her offspring in order to enjoy a plentiful luncheon of sour milk.

But the piglets didn't care so much about it. They wanted some attention themselves. They were very hungry and very tired. They lifted up their voices and told the world so—especially their mother—in no undecided fashion.

"Daddy! Daddy!" called the little city girl. "Come quick! All the little pigs need oiling. They squeak!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

German Never Predominant

Although there was a discussion in the Continental congress in regard to the use of the German or English language in the colonies, and a motion was made in favor of using the German language, the matter never came to a vote. Only in Pennsylvania was the German element more than a small minority before the Revolution. Perhaps a third of the settlers in Pennsylvania were Germans. Although the German language persisted in the speech and in the press in Pennsylvania, the English stock outnumbered all the others from 1700 to 1790.

THE GOING TOERS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE day has need of many a deed, The world has duties great and small, There is not one, if promptly done, That does not help, and help us all. But there are some to whom they come Who try to make a virtue, too, Of dreams they dream, of things they scheme, The things that they are going to do.

They proudly tell how wisely, well, They mean to live some later day, But every task that life may ask Is ours to do, and right away. They like to boast of things almost, The work they never carry through, Things partly done, or not begun, The things that they are going to do.

Yet things unmade and things delayed Are not a virtue but a sin. There is no worth in things of earth We talk about, but not begin. And, at the last, when life is past, And heaven strikes a balance, too, The things we did will all be hid By things that we were going to do.

(© 1931, Douglas Malloch.)—WNU Service.

NUTTY NATURAL HISTORY

BY HUGH HUTTON

THE WISCONSIN POTTLE

THIS strange four-legged biped inhabits the shores of Lake Michigan north of Milwaukee, and causes the farmers endless trouble by raiding the banana orchards because of its fondness for banana skins. Its mischievous nature is somewhat overbalanced

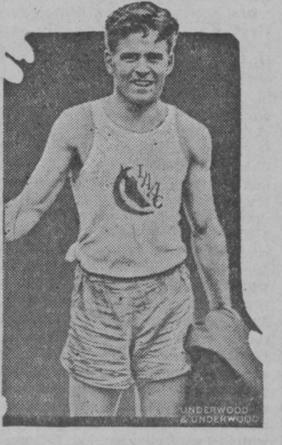


by its ability to lay ham omelets instead of eggs, and if fed sufficient pretzels it can be induced to let the bananas alone.

A walnut and filbert again prove useful in making up the body and head of the pottle. Cloves for feet, a tooth-pick tail, split navy beans for eyes, and a popcorn nose do for the rest. The horns are also cloves, and everything is stuck together with chewing gum.

(© Metropolitan Newspaper Service.) (WNU Service.)

Great Sprinter



Frank Wykoff, sprinter supreme of the Los Angeles A. C., photographed after winning the 100-yard dash at the National A. A. U. championships at Lincoln, Neb., tying the world's record of 9.5 three times during the day. He has not been beaten this year.

His 1931 Measurement



Your Home and You

By Betsy Callister

BETWEEN MEALS

EUROPEANS usually eat more meals a day than we do but Americans have won for themselves the reputation of eating between meals. The American can ask in amazement how the English woman can eat bread and butter sandwiches and tea every afternoon at four and then be ready for dinner at seven or half past, while the English woman can be justifiably amazed at American motorists who stop for ice cream in the course of a morning motor ride.

The habit of eating between meals is usually acquired in childhood and in many cases is due to insufficient or inadequate provision at regular meals. Some children crave between meals as a result of sheer boredom. The child whose vacation hours are occupied with congenial tasks or absorbing games will go from breakfast until lunch time without thinking about food. The child with nothing to do is pretty sure to appear in the kitchen by ten or eleven asking for bread and jelly, a piece of cake or something else that is sure to take off the edge of his midday appetite.

Doctors usually insist that for the child over five or six three meals a day are adequate—insisting on no between meals. Actually three meals a day frequently fail to satisfy. When this is the case a definitely arranged snack at ten in the morning or a regular four o'clock "tea"—consisting of bread and butter and milk or fruit juice is far better than between meals taken at random.

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SUPERSTITIOUS SUE



SHE HAS HEARD THAT— If you are about to put the skidoo broom to the poor homeless cat that is asking for mercy or milk—stop, girlie, bad luck will park on your stoop, especially if kitty is black.

(© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) (WNU Service.)

WELCOME TO CHICAGO



Mayor Cermak of Chicago has appointed George D. Gaw official greeter to the city, or commissioner of hospitality. Mr. Gaw has been equipped with a white automobile and a guard of two motor cycle policemen and welcomes all important visitors to the city.

Buy Your Printing Now and Save Time

BRENNON LONGED FOR A HOME

By FANNIE HURST

TWENTY-FIVE years is a long time to be heart, bone, and fiber part of a business, and then at the end of it feel frustration.

That however was the case with Charles Brennon, superintendent, proprietor, manager, and general manager of the Hotel Savoy, the first-rate hotel of a city of considerably over two hundred thousand inhabitants.

Brennon had personally built up his hotel to its important proportions, dividing it successfully into two sections: The Annex, or family wing, and the hotel proper, which invited the patronage of transients and those who were availing themselves of the town's famous curative waters, which were renowned for their medicinal qualities.

And so it happened that the Savoy catered to three distinct groups. Families. Commercial men and women. Rheumatic patients.

One might have thought that such variety of patronage would have lent interest and even glamour to Brennon's role of hotel man, and in a way it did, yet this same fact in itself was a factor in the ultimate sense of frustration that time and again, as he grew older and more deeply entrenched in his work, swept and depressed him.

What struck most painfully into the sense of loneliness which was more and more oppressing him in his daily life among the crowd, was the fact that of all the hundreds who daily milled in and out of his hostelry; lived there; entertained there; dined there; wined there, he alone seemed the homeless one. He alone, among all the coming and going, seemed to be the one who was neither coming nor going. Even the families in the Annex were usually there on a temporary basis; awaiting the completion of a new home; pending a marriage; taking a year off between changes of permanent address.

In fact, it was the families in the Annex that contributed most of all to the growing unrest that was Brennon's. The unit of these little groups was so snug. Even sitting around with them of an evening in the lobby and then seeing them troop off together to their rooms, their suites, their apartments, gave him that cold alien sense he was more than ever beginning to dread. Husbands and wives trailing off together. Brothers and sisters bantering their way up to bed. Pairs of people sharing the intimacies of family life; of domestic life. Then, in the commercial and transient wings, men and women on their way to homes. Men and women eager for mail from homes, anxious to get back to domestic groups; awaited at some remote point by eager loved ones.

Then Brennon himself, doomed, as he was beginning to put it, to the impersonal detached existence of the hotel. When Brennon went to his rooms nights there was the paraphernalia of hotel. Bed turned down by impersonal chambermaid hands. Night light turned on by those same employed hands. Carafe of hotel water. Bowl of hotel flowers. Cold. Impersonal. And all under the same roof. Families waiting to tuck themselves into homes. Transients eager to return to homes.

Twenty-five years of hotel life had made something of a self-pitier out of Brennon. He felt sorry over the cold detached quality of his existence. He felt left out. Left over. Chilled.

But it was not until after twenty-five years of it that consciously he began to set about doing something about it. Well-off in worldly goods by now, content within his own mind that he had proved himself capable of success, thought of retirement now began to grip him. Retirement and, at fifty-three, a suddenly flourishing hope and ambition for marriage.

Into a life peculiarly unremarkable where women were concerned, this new phase entered, taking him by storm. In his success and maturity, Brennon wanted marriage and domesticity; domesticity as far removed as possible from the lobby, the grillroom, or the thoroughfare.

These elements might have entered more surely into his reckoning except for the fact that at fifty-three, Brennon fell in love; fell in love to such an extent that had the widow Smeade stipulated that they live their lives out atop an omnibus, Brennon would have consented. Fortunately, however, the desires of the widow Smeade were simple, intelligent ones that fitted in nicely with his scheme. A hotel dweller herself, for fourteen years past, it was with a certain relief that she fell in with the plans of Brennon to divorce themselves as fast as possible from the more noisome unprivate existence of the public hostelry.

The Savoy was offered for sale, and brought a price far handsomer than he had anticipated.

At fifty-four, feeling younger than he had in twenty years, married to a lovely, well-preserved woman of his passionate choice, he was in the blessed position of giving expression to the desires that had so long rankled him.

The Brennons chose a house on one of the private, restricted, residential streets of the town, furnished it to the Queen's and their own tastes, created a garden about it, stocked their garage with cars, hired servants, and set about the delightful business of making their house a home in every sense of the word.

And the new Mrs. Brennon had a knack. Under her firm and authentic touch, the home took on life, so to speak. In all his previous frustrated dreams, Brennon admitted to himself, he had never quite succeeded in visualizing the kind of perfection this woman brought to the creating of a home.

Privacy, lovely furnishings, small personal touches of flowers in bowls arranged by her; color schemes worked out according to her knowledge of his taste; the bed folded back by her loving hands because she knew the way he liked his pillows plied. Sentimental, if you will, but where his new happiness was concerned, Brennon was unashamedly that.

It was not until after five years of their cloudless marriage that Brennon and his wife took their first trip out into the world which flowed about this home. They went to a city some four hundred miles removed from theirs, there to enjoy the theaters and concerts of the larger metropolises.

It was while they were at the Grand hotel there and enjoying what they were pleased to call their second honeymoon, that the opportunity to purchase the hostelry at an absurdly low price literally fell into Brennon's lap.

At first the idea was preposterous and both he and his wife turned willing backs upon the entire idea. But strangely, in the case of both of them, the idea simply would not be downed. After all, the new Mrs. Brennon had lived fourteen years in the light and glamour of hotel life and there was something about it—something about it—

As for Brennon, he was the old racehorse pawing the turf. Time and time again he turned his face away, only to scent back again, hypnotized.

The inevitable happened. For seven years Brennon and his wife have occupied a six-room suite in their hotel, the Grand. During that time the institution has more than tripled its patronage and its success redounds to the credit of Brennon.

Meanwhile, he and his wife promise themselves, with optimism, that one of these days they will turn their backs on the shallowness of hotel life, and really create themselves a home.

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All Comforts of Home for Washington Snakes

An elaborate new reptile house, embodying "all the comforts of home" for snakes, has been formally opened at the National Zoological park in Washington.

There, in glass-fronted cages, the public can observe reptiles of the world under the most favorable conditions. In each case the vegetation, temperature, humidity and light of its occupants' natural habitat has been carefully simulated.

The building is of Spanish design, and its opening brought fulfillment to Dr. William Mann's dreams of many years, according to the United Press. He has supervised personally every detail of its construction in his capacity as zoo director.

The temperature in each cage will be controlled by individual thermostats. Thus a rattlesnake will be provided the mild warmth of summer in the north, a box constrictor will delight in the humid heat of the tropics, and lizard will have the 100-degree temperature of the sun-baked Arizona desert.

Not only will this safeguard the reptiles' health (snakes are as subject to pneumonia as men), but they will be much more interesting to watch. Most snakes in captivity are sluggish because the temperature is too low. Heat makes them lively.

Another health measure is the installation of special glass in many of the skylights over the cages, so the reptiles may have a daily quota of ultra-violet rays. Their diet is watched carefully, too, and in some of the second-story rooms of the building a "commissary department" has been arranged. Flies, baby chickens and guinea pigs will be raised there to suit the taste of the most fastidious snake.

The public's welfare has been as well taken care of as that of the reptiles. The ventilation systems of the cages and the rest of the building are distinctly separate.

No Waiting

"My girl gave me a surprise last night when I called to take her out to a dance," said Simpson.

"What was that?" asked his fellow clerk.

"She was all dressed up in a new evening gown," Simpson enlightened him.

"You say she was all dressed when you got there?" asked the other.

"Yes, I said so," came from the young lover. "Why do you ask in that tone of voice?"

"Well, that wasn't a surprise," retorted the other. "That was a giddy miracle."

Leisure

The use of leisure is a difficult thing. The majority of us, when freedom is given into our hands, fly to the excitement of some form of recreation. We must be "doing" something—preferably something physical; if we are not, we are lost and without resource. This is why holidays sometimes pall, and leave us at a loss.

Adrift With Humor

SUPPLY CLUBS

A motorist stopped at a suburban tea house, where he was supplied with some very hard and ancient cakes. He glanced at the menu and then sent for the manageress.

"I see from your bill of fare," he said, "that your cakes are all homemade and that you supply clubs."

"That is so," said the manageress. "Well," said the customer, "just lend me one of your clubs, will you?"—Boston Transcript.

Seemed Like a Hint

"Heard about Tom? He's dieting to reduce his weight."

"Is that so? What made him start it?"

"He offered his seat to a girl in the L the other night, and the girl and her friend thanked him and both sat down."

Her Mistake

Washerwoman—It distresses me exceedingly, Frau Huehchen, but with all my rubbing I could not get the spots out of your silk dress!

Lady—Spots? Ach, that was a hand-painted gown of the latest fashion!

—Das Kleine Witzblatt (Leipzig!)

The Eternal Feminine

Prisoner—I'll admit I bumped into the street car, your honor, but it wasn't my fault, I—

The Judge—Why wasn't it?

Prisoner—My wife tried to doll up the car by putting lace curtains on the windshield.

HOW SHE KNEW



"The count has proposed, mother."

"When did you see him?"

"Oh, I haven't seen him, I just got a telephone from papa."

So There

In Timbuctoo you buy a wife, And if she burdens you with strife, You need not bear it with a grin— You take her back and trade her in.

A Difficult Case

Mr. Greene—Are you an alienist?

Dr. Gray—Matter—That's my profession, sir.

Mr. Greene—Well, I wanted to know if you'll come and fix our cuckoo clock.

Office Badinage

He (to pretty stenog)—Will you come to lunch with me?

She—Pleased to.

He—We'll eat up the street.

She—Thanks! I don't care for cobblestones.

No Reason for Work

Judge—The plaintiff alleges that you beat him so severely that he was unable to work for a month. What have you to say to that?

Defendant—He didn't have a job, anyhow.

Evidently Egotistic

"You wife is certainly a wonderful talker."

"Yes, she gives a good account of herself."

WAS ORIGINAL



"Why do you carry a lantern in your quest of that rare specimen, an honest man?"

"Merely to be original," replied Diogenes. "Ordinarily a man engaged in such a search thinks all he needs is a looking glass."

The Measles

You mustn't laugh At these spots on my skin; They are the spots Where the measles have been.

Just for Meanness

"Mighty mean man I'm working for."

"What's the matter?"

"He took the legs off the wheelbarrow so's I can't set it down and rest."

—Passing Show.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Nature is man's best teacher. She unfolds Her treasures to his search, unseals his eye, illumines his mind, and purifies his heart. An influence breathes from all the sights and sounds Of her existence: she is wisdom's self.

—Alfred Street.

DESSERTS AND THINGS

A dessert does not need to be either elaborate in its preparation or expensive in cost to be appetizing. Many of the simplest of desserts are the most popular.

Duchess Cream.—This delightful dessert serves fifteen, so it may be cut into half for the ordinary family. Cook six tablespoonsful of tapioca in boiling water until clear, cool, add a little salt, one cupful of sugar, the juice from a can of pineapple, the juice of two oranges and two lemons. Cook until thick. Cool, then add the pineapple, one cupful of finely broken nuts and a pint of whipping cream beaten stiff.

Two-Two Dessert.—Take the juice of two lemons, the finely mashed pulp of two bananas and two cupfuls of sugar. Add a quart of thin cream, a pinch of salt and freeze.

Dainty Dessert.—Cut with scissors dipped into cold water, one pound of marshmallows, add one cupful of cut pecan nuts, or almonds if preferred; add enough whipped cream to make a mixture to stand up well. Serve in sherbet glasses with a spoonful or two of orange and pineapple juice poured over each. Top with a maraschino cherry.

Spanish Pepper Salad.—Dissolve one package of lemon gelatin in one and one-fourth cupfuls of boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt, the juice of a lemon and one-half cupful of mild

vinegar. Mix with six canned pimientos finely chopped, one cupful each of pecans cut fine and celery, also finely cut. Mold in individual molds and serve with highly seasoned mayonnaise, unmolded on nests of lettuce.

Cherry Ice Cream.—Use a cupful of rich cherry juice and one pint of cream with a few drops of almond extract. Sweeten to taste and freeze as usual. Serve in sherbet cups and garnish with a spoonful of minced cherries and a spot of whipped cream.

"Witch" Elm Claims Victim

How the "witch" elm tree claimed another victim recently was told at the coroner's inquest at Port Talbot, Wales. Thomas J. Richards, thirty-six, had been engaged by the Penybont council to trim the branches. A branch on which he was standing snapped, and he fell 40 feet to the road and was killed. A lineman previously had been killed while cutting away the branches of the same tree under similar circumstances. The tree, nearly 50 feet high, is known among woodmen as "a traitor tree."

Sunrise in the Himalayas

Tourists in India rarely omit a visit to Calcutta and when in Calcutta they rarely miss the opportunity of witnessing a sunrise in the Himalayas. From Calcutta you go to Darjeeling by train, which is a climb of many thousands feet. From this city in the clouds you ascend further about 1,500 feet to see the sunrise. The start is made at two o'clock in the morning and the 1,500 feet referred to is made by pony back or sedan chair. You arrive at the top before daybreak and you sit and watch for the break of dawn. You watch the sun come up over Everest, Kinchinanganga and other white giants of the greatest mountain wall in the world. If the atmospheric conditions are favorable, you will see a marvelous play of color and after a cupful of coffee served on Tiger hill you silently descend wrapped in the mystery of the stupendous and unspeakable experience.

Inbreeding Is System Requiring Much Skill

Here is some breeding advice for breeders of pure bred dairy cattle and with an application to those farmers who use the same bull, year after year, breeding him to his daughters and granddaughters. It is from V. A. Rice, author of "Breeding and Improvement of Farm Animals." He writes: "Inbreeding is a system that should be practiced only by the better class of breeders who are able to discern weaknesses and who know the inherent weaknesses of their animals through a thorough knowledge of the individual's ancestry. Moreover, it will season their inbreeding operations by a very rigid selection, by a very ruthless weeding out of undesirables. Used in this way, inbreeding is the most valuable system of breeding a breeder can use. It is, however, a two-edged sword. It also has the greatest likelihood of harm. If outcrossing is the safest system, inbreeding is certainly the most dangerous, not because of anything inherent in the system but because of the inheritance involved."

Sweet Clover Superior Pasture in Corn Belt

Bluegrass, which forms the bulk of our pasture, is a plant which makes little growth during the hot, dry season of summer. For this reason it has failed to produce profitably in much of the corn belt country. Bluegrass thrives best during the cool, moist weather and this condition does not exist except in a few limited sections. Bluegrass on hundred-dollar-per-acre land is questionable in any section of the corn belt, and sweet clover is proving a much superior pasture plant in this region. Sweet clover grows during hot, dry weather, as its roots are deep. It is a splendid plant to feed with corn or cane silage, and dairy cattle thus supplied will produce well and with great economy.

Farm Hints

Why not build a silo?

The cowpea is always a good hay crop.

There is a wide choice of cowpea varieties. The Whippoorwill and New Era are hay and seed producers.

As a soil building crop for comparatively poor soils, the cowpea has outstanding advantages. It will do well on quite acid soils lacking in lime.

There are more than 500,000 species of insects known to science, and an amateur gardener often feels that at least half of them are camping out in his backyard.

Go over the budding currant bushes with a copious shower of nicotine solution. Currant bushes are the greatest nurse plants for aphids, which will speedily go to everything in the garden.

For the home garden it is desirable to make successful seedlings of snap beans, inasmuch as it is certainly impossible for one planting to continue to produce beans during the entire frost-free season.

Although prunes for drying purposes are not usually thinned, both prunes and plums which are to be shipped fresh require thinning to produce a desirable size, says the Oregon experiment station.

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Munchy Marshmallow Recipes



LIVES there a man or woman with a soul so dead that he or she has not toasted a nice, fluffy, crackly marshmallow on the end of a long pointed stick before a bed of embers? But how many housewives know of that multiplicity of marshmallow recipes which include the succulent Hawaiian pineapple? Here are some which you'll want to clip out and save if you haven't them in your recipe book already:

Red and Yellow

Currant Salad: Place slices of pineapple from one can on crisp lettuce. Fill centers with one heaping tablespoon currant jelly and top with a whole marshmallow. Cut thirty marshmallows in strips and arrange around the pineapple. Sprinkle with one-half cup walnut meats and chill thoroughly. Serve with whipped cream.

Frozen Salad: Put syrup from a can of sliced pineapple in the top of a double boiler with one-half cup water, yolks of two eggs, salt, one-half teaspoon mustard, two tablespoons sugar, juice of one lemon;

cook until thick like a custard. Let cool, and fold in one-half pint heavy cream, whipped. Add diced contents of one can of pineapple, one-half pound split and blanched almonds, and fifteen quartered marshmallows.

A Fruit Dessert

Dainty Lucille: Peel and break in sections one orange; dice four slices of pineapple, halve one-fourth pound white grapes and remove seeds. Shred one-fourth pound blanched almonds; slice one celery heart, and quarter thirty marshmallows and maraschino cherries from a small bottle. Drain the fruit well. Mix lightly, then arrange on the inside leaves of fresh head lettuce and top each serving with the following dressing:

Heat one cup syrup drained from the can of pineapple. Mix three tablespoons sugar, three tablespoons flour, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon mustard and one-eighth teaspoon paprika. Add the hot syrup, stirring constantly, and bring to the boiling point. Add one-fourth cup vinegar and allow to boil slowly three minutes. Chill and serve on salad.*

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for August 9

SAUL CONVERTED AND COMMISSIONED

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:1-19; I Timothy 1:12-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Saul Chosen to Be a Missionary.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Chosen a Missionary to the Gentiles.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Vision and a Response.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Saul's Conversion and Commission.

I. Saul's Violent Hatred of the Lord's Disciples (vv. 1, 2).

Saul knew full well that unless the movement set on foot by Jesus was stopped it would supersede Judaism. The noble display of faith by Stephen in sealing his testimony with his blood did not soften Saul's spirit, but rather intensified his hatred for the Lord and his disciples. It made him more determined than ever to stamp out the Nazarene heresy. The intensity of his madness and the extent of its operations are best set forth in his own words (Acts 22:4; 26:10-12 R. V.).

II. Saul Kicking Against the Pricks (vv. 3-9).

The figure here is that of the eastern ox driver following the ox with a sharp iron fixed to the end of a pole. The animal is prodded on with this instrument and if refractory, it kicks against the sharp iron and injures itself. This is a graphic picture of Saul as he was madly fighting against Jesus.

1. A light from heaven (vv. 3, 4). The time had come for the Lord to interfere. Saul was smitten with blindness and fell to the earth.

2. A voice from heaven (vv. 4, 5). This was the Lord's voice calling Saul by name and asking "Why persecutest thou me?" To this Saul replied, "Who art thou, Lord?" Then came the answer, "I am Jesus whom thou persecutest," as if to say that persecution of the disciples is persecution of Jesus.

3. Saul's inquiry (v. 6). "What wilt thou have me to do?" The Lord told him to go into the city where information would be given him as to what he must do.

4. Saul entering Damascus (vv. 7-9). The proud persecutor went humbly into Damascus, led by his attendants. For the space of three days he remained blind, and fasted. What went on in his soul in those days no mortal can know. Doubtless in this time he got hold of the truths which he later proclaimed to the world, for his conversion was the basal fact of his theology. The day is coming when all men shall behold the dazzling glory of the Son, either in salvation or in condemnation (Phil. 2:10, 11; Rev. 6:15-17).

III. Saul Ministered to by Ananias (vv. 10-19).

1. Ananias' vision (vv. 10-12). The Lord appeared to him and instructed him to go to Saul. He gave him the name of the streets and Saul's host, and informed him that Saul was now a praying man and that he had prepared Saul by a vision for the coming of Ananias. The Lord knows the name of the street and the number of the house in which his chosen live.

2. Ananias' fear and hesitancy (vv. 13-16). He knew of Saul's ministry and the authority by which he came. The Lord encouraged him to go, assuring him that Saul was no longer an enemy but a chosen vessel to bear his name before the Gentiles, kings, and the children of Israel, and that the badge of his commission should be great suffering for Christ.

3. Ananias' obedience (v. 17). His fears being removed, Ananias went to the house where Saul was stopping, put his hand upon him and affectionately addressed him as brother. The hitherto savage persecutor is now a brother in Christ. Ananias informed him that the Lord had sent him with a twofold mission:

a. "That thou mightest receive thy sight."

b. "Be filled with the Holy Ghost." He received his sight forthwith.

4. Saul baptized (vv. 18, 19). After Saul received his sight, Ananias baptized him. The Lord bestows the gift of the Spirit upon whomsoever he will, and may designate anyone, whether occupying an official position or not, to lay hands upon individuals.

IV. Paul Put into the Ministry (I Tim. 1:12-14).

He was commissioned for his work among the Gentiles by Jesus Christ. He did not enter the Christian ministry, but was placed there by the sovereign act of the Lord. He was transformed from a blasphemer and a persecutor through the abundant grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and made the apostle to the Gentiles.

The Gospel

The great commission does not bid us adapt the Gospel to every creature, but to preach the Gospel to every creature. The Gospel of the first century is the dynamic of God unto salvation in the Twentieth century.—Dr. F. W. Farr.

A Prayer

May God forgive the sins of which our tongues have not been guilty, but which have stained the purity of our minds.—Stuart Parker.

Best Curing Process Needed for Alfalfa

Allow It to Wilt in Swath for Six Hours.

Number 1 alfalfa hay must be 60 per cent green color, and it must be 40 per cent leaves. That proportion is what the haymaker wants after he has cut his crop.

If the hay is cut down on a bright day and left in the swath it cures rapidly, bleaches, and becomes so brittle that the leaves shatter. Good hay cannot be made with such rapid curing. If the hay is cut down and raked immediately into a swath it cures so slowly that it is almost sure to get wet.

"The most practical way of putting-up quality hay is to cut it down and allow it to wilt in the swath for four to six hours and then rake into a loose, open windrow," recommends L. E. Willoughby, extension alfalfa specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college. "Usually alfalfa hay cut in the morning can be raked by afternoon and put into the stack the following day providing the weather is in our favor."

Willoughby points out that if hay is put into the windrow in a wilted condition and a rain does come, it may be turned in the windrow and allowed to finish curing with only a small amount of damage. He says that he has known cases where fairly good hay has been made after being rained on two or three times and turned after each rain.

Home-Grown Grain Used in Feeding Mixture

It is generally considered that a dairy cow that is fed 30 pounds of corn silage and 10 to 12 pounds of alfalfa, needs a grain mixture carrying 90 per cent of farm grown grains and 10 per cent of a high protein concentrate, whereas when timothy hay is fed in place of alfalfa the grain mixture should contain about 50 per cent of a high protein concentrate and 50 per cent of one or more of the home grown grains.

Thus, when a cow requires 10 pounds of grain a day, and timothy instead of alfalfa constitutes the dry roughage of the ration, only five pounds of home grown grain can be used while the other five pounds must be purchased at around two and a half to three cents a pound. On the other hand, when alfalfa constitutes the dry roughage of the ration, nine pounds of home grown grain can be used in the grain mixture with only one pound of protein concentrate having to be purchased.

Profitable Utilization of Dairy By-Products

Profitable utilization of milk by-products is now more important than usual, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry, says that cottage cheese offers a dairy-products plant a profitable outlet for its skim milk. The bureau has, by experimental work both in the laboratory and on a commercial scale, demonstrated a method of making the low-acid rennet-type of cottage cheese which has consistently produced excellent results. A mimeographed circular which tells how to make this type of cottage cheese may be obtained free by writing to the Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D. C.

FARM NOTES

The most feeding value will be obtained this year by putting the corn crop in the silo.

Cows need from three to four pounds of water for each pound of milk they give.

Wool should be stored in a clean, dry place until it is sold. It should never be stored in a basement.

Spring calves or calves born in late winter should be kept in the barn during the summer if they are to make proper growth.

Real co-operation is needed if forests are to be protected against their greatest enemy, fire. The easiest time to fight fire is before it starts.

Magnesium arsenate is considered the best control spray for the Mexican bean beetle. If it cannot be obtained, calcium arsenate may be used successfully.

In the event that crops for silo cease to grow for lack of moisture, they should be allowed to stand in the field as long as they will be benefited by a rain.

Succession plantings permit the gardener to keep the soil in use and to grow a steady supply of vegetables from the land. Leafy plants should follow root crops, and vice versa.

Sweet clover, seeded alone early in the spring on good land which is adapted to it, may make good grazing after midsummer, say Pennsylvania State college farm crops specialists.

The striped cucumber beetle can be controlled by spraying with two pounds of lead arsenate in 50 gallons of bordeaux mixture. Young plants can be protected with cones made of fly-screening.

HOW

ESCAPE IS MADE EASY FOR SUBMARINE CREWS. — The English have a new method of escaping from sunken submarines. Their experts have developed a safety dress containing a breathing bag. The bag is equipped with a small cylinder of oxygen and a cartridge of soda lime, the latter to absorb the poisonous carbonic acid gas of the exhaled breath. Plans are now under way to equip every member of British submarine crews with this safety device (it takes the place of our navy's diving "lung"). Should a submarine sink, every man would immediately don his safety dress. Then the hull of the undersea craft would be flooded to equalize the water pressure inside and out so the hatch could be opened. Once the hatch is open the crew can pass out in their safety dress and rise to the surface, none the worse for the experience. Such safety equipment has already been successfully tested to depths of 130 feet.—Exchange.

How Science Has Made Cottonseed of Value

Doctor Skinner, assistant chief of the unit in charge of chemical and technological research in the bureau of chemistry and soils, says that the utilization of cottonseed has been one of the most spectacular examples of progress in the disposal of what was once a crop waste. "At the time of the Civil war," he says, "cottonseed was a waste product and disposal was a real problem. By 1870 it was recognized as a fertilizer. By 1880 the value of cottonseed meal as a cattle feed had been recognized. By 1890, thanks to the ingenuity of the chemist, methods had been developed whereby the unsightly, ill-smelling, offensive crude cottonseed oil was converted into snow-white, sweet-smelling, pleasant-tasting, hard fat or shortening material.

"This latest development was made possible by the efforts of a research chemist, hidden away in his cloistered laboratory, juggling his molecules and atoms, cutting out an atom from a molecule, much as you would cut an eye out of a potato, or hanging an atom onto a molecule, much as you would hang your hat on a rack. The hard, white pastry shortening made from cottonseed oil is known chemically as a hydrogenated fat; that is, a hydrogen atom by chemical ledger-deman has been hung onto a molecule of vegetable oil, and thereby changes the physical properties of the original product better to suit the purposes of man."

How Pineapples Are Grown

Propagation of pineapples is usually accomplished by means of slips or suckers, although crowns and other vegetative parts of the plants are sometimes used. The plant grows from buds on the fruit stalk near the base of the fruit are known as "slips," while the tuftlike growth at the top of the fruit is called a "crown." Slips appearing at the apex of the fruit just below the crown are called "crown slips."

In 1860 Benjamin Baker of Key West obtained a number of slips from Havana and started a small experimental pineapple patch on Plantation Key, Fla. This is the earliest recorded successful planting of pineapple in the state.

The pineapple occasionally produces seeds. These are rarely used except for experimental purposes. It takes several years to produce a mature plant from a seed.

How Regiment Got Name

The origin of the "Black Watch" dates from 1720, when a number of loyal Highlanders were embodied forming six independent companies and constituted a part of the regular army. They wore the dress of their country, a tartan of dark color which gained for them the Gaelic appellation of Freicudan Du—that is, Black Watch, in contradistinction to regular troops who wore scarlet coats and were called Seldaran Dearag or Red Soldiers.

How Granite Is Cut

By soaking wooden pegs in water until thoroughly saturated and driving them into holes drilled about three inches apart in the granite. The wood is kept soaked and its swelling breaks the block out the desired size. Granite cannot be cut like the majority of building stones, with saws, but is worked first with large hammers and then with pointed chisels.

How to Protect Books

The binding of a book may be protected from stains and finger marks, drying out and scratching by rubbing it lightly with wax. Even water will not harm the cover of a book so treated. Every one has seen old leather books which have begun to crack and peel; an occasional waxing would have prevented this damage.

How Air Is "Weighed"

Air, like all other substances, has weight, although it is very light. A column of air an inch square extending from sea level upward as far as the atmosphere goes weighs only about 15 pounds. Theoretically, an automobile filled with air is heavier than the same tire from which the air has been removed.—Exchange.

Kill Queen Ant to Get Rid of Pests

Poison Is Suggested to Kill Off Whole Army.

The best way to get rid of ants is to find their nests and to destroy the queen, according to Prof. Glenn W. Herrick of the New York State College of Agriculture. With the queen killed, no more eggs will be laid and the production of the worker ants stops.

Carbon bisulphide kills the queen and gets rid of the workers. It may be difficult to find the nest, and sometimes when the nest is found it is hard to get at, as in the foundation walls. When the colony is located, however, pour an ounce or two of the liquid into each of several holes made in the nest with a sharpened stick, and then quickly stop up each hole with a clod of dirt. A heavy wet blanket thrown over the nest helps to retain the gas and to make fumigation more effective. The liquid evaporates quickly and the gas permeates the whole nest, destroying the colony. Carbon bisulphide is highly inflammable and explosive and no fire should be brought near the place which is being fumigated.

Professor Herrick also recommends the use of tartar emetic. To make this, mix tartar emetic with extracted honey at the rate of one part to twenty parts of honey. If some of this mixture, poured into individual butter plates, is set in the places where the ants are troublesome, the insects may be driven away.

Every Farm Yard Loses Much Needed Fertility

Every farm yard has fertility going to waste. It may be little; it may be much. Every piece of undiseased vegetation is the source of fertility if it is properly saved. Every bit of vegetable matter left over or not used in the preparation of feeds or foods would make the greens grow greener in the garden or the flowers grow more beautiful if converted into fertility and properly used.

In other words, select a spot somewhere within easy reach and make a compost pile of all the vegetable tops, leaves, straw butts, cornstalks, unconsumed hay and so on. Mix in a little good soil; incorporate into the pile as it is made some commercial fertilizer materials; keep it moist if water is available and you will have some excellent fertility to apply to choice spots in the garden, lawn or other part of the farm. Use fertilizer in somewhat the following proportions: To each 100 pounds of dry vegetable matter such as above mentioned, mix in three pounds each of sulphate of ammonia and air slaked lime, and one pound or superphosphate.

Unique Way to Prevent Injury to Grape Crop

Perhaps the best way to avoid injury to grapes from bees consists of spraying the grapes and in growing the grapes to the ripening stage without punctures or injuries. Following this, of course, the grapes should be harvested promptly when they are ripe. If for any reason the grape berries are allowed to hang on the canes and become over-ripe, much injury is liable to occur from bees.

We may summarize by saying that we should grow the grapes in the best possible way in order to secure a high quality, firm, well ripened berry, says a writer in the American Horticulturist. If they are not allowed to become over-ripe, little or no injury will occur from bees.

FARM FACTS

One-year-old trees are the best trees for planting.

Potato spraying should begin early and continue late.

Purslane is a villainous weed, but not to be despised when boiled as "greens."

Bonemeal is excellent for vines and all garden purposes, and may be used freely without danger of burning.

Quack grass is one of the earliest plants to start growth in spring and it grows until freezing weather in the fall.

High-producing cows frequently suffer a severe strain on their calcium reserve, and need to have that reserve replenished.

Heavy pasturing over long periods readily shows that the returns in grass gradually diminish and that the feeding value of the feed is reduced.

Cherry leaf spot is the most important single disease of the sour cherry. It is caused by a fungus which passes the winter in the dead leaves on the ground.

When transplanting a tree be sure to maintain a balance between the root system and the top. If you lose part of the roots cut back the top correspondingly.

Thousands of raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes are looting on the job of producing fruit because they are not given an annual pruning to cut out the nonbearing wood.

WHY

Variation Seen in Eclipses of the Sun.

The eclipses of the sun are caused by the moon's passing between the earth and the sun. If the two bodies followed the same track in the heavens there would be an eclipse every new moon. But as the orbits are inclined, the moon generally passes above or below the sun, and there is no eclipse. Occasionally the sun is near one of the moon's nodes—the points where the planes of the orbits intersect—when it passes, and then an eclipse occurs. If the sun and moon were always at the same position with regard to the earth, and always the same distance from it, the eclipses would always be of the same size. But as these conditions vary, so do the appearances of the eclipse.

Suppose at the time of an eclipse the center of the moon happens to pass directly over the center of the sun; if the moon is near the point in her orbit which is at the least distance from the earth, her apparent diameter will exceed that of the sun, and the latter will be hidden from view, and we have what is known as a total eclipse. Of course, even in this case, the eclipse will only appear total to observers near the line joining the centers of the sun and moon. If the three bodies occupy similar positions, but the distance between the earth and moon is greater, the whole of the sun is not covered by the moon, and the eclipse is annular. If the moon does not pass centrally over the sun it can only hide a part of the latter on one side or the other, and the eclipse is said to be partial. As the moon's orbit is quite elliptical, the distance of that body from the earth varies greatly.

Why "Frog Farming" in America Does Not Pay

Why the importation of frogs' legs from France as a table delicacy is profitable appears from explanations of the failure of frog farming in the United States furnished by Prof. T. I. Storer of the University of California College of Agriculture.

The reason is that the batrachians will not flourish unless living, moving food is provided.

At present the market is supplied from frogs caught in the wild, as far as this country is concerned, Professor Storer says. A few of the frogs used in California are captured locally, chiefly in the foothill districts, but the bulk of the supply is secured in marshlands and along streams and lake borders in the Mississippi valley and Gulf states. The extent of the demand is indicated by the fact that 1,500 dozen frogs were shipped to a single California dealer in one year, and the scientists believe this would be increased if a regular supply could be built up.

Many methods have been tried to attract natural food for frogs in ponds, but so far no satisfactory artificial means of supplying food has been developed. Fencing will protect them against all enemies but birds. There have been only two real frog farms in North America, as far as is known, and one of these has passed out of existence.—Detroit News.

Why Goggles Are Harmful

There are innumerable instances demonstrating the value of goggles worn by workmen in the industrial plants to save their eyes in case of accident. The Society for the Prevention of Blindness has positive records of thousands of cases, but, notwithstanding this, the bureau of labor statistics is discounting the goggles and recommending that instead the management of industrial plants be urged to adopt other safety measures for the protection of the workman. There are substantial arguments raised against the use of goggles to offset the figures above. They restrict the field of vision and interfere with the sight by lack of care.

Why No Hail in Winter

Hail is a feature of intense thunderstorms and consequently occurs in hot weather and practically never falls in winter. It is formed when raindrops are carried by violent air currents into regions of extreme cold in the upper air, where they mix with snow and freeze into globules of ice. Sleet storms in winter consist of ice pellets, which are frozen raindrops or partly melted snowflakes refrozen due to falling through a cold layer of air near the earth's surface.

Why "Adam's Apple"

The Adam's apple, which is a movable projection or enlargement formed on the forepart of the human throat by the thyroid cartilage of the larynx, received its name from the old belief that when Adam ate the forbidden fruit, which is reputed to have been an apple, part of it lodged in his throat, says Pathfinder Magazine. The legend apparently was confirmed by the fact that the Adam's apple is much more prominent in men than in women.

Why Clouds' Color Differs

The color of a cloud depends upon the progress made by the droplets on the road to rain. When the particles of water are so small that they reflect the light, as crystals do, the cloud is white. As the water particles become larger, they become raindrops and absorb the light instead of reflecting it. This makes the cloud appear dark.

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Italian Bees Are Most Excellent

Superior to German Type and Gather More Honey in Course of Year.

The queen is the "better half" of the bee family. All efforts of the beekeeper bring only failure unless there is a good queen in the hive, according to B. A. Slocum of Cornell university. "No matter how good our equipment, how well we have packed the bees for winter, how generous we are with winter stores of honey and sugar, or how abundant the nectar in the blossoms, the swarm cannot make a large crop of honey," he said, "unless the queen is able to maintain a large colony of strong, active, and healthy bees."

Italian Bees Superior.

Beekeepers, Mr. Slocum said, believe Italian bees are much superior to the German bees, commonly known as black bees, in nearly all respects. They are better workers, swarm less, are more gentle, and are much superior in cleaning out European foulbrood. Unfortunately the black bee was introduced into the United States more than two hundred years before the Italian bee, and therefore the blacks have become fairly well established in all parts of the country. They are now found wild in trees and rocks in every state from coast to coast, and in many parts of Canada. Consequently, one very good reason why beekeepers should rear their own queen bees, or secure them from reputable breeders, is to get rid of the black bees and hybrids.

Prolific Queen Needed.

Every colony must be headed by a good prolific queen. Authorities agree there is not so much difference in the honey-getting ability inherited by the different colonies as there is in the condition of the colonies; that is, they produce large honey crops because conditions within the hives are ideal. This means a large number of strong young bees in healthy condition, with conditions around the hive suitable for them to work effectively. The good queen is extremely prolific and lays around 2,000 eggs a day. Such a queen must be large and should have a deep body. A great number of eggs is necessary because the amount of honey made by the colony varies directly with the number of strong young bees in it.

Tremendous Increase in the Use of Oil Sprays

The use of oil sprays in the East has increased tremendously during the last ten years, mainly because of the prevalence of the European red mite. In consequence, other problems have arisen, such as the combination of oils with fungicides and aphicides which have in turn reacted upon the oil spray business so that better oils are being marketed than ever before. The great variety offered has complicated the proper selection of oil sprays and careful consideration on the basis of cost, safety, toxicity, reliability and compatibility is necessary. Much experimentation is needed in this field. Commercial oil emulsions have not proved to be better killing agents than miscible oils for red mites, a fact which deserves consideration, and, finally, studies of safety of the various products so far indicate caution for pears and plums, together with additional caution on all fruits for the unknown product, especially if the formula is new.

Miscible Oil Must Be Thoroughly Emulsified

Miscible oils and various oil emulsions being manufactured from kerosene and the heavier mineral oils, it is necessary that an emulsion of good quality be produced in order that the oil may be dispersed uniformly through the diluted spray. If the oil separates out, injury to the tree may ensue. Two types of emulsions are available, one in which the oil is emulsified with soap and cresylic acid or soap alone; the other a nonsoap emulsion in which the oil is dispersed by means of casein or some other protein agent. The latter may be termed a quick breaking type and may be expected to give more trouble than the other.

Excellent Method for Preparing Grafting Wax

There are several rules for making grafting wax. An old method found excellent is as follows: Four parts by weight of resin, two of beeswax and one tallow. Melt slowly, being careful not to let it boil over on the stove. When thoroughly mixed, pour into cold water, and, as soon as it can be handled, work with greased hands like molasses candy. Make into sticks of convenient size for handling. In any ordinary grafting weather this wax will soften sufficiently to be plastic by the heat of the hand.

Control Pea Aphid

Pea growers have on occasion suffered considerably from heavy infestations of pea aphids. These tiny insects increase with incredible rapidity and a good many times it seems as if there is very little that can be done to control them. However, the New Jersey experiment station reports a successful control by dusting with a dust made of 50 pounds of hydrated lime and three pints of Black Leaf Forty mixed and applied immediately.

