

The Antrim Reporter

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"DO YOU REMEMBER"

NO. 29



MORRIS CHRISTIE, M. D.

Dr. Morris Christie, for many years a prominent citizen of Antrim, was born Aug. 29, 1832. He attended the University of New York, graduating from the Medical Department in March, 1859. For one year he was a member of the Medical and Surgical Staff of Charity Hospital, New York, and received

diplomas for being present at the clinics of Bellevue and New York City hospitals for two years.

Dr. Christie commenced his practice of medicine and surgery in Antrim on May 1, 1860. His home and office were located on Main street in the buildings next to the James A. Tuttle library.

APPLE BLOSSOM TIME

Oh no—This isn't heaven,
This blue sky bending over;
These hazy hills and valleys
Like some sunny southern clime:
This scented breeze that touches
Like the kiss of any lover—
'Tis only old New Hampshire
In apple blossom time.

Oh no—You are not dreaming!
That was a robin singing
A song of love and happiness
That poet could not rhyme.
Listen! You hear a blue-bird;
Look! see a swallow winging:
'Tis fine in old New Hampshire
In apple blossom time.

Oh no—You have not wandered;
Those are familiar mountains,
Up to the blue of heaven,
Lifting their heads sublime;
These are our singing rivers;
These are our crystal fountains;
This is just old New Hampshire
In apple blossom time.

—W. W.

Most towns can get along with less envy on the part of its inhabitants.

This happened once at The Atchison Globe's want-ad counter: A man handed in an advertisement offering \$100 reward for the return of his wife's cat. "Isn't that a high reward?" asked the clerk. "Not in this case," said the man. "I drowned the cat."

Class Trip Includes Many Places of Interest at Washington and Vicinity

The long talked of "Washington Trip" was off to a good start Friday afternoon, April 22nd, at 5.30, when parents and friends waved goodbye in Boston to a waving crowd of high school students on the deck of the "S. S. New York" of the Eastern Steamship Co. Lines. The S. S. New York is about 300 feet in length and beautifully equipped throughout, setting an excellent table. The Antrim party had state-rooms on the third deck, going down on first deck and returning. They were chaperoned by William McN. Kittredge.

We arrived in New York City about 8 o'clock Saturday morning where the big touring bus No. 6, met us. The nine from Antrim were grouped in this bus with 15 from Scarsboro, Me., and 16 from Littleton, Mass. With "Ernie" as our driver we used this bus throughout our tour back to N. Y. City.

Passing through the Holland Tunnel and thence over the \$9,000,000 Pulaski Skyway through Trenton and on to Philadelphia, we visited the Betsy Ross House and Independence Hall. There we met Calvin Patterson and his sister who had taken the trouble to be on hand to greet us, which we felt was very nice of them. Lunch was enjoyed at the hotel and on our way out we passed the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, and traveled through Wilmington, Del., over the new Dupont Highway, through Baltimore, Md., famous for its marble stairs. After this rather long and tiring trip, we reached our hotel Burlington about 6.30 p. m., where we had comfortable accommodations, while in the city. This hotel was almost entirely given over to the high school students, and chaperones, there being 450 in the dining-room at one time.

While in Washington, we saw so much that it is possible only to mention the points of interest as every day was packed full of sight-seeing. Historic and beautiful Mt. Vernon, with the tomb of Washington, claimed our attention and proved to be one of the most attractive sights of the entire trip. The quiet beauty with the trees in bloom, the old fashioned box hedges and Myrtle and Virginia Creeper added to the serenity of this wonderful place. The Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, The Lee Mansion at Arlington, the Arlington National Cemetery with its city of white stones and the tomb of the Unknown Soldier where a lone sentry paces back and forth from sunrise to sunset each day—were all most impressive. Perhaps one of the unforgettable sights is the beautiful Lincoln Memorial where from three different locations we saw as many expressions on the face of Abraham Lincoln. The expression of sadness, another of determination and lastly of humor. The Smithsonian Institute and the Natural Museum claimed several hours and were well worth the time we spent there. It is a liberal education in itself to go through these buildings carefully.

The afternoon was completed with a view from the top of the famous Washington Monument 555 feet high. Some walked up and down but others preferred to save their legs for further walking. That evening after dinner, the Congressional Library claimed our attention. This is said to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It houses 5 1/2 million volumes, and has a most unique method of serving the public quickly. Monday morning we were up in good time for the trip to the Franciscan Monastery, thence to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving where we saw stamps, paper money and bonds in the process of being printed. Stamps and money pass through 52 hands in the process. Unfortunately for us they were not passing out souvenirs that morning! The White House was duly inspected and after a tour of the Capitol where the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives and Statuary Hall were seen, the classes posed in front of the capitol for their photographs which they will cherish. The beautiful Supreme

Court building, finished in 1935, was visited next and after luncheon we were off to see the midshipmen drill at Annapolis, to visit the chapel where lies the body of John Paul Jones and hear the U. S. Marine Band play.

On Tuesday we saw what interested all the party very much; this was the Bureau of Federal Investigation where a "G Man" guided us, explaining in detail much of the work of the Dept. of Justice. It is in this building that finger-prints are on file from all over the nation. They are constantly coming in, at the rate of 5,000 a day, the number registered when standing by the machine was 8,585,769. After lunch we took the famous "Skyline Drive" of about 123 miles from Washington along the crest of the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, in places over 4,000 feet above sea level, to the quiet little Shenandoah Caverns where a chicken dinner was enjoyed before going through the famous Caverns reached by elevator from the hotel lobby. To describe these caverns with the fantastic formations in lime-stone, with the stalactites hanging from the ceiling and stalagmite rising from the floor, the long strips of bacon ready for the frying pan and ice cream cones ready to eat, all a veritable fairy land of beauty—would require the Pen of a Poet.

After a night at New Market near by we were ready for another day of sight-seeing. Frederick, Maryland, the home of Barbara Fritchell, and burial place of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner, held our attention until after luncheon at the Francis Scott Key Hotel. Then off for one of the great features of the trip, the visit to the Battlefield of Gettysburg. By this time it was growing hot and many were tired, but we had the best guide of them all, an old man who took Lloyd George over the battlefield a few years ago, and who described the battle to us. Before six we reached the beautiful Yorktown Hotel at York, Pa., where we stayed overnight and the young people enjoyed a dinner dance and later some of the old fashioned dances, and movies.

Thursday brought us to historic Valley Forge where Washington and his poorly clothed and nearly famished soldiers spent the winter of 1776. A visit to the famous chapel and museum and then in reverence beside the beautiful carillon of bells as they chimed out "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Glorious Things of These Are Spoken." After luncheon at York, Pa., we were off for New York City. A flat tire delayed us for half an hour in the heat, but by the amount of ice cream and pop consumed, we feel it was a blessing in disguise for the little road house! By five we were at the palatial Victoria Hotel, the finest of all our travels. Friday morning saw most of us in the very interesting N. B. C. Studios where everything was carefully explained by a competent guide. After lunch, a trip down Fifth Ave., through Chinatown and the aquarium at Battery Park, we were landed at the dock where the S. S. New York was again awaiting us to carry us back to Boston which we reached safely Saturday morning on time at 8 o'clock. Allow me to add that only three of our party seemed very anxious for breakfast that morning because of the roughness of the sea. All the party are loud in their praise of the way the tour was conducted and well pleased for what they saw and enjoyed the fellowship and friendships formed.

On our trip we traveled 825 miles by bus from N. Y. city, we passed through nine states and the district of Columbia. At times there were 12 busses traveling together under the Green Tours, Mr. Green for parts of two days traveled in our bus.

As chaperone of the eight Seniors from our Antrim High school, let me add a word of praise for their conduct on the trip and a fine appreciation for asking me to chaperone them.

William McN. Kittredge.

HIRAM LINCOLN ALLEN

Hiram Lincoln Allen, for 29 years a resident of Antrim, died Tuesday at his home on West Street after an illness of several months. He came here from Newport, Vt.

Mr. Allen was born July 7, 1860, at Smithfield, Me., the son of Hiram and Lucy (Woodworth) Allen. He worked for the Goodell Company for many years until he retired a few years ago. Mrs. Allen died several years ago, and Mr. Allen's daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hildreth have been making their home with him the past few years. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Lila Fuller of Manchester and Mrs. Lottie Cleveland and Mrs. George P. Hildreth of Antrim; a half-brother Fred Luce of Compton, Que.; twelve

REPORTERETTES

What we don't know about many subjects is never included in an editorial.

Love-making is one art in which a man never becomes so discouraged that he hasn't the heart to begin again.

If a woman quietly places a blanket over her husband while he is snoring on the couch, she loves the fat old devil.

grand-children; and six great grand-children.

Funeral services will be held at the home, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. Ralph H. Tibbals officiating. Burial will be in the family lot in Maplewood Cemetery.

At the Main Street Soda Shop

50c Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets	39c
25c Rexall Liver Pills	19c
25c Rexall Cold Tablets	19c
50c Dr. Brown's Inhalant for Head Colds	34c
25c Tubes Boric Acid Ointment	14c
25c Tubes Zinc Ointment	14c
50c Jars Best Quality Cold Cream	34c
49c Bottles of 100—5-grain Aspirin Tablets	29c
50c Palmolive Shampoo	29c
50c Lila After Shaving Lotion	34c
25c Foot Soap for Tired or Aching Feet	17c
25c Boxes Fuse Plugs, 5 in a box	19c
50c Jar Noxema Skin Cream	34c
35c Bottle of 100 5-grain Cascara Tablets	25c

At the Main Street Soda Shop

WALT. E. BUTCHER, Prop. ANTRIM, N. H.

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MAIN ST. SODA SHOP, Antrim, N. H.

WALT. E. BUTCHER, Prop.

Weekly Letter by George Proctor Fish and Game Conservation Officer

This week we received a nice big lot of tinfoil from Mrs. Jennie L. Smith of Salisbury for which we thank her.

The fire ban sure did put the crimp into the trout brook fishing. Many made use of the boat or canoe on the lakes and ponds but the brook fishing was minus. The little breaking spell over the week-end was a relief and gave the boys a chance to go get them Saturday and Sunday.

Did you ever see the Junior Natural History magazine edited at New York City by the American Museum of Natural History. It's a snappy little booklet and should have a space on your reading table. I sure do get a great kick out of the Ohio Conservation Bulletin. It's the most interesting one that comes to me every month. This should be on the reading table at the local library.

If you are interested in fur farming you don't want to miss digging down for that book edited by A. R. Harding of Columbus, Ohio. It's the best book of its kind printed and the valuable information it gives on the raising of all kinds of fur bearing animals is well worth the price. The story on the beaver is worth the price of the book. The magazine, Fur, Fish, Game, edited by the same man is one of the best of its kind in the country.

We have requests of all kinds but here are two that are unusual. Here is a man that wants to buy a two year old male wolf, also another party wants to get a man or woman to keep house while a couple work. Board, room and clothing and a good home.

One day recently I got a good laugh when I ran across State Trooper John Conti. You know John wears a hat with a good wide rim. John had just emerged from an all night's duty and as it was bitter cold he was enclosed in a bright colored Indian blanket and in the early morning light he looked for all the world like "Old Rain in the Face" the well known Indian chief. But John did not care a hoot as long as he was warm.

If you are interested in something real nice in a lecture illustrated by direct color photography you want to contact E. D. Putnam of Antrim. Send for one of his new booklets, they are cute and clever. An evening with Putnam is worth while.

The Field and Stream magazine is just announcing their 28th annual Big Fish contest. The prizes total \$4,210. Better enter this contest.

Do you want a crow for a pet? Young crows make wonderful pets and you can have a lot of fun with them during the summer. I have several young fellows that know of nests that they are watching.

Have at hand a nice letter from Mrs. Ed. Clark who is resting at Glencliff. She tells me that her husband has the largest and best collection of bear pelts in the U. S. She also says that he is building a pen to keep his bear in accordance with the new state regulations. These pens to cost over \$2,000. His place at North Woodstock is a very popular place with doggy people. Mr. Clark is well known in this section having driven dog teams here at many carnivals.

There are times in the life of a school committee man when there is a ray of sunshine but most of the time it's just one big kick after another. But one of the bright spots was the Junior Prom when we had a chance to shake the hands of the friends and parents of the Junior

and Senior classes. The cleverly decorated hall, the fine music and the swell dresses of the fair juniors and seniors made a picture long to be remembered. That evening was well worth a lot of kicks.

Here is a nice long letter from a Govt. worker in the National Capitol but who has a home in one of my towns. He is afraid that I might pick him up some day this summer while he was fishing. Driving a Dis. of Columbia plates and fishing on a N. H. Resident license might he thinks be confusing to the Game attract all the dogs, cats and skunks to a certain neighborhood. This question has been asked me a great many times and I always answer the same. Consult your local Board of Selectmen and the local Board of Health. This matter is up to them to remedy. The Selectmen will no doubt place it in the hands of the Police Dept. for action.

The neighboring town of Lyndeborough is suffering from what appears to be a firebug. Three buildings within a few miles of each other have been burned within 10 days. Let's cooperate with the Selectmen of that town and the State police in running down this person or persons. We have offered our services if needed.

Up from the "Hub" comes a letter containing a circular entitled "Enter Hawk, Exit Mouse." It's a grand plea for the hawk. This is gotten out by the National Assn. of Audubon Societies. This plea should be read by all people who own orchards and sportsmen. It's the hawk side of the story.

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ANTRIM, New Hampshire

News Review of Current Events

O. K. FOR PUMP PRIMING
House Passes Three Billion Spending Bill With Only
Few Alterations



Congresswoman Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the labor committee, affixes her signature—the first one—to the petition which was signed by 217 other house members to force house consideration of the revised wage-hour bill. With Mrs. Norton are, left to right, Congressmen R. J. Welch of California, J. Burrwood Daily of Pennsylvania, Arthur Healey of Massachusetts and Edward Curley of New York.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
© Western Newspaper Union

Three Billion Bill Passed

BY A vote of 328 to 70 the house of representatives passed the President's three billion dollar spending bill and sent it on to the senate. This action came during a turbulent session.

A motion to send the bill back to committee so that state administration of relief might be substituted for federal supervision was defeated. In addition to direct appropriations calling for the expenditure of 2 billion 519 million dollars, the measure carried authorizations to spend an additional 635 millions of dollars, making a total of 3 billion 154 million dollars which may be spent by the administration in an endeavor to fight the depression.

The biggest fight came on a move to strike from the bill a section allowing states and municipalities to exceed their constitutional debt limitations. This motion was defeated, 90 to 86.

The farm bloc put over two amendments. One makes farmers eligible for relief whether or not they are found to be in need if they can prove they are out of work. The other provides that farmers need not be in needy circumstances to benefit from free fertilizer provided by the WPA.

At the last moment the members added 100 million dollars to the authorizations in the bill to be spent for rural electrification projects.

British Policy Attacked

FROM two realisms the British policy of "realism" followed by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Halifax was



Haile Selassie Viscount Halifax could make but a weak reply in defense.

Haile Selassie, former emperor of Ethiopia, was present in person to address the council, and he handed in a long note purporting to show that his country was far from conquered by Mussolini, less than one-quarter of it being occupied by the Italians. He asserted the Ethiopian troops actually were gaining ground despite the use of poison gas by Italian airmen, and that thousands of Italians have deserted.

The "Lion of Judah" had nothing to hope for in the way of direct aid, but his mere presence was decidedly disconcerting to the British diplomats. He demanded that his protest be taken up by the league assembly.

No vote was taken on the question of recognizing the Italian conquest, but Chairman Wilhelm Munters of Latvia, summing up the declarations of the member nations, said:

"The great majority of members of the council, despite regrets, considers that it is the duty of members of the league to determine individually their own attitude in the light of their own situations and responsibilities."

Haile Selassie strode from the chamber without a word. His last chance was gone.

Julio Alvarez del Mayo, foreign minister of the loyalist Spanish government, also attacked the policy of Britain, and of France, and denounced the absurdities of the international accord for nonintervention in the Spanish war. "Both from the trenches and from the seat

of government," he said, "we have watched day by day the incomprehensible desertion of certain democracies. We have watched them conspire with the aggressors. They have signed agreements with the aggressors which legalize this intervention in Spain."

He proposed that the league send a committee to investigate charges of Italian and German aggression in Spain. In this he was supported by W. J. Jordan, New Zealand delegate, and Maxim Litvinov of Soviet Russia.

Hull Not to Resign

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL characterized as "absurd and fantastic" published reports that he would resign because of rumored dissatisfaction over President Roosevelt's recent statement praising the spirit of the Italo-British pact.

Japanese Take Amoy

JAPANESE naval forces seized the important port of Amoy, South China, 600 miles south of Shanghai. All foreigners there were said to be safe, but American and British warships were rushed to the island on which the city is situated to protect their nationals.

The Japanese also reported new gains on the Shantung front where they were moving steadily toward the Lunghai railway despite stubborn resistance. Their airmen raided Suchow, killing many Chinese.

Revenue Bill Enacted

THE 300 million dollar revenue act of 1938, as patched up by senate and house conferees, was finally sent to the White House for the President's signature. The compromise measure retains a vestige of the undistributed profits tax, enough to save the administration's face. But the tax is limited to the calendar years 1938 and 1939 and it is expected to die there.

Under the act, corporations earning more than \$25,000 will pay a maximum rate of 19 per cent if no earnings are distributed in dividends and a minimum of 16 1/2 per cent if all earnings are distributed. There is a credit of 2 1/2 per cent against the maximum tax on the amount of dividends paid.

Rail Wage Cut Announced

RAILROADS of the nation and the Railway Express agency served formal notice on chairmen of rail brotherhoods of their intention to reduce basic rates of pay 15 per cent on July 1. The carriers through this action hope to reduce their annual payroll by \$250,000,000. Approximately 925,000 railroad workers are affected by the move.

The long-anticipated announcement brought a defiant warning from the Railway Labor Executives' association that:

"We will fight the action with every resource at our command."

Oil Production Cut

TEXAS and Oklahoma, the two major oil states of the midcontinent, reduced petroleum production drastically to prevent a price collapse. In Texas wells were ordered shut down on Saturdays and Sundays to effect a reduction of 16 1/2 per cent. Oklahoma oil men were ordered to cut production during May 81,000 barrels daily, to 405,000 barrels.

Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma said the states' speedy action to stabilize production was removal of a possible threat of federal regulation.

"This act proves," Marland said, "that the states are capable of handling their own affairs."

Insuring Farm Mortgages

INSURING of farm mortgages has been begun by the Federal Housing administration under Steward McDonald, administrator. Amendments to the national housing act passed in February permit the administrator to insure mortgage loans made on farms on which farm houses or other farm buildings are to be constructed or repaired provided at least 15 per cent of the loan proceeds is expended for materials and labor on buildings.

Farmers who operate their own farms, individuals who rent their farms to others, and farm tenants and others who contemplate the purchase of farms are all eligible to borrow from approved institutions. The maximum amount which may be borrowed in relation to the appraised value of farm property is 90 per cent for loans of \$5,400 or less, between 80 per cent and 90 per cent for loans from \$5,400 to \$8,600, and 80 per cent for loans exceeding \$8,600.

Wheat Loan Program

ONLY a major crop disaster like a nation-wide drought can prevent the United States from having the largest supply of wheat this summer in the country's history. Consequently the Department of Agriculture is preparing to announce a huge wheat loan program designed to prevent prices from falling to extremely low levels. Under the new crop control act loans are mandatory if the 1938 yield exceeds domestic needs and estimated export needs, which are put at about 740,000,000 bushels.

At the same time Secretary Wallace, as head of the AAA, was contemplating the prospect of asking the wheat growers of America to make the heaviest reduction in plantings ever proposed. This reduction may be as much as 37.5 per cent. Growers who this season planted approximately 80,000,000 acres would be asked to reduce their operations to about 50,000,000 acres—the smallest since before the World war. Allotments then would be 12,500,000 acres less than for 1938. Government estimates place the crop at between 925,000,000 and 950,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat estimate is between 740,000,000 and 750,000,000 bushels while the spring wheat crop is expected to reach 200,000,000 bushels.

Added to this will be a carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels or more from last year's crop of 874,000,000 bushels. The total supply is expected to reach an all-time high of approximately 1,100,000,000 bushels.

In addition to the loan program, Secretary Wallace will move to bolster the market through the new government crop insurance program. Already a campaign is under way to "sign-up" farmers for wheat insurance.

Wage-Hour Bill to Pass

WHEN 218 members of the house of representatives signed the petition to discharge the rules committee from consideration of the administration's wage-hour bill it became virtually certain the measure would get through the house easily.



Mary T. Norton

Chairman Mary T. Norton of the house labor committee and other proponents of the bill predicted it also would be approved by the senate, but admittedly it faces a bitter fight there.

For the southern senators are angered by the omission of differentials favoring the South. In its present form the bill provides for minimum wages of 25 cents an hour to be raised to 40 cents an hour over a three-year period and maximum hours of 44 a week to be reduced to 40 hours in two years. It would be administered by the Labor department and enforced by the Justice department. It carries no differentials between the different sections of the country.

Deal of the Dictators

IN THE absence of official statements, the foreign correspondents were forced to guess at the results of the meeting of Reichsfuehrer Hitler and Mussolini in Rome. They felt certain that the friendship between the two dictators was strengthened, that Hitler assured Il Duce Germany would not try to absorb the German minority in South Tyrol, and that Mussolini promised Italy would not interfere with the Nazi plans affecting the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Mussolini was believed to have received from Hitler recognition of Italy's economic and political interest in central Europe, and a promise the Italian port of Trieste would not lose all its Austrian traffic as a consequence of Austria's absorption by Germany.

Davies to Belgium

JOSEPH DAVIES, wealthy lawyer, was nominated ambassador to Belgium by President Roosevelt. Davies will be transferred from Moscow which he and his wife, Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton Davies, found boring because of the lack of social life among the Soviets.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
By WILLIAM BRUCKART



Washington.—I have an idea that most readers of newspapers overlooked the importance of a recent decision by the Supreme court of the United States. It is only a natural consequence if they did read it and then dismissed the matter from their minds. That result would obtain in many places because the average person, concerned with his own problems, would not pause to trace the application of a rather obscure principle of law even though it is the expression of the highest court.

Decision Hits Us All

The decision to which I refer was in the litigation that hereafter is going to be known as "the Kansas City Stockyards case." An official and legal title in a court proceeding ordinarily fails to identify it. So, "the Kansas City Stockyards case," it is and will be. But "the Kansas City Stockyards case" did very much more than bring a ruling affecting the immediate parties to that litigation; it applies to every agency of the federal government and, I suspect, its application eventually will be broadened to cover actions by agencies of states and lesser subdivisions of government. That is to say, the decision is of moment to you and me and every other individual in our nation. It is fundamental.

Let us see, first, what the controversy was in "the Kansas City Stockyards case." The Department of Agriculture, under a 15-year-old law, has rather broad powers of supervision over public stockyards, one of the greatest of which is the marketing yards at Kansas City. Under that law, the secretary of agriculture is empowered to fix the maximum rates of fees, commissions and other charges made against shippers of livestock into the yards. That is, the secretary may establish those rates "after the facts have been determined," and due consideration has been given to all rights and duties of the parties concerned.

Several years ago, complaint was made to the department that the Kansas City stockyards was charging unreasonably high fees. The department had no choice other than to issue a citation, hold a hearing, determine the facts and issue an order. The law required that course. But, according to the records in the case, the hearing that was held was something of a farce. All of the complainants were heard, and the department's own investigators submitted their reports. It appears, however, that the stockyards company was never allowed to present its side of the case—did not have its day in court. Well, the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, issued an order fixing new rates; the stockyards company appealed to the federal courts and the case finally wound up in the Supreme court of the United States.

That court has now rendered its decision, and that is the reason for this discussion. The highest court did not mince words in overturning Mr. Wallace's rates. It did so, it explained, because of the arbitrary way in which he fixed the rates. They may or may not be fair; the court did not go into that question, but the court very definitely said that any respondent or defendant was entitled to have his side of the case presented and Mr. Wallace had not permitted the stockyards company its opportunity for a fair trial. It may or may not be news to the readers of this column to know that there are upwards of 50 agencies of the federal government that have authority to act as "legislative courts." That is, they are fact-finding bodies and from the facts thus found, the agencies are empowered to render decisions that are as powerful as a court decision, except that these agencies can not render a final decision unless those charged are willing to accept the finding as final. That is to say, the accused or those charged may go into court for a review of the action taken or the order issued. In "the Kansas City Stockyards case," recourse was had to the court. A precedent and guideline for future orders by this flock of legislative courts, therefore, has at last been established.

And why was the Supreme court's decision so important? The answer is that, in that one decision, the highest court in the land laid down a rule of law that again will insure the protection of personal rights. It said, in effect, that the action by Secretary Wallace had been a denial of constitutional rights of the individual and, being such, the secretary had acted as a dictator who recognizes no law. The decision was the more important for the reason that such a large number of these legislative courts exist. They have a habit of expanding and extending their powers; they take action which constitutes a precedent; and in a subsequent order go further than in the prior one. As precedent is built upon precedent, it happens frequently that an agency is exercising authority never intended by congress. The authority has grown up frequently because none of the respondents have money to contest the case further. It costs money to prove innocence when you are accused by your government.

Again, as to the importance of the decision from the standpoint of its scope: there has been an immediate and vigorous reaction by the national labor relations board. That crew started running immediately after the court's opinion was read. They tucked their tails between their legs and went quickly into a retreat from the bold and brazen position they had held against all who sought to challenge their authority. To see the swagger and braggadocio transformed so suddenly into a meek and lowly attitude—well, any one with a sense of humor could hardly keep from laughing. There never has been a federal agency in my 20 years in Washington that has relegated to itself the arrogant authority, the dictatorial relations board, shown by the labor relations board. If the national labor relations act were sound in every respect, the personnel that is administering it would destroy whatever chance it had of succeeding.

So, when the court ruling told the legislative courts to be fair with those accused or charged, the labor relations board smelled a number of legal proceedings against it. Its members recognized that there were cases it had "decided" that would not stand the test in the spotlight of a federal court for the reason that the respondents had not been allowed to tell their side of the story. There were cases, for example, where the board had heard its own investigators' testimony, the testimony of several C. I. O. organizers whose job had been to stir up trouble—and where the respondents had been informed that the board had "no interest" in what they had to say. There were other cases where board investigators had gone into factories and had used methods taught the world by Dictator Stalin's OGPU. Naturally, the board tried to get out from under.

The board's lawyers, recognizing the dangerous ground upon which their cases in federal court were standing, sought to withdraw their request for court enforcement. But Mr. Henry Ford, one of those whom the board and the C. I. O.-Lewis labor group sought to punish, felt that the case should be tried in court, and he is insisting through his lawyers that the proceedings continue. The Ford lawyers happen to be the lawyers who fought the late and unlamented NRA in the famous Schechter case, and are going to which ended NRA. They are won't after the labor relations board and when they get through, it is possible we will know how much power that board has.

Along with the Ford case, the board has other troubles. The great Inland Steel company of Chicago, and the Douglas Aircraft corporation have decided they did not get a square deal from the New Deal board. They have asked federal courts to review their cases and decide whether the orders issued by the board were in accordance with the facts, and they have asked also for a ruling as to whether they had been denied legal rights.

It is made to appear, therefore, that the board may have to undo a lot of things it has done. It may have to admit, also, that in some cases there has actually been maliciousness on the part of some of its investigators. Consider the Ford case, for example. If the board withdraws its original order, it will be saying in effect that the facts upon which it based that order were not the facts at all. That will be somewhat embarrassing, it seems to me. It will be more embarrassing, however, if it comes forth with a new order which is based upon a different set of facts. Either the first set of facts or the second of facts obviously is wrong—not facts at all in one of the two instances.

There are other instances of other boards and commissions which have been exercising all too much authority for the good of the country, according to the way I see things. Few of them have been so blatant about it, however, as the Department of Agriculture and the labor relations board. Some of the agencies, notably the interstate commerce commission, has never been accused of unfairness, as far as I know. It may have made mistakes, or legal questions may have been tested in court, but that agency holds the respect of railway executives, shippers and labor alike.

Washington.—I have an idea that most readers of newspapers overlooked the importance of a recent decision by the Supreme court of the United States. It is only a natural consequence if they did read it and then dismissed the matter from their minds. That result would obtain in many places because the average person, concerned with his own problems, would not pause to trace the application of a rather obscure principle of law even though it is the expression of the highest court.

The decision to which I refer was in the litigation that hereafter is going to be known as "the Kansas City Stockyards case." An official and legal title in a court proceeding ordinarily fails to identify it. So, "the Kansas City Stockyards case," it is and will be. But "the Kansas City Stockyards case" did very much more than bring a ruling affecting the immediate parties to that litigation; it applies to every agency of the federal government and, I suspect, its application eventually will be broadened to cover actions by agencies of states and lesser subdivisions of government. That is to say, the decision is of moment to you and me and every other individual in our nation. It is fundamental.

Let us see, first, what the controversy was in "the Kansas City Stockyards case." The Department of Agriculture, under a 15-year-old law, has rather broad powers of supervision over public stockyards, one of the greatest of which is the marketing yards at Kansas City. Under that law, the secretary of agriculture is empowered to fix the maximum rates of fees, commissions and other charges made against shippers of livestock into the yards. That is, the secretary may establish those rates "after the facts have been determined," and due consideration has been given to all rights and duties of the parties concerned.

Several years ago, complaint was made to the department that the Kansas City stockyards was charging unreasonably high fees. The department had no choice other than to issue a citation, hold a hearing, determine the facts and issue an order. The law required that course. But, according to the records in the case, the hearing that was held was something of a farce. All of the complainants were heard, and the department's own investigators submitted their reports. It appears, however, that the stockyards company was never allowed to present its side of the case—did not have its day in court. Well, the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, issued an order fixing new rates; the stockyards company appealed to the federal courts and the case finally wound up in the Supreme court of the United States.

That court has now rendered its decision, and that is the reason for this discussion. The highest court did not mince words in overturning Mr. Wallace's rates. It did so, it explained, because of the arbitrary way in which he fixed the rates. They may or may not be fair; the court did not go into that question, but the court very definitely said that any respondent or defendant was entitled to have his side of the case presented and Mr. Wallace had not permitted the stockyards company its opportunity for a fair trial. It may or may not be news to the readers of this column to know that there are upwards of 50 agencies of the federal government that have authority to act as "legislative courts." That is, they are fact-finding bodies and from the facts thus found, the agencies are empowered to render decisions that are as powerful as a court decision, except that these agencies can not render a final decision unless those charged are willing to accept the finding as final. That is to say, the accused or those charged may go into court for a review of the action taken or the order issued. In "the Kansas City Stockyards case," recourse was had to the court. A precedent and guideline for future orders by this flock of legislative courts, therefore, has at last been established.

And why was the Supreme court's decision so important? The answer is that, in that one decision, the highest court in the land laid down a rule of law that again will insure the protection of personal rights. It said, in effect, that the action by Secretary Wallace had been a denial of constitutional rights of the individual and, being such, the secretary had acted as a dictator who recognizes no law. The decision was the more important for the reason that such a large number of these legislative courts exist. They have a habit of expanding and extending their powers; they take action which constitutes a precedent; and in a subsequent order go further than in the prior one. As precedent is built upon precedent, it happens frequently that an agency is exercising authority never intended by congress. The authority has grown up frequently because none of the respondents have money to contest the case further. It costs money to prove innocence when you are accused by your government.

Again, as to the importance of the decision from the standpoint of its scope: there has been an immediate and vigorous reaction by the national labor relations board. That crew started running immediately after the court's opinion was read. They tucked their tails between their legs and went quickly into a retreat from the bold and brazen position they had held against all who sought to challenge their authority. To see the swagger and braggadocio transformed so suddenly into a meek and lowly attitude—well, any one with a sense of humor could hardly keep from laughing. There never has been a federal agency in my 20 years in Washington that has relegated to itself the arrogant authority, the dictatorial relations board, shown by the labor relations board. If the national labor relations act were sound in every respect, the personnel that is administering it would destroy whatever chance it had of succeeding.

So, when the court ruling told the legislative courts to be fair with those accused or charged, the labor relations board smelled a number of legal proceedings against it. Its members recognized that there were cases it had "decided" that would not stand the test in the spotlight of a federal court for the reason that the respondents had not been allowed to tell their side of the story. There were cases, for example, where the board had heard its own investigators' testimony, the testimony of several C. I. O. organizers whose job had been to stir up trouble—and where the respondents had been informed that the board had "no interest" in what they had to say. There were other cases where board investigators had gone into factories and had used methods taught the world by Dictator Stalin's OGPU. Naturally, the board tried to get out from under.

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WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

NEW YORK.—Two or three years ago, I was one of a group of newspaper men arguing about who was the best reporter who ever worked a round here. One old-timer was holding out for Roy Burton. I was old-timer for Roy Burton. I knew make-up, too, said the oldster.

The diligent reporter has been duly rewarded. He is the Sir Pomeroy Burton whose magnificent French chateau the duke and duchess of Windsor were looking over recently.

With the Northcliffe papers in London, he became a multi-millionaire, as he transformed British journalism with daring American techniques. He became a British citizen in 1914 and was knighted in 1923. In addition to his vast newspaper interests, he is a magnate of electric power and utilities.

He was a printer's devil on his father's newspaper in Youngstown, Ohio, and, at the age of twelve, was knocking about country printshops in Ohio on the same job. He became a compositor on the Brooklyn Eagle. Hearing of a vacancy on the news staff, he persuaded the city editor to give him a try at reporting.

He hired evening clothes to cover a society function. There, Colonel Hester, owner of the Eagle, was tremendously impressed with the personable young man with whom he was talking, and thought he had met him somewhere. Young Burton did not remind the colonel that he had seen the young man in a printer's apron a few days before.

He became city editor and managing editor of the Eagle, held important executive positions with the World and the New York Journal and was taken to England by Lord Northcliffe in 1904. Ten years later, he owned all but a few of the Daily Mail shares not owned by Lord Northcliffe.

In the World war, he virtually headed the organization of British propaganda, and many of the most damaging anti-German stories were attributed to him. His enemies charged that he had "debauched British journalism with degrading American sensationalism."

His friends insisted he had enlivened and regenerated it. He Sir Pomeroy makes an occasional trip to America with a staff of valets and secretaries, suave, dressy and still fit and impressive at seventy-two, with more than a touch of British accent.

Over here, he always hated the name Pomeroy and shortened it to Roy, but picked it up again in England. He had been named for "Bric" Pomeroy, the cyclonic journalistic disturber of the latter half of the last century, and he held Mr. Pomeroy in low esteem. Pomeroy was almost, but not quite, a winner.

REPORTING the return of Poulney Bigelow from a visit to his friend, the former kaiser, and his fervent approval of dictators, has become a matter of annual routine.

It is an old story, but the freshness and vehemence of Mr. Bigelow's disgust with democracy and enthusiasm for fuhrers always makes it interesting.

He is the patriarch of Malden-on-the-Hudson, with relatives and descendants, down to great-grandchildren, all up and down the river. He will be eighty-three years old on September 10. His father, John Bigelow, was American minister to France under Abraham Lincoln.

He hunted birds eggs with the kaiser, forming a lifetime friendship, broken only by the war, which he charged the kaiser with having started. He recanted afterward and the two old men met annually to salute "Der Tag" when only the all-wise and all-just shall rule again.

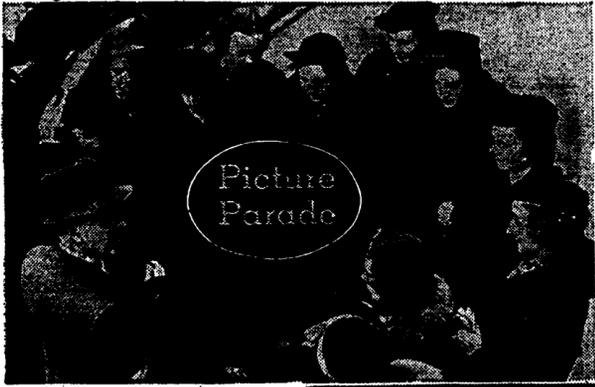
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New Rabies Vaccine?

New York.—A vaccine against rabies or hydrophobia, made with the aid of ultraviolet light seems a possibility, as a result of experiments reported by Drs. H. L. Hodes, G. I. Lavin and L. T. Webster of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in the Journal, Science.

Size of Steel Rail
The size of a steel rail is always described by the number of pounds of steel per yard in that rail.

A Run in Your Hose?



Picture Parade

Cheer-up, Miss and Mrs. America! Science is working day and night to find why stockings wear out, and what to do about it. Staff members of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, who test everything from hosiery to steel, know more about it than most women.



"Test walkers" recently worked for the laboratory. In the morning they were dispatched by A. R. Ellis, laboratory president. Each night their shoes were removed and the stockings examined. Experts washed each pair in its own private beaker every night, then examined them for the first sign of wear.

Some startling facts were discovered about the wearing qualities of various kinds of stockings. Housewives, clerks and stenographers get more runs in their hose than waitresses. But waitresses wear more holes in their stockings than stenographers. More hosiery failures appear first on the legs than in any other part of the stocking.



The "test walkers" came from every "walk" of life. They wore hundreds of pairs of hose, purchased in 50 different cities. Much interest was shown in wear by women in various occupations.



Stenos meet their Waterloo against rough edges of desks. And since their office work is light, they may dance at night.



Contrasted to the stenographer, the waitress is thoroughly tired when evening comes. She's more apt to flop wearily on the bed and leave dancing for Saturday night.



Officials of the laboratory claim that savings of 30 per cent are possible through development of improved products. This means, they say, that American women who now spend approximately \$350,000,000 for hosiery every year might tuck \$118,000,000 back in their purses by purchasing the right kind of stockings.

Service

By NEULAH ROSE
© McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
WNU Service.

SHORT STORY
NELLIE BIRD sat busily knitting in the solitude of her plain but immaculate kitchen, forgetful that dusk was beginning to encompass the little dwelling and that it was her custom to have the lights on an hour earlier than this.

The click of the needles continued, but the eyes, beneath their frame of snow white hair gazing steadily ahead, were not absorbed in the knitting. She got up with a start from her rocker when it finally dawned on her that the house was dark, and the fire must have died down in the stove. Marie, the boy's mother, would soon be home, and tea was not even prepared.

The suddenness with which she stood up sent to the floor a bottle of red ink that had been standing in a precarious position on the mantelpiece. She heard the bottle break, and hastened to switch on the light to ascertain the damage.

What she saw nearly froze her blood. The bottle lay, decapitated, and little streams of the crimson fluid were flowing in all directions over her kitchen floor.

Nellie Bird was by nature a frugal person, but this time it was not her loss that made her fall back into her chair dazed, transfixed with the horror of what she beheld.

Incidents, even of a relatively unimportant character, often conjure up scenes with which one is closely associated. These scenes may have been actual experiences, witnessed or lived through; or they may be only memories, but felt inwardly to be a thousand times more potent than if actually seen.

The latter was the case of Nellie Bird. She was the kind of mother whose love for her only son had been so great as to have reached almost the point of selfishness. He had been her only one. There had been no other—not even a daughter.

Then the war had come. The glorious, inspiring music, the trumpets and bugles. The call of his country! He had been thrilled.

Her fear and unrest. What a period of torture she had gone through in those days when she feared that he might go—and would not be able to endure it without him.

The day. The awful day on which he had come to her—her son? No, a different man. A strange, handsome man in khaki. Straight as a lance. So tall that she felt tiny near his greatness.

"Mother, I'm going to do my share."

How she wished that she might be a man—his father—to say to him in firm, unwavering accents:

"Well said, my son! I am proud that you are ready to serve your country."

"You will take care of Marie and Junior?" He had asked this of her. "There is enough money in my account, so do not worry. I shall be back very soon, I hope, and then we will all be together again."

She had said nothing. Just looked. But her heart had cried, and when he had gone, her eyes had cried.

That was why, when the bottle of red ink fell to the floor, and the brilliant liquid spread out in all directions, her thoughts went back to scenes which she had never witnessed but through which she had lived a thousand times.

The gory battlefields stained with the lifeblood of those who had been taken away from loved ones at home. Her boy—lying in a pool of bright blood—the blood which she had given him!

"Oh, my own dear boy!"

A voice—like her boy's—answered her.

"I can't sleep, granny. I heard a noise."

She looked up. There, in his little bare feet, stood the son of the man who had gone away years ago to give his all for his country.

The child came to her and nestled at her feet.

"I had a dream, granny."

"What was it, child?"

"I dreamed there was a big war, and I was a strong man, and daddy and I both went to the front to help our country."

The aged figure moved to lift him into her arms.

The stiff old bones felt suddenly rejuvenated.

What was this thing called service? The will to fight for someone—for righteousness and liberty!

She had found her answer. It was the same will that imbued a mother with the dauntless power to struggle and conquer all for her boy.

The same will that made her crush to her breast this little boy who might some day leave her as another had done, to serve some worthy cause.

Hard-Headed

The Arawak Indians, who inhabited the island of Jamaica when it was discovered by Columbus in 1494, had skulls so hard that they broke or bent the blades of Spanish swords wielded against them by the conquering Dons. These aborigines had a habit of compressing the foreheads of their infants so that the back part of their heads had an unnatural elevation and surprising toughness.

WHAT TO EAT AND WHY



C. Houston Goudiss
Discusses the
NEED FOR IODINE

Key Substance of the Thyroid Gland--Tells How to Avoid Iodine Starvation

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

THE discovery of our vital need for iodine is one of the most thrilling chapters in the long history of scientific research.

Many investigators contributed to our understanding of iodine hunger, but special credit is due to Dr. David Marine and his co-workers; and to Dr. E. C. Kendall of the Mayo Clinics at Rochester, Minn.

Today we know that although it constitutes only about one part in three million parts of the body weight, iodine is so essential that its absence from the diet may have the gravest consequences.

Thyroid—The Gland of Glands

Iodine is necessary for the normal functioning of the thyroid gland, situated in the front part of the neck. The thyroid is so important that it is often regarded as the throttle which governs the human locomotive, and when it fails to function normally, the body machinery may be thrown out of balance.

Thyroid disturbance during childhood may affect mental and physical development, and many children have been accused of laziness who are suffering from thyroid deficiency. Thyroid disorder may be a complicating factor in obesity, and specialists have found that it is associated with many stubborn skin diseases. It is also claimed that iodine starvation influences mental make-up and emotional tendencies.

Disfiguring Goiter

Simple goiter is a common disorder of the thyroid gland. At one time the very mention of this disease terrified girls and women, who feared the unsightly lump in the neck which disfigures the victim. Now, thanks to dramatic experiments, we know that simple goiter is an iodine deficiency disease.

Animal Experiments Point the Way

In 1916, it was estimated that a million young pigs died annually in Wisconsin. Investigation disclosed that their thyroid glands were abnormally large and abnormally low in iodine. When iodine was administered to the mothers, the young pigs were born normal.

Scientists reasoned that if goiter could be prevented in animals, it could be prevented in humans, and undertook the now famous census in Akron, Ohio. A study was made of the thyroid glands of all school girls from the fifth to the twelfth grades. Almost 50 per cent were found to have enlarged thyroid glands.

The girls were given small doses of sodium iodide dissolved in drinking water at given periods over 2½ years. At the end of that time, investigators found that of 2,000 pupils, only 5 developed thyroid enlargement. Of the same number not treated, 500 showed enlargement.

Danger Periods

This demonstration aroused the interest of the scientific world and

Send for This
FREE CHART
Showing the Iodine Content
of Various Foods

YOU are invited to write C. Houston Goudiss for a chart showing the foods rich in iodine and those which are poor in this substance. It will serve as a valuable guide in preparing balanced menus.

Just ask for the Iodine Chart, addressing C. Houston Goudiss, at 6 East 39th Street, New York City. A post card is sufficient to carry your request.

gave impetus to additional experiments which increased our knowledge of the iodine requirement.

The great danger periods are during pregnancy, childhood and adolescence. The diet of the expectant mother must include an adequate supply to protect herself and avoid the early development of simple goiter in the child.

It is also essential to provide sufficient iodine for growing children, as the incidence of the disease increases steadily up to the eighteenth year in girls; in boys it reaches its peak at twelve.

Some investigators also claim that one way to enhance the action of the glands after middle life, and so prolong youth, is to include in the daily diet some foods with a high iodine content.

Nature's Storehouse of Iodine

It is the duty of every homemaker to learn where the necessary iodine can be obtained and to include iodine-rich foods in the daily diet, but it is especially important for those living in "the goiter belt." This area stretches along the Appalachian mountains, as far north as Vermont, westward through the basin of the Great Lakes to the state of Washington, and southward over the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states.

Iodine-Rich Foods

The sea is the great storehouse of iodine and hence, the most abundant sources are sea food, including salmon, cod, crabmeat and oysters; cod liver oil; and salt.

Fruits and vegetables grown near the sea contain varying amounts of iodine, depending upon the water and soil, and the season, the iodine content being at a maximum in the autumn and winter.

In general, it may be said that the leaves of plants contain more iodine than the roots, and that leafy vegetables and legumes store more than fruits, with the exception of cranberries, which are a good source. When the soil is rich in iodine, watercress becomes a fine source of this substance.

Iodized Salt

One of the most satisfactory methods for adding iodine to the diet, especially in goiterous regions, is through the use of iodized salt. In Detroit, a city-wide test of iodized salt reduced the prevalence of simple goiter from 36 per cent to 2 per cent. Similar figures have been cited for other localities. Iodized salt costs no more than ordinary table salt and is an excellent safeguard against simple goiter.

Iodine in Drinking Water

Even in early times, it was believed that there was some relation between goiter and drinking water, and recent evidence has disclosed that there was a sound basis for this belief. Two investigators found that the water in a large part of the northern half of the United States falls into a low-iodine classification.

Several communities have given consideration to the prevention of goiter by the addition of iodine to the water supply. This method is commendable, but it must be borne in mind that wherever iodine is taken in forms other than food, careful supervision by the physician or the public health authorities is necessary.

Have You a Question?

Ask C. Houston Goudiss
C. Houston Goudiss has put at the disposal of readers of this newspaper all the facilities of his famous Experimental Kitchen Laboratory in New York City. He will gladly answer questions concerning foods and diet. It's not necessary to write a letter unless you desire, for post card inquiries will receive the same careful attention. Address him at 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

To those homemakers interested in planning the best possible diet for their families, I shall gladly send lists showing which foods are rich in iodine and which are poor in this substance.

Questions Answered

Mrs. M. S. F.—I do not approve of the strictly vegetarian diet because it is unbalanced. One who desires to omit all animal foods from the diet must also omit the top-notch protective foods, milk and eggs. It is doubtful if adequate protein could be supplied without milk, eggs or meat. Good health is best maintained on a balanced diet, and is such a priceless possession that I cannot understand why anyone should risk the consequences of consuming a one-sided diet.

Miss C. T.—Agar-agar is a non-irritating, indigestible carbohydrate. As it is not digested, its caloric value is zero, and it could not possibly be fattening.

Mrs. B. R. S.—The average meal leaves the stomach within four hours, though a large meal may stay for five hours. However, the length of time food remains in the stomach is only a fraction of that required for the entire digestive process, which varies in normal individuals from 12 to 47 hours. Carbohydrates leave the stomach most quickly, proteins are next, and fats require the longest period.

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HAVE you ever wondered why most of the finest gardens in your locality are grown from FERRY'S SEEDS? Here's why:

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Select your flower and vegetable seeds from the FERRY'S SEEDS store display. All have been tested this year for germination and tested for true-ness to type. 5c a packet and up. FERRY-MORSE Seed Co., Detroit, San Francisco.

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Grove Street ANTRIM, N. H.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hillsborough, ss.
Court of Probate

To Philip E. Lang of Antrim in
said County, under the guardianship
of Marietta S. Lang and all others
interested therein:

Whereas said guardian has filed the
account of her said guardianship in
the Probate Office for said County:

You are hereby cited to appear at a
Court of Probate to be holden at Pe-
terborough in said County, on the 27th
day of May next, to show cause, if
any you have, why the same should
not be allowed.

Said guardian is ordered to serve
this citation by causing the same to
be published once each week for three
successive weeks in the Antrim Re-
porter, a newspaper printed at Antrim
in said County, the last publication to
be at least seven days before said
Court.

Given at Nashua in said County,
this 29th day of April A. D. 1938.

By order of the Court,
WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR,
Register.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Administrator's Notice

The Subscriber gives notice that
he has been duly appointed Admin-
istrator of the Estate of Henrietta M.
Cutter late of Antrim in the County
of Hillsborough, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate
are requested to make payment, and
all having claims to present them for
adjustment.

Dated May 8, 1938.

Archie M. Swett

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are very low. Buy now and
save money.

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Editor and Publisher
Nov. 1, 1892 - July 9, 1938

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Entertainments to which an ad-
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rates, except when all of the print-
ing is done at The Reporter office,
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publicity will be given. This ap-
plies to surrounding towns as well
as Antrim.

Obituary poetry and flowers
charged at advertising rates.
Not responsible for errors in ad-
vertisements but corrections will be
made in subsequent issues.

The government now makes a
charge of two cents for sending a
Notice of Change of Address. We
would appreciate it if you would
Mail Us a Card at least a week be-
fore you wish your paper sent to
a different address.

Entered at the Postoffice at An-
trim, N. H., as second-class matter,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1938

Antrim Locals

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Wheeler
have returned from their vacation trip
to Washington, D. C., and Virginia.

Rev. Walter D. Knight, Field Rep-
resentative of New England Synod,
was the speaker Sunday morning at
the Presbyterian Church.

John Munhall was taken to Marg-
aret Pillsbury hospital for acute intes-
tinal trouble. He is slightly improved
at this writing.

Rev. William Weston of Hancock
has announced his withdrawal as a
candidate for the Council and will be
a candidate for State Senator for the
11th District.

The Nylander family and Hayward
Cochrane moved back on Monday to
their home which has been completely
renovated since the fire damage of sev-
eral months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Hall enter-
tained his mother, Mrs. Joseph Sau-
nders, of Needham, Mass., several days
last week, and Mr. Saunders came for
the week end and took her home.

Several auto loads of members of
the Baptist Church went to Fitzwilliam
on Friday to attend the all day meet-
ing of the Dublin Baptist Association
of Churches. Rev. and Mrs. R. H.
Tibbals, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Has-
tings, Mrs. Rose Poor, Mrs. George E.
Spaulding, Mrs. Grace Young, Mrs.
Abbie Dunlap, Mrs. Estelle Brown,
Mrs. Emma S. Goodell, Mrs. Hattie
Peaslee, Miss M. J. Abbott and Claire
Goodell.

East Antrim

Lorenzo Smith of Washington called
on friends in this neighborhood last
week.

Mrs. V. J. Swett returned to Brook-
lyn, N. Y., the first of the week.

We regret to say that Malcolm
French continues to be quite sick. We
hope for a better report next week.

On May 9th our mail carrier, Wal-
ter Hills, had delivered mail for 21
years. Some changes have taken place
since then: He started with horses;
now our mail comes by auto; Pierce
Lake has been made during this time
and roads changed. We enjoy rural
delivery, especially in winter, and we
wish our carrier years more of service.

Mr. O. A. Sutherland of New Bos-
ton called on old neighbors the first
of the week. We regret that Mrs.
Sutherland is in poor health.

Telephone 21-4 P. O. Box 271

Radio Service

Wallace Nylander, Antrim, N. H.
Member National Radio Institute
Guaranteed Tubes and Parts
Call anytime for an appointment

Antrim Locals

Erwin D. Putnam is attending the
Constitutional Convention at Concord
as delegate.

At the Sunday morning service at
the Baptist Church the speaker was
Rev. Ernest L. Converse.

For Rent — Five room tenement;
Modern conveniences. Apply to L. E.
Black, Clinton Road, Antrim.

Mrs. John Thornton has been in
Hillsboro visiting her daughter, Mrs.
Donald Card and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Sawyer of
Atlantic, Mass., spent the week end
with their parents here.

The Girl Scouts of Hancock are pre-
sented two one-act plays at Antrim
Grange hall Friday evening. Dancing
will follow the entertainment.

Mrs. Eva Johnson and Mrs. Wil-
liam E. Prescott left town Thursday
morning on an automobile trip to
Nova Scotia.

Rev. Charles Turner went to Con-
cord on Saturday afternoon to officiate
at the marriage of a former parishoner
from Newport.

Several members of Hand in Hand
Rebekah Lodge attended a meeting of
Unity Past Grands Association Tues-
day afternoon and the regular meeting
Tuesday evening, at Peterboro.

Mrs. Faustina Simonds, who for
several years has assisted Mrs. Clara
Abbott of Clinton, has gone to her
home in Chesham because of ill health
and Miss Kate Noetzel has taken her
place with Mrs. Abbott.

At a recent meeting of the Rod and
Gun Club the possibility of organizing
a soft ball league was discussed and
Louis Thibodeau was appointed to look
into the matter and report at a future
meeting. As a result, Mr. Thibodeau
contacted several Clubs in this dis-
trict and succeeded in having a meet-
ing called at Milford Monday evening,
at which time six Clubs decided to
organize teams and the following
schedule of games was made: June
6, Antrim at Bennington; June 13,
Wilton at Antrim; June 20, Green-
field at Antrim; June 27, Milford at
Antrim; July 4, Greenville at Antrim.

Several weeks ago the Men's Civic
Club, acting on Fred Raleigh's initia-
tive, started the boys of the town to
playing baseball. Albert Thornton,
Ellerton Edwards, Austin Paige and
several others have been coaching
them, with the idea of getting them
interested in baseball to indirectly
teach them sportsmanship and co-
operation. The boys have challenged
the Men's Civic Club to a game on
Friday night, May 20, at 6 o'clock.
A collection will be taken to help the
boys to buy balls, bats, etc. Every-
one is cordially invited and urged to
attend and show the boys that you are
interested.

POPULAR POEMS

A popular poem must be brief,
Whether written on love or joy or
grief,
It must be snappy it must be neat,
To write long poems is indiscreet.

But I've a passion for lengthy
rhymes,
I have written poems of forty lines,
Long poems seem much better to
me
But the people demand short odes
you see.

I would like to sit in a shady nook,
And write long poems to fill a book,
I'd write of the days when we sat
on a log,
When you were a tadpole and I was
a frog.

I'd like to write of the knights of
old,
And the charm of the cave man
days unfold,
I'd write of the planets, the moon
and stars,
Would also describe the good people
of Mars.

I'd like to write of the kings of old,
And many a royal romance I'd un-
fold,
But how can I write of 'ye olden
times,'
When the people are waiting for
snappy rhymes.

The will of the people is greater
than mine,
They demand, that I write shorter
rhyme,
I must write nonsense to make
them smile,
Something witty that will their
cares beguile.

I can wear a coat that is out of
style,
When Editors frown I still can
smile,
But I will pine till the end of time,
For tiresome poems and lengthy
rhyme.

Church Notes

Furnished by the Pastors of
the Different Churches

Presbyterian Church
Rev. Wm. McN. Kittredge, Pastor
Thursday, May 19
Mid-week service at 7:30 in the
vestry. Topic: "Serving Through
Christian Citizenship", Mark 12: 13-
17, 28-34.

Sunday, May 22
Bible School meets at 10 o'clock.

Morning Worship is at 11 o'clock
with sermon by the pastor from the
theme: "Bruised Reeds". The story-
sermon: "Joseph Interprets Dreams".
Young People's Fellowship at six
o'clock in this church.

Union Service at 7 in this church.
Sermon by the pastor on "The Perfect
Ideal of Religion".

Baptist
Rev. R. H. Tibbals, Pastor

Thursday, May 19
Prayer Meeting 7.30 p. m. Topic:
"The Gospel of the Stars", Ps. 19.

Sunday, May 22
Church School 9.45 o'clock.

Morning Worship 11 o'clock. The
pastor will preach on "The Altar
Place of Remembrance".

The Young People's Fellowship will
meet at six o'clock at the Presbyterian
church.

Union Service at seven o'clock in
the Presbyterian church.

Congregational Church
Little Stone Church on the Hill
Antrim Center

Rev. J. W. Logan, Minister
Sunday morning worship at 9.45.
Sunday School meets at 10.30.

West Deering

Messrs Wathen and Greenlaw of
Manchester were in town on business
early last week.

Joseph Chandler, of Frances town,
was renewing old friendships in this
vicinity last Saturday.

Visitors at the Colburn home on
Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Walton
Reeves, of Orlando, Florida, Mr.
Reeve's mother from Macon, Georgia,
and Warren Colburn, of Worcester,
Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and Mrs.
Reeves Sr. are passing a short vaca-
tion with Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Col-
burn in Baldwinville, Mass.

Harry Worth of Melrose, Mass., a
former resident in town, arrived here
Sunday and plans to spend the sum-
mer at his place here. Miss Grace
Worth, who is a graduate of Kath-
erine Gibb's School in Boston, has been
employed at Harvard University the
past winter. Elmer is a teacher in
Jacksonville, Florida. Lawrence has
been in Alaska for several years and
Stella, the younger daughter, is with
her mother, who has an invalid's home
in Melrose, Mass. The three older
children were graduates of Hillsboro
High School, two taking first honors
and the other second honor. Elmer
and Lawrence are graduates of Dart-
mouth.

Post Office

The Mail Schedule in Effect September
27, 1937

Going North	
Mails Close	7.20 a.m.
" "	8.55 p.m.
Going South	
Mails Close	11.40 a.m.
" "	3.40 p.m.
" "	6.10 p.m.

Office Closes at 8 p.m.

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Anniversary
Garden
Book**

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garden more beautiful
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handsome and com-
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planting information. The
finest new creations and all
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versary specials.

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SCHOOL BOARD'S NOTICE

The School Board meets regularly
in Town Clerk's Room, in Town Hall
block, on the Last Friday Evening in
each month, at 7.30 o'clock, to trans-
act School District business and to
hear all parties.

ARCHIE M. SWETT,
MYRTIE K. BROOKS,
WILLIAM R. LINTON
Antrim School Board.

SELECTMEN'S NOTICE

The Selectmen will meet at their
Rooms, in Town Hall block, on Tues-
day evening of each week, to trans-
act town business.

Meetings 7 to 8

HUGH M. GRAHAM,
JAMES I. PATTERSON,
ALFRED G. HOLT,
Selectmen of Antrim.

Bennington

"A Poor Married Man", a three act farce comedy, was very successfully presented by the Ben Guard Theatricals of Haverhill, Mass., at the town hall on Friday evening, under the auspices of St. Patrick's Church. Dancing was enjoyed following the entertainment.

The pupils of Miss Mac's dancing class will give a dance recital at the Town hall, Bennington, on Friday, May 20th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Many novelties will be offered, such as "The Wedding of Sunshine and Jack Frost", a bride of three years, and a groom eight years old, with George Spaulding in the role of minister. Herman Skinner will enact the role of Master of Ceremonies. The rose dance will be presented by the junior class. Little Miss Barbara French will vocalize "Smiles". An Annapolis Drill will be given by a group of sailors with Phyllis Carroll as leader; and many other novelties.

Miss Mac, dancing teacher, has invited fifteen advanced students from her schools in Keene, Brattleboro and Bennington, Vt., to help entertain.

Public dancing will follow the entertainment. Music will be furnished by the Seven Melodians, of Brattleboro, interpreters of modern melody.

Much interest has been shown this year by the parents and students, and the costumes for the recital promise to be very special, different and outstanding.

THE REPORTER'S RECIPE COLUMN

By HELEN RICHARDSON

BRIDGE COCKTAIL

2 cups pineapple juice
 1/2 cup orange juice
 4 tsp. lemon juice
 1 cup ginger ale
 3 tbs. confectioner's sugar

Mix all ingredients and sweeten to taste. Serve ice cold with a maraschino cherry in glass. Serves 6.

MACARONI MOUSSE

1 cup macaroni, broken
 1/2 cup scalded milk
 1 cup soft bread crumbs
 1/2 cup melted butter
 1 pimiento, chopped
 1 tbs. chopped parsley
 1 tbs. chopped onion
 1/2 cups grated cheese
 1/2 tsp salt
 little pepper
 3 eggs separated
 paprika

Cook macaroni in boiling water until tender. Blanch in cold water and drain. Pour scalded milk over bread crumbs and add butter, pimiento, parsley, onion, cheese and seasonings. Then add the beaten egg yolks and macaroni. Beat egg whites stiff and fold into mixture. Pour into greased casserole, set in a pan of hot water and bake 50 mins. in a moderate oven. Mushroom sauce may be served with this.

CHOCOLATE DROPPED COOKIES

1/2 cup shortening
 1 cup brown sugar
 1 egg
 2 cups flour
 1/2 tsp. salt
 1/2 tsp. soda
 1/2 cup milk
 2 sqs. melted chocolate
 1/2 cup chopped nuts
 1 tsp. vanilla

Cream shortening and add sugar. Add well beaten egg. Sift flour, salt and soda together and add alternately with milk. Add melted chocolate, nuts and vanilla. Drop on greased baking sheet and bake 15 minutes at 400 degrees F. Makes 86.

PEACH BUTTERSCOTCH CRISP

1 1/2 cups brown sugar
 1 cup flour
 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
 salt
 1/2 tsp. nutmeg
 1/2 cup butter
 2 cups peaches, chopped

Mix dry ingredients and cut in the butter until it looks like meal. Put well drained peaches in a greased casserole. Pour over this the crumb mixture. Bake in moderate oven about 30 mins. or longer until nicely browned. Cool, and serve with whipped cream or lemon sauce.

Stephen Chase

Mason Contractor
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FROM CONGRESSMAN CHARLES W. TOBEY

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER

WEST POINT — In a recent column I said that I would soon be able to announce the results of the physical and mental examinations of my Military and Naval Academy appointees. The announcement regarding West Point has just come in. My principal appointee, Howard Everett Moore, of Keene, has received the welcome news that he has passed both the mental and physical examinations and is eligible to enter as a Cadet on July 1st. The interesting feature of this is the history of his attempt to go into the Academy on his own merits. Two years ago he took the competitive Civil Service examinations for appointment and not being at the top was not appointed. One year ago he received my appointment but developed blood poisoning just prior to the Academy examination and was disqualified. This year for the third time he took the competitive examination and received the principal appointment and passed both physical and mental entrance examinations. Often young men become discouraged if they do not qualify in the examination for appointment the first time, but this young man by his unusual determination has reached his objective. It will be interesting to follow his career at West Point.

CONGRESSIONAL TRIP TO BOSTON — Of particular interest to Southern and Western Congressmen is the proposed Congressional trip to Boston on the 13th, 14th and 15th of May. This trip is to be at the expense of the individual members. The Congressional party will be guests of the Governor of Massachusetts at a luncheon, and the trip will include sight-seeing tours to historical landmarks, to Lexington and Concord, and other points of interest. In addition the party will visit the Charlestown Navy Yard where they will take part in the launching of two new destroyers, The Mayrant and The Trippe.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN TERCENTENARY — This year we are having a nation-wide celebration of the Swedish-American Tercentenary. An interesting speech on the subject was made in Congress by Representative Elcher of Iowa, which is contained in the Congressional Record of May 2nd. Action by the Congress has given public recognition to the significance of the event. On March 15, 1638 two vessels from Sweden bearing colonists landed at the present site of Wilmington, Delaware on the Delaware River. New Hampshire is celebrating this event in the near future and it is understood that Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota will address a state-wide gathering in Manchester.

CONSTITUTIONAL SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION — New Hampshire is justly proud of being the ninth state to ratify the Constitution and is looking forward to its Sesqui centennial celebration in June.

Rhode Island has just celebrated the 182nd anniversary of the independence of that state and the following is taken from the remarks of Rep. Forand of Rhode Island on the floor of the House: "When the call was issued for the Constitutional Convention to revise the articles of confederation Rhode Island ignored the call and the proceedings entirely. When, however, the new Government was in operation without Rhode Island and North Carolina and these states were in danger of being treated as foreign countries Rhode Island like her sister state of North Carolina changed its mind and although the last state of the Original 13 ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790 by the narrow vote of 34 to 32. The official document, the Constitution of the United States, does not contain the names of Rhode Island signers, this state being the only one of the Original 13 not represented on the historic document."

VETERANS' HOSPITAL HEARING — General Hines, Chairman of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, has announced that the hearing on H. R. 9529 for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in New Hampshire has been postponed from May 13th to May 24th.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION — Last year the Federal Bureau of Investigation operated on a budget of approximately \$8,000,000 and returned to the Government more than \$41,000,000 in fines, savings, and recovery of stolen property. The records show that in the last four years F. B. I. Agents have apprehended 16,000 dangerous criminals. Forces of the F. B. I. investigated 122 kidnapping cases and of these 119 have been solved. These are arguments being used on the floor of the House in opposition to reduction of personnel of the F. B. I. which has been going on recently.

GRANITE STATE GARDENER

By J. R. Hepler, Associate Horticulturist, New Hampshire University

This is the time to get an early start on warm season crops. The commercial gardener makes a distinction between cool and warm season crops. A general rule might be that cool season crops prefer night temperatures between 50 and 60 degrees and will stand a light frost. Warm season crops will be easily killed by frost and prefer a night temperature above 60 degrees. Such crops as squash, corn, cucumbers, melons of all kinds, eggplant, peppers, and tomatoes belong in the warm season class. Many gardeners who wish to grow squash and other warm season plants earlier start their seed in berry boxes or in 5 or 6 inch pots in the greenhouse. These they transplant to hill boxes as soon as the plants are ready to set out. About April 26 I started a variety of vine crops in the greenhouse and just 13 days later, the winter squash, the pumpkins, summer squash were already to transplant. The musk melons and the cucumbers and the watermelons are not yet ready. It will probably take around 20 to 25 days before they are ready to move. The squash was already in 12 to 15 days.

The transplanting should be done when the first true leaves are about half grown. If left too long, they will harden so much

that they won't recover when they are set out.

Another method is to plant the seed directly in the hill boxes. This works all right if you have sandy, loam soil, but in a heavy soil such as is found around Durham, the seed refuses to germinate especially if the soil is wet. The hill box is preferable to a hotcap. It is more expensive, but it will let in the full quota of light, and it will absorb more of the sun's rays than a hotcap. The difference in the minimum temperature between a hotcap inside and outside is very rarely more than one or two degrees, while a hill box holds considerably more heat than this. My hill boxes were made in the college shop, and were built large enough to accommodate a 10 x 13 inch glass. The inside measurements of the hill box is around 9 1/2 inches wide and 12 inches long. The hill boxes are made 6 inches deep, and there is no attempt made to slant them. It is easy to slant it in the garden, by raising one end a little higher than the other. The hill boxes may be left on until the weather warms up and all danger of frost is over. This should be late in May. The hill boxes should produce your crops at least 2 weeks earlier. With such crops as straight neck squash and cucumbers this is very important.

Proctor's Fish and Game Column

The apple blossom tour was a great success. Hundreds of cars from out and in the state made the route and the bloom over in Perham corner was a sight worth driving miles to see.

Warden. We all know that Govt. workers in Washington, D. C. have no legal voting address but their home state so that covers them. I hope my friend won't lose any sleep over the matter.

Here is a letter from a party in Germantown, N. J., telling about a wonderful litter of collie puppies with the papers. Some of them will make real show dogs. I can furnish address on application.

The local Civic club held a meeting Monday night and had Fish and Game pictures with a short address by Harold Dickinson of Richmond. He is the Supt. of the rearing station in that town. "Harold" is a wonderful speaker and put it over in the way you like to hear it. On Tuesday night Mr. Dickinson spoke at a joint meeting of the Granite Fish and Game club and the Milford Civic club at Milford. Pictures were also shown by Mr. Murray of the Fish and Game Dept. There was a supper at 6.30. Mr. Murry now has a singing movie by "Singing Sam" of the Movie world. This goes over big.

What can be done with people who throw out their garbage and the fire ban is on till the Gov. and Council lift it. Don't go fishing until you know that the ban has been lifted. A great many people think that with the first shower the ban is off. A good soaking rain is needed to relieve the situation. We are very much pleased to note that not a fire was found in any of my towns during the first part of the ban. People are cooperating 100% with the Dept. in this respect. Watch the papers and listen in on the radio for official news of the lifting of the ban.

Speaking of trout the banner story of the week is that Oscar Dube, a fly fishing crank, got a trout right in the village of Wilton that weighed 2 1/2 lbs. and was 18 inches long. And that ain't all he has been getting all the weeks since the law was off. Ernest Smith of Lowell, Mass., got his limit of rainbows all over a foot long in the Souhegan river last Sunday. He did not move a rod during the fishing trip.

Everett Cleary of Groton, Mass., a well known dog fancier and all around sportsman, brought me up a cute little black and white kittle the other day. He says the kittle has been disarmed but we still are in doubt. Until we know for sure we will use him with a great deal of caution. Speaking of real pets a skunk if taken young will make the best of pets. Last year I had one and had it under my coat and was about to enter a public building when I met the Custodian coming out. He saw Mr. Skunk and said "If you go in there with that baby you are liable to be thrown out on your left ear." I asked him who he thought would do it and he said, "Well on second thought I guess no one will." So I went in. All the employees were anxious to get out the rear door. I can't figure out why the average man is so afraid of a skunk. They are harmless if you let them alone and do not harm or frighten them. This scent is their last resort and they will not bother you unless you bother them.

Here is a letter from a man who wants to know if he can ask a man to see his license. Sure, you must show your license to any person upon demand. But you don't have to ask him as he is supposed to have it on the outside where you can see it. Last week we found quite a few had taken off the outer garment and forgot to transfer the badge from the coat in the car.

Hillsboro

George Prichard, who is making his home with his daughter in Contoocook, was in town this past week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Day of Canaan spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Lois Day, at "The Hedges."

George W. Boynton and Charles F. Butler are busy as delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Concord.

Norman Halladay, proprietor of Halladay's Store, has been confined to his home by illness during the past week.

Mrs. Nellie Mellen has leased the apartment in the Forsaith house formerly occupied by the late Nellie M. Bruce.

A. L. Hatch of Manchester has rented an apartment in the Four-nier block. He is a piano tuner and repairer and also gives lessons in popular music.

Mrs. Lloyd Colby, Mrs. Winnie Mank, Miss Lottie Prescott and Leon Kemp were in Keene on Saturday.

A peculiar phenomenon was sighted in the sky on Wednesday morning when the clouds formed a perfect circle around the sun.

Leslie Connor, proprietor of Connor's Lunch, is quite ill and under the care of a physician.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Tucker were guests of their son, John M. Tucker, and family at Manchester on Saturday.

A very successful supper was served by the Catholic Women's Club at Municipal hall on Saturday night.

Herbert Boucher, formerly insurance agent in this district, will move his family to Keene in the near future.

Rev. Father Leddy was in Epping this week to attend the funeral of his sister, Miss Anna Leddy. Others who attended from this town were Rev. Father Blankenship and Oliver Thayer.

Roland Crosby, manager of the local Derby Store, has rented the Almira Watson house, which was sold recently to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce.

Jere Callahan, real estate broker, has sold the camp, "Three Pines," on Lake Franklin Pierce owned by Mark McClintock to parties from Brookline, Mass.

Friends of Miss Catherine Harrington, cashier of the Guaranty Savings Bank, will be pleased to learn that she is improving after an operation at the Margaret Pillsbury hospital this past week.

The northeast storm of the season struck Hillsboro early Sunday morning causing considerable damage by washouts and to telephone and electric light wires. Trees and shrubbery also were badly damaged. Some over two inches of rain fell during the day.

Juniors Follow Footsteps of Older Sisters in Wardrobe

Juniors seem to be following in their older sister's footsteps and are selecting silk bolero dresses for early spring wear. These are generally in small, neat silk prints such as monotones, stylized florals, irregularly grouped polka dots, scrolls, etched designs and geometrics often combined with silk taffeta blouses and sashes. For these dresses navy blue is the popular choice with increasing interest in the luggage tans and the lighter shades of brown.

Skirt Swing
 Skirts have a lot of swing introduced by box or fan pleats or by a bias cut. Many simple shirtwaist type bodices are apparent with high softly manipulated necklines. Silk sheer lingerie touches of silk organ-die or silk marquisette are favored by sub debs. Deep oval bibs, pleatings, tucks or tailored little bows are all seen.

As an alternate to the bolero dress, silk crepe dresses with matching jackets or capes in silk or wool are favored. Wool jackets are often faced or lined to match the dress. Gibson girl shoulders are also seen on the young miss.

In Dance Time
 The favorite colors for young girls' evening and party frocks are the "baby" shades—white, pink, blue, aqua and buttercup yellow. It is good to know that at last it is really considered smart for the girl under 16 to look her age—not older.

A great variety of new colors is seen in lisle hose, with ribbed weaves an outstanding favorite. New shades of blue, purples, greens, orange tones, and rust shades will ensemble smartly with other haberdashery, and repeat the subtle stripe or nub tones in suit weaves.

Scarf Uses
 With the coming of warmer weather the winter muffler is discarded; however, the scarf is still important in the complete haberdashery wardrobe. With Bush jackets, polo shirts, and to be worn with collarless sweaters and pull-overs, the scarf of ascot or neckerchief cut is a colorful accessory, and thoroughly masculine.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE Hillsborough, ss. Court of Probate

To the heirs at law of the estate of George L. Cady, late of Bennington, in said County, deceased, testate, and to all others interested therein:

Whereas Minnie F. Cady, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, has filed in the Probate Office for said County the final account of her administration of said estate:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Manchester, in said County, on the 21st day of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

Said executrix is ordered to serve this citation by causing the same to be published once each week for three successive weeks in the Antrim Reporter, a newspaper printed at Antrim, in said County, the last publication to be at least seven days before said Court.

Given at Nashua, in said County, the 5th day of May A. D. 1938.

By order of the Court,
 WILFRED J. BOISCLAIR, Register.

READ WHAT THIS ELECTRIC WATER HEATER OWNER HAS TO SAY



I find that the average cost of operation of my 52 gal. electric water heater for the past eight months has been \$1.00 per month. There are two adults in our family and we send our laundry out but otherwise we use all the hot water we wish. Previous to our electric water heater we used to heat water on our electric range but we only had partial service at a cost we cannot figure.

(Signed) Hugh M. Graham
 Antrim, N. H.

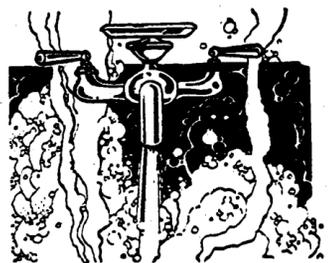
When you install an Automatic Electric Water Heater, you, too, will praise its dependable service. Hot water always on tap, ready for your every need... that is the luxurious convenience that Electricity can give you at a budget-fitting cost.

HERE ARE THE ACTUAL FIGURES:

Constant checking of the records of electric water heating costs has shown that the average cost of operating an automatic electric water heater is 70c per adult per month... small cost indeed for true convenience.

You deserve an Electric Water Heater's matchless service. See us today for complete information.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY of NEW HAMPSHIRE



WILLIAM MACLEOD RAINE'S

To Ride the River With

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SYNOPSIS

Ruth Chiswick of L C ranch, obsessed by fear of danger to her outspoken father, Lee, from a band of lawless rustlers headed by Sperm Howard, decides to elope with her young brother, Lou Howard, Sperm's son, and comes to the town of Tall Holt to meet him. While in Yell Sanger's store, a crooked stranger enters, sizes up the situation, and when a drunken cowboy, Jim Pender, rides in and starts shooting, protects Ruth while Lou Howard hides. Disgusted with Lee's cowardice, Ruth calls off the elopement, and sends the stranger for her father at the gambling house across the street. There the stranger, calling himself Jeff Gray, meets Morgan Norris, a killer, Curly Connor, Kansas, Mile High, Sid Hunt, and other rustlers, and Sperm Howard. Lee Chiswick enters with his foreman, Dan Brand, and tells Sperm Howard of his orders to shoot rustlers at sight. Jeff Gray returns to Ruth and coldly reassures her of her father's safety. At supper, Ruth introduces Jeff to her father and Brand, and Sanger's store later she speaks cordially to Curly Connor. Coming out of the store, they are greeted by sudden gunfire, Lee is wounded, and Jeff Gray appears with a smoking revolver. Two days later, Ruth tells her father of her projected elopement and her disillusionment. Later, Ruth meets Jeff Gray, whom she thinks tried to kill her father. When he tries to hold her bride, Ruth accidentally presses the trigger of her gun, and wounds Jeff. She takes him to Pat Sorley's camp.

CHAPTER IV—Continued

"Must I?" He grinned at her with cheerful effrontery.

"Of course you must," Ruth almost stamped her foot in exasperation. "If you didn't do it, who did?"

"I wouldn't know."

She took that up triumphantly. "Neither you nor anybody else."

"But I could guess."

"Who, then?" she demanded.

"If I ever mention it, probably it will be to the gent himself," he said softly.

"I thought so."

Gray turned to the line-rider.

"Two shots were fired before Mr. Chiswick's friends took a hand. I fired the second. Point is, who cut loose with the first?"

"If you weren't in it, why did you shoot at all?" Ruth asked.

"I've asked myself that two-three times since," he replied suavely. "Plumb dumb of me. For 20 years I've been minding my own business exclusive, yet soon as I hit Tall Holt I butt into yours, not only once but se-ve-real times. I wouldn't know why, unless I've gone loco."

"You beat around the bush without telling anything," the girl charged.

"By your own story you shot at the boss onct," Sorley snapped. "Right after you'd eaten supper with him and Miss Ruth."

"Who said that was my story? I don't recollect ever telling it."

Ruth stared at the hardy scamp, her eyes dilating with excitement.

"You mean you didn't fire at Father at all, but at the villain who was trying to kill him?"

"Go to the head of the class, Miss," Gray said, with a grim ironic smile. "It's the best story I could think up after three or four days, so I thought I would come back and try it on Lee Chiswick. 'Course you're smart as a whip, and I wouldn't expect to put it across with you."

A queer lift of joy sang in the girl's blood. She knew this was the truth. It explained everything. He had fired on the assassin and run forward to protect her father from any others who might turn their guns on him while he was defenseless. Naturally his purpose had been mistaken. The fire of Dan and Curly had driven him away. He had no time to explain. If he stayed, he would be shot down. There was no chance to show his weapon, with only one chamber empty. Now he had no evidence to back his story.

"Why didn't you tell me before?" she cried.

"You and yore friends are so handy with guns I never get time to make oration," he said dryly.

Distress flooded her. She had shot him, after he had perhaps saved the life of her father.

"His story don't look good to me," Sorley said coldly. "I would say he was runnin' a whizzer on us, Miss Ruth."

"No. It's true." The girl drew a deep breath of relief. "I'm awfully glad it is."

The wounded man looked at her.

"What difference does it make to you whether I or someone else shot him?" he asked.

Her eyes met his, the color on her cheeks hot beneath them. "I don't like you a bit. I think you are hateful. But I didn't believe you were a low scoundrel until—what I saw at Tall Holt. Now I know you're not that kind of man. You saved my father's life. I don't know how to thank you . . . or to tell you how sorry I am that I hurt you."

"So now it's all right," he jeered. "And I ought to tell you how grateful I am for the lead pill you gave me."

"I've told you I'm sorry, and that I didn't mean to do it," Ruth said.

"That's fine. You just pointed yore popgun at me to make Fourth-of-July fireworks. I'm lucky you picked only a leg to puncture."

Ruth felt anger stir in her, but she kept it down. "If there's anything I can do for you while you're here—anything I can bring you," she said in a carefully even voice.

"I'm going to see you again, am I? How nice! There are several things you can bring me. One is some tobacco. I'd like two-three books, and the latest newspaper you have. Also, bring Lee Chiswick. I want a powwow with him."

"I'll send the books with my father," she said.

Lee Chiswick broke into his daughter's story excitedly.

"He's hanging around waiting for a chance to dry-gulch me."

Ruth shook her head. "I thought so at first. I don't now. Listen."

"Lucky the wolf didn't do you a meanness when he had a chance. The strong jaw of the cattleman set. 'I'll have him rounded up and rubbed out before he's 24 hours older.'"

"You won't need to round him up. I can tell you where he is. My story isn't finished. Do you want to hear it or not?"

"Where is he?" demanded Chiswick.

"He's at the rimrock line-camp, with a bullet-hole in his leg."

"Did Pat get him?"

"No. I did."

"You what?"

"I shot him."

Her father stared at her with blank astonishment. "Good God, girl! What do you mean?"

"I tried to pass him. He caught at the bridle rein. I don't know why. Perhaps he couldn't get out of the way and didn't want Blue Chip to

trample him down. Somehow my gun went off and hit him. I didn't want him to die before he could get help, so I took him to the camp."

"Why didn't you come and get some of us?" he asked, his voice sharp with anxiety. "He might have shot you down on the way."

"I was as safe with him as I would be with you, Father," she said. "He isn't that kind of man. I don't like him. He's . . . insulting. But he is not the kind of ruffian who would hurt a woman or would take advantage of a man in a fight. He didn't shoot you. Someone else did."

"That's crazy talk!" Lee shouted.

"We saw him do it."

"We thought we saw him do it," she corrected. "But we didn't. He saw someone fire at you and shot at the man." Then he ran forward to protect you, and we all thought he was the killer. Think it over, Father. From the position you were standing the bullet that creased your must have been fired in the alley, but this Gray came another direction."

"Got it all figured out, haven't you—with his help?" Lee said angrily.

"If he had been the man, would he have run forward into the nest of us? It isn't reasonable. He was taken by surprise when Dan began shooting at him. I could see that. To save his life he had to get out."

"What's he doing here, then?"

"He wants to see you. I don't know what about. He insisted on my bringing you."

"He'll see me, all right," the cattleman said, his voice harsh and grim.

"My opinion is that he saved your life, after he had already taken care of me when a crazy man was on the shoot. Then I put a bullet in him, and now you want to finish him." Ruth spoke with sharp bitterness.

"I'll listen to him," Lee told her.

"I'll hear what he has got to say. Maybe you are right, but I don't believe it. If he comes clean and tells me what he is doing here—and if what he says satisfies me—

he'll be as safe with me as in God's pocket. I'll have him brought to the house and we'll take care of him here. But he can't pull the wool over my eyes. He has got to be straight goods."

"That's fair," Ruth agreed. "I don't know anything about who he is. Maybe he's an outlaw on the dodge. He's as hard as iron and he may have gone bad. But there's something clean about him. He wouldn't shoot a man in the back. I'd stake everything I had on that."

Chiswick nodded. "I would have said that myself, and I'm not often wrong about a man. When he ran at me with his gun smoking, I was sure surprised. Maybe you're right, daughter. He'll get a chance to tell his story."

"May I ride up to the line-camp with you?" Ruth asked.

"No!" he exploded, and slammed a fist down on the breakfast-table to emphasize his decision. "You can't go with me. What's the matter with you, girl? You head for trouble like a thirsty steer for water. First, you run off with a no-count scalawag not worth a hill of beans, then you shoot another and take him to hospital without asking me a by-your-leave. That's no way for a lady to do. No wonder folks think you're a wild young hellion. You are grown up now. You got to learn to act genteel."

"Would it be unkindlike for me to go down with you and take some fried chicken and biscuits to a sick man?" she wanted to know.

"You fix up this fried chicken and I'll take it down," Lee said firmly. "I aim to be reasonable, but I'm through letting you behave so crazy."

Ruth gave up. She packed the tobacco, the books, and the food. For Pat she put in a corn-cob pipe to replace the broken clay one.

Knowing her father's impulsive nature, she was full of misgivings. Over his shoulder, as he started, he called back a word of reassurance. "Don't you worry, daughter. I'm not going off half-cocked. If this Gray can show me he's not a yellow coyote, I'll not harm him."

In a natural meadow half a mile from the house he stopped to give Dan Brand instructions about the drive of yearlings sold to Broderick. This done, he told his son Frank and the foreman what he had just learned from Ruth.

Frank asked to ride with him to Sorley's camp.

The Chiswicks rode up to the rimrock and skirted the edge of it until they reached a break. Through this they climbed to the lip of the park where the line-camp lay.

From the chimney of the cabin a thin trickle of smoke drifted.

"Pat is probably line-riding and has left this fellow alone," Frank said.

As they drew closer, Lee hulled the house. From the boulder field back of it an echo came back to them. No other answer sounded. A second time he shouted, still without response.

"Get your gun out, boy," he ordered grimly. "I don't like this."

He swung from the saddle and drew the rifle attached to it. Frank dismounted hurriedly, his horse between him and the house.

"I sure don't want to get blasted out of my saddle," he said.

The two men worked toward the cabin, using their horses to screen them as much as possible from any sharpshooters who might be in the building or among the rocks above. Nobody stirred except themselves. Nobody stirred except themselves. Frank felt a strange prickling sensation run up and down his spine. Any moment there might come a crash of guns.

Lee maneuvered close to the door, then made a bolt for it. His son was inside scarce a second later.

The cabin was empty.

"What name shall I say?" asked Reynolds.

"Cross Wheat and Couch Grass to Halt Shifting of the Farm Soil in Canada"

In some parts of Canada a serious problem has been confronting farmers for many years now—one with which no English farmer is likely to be faced. Their farms won't stay put.

On the wide prairies of North America acres of loose soil shift each year, through the action of wind and rain. Up to the present there has been nothing to prevent it. Farmers simply had to sit and watch the fertile top soil wash away in the heavy rains of the spring and autumn, and blow away when, in the summer, the burning sun dried it up into fine dust.

Thus, every year, says a writer in London Answers Magazine, the land was impoverished, and no amount of manuring or careful cultivation on the part of the farmer served him in what seemed to be a hopeless battle against Nature.

In the last year or two the trouble has been intensified, and considerable tracts of land have been laid waste.

But the scientist can sometimes

find a weapon which will turn defeat into victory, and the Biological Institute of Svalof, South Sweden, hopes before long to put a stop to this constant disappearance of valuable soil.

They are crossing wheat with the farmers' old enemy, couch grass, and they have every reason to hope that the result will be a useful crop of grain, provided by a plant whose clinging roots will bind together the shifting soil.

Canadian farmers will have much to thank the scientists for when they plant this grain, and another on which the scientists are working now.

The latter is a cross between wheat and rye, which, it is hoped, will be capable of withstanding the bitter cold of the long northern winters, and of producing a useful crop at the same time. The Canadian farmers' continued prosperity depends on some such type of grain.

At present the yield is too small to be useful, but in the future, no doubt, it will be a standard crop.

"Where's the fellow gone?" Lee asked.

"I reckon he wasn't as bad hurt as he was making out," Frank said. "What's this?"

Lee picked a piece of wrapping-paper from the table. He read aloud something that had been scrawled on it with a pencil. "Much obliged, Doc, for fixing my leg. See you later maybe."

Jeff Gray rode into Tall Holt two days after leaving the rimrock line-camp. His broad shoulders sagged with weariness. The eyes of the man were sunken. The lean face was haggard and unshaven. At the Alamo corral he dismounted stiffly.

The owner of the place, Jim Reynolds, squinted an unspoken question at him from under slanted eyebrows. There was an arresting quality about Gray that held attention. The fatigue, the stains of travel, did not conceal his dominant force. He unsaddled the sweat-streaked roan gelding with a competent economy of motion. When he moved, a pantherish ripple ran wavelike through his well-packed muscles.

"Yore bronc some gaunted," Reynolds said.

"Some," Gray agreed.

He watered and fed the animal himself. Reynolds watched him, observing that he knew how to treat a hot, tired horse. The corral-owner wondered who this stranger was.

"I'll put up at Ma Presnall's if she has room for me," Gray said. "Could you send word to Sperm Howard that I'm there and want to see him?"

"What name shall I say?" asked Reynolds.

"Jeff Gray. I'm obliged, sir."

Gray limped up the street toward the boarding-house.

Ma Presnall had her muscular arms bare to the elbows. There was a splash of flour on one temple. She had been baking. Her face was leathery and wrinkled, the challenge of her washed-out eyes direct and hard. For twenty years she had lived in frontier camps and held her own.

He could have a room and board, she said, for a dollar a day or five dollars a week. Strangers paid in advance. A five-dollar bill passed from Gray to her and she led him to his room.

After washing the caked dust from face and hands, he lay down on the bed. The wound in his leg was throbbing. For the better part of sixty hours he had been in the saddle and he was almost worn out. When the opportunity came he would bathe and dress the hurt. Just now he had no time. He was expecting a visit from Sherman Howard and perhaps from others. It was unfortunate that his entry into Tall Holt had been so melodramatic. Probably he would have to light out again, if they gave him a chance to go.

With his pocket-knife he ripped open the lining of his vest and drew out a folded paper. He expected to need it shortly. The paper was a printed poster offering a reward of 2,000 for the capture of Clint Duke, the leader of a band of outlaws who had held up and robbed the Texas and Southern Flyer. A description of the desperado was given. With it was a picture taken from a cut. The face that looked back from the poster at Jeff Gray was his own.

Through the door Ma Presnall called information. "Some gents to see you."

"Who are they?" Gray asked, putting the paper in his vest pocket.

"Sperm Howard, Curly Connor, and Morg Norris."

There was a barely perceptible pause before Gray said, "Ask them to come up, Mrs. Presnall, if you will."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Elizabeth James

Most everyone recalls the plot of "Macbeth" either from the book studied in school or from some stage production. A sketch will re-establish it.

Wife Leads Plotters.

Macbeth, a general in the king's army, won a great victory, as the play opens. The king honored his favorite subject by planning to spend that night at his castle. Immediately Macbeth and his wife reveal that this is the opportunity for which they have been planning. They will murder the king in their own castle, and no one will dare to suspect Macbeth, the hero.

When her husband faltered in his scheme, Lady Macbeth forced him to the deed by calling him cowardly, for she knew how much he

wished to be king. She prepared all the details of the deed, even drugging the bodyguards. She said that she would have stabbed the king herself, but he resembled her father as he slept.

Macbeth killed the sleeping king, and was the loudest in his surprise and sorrow when the deed was discovered the next morning.

Banquo, close friend and fellow officer, dared to show Macbeth that he suspected the truth. Macbeth later had him taken for a ride and murdered because he knew too much.

Life as king did not bring joy to Macbeth. Fear mounted in his own heart, and he increased the number of spies in the homes of his noblemen. Murder followed murder. As soon as he felt that any man disliked him, he notified his killers. Hatred of Macbeth grew on all sides of Scotland. Finally the time seemed ripe, and Macduff went to England for help. From personal spite, Macbeth had the helpless wife and children of Macduff murdered.

Lady Macbeth Dies.

Life for Lady Macbeth was one long punishment. She had to watch her husband's degeneration, knowing all the while that she might have prevented it. Finally, her subconscious mind got the upper hand. Sleep was not restful, but was dominated by thoughts of the murder of King Duncan, whose blood she kept seeing on her hands. She became totally insane.

In the last act of the play she died, and when Macbeth heard the news he said, "She should have died hereafter. There would have been a time for such a word." She would have died anyway! (But it might have been at a more convenient time!)

Justice and revenge work together, when in hand-to-hand fight, Macduff kills Macbeth.

If Shakespeare lived today, he would be skillful with the horror movie. In "Macbeth" there are witches who prophesy direful happenings. A storm is background for murder. In a cave filled with bats, a fire smolders beneath a cauldron.

The elements of tragedy are many. Macbeth violated every duty: to his king, to his subjects, to his wife, to God. As hatred and murder increased in his soul, love and sympathy decreased, until his wife became to him as a stranger, who should have died when it would not have disturbed his activity.

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Men can never understand a three-quarter wife—a wife who is lovable for three weeks of the month—but a belated fourth.

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DOAN'S PILLS

TODAY'S STORY—

Lord Macbeth Found Similar To Gangster

By ELIZABETH C. JAMES

IF YOU were to take the man Macbeth out of William Shakespeare's play, he would make a modern gangster. He strongly resembles Al Capone and John Dillinger.

Macbeth was unfit for organized society, he did not adapt himself to the scheme of things, but rather he tried to fit the world around himself. Selfishness ruled his thinking, he wanted that which belonged to others. His ego desired to be the head of the outfit. After he had gained his position of power, his life continued to parallel that of a gangster. He suspected all men of being murderers. To protect his life he employed the most extensive system of spies. Yet his days were lived in constant fear. As do many criminals, he thought he could beat the laws of right and wrong, but a fearful life and violent death showed him that he was subject to the same world as other men.

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AROUND THE HOUSE

Stretching the Salad.—When the salad is limited and you wonder if it will go around comfortably, scoop out tomatoes and use the salad as a filling. Then you will surely have enough.

Stoning Raisins.—To stone raisins easily, first place them in boiling water for a short time.

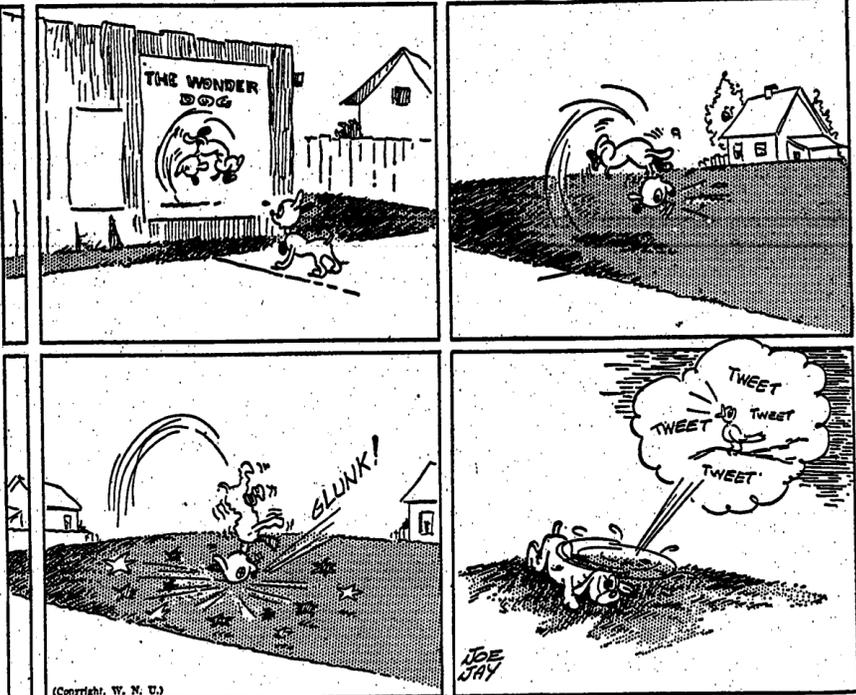
Varnish Straw Articles.—All articles made of straw, such as baskets, suitcases, matting, will last longer if given an occasional coat of white varnish.

Cooking Dried Fruit.—Soak and cook slices of lemon with dried apricots, prunes or peaches. One thin slice of lemon will be enough for each two cups of dried fruit.

Improving Fudge.—If you will add a small spoonful of cornstarch to the next batch of fudge you make, you will be amazed at the improvement in flavor.

OUR COMIC SECTION

SnooPie

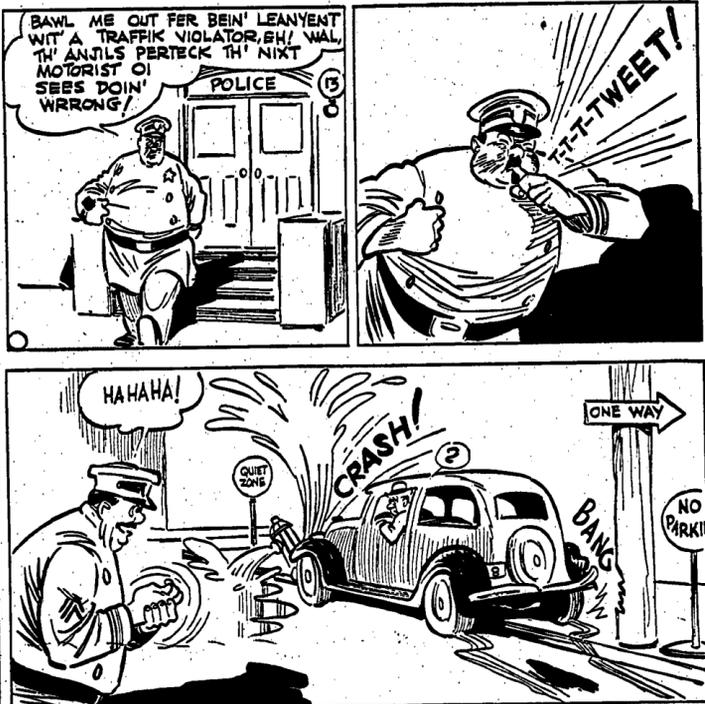


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FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

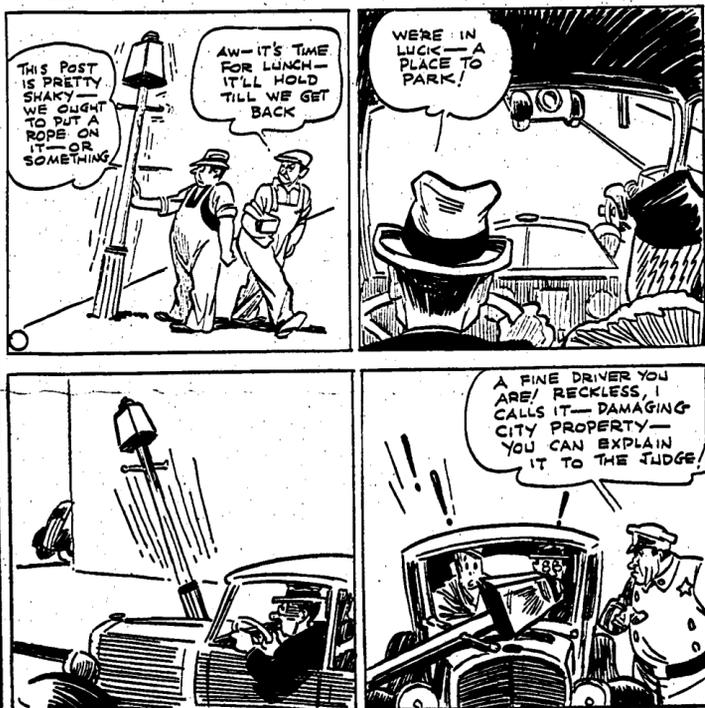
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The FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

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GOLDDIGGER, YES



"She's a dear girl—so sentimental."
"Nothing so cheap—dollarmental, you mean."

Free Wheeling
Jimmy was pushing his baby sister's perambulator down the street. "Hey, Jimmy," called his buddy from across the street, "do you get paid for that?"
"Naw," replied Jimmy, disgustedly, "this is a free wheeling job."

Generous
Teacher—It gives me a great pleasure to give you 85 on your history test.
Pupil—Why don't you make it 100 and get a real thrill out of it?

THAT'S SOMETHING



"That barber is in the only business that'll keep a man young."
"How so?"
"He'll be a shaver all his life."

For Street and Home Wear

TWO dresses, as practical as they are pretty—one for shopping and general street wear, the other ideal for round the house, and made on slenderizing lines.



Notice that they both use the smart front closing. Both these patterns are quick and easy to make up, and each is accompanied by a complete and detailed sew chart.

Frock With Girdled Waistline.
Fashion says everything must have a certain amount of soft detailing this season, and this charming tailored dress obeys with draping at the neckline, the girdled waist, and bust fullness beneath smooth shoulders. Easy sleeves, cut in one with the shoulders, make it a cool style for summer. Silk crepe, silk print (in that case, have a plain-colored girdle effect) sharkskin, linen and

shantung are good fabric choices for this.

House Dress for Large Women.
It's a diagram dress, so that it may be made in just a few hours. The long, unbroken, unbelted line, the utter simplicity, the v-neck, make this dress extremely becoming to women in the 38 to 52 size range. Short, pleated sleeves give plenty of ease for reaching and stretching. Make up in percale, gingham, seersucker, broadcloth.

The Patterns.
1489 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material, plus 1/2 yard of contrasting for girdle.
1476 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 35-inch material.

Spring-Summer Pattern Book.
Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Spring and Summer Pattern Book which is now ready. It contains 109 attractive, practical and becoming designs. The Barbara Bell patterns are well planned, accurately cut and easy to follow. Each pattern includes a sew-chart which enables even a beginner to cut and make her own clothes.

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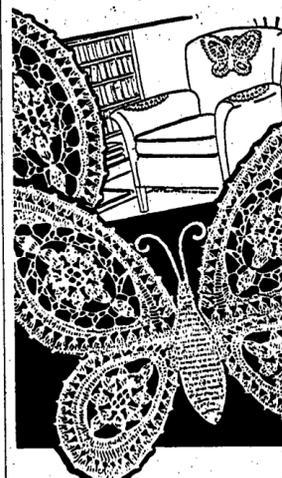


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Pattern No. 6031.

set, and scarf; illustrations of the chair set and of all stitches used; material requirements; a photograph of the butterfly.
To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Nothing to buy . . . No Letter to write

Have you submitted a recipe in the big Cake Recipe Contest now being conducted through this newspaper by C. Houston Goudiss, author of our "WHAT TO EAT AND WHY" series?
If not, take time today to write out your favorite cake recipe, and send it to him, attaching the coupon below.

What Is Your Specialty?

There are no restrictions as to the type of recipe that may be submitted. A simple loaf cake has an equal chance with an elaborate layer cake, provided it's good! So send along the recipe for that cake which never fails to delight your family. Enter that special cake you reserve for parties and church suppers. Or the one your children say is the best cake in town.

No Letter to Write.

You'll agree that this is one of the easiest contests you ever entered, because there is nothing to buy, no letter to write. And it won't take more than a few minutes to write out your recipe and fill in the coupon.

Contest Closes May 31st.

You won't have long to wait either, to know the outcome of the contest. For all recipes must be postmarked not later than May 31, 1938, and prize winners will be announced as soon as possible thereafter.

Prize winning recipes, together with those receiving honorable mention from the judges, will be printed in a booklet to be distributed nationally.

16 Cash Prizes.

The winning cakes will be selected by experienced home economists on the staff of the Experimental Kitchen Laboratory maintained by C. Houston Goudiss in New York City. The recipe adjudged the best will win \$25 for the lucky homemaker who submits it; there will be five second prizes of \$10 each and ten third prizes of \$5 each.

First Prize	Five Second Prizes	Ten Third Prizes
\$2500	\$1000 Ea.	\$500 Ea.

Enter your recipe in this contest today. Mail recipe and coupon, properly filled out with your full name, address, town, state, and the trade name of the shortening, baking powder and flour used in your recipe, to C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

Cake Recipe Contest

C. Houston Goudiss
6 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Please enter the attached cake recipe in your contest.

My name is.....

My address.....

Town..... State.....

My recipe calls for.....
(Brand name of shortening)

My recipe calls for.....
(Brand name of baking powder)

My recipe calls for.....
(Brand name of flour)

WILTED!



cery. Paint cans, mops and brushes are here. Which reminds you at once of the springtime. And that also spring cleaning is near.

Some windows are filled with bonnets, While others display new spring frocks, You also see dames and young ladies, With bare legs and bright ankle socks.

For both old and young at this season, Aspire to look charming and cute, Without doubt, Uncle Anthony Letourneau, Has ordered a new bathing suit.

Carl also enjoys the springtime, But would simply like to inquire Why trusty and faithful mail carriers, Must travel thru mud and thru mire.

Father soon will be taking his fish-pole, With a faraway look in his eyes, And will hasten to the old Corner Drug Store, For something to keep away flies.

Felix also shows signs of the spring-time, He is now getting busy you bet, And will sell you all kinds of spring tonics, Liver pills or a bottle of Pep.

And as I return home to Squantum, As I pass by the lake and the bog, Kind friends tho you may not believe it, I actually heard a bull frog.

They say it's a time for lovmaking, That our thoughts turn to love at this time, Let the younger folks do the lovmaking, I'll simply just stick to my rhyme.

Oldest Domesticated Animal
The Peruvian llama is presumed to be the oldest domesticated animal because there is no record of the animal in any but a domesticated state. The most ancient traces show the llama as a beast of burden, while there is no record of it in a wild state.

SIGNS OF SPRING

I am doing my work in the kitchen, Yet my heart seems to be on the wing, For the bluebirds and robins are with us, I rejoice, as I listen to them sing.

Farewell to the long nights of winter, Good bye zero weather and sleet, I see many signs of the springtime, As I walk down our busy main street.

If you enter the Nation-Wide gro-

Franking Privileges
The word frank, in the sense "to send or cause to be sent free of charge," is presumably derived from medieval Latin francus, free. The assumption is that the Franks of Gaul possessed full freedom in the Roman empire, and the term frank then became a synonym with free. In early English literature the two words were frequently joined, as "he was frank and free borne in a free ctye." The application of frank in the superscription to a letter to insure its being sent without charge dates back to the early Eighteenth century, and has been continued since.—Literary Digest

FARM TOPICS

CITES EXPENSE IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Specialist Warns Novices to Plan in Advance.

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

The poultry business is keenly competitive and requires a large investment. Unless a beginner has a sound knowledge of production and marketing problems, he will be seriously handicapped.

The poultry population has increased more than 30 per cent since 1930. Numbers of eggs on the market show an even greater increase, because hens are better layers than they were seven years ago.

These things ought to be carefully considered by one who is thinking of going into the poultry business. The premium price for eggs has practically disappeared. There is the advantage of savings in transportation and perhaps some of the handling costs. There is also the opportunity for a limited number to sell eggs at retail, which gives an advantage.

This does not mean that it is no longer possible to make a satisfactory income from the poultry business. It does mean that more careful planning is necessary and that more birds per farm must be kept to realize the same income that was derived ten or fifteen years ago. Poultry account studies have shown that the best paying part of the business is the sale of baby chicks. Following closely would be the sale of hatching eggs, and of course retailing gives higher income than the sale of eggs at wholesale.

The baby chick business is limited and will not stand a much greater expansion. The same is true with the sale of hatching eggs and establishing of retail routes. This should not discourage one who is able to do a little better job than the average fellow. It requires about 850 hens per person employed if eggs are to be sold at retail or for hatching and 1,200 to 1,500 if eggs are to be sold at wholesale. These numbers are necessary to derive an adequate income from the poultry business.

Twelve acres of land are needed for each 1,000 birds. As for investment, figures from farm studies show an investment of approximately \$10 a bird. This figure includes the poultry, supplies, land and buildings, equipment and machinery.

Use of Home Grinder

Assures Sharp Tools

Is the ax dull? The saw need sharpening? How about the pruning shears?

Successful work and pleasure in using tools depend largely on their condition, says Prof. L. M. Roehl of the New York State college of agriculture. All edge tools used on farms may be ground with a motor-driven emery grinder, and a grinder with the motor back of or below the grinding wheel is needed for this work.

There's a knack to grinding every farm tool, he says. At the same time, the operator is careful to avoid injury to himself. The guard should be kept over the emery wheel whenever the work permits. Certain tools, such as scythes, mowing-machine sickle, ensilage-cutter, blades, and ax require the removal of the grinding guard. The emery wheel itself needs care to sharpen tools well.

Farm Briefs

Hereford cattle were introduced into America in 1817 by Henry Clay.

Layers should be kept supplied with warm water during cold weather.

Appetite of all geese runs about the same and calls for no less than 90 per cent greens.

Five million dollars was spent in the last year to fight insect pests in California citrus groves.

The average farm family requires at least one hundred and fifty pounds of meat a year for each person.

Proper fencing of pasture land is important. Pastures that have been overgrazed should be fenced off and given a chance to develop.

Roast meat thermometers were first used by home economists at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, more than 35 years ago.

More chickens than people are numbered in many leading European countries.

Success or failure in raising calves depends on the skill and judgment of the feeder, and on his ability as a dairyman in handling calves.

Single-story colonies of bees should have the combs three-fourths full of honey in winter, while two-story colonies should have the upper ten combs full.

Hetty's News

By EDITH LOCKETT HOSMER
© McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
WNU Service.

LEELON had been very quiet for some time. In fact, so quiet that it seemed like the calm before a storm. The truth was that there was nothing happening in Leelon just then to talk about.

Conversation dragged at Mrs. Banker's, where the Leelon Women's society was meeting.

"I do wonder what's keeping Hetty Essen," remarked Mrs. Banker for the fifth time, for it looked as if her tea party was going to be a flat failure.

Secretly every woman there was wishing that Hetty would arrive, for if there was anything of interest happening, or about to happen, or had the possible chance of happening, Hetty could be relied upon to know more about it. She was the source of more information, real or imagined, than any local paper would dare attempt to publish.

SHORT SHORT STORY

Complete in This Issue

Suddenly Hetty herself breezed into Mrs. Banker's living room.

"Didn't think I was coming, did you?" she inquired. "Well, fact is, I can't stay. Claude Doone thinks I'm down to Garry's store ordering supplies for the—"

"Oh, Hetty! Hetty!" a chorus of voices exclaimed. "Begin at the beginning!"

"Well, my phone's out of order or, believe me, Steve Banker would have heard from me before now. As town constable he's the one to deal with this, I guess. You see, Claude Doone drove over yesterday morning to get me to go to the Winston place. He'd just got a long distance call from Mrs. Winston in New York. She wanted him to open up her summer home on the river and have a capable woman go with him and fix up the place a bit. She's coming here by motor this afternoon at 4."

"Why, the Winstons haven't been at their summer home since 1917," remarked someone.

"Yes, and believe me; it was a mess," went on Hetty. "You know, the Winstons always were close mouthed. Never could find out anything about them. Those two Winston boys, Jason and Wilfred, and their aunt just stuck by themselves. I got to thinking about them while I was working around. You know, it was mighty queer the way they left in a hurry like. Fact, no one remembers seeing the boys go. Then in Mrs. Winston's bedroom this morning I found this note." With an important air Hetty handed it to Mrs. Banker.

"Dear Aunt Ann—Forgive me for running away like this, but I can't stand it any longer. Especially thinking about Jason. Ever your Wilfred."

"My word!" chorused the women. "Yes," Hetty's eyes sparkled with excitement, "I got to thinking, and remembering how I was up helping Mrs. Winston long about that time and recalled the boys fighting about something. Jason was going to go somewhere and Wilfred wanted to go, too. Jason told him he wasn't to go. I remember Wilfred was awfully mad and excited."

"Well, this morning I went in the garden to bury some rubbish and dug a little hole, and this is what I dug up." Hetty opened a bag in her hand with a dramatic gesture and displayed two large bones and several small ones. The large bones were unmistakably of human origin: "Oh, Hetty! You can't think—you don't mean—" came confusedly from the women.

"I don't think—I know," Hetty interrupted triumphantly. "Wilfred Winston killed his brother Jason and that's why he ran away."

At 4 o'clock a breathless crowd gathered at the Winston house, but it was some 40 minutes after that hour when a large touring car drove up. Out of it stepped Mrs. Winston and two young couples.

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Winston to the little group, "how dear of you all to welcome us! You all remember Jason and his young brother, Wilfred, who would follow him to war. He ran away after Jason left, to enlist; that's why he left so abruptly. Jason and Wilfred were married this morning in New York and they've come to spend their honeymoon here, and they would have me with them."

The Leelon crowd looked around for Hetty. Then Mrs. Banker hastily dispatched Steve for several new pies she had made and for the refreshments the tea party of the afternoon had been too excited to eat.

Nobody mentioned the bones, but Hetty found out afterwards that they were human bones, for Mrs. Winston's husband had been a physician and he had used them in his study of anatomy. At his death she had had them buried, as she did not want them about.

Leelon did not care very much one way or another whether there had been a murder or not, for now there was a double wedding in their midst—they had something else to talk about!

FARM TOPICS

WELL OR CISTERN NEED NOT BE OPEN

Should Seal Water Supply to Keep Out Dirt.

By R. R. Parks, Extension Specialist in Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

Ninety per cent of the wells and cisterns supplying drinking water on farms are unsafe largely because they are not sealed against outside contamination.

It is a false idea that wells and cisterns should be left open to aerate the water and keep it pure. Open wells permit surface dirt and contamination to enter the water supply.

With the possible exception of underground gasses coming through water wells, there is no logical reason why a well or cistern should not be sealed tight after it has been properly cleaned out and chlorinated.

Some people falsely believe that the old style chain pump aerates the water and makes it better for drinking purposes. If a well or cistern gives off an odor it is usually a sign of contamination which air will help very little if at all.

In such cases, rather than throwing the well open to more contamination, immediate steps should be taken to treat the water supply.

Broken well tops, tops containing loose or broken boards and sides loosely constructed of stone or brick are avenues through which contamination enters water supplies. Correction of these faults lies in providing good concrete covers, improving drainage around the well and providing a filter and treating the water.

Furthermore for a small sum every rural home could have water in the kitchen with a simple pump, sink and drain.

Tight Poultry House

Leads to Colds, Roup

Tight or poorly ventilated poultry houses at night are responsible for many of the ills of the farm poultry flocks.

A common practice is to close up the poultry house when the weather is cold. The lack of ventilation invariably results in damp litter and conditions that are conducive to colds and roup, says O. C. Ufford, extension poultryman at Colorado State college.

To illustrate the importance of fresh air for poultry, experiments show that the hen in breathing uses about three times as much air per pound of live weight as a cow. And a great deal of moisture from the body of a hen is given off through breathing.

Thus, unless some provisions are made for changing the moisture-laden air in the poultry house during the time the birds are roosting, a damp house is the result.

Wasteful Burning

Twigs and branches too small for fuel have their own value in the well managed farm woodland, Soil Conservation service workers point out. They should be left to decay and help feed the coming crop of trees. To pile and burn them is as wasteful as burning the straw from a grain crop. Farmers who are double-cropping the wooded areas—for timber and fuel and also for wild game—may want to pile some of the small branches. Brush piles are favorite refuges for many birds and many varieties of small game. Other waste material, well scattered, will decay and return to the soil as a spongy humus that puts the soil into the best condition to absorb rainfall, thus helping to prevent erosion and providing needed raw material for thrifty forest growth.

Packaging Eggs

Table eggs should be placed in cartons or cases, with the large ends down. They will carry much more safely that way, and with far less breakage. Do not try to pack extra large eggs, or irregularly shaped eggs, urges a poultryman in the Rural New-Yorker. Use such odd eggs at home. Try to make each package of table eggs sold as neat and attractive, as even and uniform, and as clean and tempting in appearance as may be possible. Farmers may well take pride in their package of table eggs. The biggest thing of all is reliability of pack, that is the same high standard should prevail always, so that market people may come to rely upon package and use without re-examination.

Cutting Fence Posts

There is no set time best suited to the cutting of fence posts. Fence post cutting is a job to be taken care of on the farm whenever labor is available and during slack seasons of the year. Many experiments have proven that the light and dark of the moon have no effect on the fence posts. It is better to cut some kinds of timber so that the posts will season gradually, and will not become checked, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer's Guide.

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