

PREVENT CHIMNEY FIRES!

The National Fire Protection Association
Recommends You Clean Your Chimney At
Least Once A Year!

CLEANLINESS GUARANTEED...

"For Whatever Soots You!"

THE CHIMNEY SWEEP HAS:

- Sharp Eye For Flawless Safety Inspection
- Skinny Legs For Those Tight Places
- Razor Sharp Wire Brushes For Thorough Flue Cleaning

**THE
"BLACK
GOOSE"**

High Power Vacuum
Guarantees Dustless
Soot Removal

**CALL
THE CHIMNEY
SWEEP**

Wm H Geiger, Jr
619 W 3rd Ave
Lititz, Pa.
PH (717) 626-8487



Not all candles glow the same

DOVER, Del. - Candles add a warm glow and a festive touch when entertaining at home, especially during dreary winter weather. But not all candles are created equal, points out Jean Cranston, Delaware Extension home economist.

There are two main types of candles, she says - paraffin and beeswax. Paraffin candles contain 60 to 90 per cent paraffin, the remainder consisting of stearic acid (stearin) and dyes. The higher the percentage of stearin the more evenly burning and durable the candles will be.

Candle manufacturers say that beeswax candles are better than those made of paraffin; however, the raw material to make them is more difficult to obtain, so beeswax candles are more expensive.

Since the stearin content is not indicated on the label, one should buy candles made by reputable manufacturer,

suggests Ms. Cranston. Production methods used also vary, she adds.

Almost all candles are labeled dripless and smokeless, yet many people have had dripless candles spot our best tablecloth. This is often caused by an imperfect combination of the wick size, candle diameter and melting point of the wax, explains the home economist. But even with a perfect combination, dripless candles are dripless only under normal conditions. Air currents, crooked wicks, candles grouped too closely, tilting candles or irregular shaped candles can cause dripping.

Ms. Cranston offers several tips for using candles:

One should keep the wick trimmed to no longer than one-half inch, and be sure it is upright before one lights it.

Charring a new candle

wick before a party or dinner makes it light more easily later

If the flame is too low, one can pour off the melted wax. If too high, trim off the wick. Dirt, wick trimmings, or match stubs should not collect in the top of a candle.

A person shouldn't place a candle in a draft. This will make even a perfect candle drip.

One-quarter inch of water should be added to votive glasses before inserting a candle. This will snuff the flame when the candle burns too low, and will keep the metal disc on the bottom of the votive wick from becoming hot and cracking the glass. The water also makes it easier to clean out the old wax.

To remove candle wax from fabric, one can let the wax harden and then scrape it off with the dull edge of a knife. If safe for the fabric, a person can pour boiling water through the spot.

If the wax contains a colored dye, it is safer to have the item professionally handled. The old blotting paper and hot iron method is no longer recommended, since it often sets the dye forever.

If candle wax should spatter on a wood table top, a person should allow the wax to dry overnight, then place aluminum foil over the waxy area. One can wet a terry washcloth with hot water, wring it out and place the steamy cloth on the foil for three to five minutes. This will soften the candle wax enough to pick it up with your fingers. While the wood is still warm, one can rub the surface along the grain with a soft cloth.

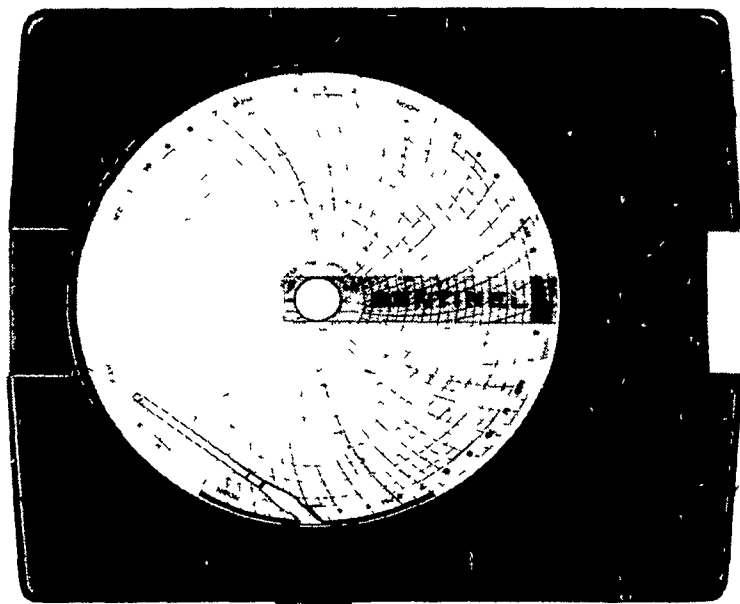
Candles can be a fire hazard, warns the Extension home economist. A person should keep them away from flammable materials, and remember to put them out before retiring or leaving the house.

Crop acreage forecast

HARRISBURG - Based on January 1 intentions, Pennsylvania farmers plan to plant more barley for 1978 than last year but the same acreage of corn, oats, and soybeans, according to the Pennsylvania Crop Reporting Service. Unchanged from last year will be corn at 1,615,000 acres, oats at 390,000 acres, and soybeans at 70,000 acres, while barley is expected to rise four per cent to 140,000 acres.

Nationally, the January 1 intentions survey was conducted in states which in 1977 accounted for 98 per cent or more of the planted acreage of corn, oats and soybeans, and nearly 96 per cent of the barley. These states indicate 1978 corn intended acreage is down two per cent to 79.3 million acres; oats off slightly over one per cent to 17.4 million acres; barley off less than one per cent to 10.13 million acres; and soybeans up slightly over eight per cent to 63.1 million acres.

THE SENTINEL



Round-the-clock guardian of stored milk temperature

If you depend upon your milk check for a living, protect that income by insuring milk quality.

The least expensive, single-payment insurance obtainable is the Sentinel — the heavy-duty, 10-inch recorder which charts round-the-clock temperature of your milk-cooling or holding tank.

Assure yourself — and your processor — that proper milk temperature is always maintained.

Keep a permanent log of compressor operation and tank cooling or pre-cooling efficiency, from first filling to pickup.

Cleaning temperatures — increasingly questioned by sanitarians — are recorded on the same chart.

At little added cost, the Sentinel is available with provision for actuating an alarm or warning light if milk holding temperature rises above pre-set level.

Remember — if it prevents the loss of only one tank of milk, the Sentinel has paid its own way.

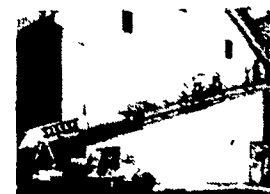


See your dealer about the Sentinel — or drop us a line

P.O. Box 433
Elizabethtown, PA 17022



COMPLETE FARM PAINTING



We Use Quality
PAINT

AERIAL LADDER EQUIPMENT

- Modern and Efficient Method
- Reasonable Prices
- Spray On and Brush-In Method
- Sandblasting If Necessary

FOR FREE ESTIMATES
WRITE

ESH SPRAY PAINTING

(Daniel S. Esh - C. Ralph Miller)
SPRAY-ON AND
BRUSH-IN PAINTER

Box 350A
Ronks, PA 17572
or call this number
717-687-9155
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL