

The Fulton County News.

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THE GRIM REAPER.

Short Sketches of the Lives of Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.

JOHN LYNCH.

John Lynch died at the age of 86 years at his home in Massillon, Ohio, on Monday, February 16, 1914. His funeral took place on the following Thursday at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, at his late residence on North Erie street, and interment was made in Massillon cemetery.

The deceased was a son of John B. Lynch, who sixty years ago, owned and lived on the farm on Licking creek in Belfast township, now owned by Amos Gordon. He was an uncle of Frank P. Lynch, of McConnellsburg. Sixty-six years ago, he went from this county to Massillon, O., where he spent the remainder of his life. He spent several weeks visiting among relatives and old friends in this county a few years ago.

During the last twenty-five years, he lived a retired life. He is survived by one son, Jesse, of Toledo, O., and by one daughter, Erma, of Massillon. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis, a stroke of which he had just the day before his death.

Mann-Palmer.

On February 24, Mr. Charles H. Mann, of Saluvia, this county and Mrs. Madaline E. Palmer, of Vineland, N. J., were united in marriage at the M. E. parsonage Vineland, N. J., by the Rev. DeNaris, pastor of the bride. Only the immediate members of the two families were in attendance, the maids of honor being Mr. Mann's two daughters, Misses Anna and Marian, and the bride's sister, Miss Henrietta Conant. Mr. and Mrs. Mann then spent a day in Philadelphia, came to this place on the following Thursday, and on Friday continued their journey to their future home at Saluvia, where Mr. Mann enjoys the confidence, respect and patronage of a large circle of friends at his store, in connection with which he is postmaster of the Saluvia office.

The bride is a most estimable lady, cultured, and has an intimate acquaintance with many parts of the United States, having traveled much. Mr. and Mrs. Mann announced while here that they would be at home at Saluvia, to friends after March first; and that at some period during next summer, or next fall they would remove to St. Cloud, Florida, where Mr. Mann owns land which he will plant to semi-tropical fruits. We join with a host of friends in wishing them much happiness and prosperity.

Shippensburg State Normal.

Our Basket Ball team defeated Steelton High School here last Saturday, by 32-30 after the hardest contested game of the season. Grove and Barnhart featured for Normal in their fast floor work and shooting. Scriver and Mathias, also, played a fast game as guards. Three of the team are Fulton County boys—Barnhart, Scriver and Mathias.

A reception was given, on Saturday evening Jan. 21, by the Trustees and Faculty of the school, in honor of the Junior Class. The class consists of eighty members, and nearly every one had a guest present on the occasion.

B. H. Overpeck, local manager of the Bell Telephone system in this section, will give an illustrated lecture in the Normal Chapel March 3rd. He will show the development of the telephone from its beginning.

Summer School will open on Tuesday June 30th. This is the first time we have had a summer session. The large number who have indicated that they will study here have assured the success of our Summer School.

Prof. J. M. Lantz will be at the head of the Commercial Course.

Everybody for One Month.

This is the last call to the Supts. and officers of the Sabbath Schools of Fulton County to make the Community canvass during the week of March 8 to 15. It is not too late for the schools which have not organized for the canvass. McConnellsburg makes canvass on Tuesday, March 10, from 6 to 7 o'clock. The canvassers will say to the people they interview something as follows: "Well, here we are, the S. School canvassers, on time as we promised you. We want everybody in a school for four successive Sundays beginning with Sunday March 15. All the Sabbath Schools of the county will have special programs and school activity on that day. Which school have you decided to attend? We have come to invite you and receive your reply. The infirm and those who have positions that call them away at any time such as doctors, etc. will be asked to enroll in Home Dept. of the School preferred. The children up to three or four years of age will be placed on the Cradle Roll of the school preferred by the parent. Forty six people, two on each team will make the canvass in McConnellsburg. The people who are not at home when the Canvassers call on Tuesday evening will be interviewed before the following Sunday, the opening Sunday. Each school is asked to prepare a special S. School program for the Opening day. Wishing you well in your cooperation with the Master we are the Fulton County Sabbath School Association.

Alaskan Reindeer.

In casting about for stock suited to the climate of Alaska, reindeer were selected by the United States, and in 1902, 1,280 of these hardy little animals were imported and placed on grazing lands in that country. The deer were distributed among the natives who were paid for attending them, and the herd now numbers about 35,000. The native attendants receive a few deer each year as part pay for their work. The deer are broken to draw sleds with a load of 150 pounds, or a man of that weight and can travel forty of fifty miles in a day. The flesh furnishes food, and the skins most excellent clothing, soft, pliable, and very warm. It is estimated that the territory adapted to raising reindeer will support 10,000,000 deer.

When dressed, the deer will average 150 pounds in weight, and meat sells wholesale in the local markets of that country at about 25 cents per pound. It is thought that reindeer meat will eventually find its way into the markets of this country at prices very little if any higher than beef will cost by that time, since each year sees advances in the price of that article in the United States.

Advance in Cattle.

As an illustration of the advance in price of cattle, the following from the Valley Spirit of last week is good.

"Auctioneer Bender had a note worthy experience at the Harry Ross sale, near Fayetteville, on Tuesday. A cow was offered there that Mr. Bender had sold at the Adam Mutterpaugh sale September 11, 1902. The cow then had her eighth calf by her side and was sold for \$25. The cow was sold Tuesday for \$23 and is now bearing her twentieth calf. The cow has a record of 15 pounds of butter per week. A pair of mules was sold there for \$350 and cows sold from \$23 to \$63.50."

Miss Naomi Roettger has accepted a position in the store of Geo. W. Reisner & Co. to take a course of training in the gentle art of selling drygoods in order to be ready for an expected rush of business this spring.

SAUR KRAUT AND CATSUP.

Important Enterprises are not Unfrequently Developed from Humble Beginnings.

"Tall aches from little toecorns grow," is an amusing mutilation of a grand old proverb that served as a copy at the head of a page of fools-cap, placed there by the schoolmaster in the days before the patent engraved copy books now used in our schools were thought of. Many of the most successful enterprises of modern times originated in some very small beginning. It is but comparatively a few years since Henry Heinz, an industrious dutchman, planted his garden in Sharpsburg, Pa., in horseradish, and when it had matured, he grated it with a hand grater, and peddled it out among his neighbors in a basket carried on his arm. To-day Mr. Heinz is many times a millionaire, and his preparations are sold in every grocery in the world. Joe Felt the famous soap maker, who died a few days ago, having made and spent millions of dollars, began the manufacture of soap in a small way, in an out-of-the-way place. But his product was just a little better than that of his competitors, he was as careful of his habits and character as he was of the quality of his soap, and success came to him as naturally as water runs down hill. And to come closer home, a few years ago, over in the little old village of Bedford, lived a young man by the name of Henry Heekerman. "Had he been very ambitious, he might have studied spelling and mental arithmetic and become a school teacher. Not having money enough to buy an iron furnace or an oil well, he bought a bag of peanuts—the jumbo kind that are a little bigger than the common ones, roasted them carefully, took them around and sold them. Those who bought them wanted more of the same kind; the demand increased so rapidly, that it kept Henry busy to keep ahead of his orders. Without following his history in its details, he now has a large five-story factory, with all necessary modern machinery, and scores of men, women, boys and girls, putting up roasted peanuts, salted peanuts, peanut butter, &c. In addition to this, he has a candy department, in which he makes and ships candy by the carload every week.

And now, comes a story from Indiana, very similar to the above. It is told by Abner Sipes, an uncle of George C. Sipes, of Thompson township. Mr. Sipes in sending a dollar to renew his subscription to the News, tells how the farmers in the neighborhood of his town (Piercetown, Ind.) have been making great money out of the truck business. A plant was put in for the manufacture of sauer kraut, and for catsup and chili sauce. When the plant was being put in, there were those who prophesied with long faces that the proposition would be a failure; but during the season of 1913, there were delivered at the factory for catsup and chili sauce 4,046,316 pounds of tomatoes or 2,023 tons. Of cabbage the receipts were 2,321,705 pounds or 1468 tons. This was made into sauer kraut which filled thirty tanks, each holding from 5,000 to 5,700 gallons. Just how far the odor could be smelled has not yet been figured out.

The success of last season was due largely to the abundant supply of good plants which was grown early. There were grown 1,320,000 plants and a large number were sold after the acreage had been filled. The supply of cabbage plants figured at 1,575,000. To grow these and have them ready at the proper time required much work and great care. On cold nights the thermometer was watched closely, and when necessary the force

Should Contests Be Limited to Corn?

Discussing the subject of corn contests with a farmer in Eastern Pennsylvania, a new note is struck by State Economic Zoologist H. A. Surface, who questions the wisdom of limiting such competitions to a single product of the farm. Professor Surface takes the position that it is just as important to advance in methods of carrying on other farm activities. His letter says:

"I can not see why the country is going wild over the subject of corn growing contests, when it is just as important to have contests in produce-growing of all kinds, such as potato growing, cabbage growing, tomato growing, pig growing, calf raising, butter making, pie making, bread baking, the canning of fruit, the making of jellies and preserves, and a host of other subjects that touch the activities of the farmers and their wives in this State. There is the whole realm of fruit growing and preserving, which should interest the boys and girls. Corn is important, but no more important than the other subjects I have mentioned in a State with possibilities as diversified as those of Pennsylvania.

"I am satisfied that it would be far more rational to establish a contest for all the products on a single farm, rather than for one alone. Why not have a club offer a prize to the farmer producing the best of all the materials that can be grown on the farm, or have the farmer's son or daughter compete for prizes for producing the best of everything that can be grown in the garden? Or have a prize for the wife or daughter who will produce the best of all that can come from the kitchen; and, above all else, the production of the best fruits at the least essential cost?"

"Another very important subject neglected among the farmers is the care of lawns and premises. Why not offer a prize for the most attractively kept lawns and surroundings of the house and garden during the year? This will develop the esthetic sense to which all should give more attention. Make the home and the home surroundings attractive by making them subjects for real thoughtful effort. Thus it can be seen that corn is serving a very small part of the entire unit of agricultural possibility in this State, and we should not be led into adopting the apparently one-sided view of some other States, that corn is not only KING, but the ENTIRE FAMILY OF ROYALTY."

Big Concern Bars Booze.

The American Tinplate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has notified its many thousands of employees that they must not use intoxicating beverages, must sever their connection with any club that maintain sideboards or bars, and must not sign any applicant's petition for license. Thus, one by one, are the big employers throwing their weight into the balance against an evil that robs working men of their power to earn a livelihood for their families, and to lessen the suffering of thousands of innocent women and children who depend upon their employees for daily bread.

was called out to look after the hot beds.

During the rush of the season, 175 people were employed to properly take care of the receipts. One hundred and forty cars of supplies were shipped in during the season, and 115 cars of goods were shipped out. This will give some idea of the freight business. However, tomatoes and cabbage are not the only crops raised. There were delivered at the factory 6,188 bushels of pickles, besides the beans, peppers and burgherkins. There were also a large delivery of green tomatoes.

We trust the lesson in the above stories is sufficiently plain that we need make no further comment.

FAKE CURES AND FOOLISH PEOPLE.

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.

We are continually reading of the gullible individuals who invest their money in all manner of get rich quick schemes. These poor dupes are the laughing stock of sensible men and women, who wonder how they could be misled by the exaggerated promises of fake promoters. For every individual who invests with these unscrupulous financial sharks there are a dozen equally gullible people who throw away their money and risk their health and happiness by investing in fake cures. A man may lose his money and be none the worse for it in the long run if he profit by his experience, but the use of consumption cures, soothing syrups, spring tonics and cure alls of every description is fraught with genuine danger. Oftentimes these quack remedies contain habit forming drugs. The ailing men and women who trust to these and delay consulting an experienced physician are trifling with their most precious possession—health.

Physicians of professional standing do not advertise. Any man who claims in print or elsewhere that he has an unfailing cure for the ills of humanity should be regarded with the utmost suspicion. Traveling quacks advertising under their own names or as "medical institutes" should be strictly avoided. They prey upon the weak and ailing. The majority of their advertisements begin with extravagant promises of free treatment, and in the long run they usually succeed in fleecing their patients out of far more than a regular physician would have charged to attend the case. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the poor patients are worse off than they were in the beginning. All too often there is a tragic ending. Medical ethics require a physician to give freely to the world all discoveries which may benefit humanity. This is rigidly adhered to by all physicians of any professional standing. The established physician like the established merchant depends for his livelihood upon his reputation for fair dealing and his ability as a practitioner.

Home Canneries.

A few citizens have expressed a desire to know more about the cost of canning furnaces suitable for the joint use of several families who have a surplus of fruits, berries, etc. We hope, in a few days, to be able to give out information that will be satisfactory.

There is no doubt whatever, that the ladies of this county could make tidy sums each summer if they had an outfit such as can be had at a reasonable price, and located at a point convenient for each member of the club owning it.

Cans of various sizes can be had in large quantities, at wholesale prices, and a market found through some local merchant interested in the welfare of his community by calling to his aid his city commission merchant.

Profitable enterprises frequently grow from small beginnings like the foregoing. All it needs here is some community to make the start.

Pennsylvania will be "cleaned up" when the suffrage amendment is adopted. So said Commissioner J. Denny O'Neil of Pittsburgh, at a recent joint meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania Conference of Charities and Corrections in Philadelphia. "I have been accustomed to make political speeches to men," he continued; "but it is my frank conviction that I shall soon be making them to women, and the sooner the better."

Bought Land in Florida.

Mr. C. H. Mann, merchant and postmaster at Saluvia, this county, returned to his home last Friday, after having spent a month in Florida where he purchased several lots in the growing town of St. Cloud, and ten acres of fine fruit land close by. St. Cloud is only four years old, but has a population of 3,000. It is situated about 175 miles south of Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast line railroad, and is twenty-five miles inland from the Atlantic ocean. Lying close to the town is a beautiful freshwater lake, six by eight miles in dimension, and with beach and bottom of so solid material that when Mr. Mann and a friend drove their horse and buggy into it they found no mud or sediment of any kind. Bathing in the lake is therefore a favorite sport of the town people.

Unlike the western coast of Florida, the soil is not too sandy for profitable culture of almost an endless variety of vegetables and fruits, including not only those of the temperate zone, but those of the semi-tropical, and many of the tropical plants. Mr. Mann made several trips to Florida before making his purchase, and feels sure that he has selected one of the very finest spots in that famous state.

We distinctly remember when Mr. Mann went through this place a month ago, on his way to Florida, that he mentioned having a suit of clothes along in which to pick oranges. Well, if he calls the specimen he picked, an "orange," then we have no fault to find; for his enthusiasm for orange land is only exceeded by his love for vine land.

State Forestry.

In a letter enclosing a dollar for subscription to the NEWS, Mr. T. Roy Morton sent a map of the State which shows the location and extent of the lands purchased by the State for forestry purposes. Mr. Morton son of Judge Morton of this place is a State Forester, and is located at Petersburg, six miles west of Huntingdon.

The map shows that the State owns practically all of the Allegheny mountains from a point near Altoona extending in a north easterly direction to the Susquehanna river at Williamsport, in addition to many thousands of acres in the mountainous parts of the State, this county coming in for a good sized slice off of the north eastern corner.

The average cost per acre for this land is \$2.26, and it is expected that the State Forest lands will become not only self-sustaining eventually, but pay a handsome return for money expended in re-foresting and protecting them from fires and wanton destruction by lumbermen.

Renovating Old Orchards.

It has been a surprise to many that old orchards can, at little expense, be made almost "good as new." If strictly scientific methods are desired, write to Assistant Agriculturist, A. B. Ross, Schellsburg, Pa., or the State Agricultural Department at Harrisburg, and full, and easily followed directions will be sent free of charge.

Briefly the method consists of a system of top pruning, and the enriching of the soil by methods very similar to those given for crops of other kinds; but to any one not familiar with the selection of suitable materials, we recommend that the advice of experts be asked and followed.

Allen Grissinger, of Dublin Mills, hitched up his double sleigh last Thursday and brought Jehu Booth, N. B. Boher and A. B. Wilson to the Nelson-Kendall sale below town. The party then spent the night with friends and at the hotels in town, going home the next day with their purchases.

W. C. PATTERSON'S LETTER.

Raising Steers in Fulton County One of the Neglected Industries that Can Be Revived.

The writer's attention was called lately to the fact that cattle are far scarcer in the United States than they were a year ago and not only that, but the drought in the West had caused many of the western feeders to sell immature cattle rather than let them starve, so that, in six of our western cities 85,000 cattle were marketed on the 25th of last August, against 62,000 the same date the year previous. The great ranches of the West are short of cattle and have been buying them at big figures to eat up their surplus hay and grain. The demand has been so great that at the Union Stock Yards, Portland, Oregon, they were sold at the advanced price of \$9.00 per cwt.

The price brought by steers sold lately in the Cove—7 1/2 cts—is an indication of their scarcity. Ten years ago we were a beef exporting nation; now we are importing it. Our steamships from Argentina, South America, lately landed 1,000 quarters of beef which was shipped to New York and sold in competition with our home raised beef.

Twenty-five years ago cattle sold at 2 to 3 cents per pound in Fulton county and farmers were admonished that no steer could be fattened any more at a profit; thin steers sold for 7 1/2 cts. per lb., at public auction, but the other day.

The beef industry moved many years ago from the Atlantic slope to the Pacific, and now it is moving back again to supply eastern cities with beef and at the same time to build up the fertility of worn out farms.

No other section of our country possesses such natural advantages for raising and feeding cattle as the Atlantic States. Much of our land is rough and hilly but well adapted to blue grass, than which, there is no better pasture for cattle. Two carloads of cattle fattened exclusively on blue grass in western Pennsylvania sold at the top notch price of \$8.80 per cwt in the Pittsburgh market last fall.

Corn seems to be an essential feed for ripening fat cattle, and it is a fact that our Eastern states can produce as much corn per acre as any other section of the Union; and perhaps, nearly as cheaply. Some parts of Fulton County have sufficient corn to fatten a large number of cattle, while it is impossible to raise beef cattle from the dairy herds without stinting the latter in pasture. For this reason it would seem that there is a good chance for those who live on hilly farms or near mountain or woodland, to raise steers to supply this demand as they once did. It used to be possible to buy all the stockers that were necessary from this source, but now feeders have to depend almost entirely on cattle that have been shipped in from the west and south.

In another article some hints may be given along the line of feeding and breeding with the above object in view; but another writer might be able to advise better as he may know the needs and conditions of our people better than

W. C. PATTERSON.

Be on Safe Side.

Like learning the multiplication table, the constant repetition of facts fixes them in our minds for future use. For this reason the State Board of Health is again calling attention to parents to the danger to babies when fed on milk from cows that are infected with tuberculosis, and advises that parents keep on the safe side by making sure that the source of supply is free from other troubles that arise from the use of milk from filthy and unsanitary stables.