

# The Fulton County News.

VOLUME 15

McCONNELLSBURG, PA., JULY 9, 1914.

NUMBER 43

## INSTANTLY KILLED.

### R. S. Curfman Loses His Life in Runaway Accident in Dominion of Canada.

Mr. R. S. Curfman, aged 60 years, was instantly killed near Irma Alta, Canada, on Wednesday, June 24, 1914, in a runaway accident which took place while he and Mr. G. Arnold were hitching a team to a wagon on which was a hayrack.

Mr. Arnold in attempting to climb onto the front of the rack, fell down behind the horses. This frightened them, and they sprang forward and attempted to run away. Mr. Curfman, who had been standing just in front of the team, attempted to grab the horses; but in doing so he was knocked down, and before he could get out of the way, he was run over by the wagon, a wheel running over his head crushed his skull, resulting in instant death.

Mr. Curfman had but recently arrived in Canada from Burnt Cabins, where he had lived for thirty-three years.

At first, upon reaching Canada, he was not very well satisfied with the climate; but, after a short time, he fell quite in love with the place, purchased a nice farm a mile from town, and decided to spend the remainder of his life in Canada. His health improved much in the new climate, and he was hoping to spend the declining days of his life in comfort.

His tragic death was a great shock to his family, the survivors being his wife, and one son M. R. Curfman, the latter being a resident of Irma Alta, Can.

The remains of the deceased were laid to rest in the cemetery at Irma Alta.

## Some Goer.

Our young friend Daniel W. Fraker, of Towner county, North Dakota is taking a hand in politics this year. At the primary election held in his county on the 14th of June, he was one of four candidates in the race for the republican nomination for the office of Register of Deeds. As he received 450 votes against 505 votes cast for the others, and 221 votes more than his highest competitor, he won the nomination with "hands down." As the county is Republican by 2-to-1, his nomination means his election. The NEWS extends congratulations. Daniel is a son of Emurade Dyson Fraker, of Fort Totten.

## Forty-One Days.

We received a letter Monday from James K. Foreman, a former Fulton County teacher, who for several years a resident of the Philippine Islands. The letter contained two dollars to advance Mr. Foreman's subscription to the NEWS. The letter was mailed at Jolo Sulu postoffice, province of Moro, on the 26th day of May; hence it took 41 days to reach Uncle Sam to make the delivery to the McConnellsburg postoffice. From this it will be seen that the NEWS is almost a month and a half old when it reaches James, but he thinks it worth the price, and does not want to miss a single number.

## Harvey Sipes.

Harvey Sipes died at his home near Mt. Gilead, Ohio, May 31, 1914, aged 75 years, 11 months, and 11 days. Mr. Sipes was born in this county and left for the west in 1859. During the Civil War he served four years and four months in Company G., O. V. I. It will be remembered that Mr. Sipes visited his nephew, Mr. George C. Sipes and other friends in this county, last winter.

Father Gordon, of Ayr township, lost a work horse last week, probably from heat, as it had been worked all day in the bin, and seemed all right.

## Recent Weddings.

### BINGHAM-ANDERSON.

Mr. Daniel Ellsworth Bingham and Miss Lulu Alma Anderson were united in marriage Thursday evening, July 2, 1914, by the bride's pastor, Rev. J. V. Royer. The ceremony was performed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester B. Woollet at the Washington House in this place. Miss Anderson is a daughter of Elihu Anderson, of Taylor township, deceased, and had lived with Mr. and Mrs. Woollet for eight years until recently when she went to Chambersburg for a few weeks. The two young people came over from that town Thursday evening in a taxi cab to be married in the home of her old friends.

Mr. Bingham is an industrious young man of Altoona, and is employed in the Pennsylvania car shops of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham returned to Chambersburg Friday morning, and on Saturday went to Altoona where they will reside. The NEWS joins with the many Fulton county friends of the bride in wishing the excellent young couple a happy life.

### WAKEFIELD-WILKINSON.

A pretty wedding ceremony was performed at the M. E. parsonage in New Cumberland, Pa., Wednesday, July 8, 1914, by Rev. J. V. Adams, who united in marriage Miss Mary C. Wilkinson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilkinson, of this place, and Mr. George P. Wakefield, of Berwick, Pa. The bride was handsomely gowned in brocade charmoise satin under Princess lace. She was accompanied to New Cumberland by her father, who, together with the pastor's family witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield left immediately after being married, for Troy, N. Y., and other cities. The bride is one of McConnellsburg's highly esteemed young ladies who won her laurels by a sweet disposition and kindly attitude toward all associates. For some time she engaged in the millinery business at the home of her parents on north Second street where she found opportunity to exercise her talents and display her taste for the beautiful.

The bridegroom is an enterprising salesman for the Chase Nursery Company, of Rochester, N. Y. Before announcing their future home location, the happy bride and groom will return to this place for a short visit. The NEWS extends sincere congratulations.

### UNGER-SUDERS.

Ellis E. Unger, son of Harvey O. and May Smith Unger, and Miss Pauline Suders, daughter of George and Alice McQuade Suders—both of McConnellsburg, were quietly married in Hagerstown last Saturday. After having spent a day in Chambersburg the happy couple returned home on Sunday evening. The groom is a printer in the employ of the Democrat Publishing Company, and the bride is a highly esteemed young lady.

### LADIG-MOORE.

Mr. Norman E. Ladig, son of Mrs. Maria Ladig, of Hustontown, and Mrs. Margaret C. Moore, of Buffalo, N. Y., were married in this place on June 6, 1914, by Clerk of the Court B. Frank Henry.

### "Uncle Joe" Mellott Kicked.

Last Friday afternoon, ex-County Treasurer Joseph B. Mellott, of Ayr township, went into one of his stables to bridle a horse; and while in the act of getting the bridle from the pin, a horse kicked him in the side, injuring him seriously. Mr. Mellott is in his seventy-seventh year and, of course, not as strong physically as he once was.

Miss Harriet Sloan went to Altoona latter part of last week for a week's visit in that place and at Hollidaysburg.

## Spent Day in Flintstone.

July 3rd was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilkinson at Flintstone, Md. It was also twenty years to a day since he, his wife, and son Robert F. then but a baby visited his parents and friends in that place; so, being in need of a rest and vacation, Mr. Wilkinson thought it befitting that he go back and visit the home of his boyhood, where he began working at his trade of smithing which he now follows in McConnellsburg. Accordingly on Friday afternoon, the babe of twenty years ago took his father in the little Metz runabout to Flintstone, which is fifteen miles on this side of Cumberland.

Flintstone is one of the most picturesque of mountain villages that lie along the Old National Pike between Cumberland, and Washington. After sojourning in that place, renewing old acquaintances, and visiting the different places of interest, they went to Hancock, the home of his mother, Mrs. R. M. Wilkinson, where he had spent a number of years before coming to McConnellsburg.

What a pleasure it was to Mr. Wilkinson to recall the happiest days of a man's life—his boyhood days! After having roamed over hillsides, extracting pleasure at every nook, as a bee gathers honey from the lowliest flower, then growing into manhood and going out into the world of rougher strife, there is nothing that so relaxes the tension like a return to the old playground. Such was Mr. Wilkinson's experience; and he and Bob at the anvil, and in the family group around the library lamp, will long find pleasure in going over the incidents of the trip. The round trip of 150 miles was made in seven and a half hours without an accident. They arrived home Sunday evening.

## Prevent Thresher Fires.

J. L. Baldwin, State Fire Marshal, has compiled a lot of rules for farmers for the prevention of fires, among which are the following good suggestion: If damp hay or straw may be suspected when put into barns, watch it—night and day—if it shows signs of heating, and be prepared to open it up before it gets so hot that it will burn when air strikes it. Do not let greasy rags, waste &c. get into corners to heat and take fire. Do not carry matches loose in the pocket. Keep at least six buckets of water where they can be reached easily, especially when threshing. Many a barn has been fired by a spark from a stone or nail as it went through the cylinder of the thresher, or from a spark from the engine. A few buckets of water at hand would have put the fire out before it did any damage. Go into almost any factory and you will see buckets of water standing in a row on a shelf and marked "For Fire Only." The bucket idea costs little, and is a good idea for us to follow.

## Methodist Day.

The seventeenth annual gathering of the sons and daughters of Wesley will be held at Lakemont park, on Thursday, July 30. All arrangements are now complete. Grace church people furnish the meals, and their previous catering is a guarantee of excellent service and good things in plenty. The Lakemont people will be in charge of the refreshments which have been dispensed by them for three years. Excursion tickets will be sold July 29, good until August 1, from all points on Cresson division, and between Lock Haven, Huntingdon, Johnstown, Cumberland and Altoona. The only excursion trains on Methodist Day start from Saxton, via Bedford, and Gramian, via Tyrone. From all other lines regular trains must be taken.

## This Man Likes Fish.

One of our esteemed subscribers recently called our attention to a long article on the importance of fish for food. The article dealt chiefly with sea and river supplies of fish as a cheap source of flesh food to replace costly farm products. But it carried with it the idea of inland supplies as well. This latter source would have to be developed by individuals, as has been suggested frequently by the NEWS. Game fish are more costly to raise than others, for the reason that fish like bass, pike, sunfish, and trout destroy the fry of their own species, as well as the small fish of almost any other kind. For this reason we have advocated ponds where nothing except catfish are permitted to stay. The flesh of catfish is considered a delicacy by most fish eaters, and catfish are known to multiply rapidly when given the opportunity. Catfish have almost disappeared from the dams and pools of our streams since the introduction of bass.

## Stream Pollution.

Over in Franklin county the farmers and others are making a big fuss over the pollution of certain streams, and in one case at least, they have applied to Court for relief. This reminds us of a complaint that was made to the NEWS some time ago concerning the pollution of Licking Creek in this county. There is no doubt whatever that bodies of dead animals and the drainage from privies and hog pens introduce disease into communities farther down stream, and there is ample law for protection if the law would be invoked.

## KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

### Farmers Are at a Loss What to Do With It. Will Store Thousands of Bushels in Silos.

A letter from John Hohman, a native of the Cove, but for several years a resident of Kansas, enclosing the cash to renew his subscription to the NEWS, says that the wheat crop this year in that state is wonderful.

Before the time of grain cutting, the farmers in the State expected a great yield, but it now turns out to be much beyond their widest expectations. Everything now points to an average yield of more than 20 bushels to the acre. James Binford threshed more than 600 bushels from a field of 20 acres—an average of better than 30 bushels. It is said that there is not a field between Wichita and Norwich that will yield less than 20 bushels. John Stivers' whole crop averaged more than 27 bushels to the acre. The wheat was of good weight and quality, and he put it right into market at 67 cents. It is believed by many that farmers who are in a position to hold will get a better price later on. It has been figured by railroad officials that the wheat crop would call for the handling of 170,016 cars by the railway lines in this state. This will make an average of 3,400 freight trains. If these trains were connected they would reach from Topeka to Washington, D. C. In other words the wheat train with the 1914 Kansas wheat crop would extend 1,202 miles in length.

Fred Messmer had 700 acres this year and began to cut it last Thursday. There was in the field twenty-nine men and fifty-six horses, operating eight binders. Six of the machines were 12-foot push machines, operated by eight horses each and two were drawn machines with four horses each. They cut 264 acres of wheat that day.

"While the men were cutting the wheat another gang of men put up a steel tank in the field, and on Friday morning a threshing machine was started. The wheat was elevated from the machine into the steel tank. The wheat is yielding 24 to 27 bushels to the acre."

The Agricultural Commissioner is urging the farmers to temporarily store their wheat in silos. A silo sixteen feet in diameter filled to the height of 12½ feet will hold 2,000 bushels of wheat. Storing an average of 2,000 bushels of wheat in each of the silos in Kansas will hold back the marketing of 14,000,000 bushels from the first rush in shipping.

"A metal silo makes an ideal granary. A wood silo is good. A cement silo must have a roof, and if the walls are not moisture proof they should be made so by painting them with pure cement mixed with water, on both the inside and outside."

## Many Silos Being Built.

We learn from country newspapers, and from other sources, that many silos will be erected this summer. There are reasons for the activity in this line, among which is the short hay crop. Silage can be stored at a cost of from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a ton, and each succeeding season finds more advocates of its use. The corn from which silage is made is cut as soon as the grain matures, but before the stalk dries, so that when the green stalks and the ears are run through the cutter and carefully packed into the silo, they are preserved in the state of freshness very similar to the way fruit is preserved by canning. Livestock, from chickens to cows and horses, become very fond of this green feed, and its effects on the health of all kinds of stock is like that of fresh grass in the pasture. Those who have used silage say that when it is fed along with a little dry roughage, during winter months, it keeps all kinds of stock in much better condition than when all dry feed is used, and that there is a great saving of cost of feed. Indeed much less money need be paid out for mill feed when corn is fed in this manner. The grain in silage contains all the food value of fully ripened corn, and the only additional grain necessary is that which should be fed to balance the ration as at other times.

We are fully convinced that there is no other investment that pays better than the silo; and we predict that as the wasteful method of feeding dried fodder becomes better understood, silos will follow, to the great advantage and profit of the user. Silage will keep well into the following summer, so that, if pasture should happen to be short in the spring, or if not desirable to run cattle and hogs in the fields, the same results may be had by continuing the use of silage. Build a good silo in time to store this season's crop of corn—or part of it. Poorly built silos however, are like poorly made fruit cans which permit the contents to spoil. Build good silos or none.

## "Take It Back" Day.

We have been hearing for some time that towns, in several instances, have established a "Take It Back" day, which means that a certain day was set apart, for those who have borrowed things from neighbors, to return them to the rightful owners. We presume that the man who thought out this scheme intended that it should prove to be a polite and peaceful way to remind borrowers of their duty.

We were at one time intimately acquainted with a firm composed of two men who sold hardware. Of necessity, they had to keep an assortment of tools used around the store and warehouses, and chronic borrowers of these tools became such a nuisance that the firm was forced, in self defense, to open a "Loan Account." The result was that when several of the worst borrowers found borrowed tools charged to them at the periodical settlements, and had to pay for them because they had never been returned, they took care to return borrowed things promptly thereafter.

## Sweet Clover Here.

Those who have been following the recent animated discussions in some of the leading agricultural papers concerning the value of sweet clover for stock, will be interested to know that it will grow in this part of the country if given a chance. George W. Morton, of Belfast township brought a stalk to this office for identification, by Prof. Will Hughes, who said that it was sweet clover. It probably found its way to this county in seed of some kind shipped here. Sweet clover is highly recommended for lands deficient in lime; but, like other clovers, does best where lime abounds. It is a fine soil improver, same as common varieties, and is said to winter well. The specimen sent to this office was of the yellow blossom variety. The white variety sometimes reaches a length of seven feet.

## Fruit Tree Blight.

A disease conspicuous in many apple, pear and quince orchards at this time of year is variously known as Pear Blight, Fire Blight, Twig Blight, Black Blight, Body Blight, Trunk Blight, and is also probably the same as the destructive apple tree disease known as Collar Blight. Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, says that it is really the worst disease of the apple, pear and quince trees, and it should be recognized and removed before its germs are widely spread through the orchard.

In reply to an inquiry as to what to do for this disease Professor Surface wrote as follows: "The pear blight is a bacteria disease that works within the bark and living wood of pear, apple and quince. It is most destructive on trees that grow rapidly. Therefore, those methods of cultivation should be avoided which produce rank growth. After it once starts in a tree nothing whatever can be applied that will cure it, and the only thing to do is to cut it out. The germs live and work beneath the surface of the bark, and this is why external applications that ordinarily prevented the occurrence of fungous diseases are not effective in preventing pear blight.

"The germs are carried by insects such as ants, wasps, bees, flies and others, and also by the wind, and also on the tools used by men in pruning. Therefore, the pruning tools should be sterilized occasionally. This can be done by passing them quickly through a hot flame or washing with a solution of formalin, corrosive sublimate or lime-sulfur solution.

"In cutting out pear blight for the purpose of getting rid of it, it is very important to cut well back into the living healthy wood. Merely cutting it off at the base of the visibly infected part, and not cutting back in the healthy wood a suitable distance, means to leave it in the tree and continue to do serious damage. It is the worst enemy of the pear apple and quince. The cut of the blighted part should be at least one foot below the lower part of the discolored bark, and where it has entered only a spot in the bark of a branch it should be trimmed out with a sharp knife, and the cut surface should be washed with some antiseptic solution, such as that mentioned above. Ordinarily the trimmings of blighted trees of any kind should be gathered and burned to get rid of the disease germs. Wherever possible the end of the stub of a branch remaining on a tree should be washed with some antiseptic solution, such as that mentioned, and then painted with pure white lead and raw linseed oil. Turpentine and anything containing turpentine should not be used on a tree, and as a rule most oils should be avoided on account of their possible evil effects."

## Sweet Clover Here.

Those who have been following the recent animated discussions in some of the leading agricultural papers concerning the value of sweet clover for stock, will be interested to know that it will grow in this part of the country if given a chance. George W. Morton, of Belfast township brought a stalk to this office for identification, by Prof. Will Hughes, who said that it was sweet clover. It probably found its way to this county in seed of some kind shipped here. Sweet clover is highly recommended for lands deficient in lime; but, like other clovers, does best where lime abounds. It is a fine soil improver, same as common varieties, and is said to winter well. The specimen sent to this office was of the yellow blossom variety. The white variety sometimes reaches a length of seven feet.

## BREEDING FLIES AT HOME.

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

"Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

For several years past the campaign against the fly has been waged with unceasing vigor until the majority of us have come to realize how dangerous this disgusting little insect may be.

Decency and health demand that it be abolished and whoever is responsible for the toleration of its breeding places is a public enemy. However, before you criticize your neighbor make a tour of your own back yard. Of course, your garbage can is properly provided with a lid? No. Well, sanitation begins at home. Seek no further until this is remedied, for here is the source of much of your trouble.

Uncovered garbage cans and make-shift substitutes are the breeding places for millions upon millions of flies during the summer months. Where the prompt removal of this kitchen refuse is impossible it should be kept in a tightly closed receptacle. A little kerosene poured over it every day or so will prevent the flies from breeding.

There are many other breeding grounds—dirty stables, insanitary out-houses, etc., but none more common than the uncovered garbage can. One screened manure pit will do more to exterminate flies than a car load of swatters, no matter how enthusiastically wielded.

Do your share in the work of destroying these dangerous pests by cleaning out their breeding places.

## Lengthening Human Life.

The present generation of young people should live 15 years longer than their parents. The latter lived 15 years longer than did their ancestors of 100 years previous.

At least this is what Dr. V. C. Vaughn, the new president of the American Medical Association, told that body the past week at their Atlantic City convention.

The death rate was reduced in a century in London, for instance, from 50 per thousand to 24. Twice as many children live to grow up now. It was formerly quite an achievement for a young person to acquire maturity. Small pox used to kill one in ten of the population.

Still the ordinary observer of human life can hardly believe that the babies of today are going to gain any 15 years. Diseases like cancer, Brights, heart troubles, are increasing. The science of modern life saves the infants, but the pace of human life kills the old folks.

It is a good deal like a paragraph seen in some paper the other day. A young man was reported as seeking a \$5 per week increase of pay and getting it. He immediately telephoned his wife that she could close the deal for another house at an increased rental of \$20 a month. Added income means added outgo.

If a man through better science or physical exercise acquires increased strength, he rarely uses it in building up a reserve of resistance against troubles to come. Ordinarily he uses it in speeding up his business pace, so that he can make more money.

What is needed for a greater longevity is not so much more science, as a better spirit of philosophy. It is just as important to live within our physical means, saving up a reservoir of energy against future drains, as to live within our financial means and acquire a bank balance.

J. Harold Mann left Sunday for Maryland to resume his duties as traveling salesman, after having spent two weeks' vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Mann.

Subscribe for the News.