

The Fulton County News.

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RECORD OF DEATHS.

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

MRS. JACOB STINE.

Bertha Watkins, wife of Jacob Stine, died at their home near Newville, Pa., early on Wednesday morning of last week, after an illness of only a few days of pleurisy, aged 37 years, 10 months, and 13 days.

The funeral took place last Sunday afternoon and interment was made near her late home. Besides her husband, she is survived by four children: Mary, Russell, Maude, and Dora. Mrs. Stine was born near New Grenada, and is a sister of Miss Ida Watkins, who for many years has had her home in the family of ex-Commissioner A. M. Corbin, of Taylor township.

MRS. MARY GEREHART.

Mrs. Mary (Hose) Gerehart, wife of Daniel Gerehart, of Bethel township, was born in Franklin county, November 16, 1875, and died Tuesday, April 4, 1916, aged 40 years, 4 months, and 19 days. The funeral was conducted by her pastor, Rev. Edward F. Mellott, of the Christian Church, of which Mrs. Gerehart had been a devoted member for many years. Her remains were laid to rest in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends in the cemetery at the upper church in Whips Cove.

The deceased was married to Mr. Gerehart on the 1st of November, 1894, and to this union four children were born, only one of whom—George, with the father, survives.

MRS. EMMELINE MELLOTT.

Mrs. Emmeline Mellott, widow of Reuben Mellott, died in Bethel township, this county on Thursday, April 13, 1916, of a complication of diseases, aged 56 years, 3 months, and 17 days. The funeral took place last Sunday, and interment was made in the cemetery at Cedar Grove church.

The deceased was a daughter of the late ex-County Commissioner George Holly, and she is survived by two daughters, Miss Laura, at home, and Letta, wife of Mr. J. H. Grub, of Thurmond, W. Va.

Mrs. Mellott possessed those qualities of heart and mind that made her a model wife and mother, and a good neighbor.

Church Notices.

Eld. C. L. Funk will preach at Damascus church at 10:30 on the fourth Sunday in April.

On Saturday evening, April 29th a Supper will be given at Zion Church on Timber Ridge, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the new church. Everybody invited. You will get the worth of your money in a good supper and have the satisfaction of knowing you are helping along a good cause.

In the Lutheran church McConnellsburg, the Easter Services will be conducted as follows: Sunday School at 9.15. Holy Communion at 10.30 and the Easter Service at 7 o'clock. Let all those who will commune bring their names on a slip of paper to be placed into the offering plate. Come to the preparatory services on Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

In the Big Cove Tannery Lutheran Church the Easter Service will consist of Sunday School at 1.30 and Easter church service at 2.30 P. M.

Easter Service on Sunday Evening April 30 (instead of Easter Sunday) at Pleasant Grove.

In commenting last week on the candidacy of Geo. A. Harris for the Democratic nomination for Congress, we innocently made the statement that he had no opposition in the District. We have since learned that a Franklin county man by the name of Allday will contest for the nomination; but by the time he gets through with Harris it will be all-day with him.

Recent Weddings.

MARSHALL—BUSHONG.

At the home of the groom's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder, near Three Springs, at 8:30 o'clock last Saturday evening, Rev. Benson of the U. B. Church united in marriage George Marshall, of Todd township, and Mrs. Hannah Bushong, of McConnellsburg. The bride is the widow of the late Edward Bushong, of Chester county, Pa., and a daughter of the late Denton and Elizabeth Hoopengardner, of Whips Cove. The groom is one of Todd township's good citizens, and the bride a splendid housekeeper. The NEWS joins in extending hearty congratulations.

BARNHART—EVANS.

At the residence of the officiating minister, Eld. C. L. Funk, on Thursday, April 13, 1916, Mr. Ira Henderson Barnhart, son of Otho and Margaret Mann Barnhart, was married to Miss Mary Etta Evans, daughter of the late N. H. and Dorothy Morgret Evans, all of Thompson township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart have the hearty congratulations of a wide circle of friends.

Dwellings Burned.

The dwelling house and a small shop with all their contents belonging to Thurman Strait in Licking Creek township, were totally destroyed by fire last Monday night. These buildings were situated on Patterson's Run between the home of Maye Lake and that of David Strait. The fire was discovered about midnight by Mrs. David Strait who sent her son to awaken Thurman's wife and three children, and a daughter of Nevin Strait, who were sleeping soundly in the burning building and doubtless would have perished had it not been for the timely warning. Thurman, at the time was sleeping in a shanty at the Lincoln Highway stone crusher on Rays Hill. We are informed that there was some insurance on the buildings.

About noon Tuesday the dwelling house owned by B. F. Deshong and occupied by Webster Sipes at Andover was found to be afire, and on account of the unusually high wind, the flames spread with such rapid headway, that it was impossible to save much of the household goods, and the rest of the goods and the house were totally destroyed. This is hard luck as we are informed there was no insurance.

The Evangelistic Services.

The Evangelistic services conducted by Rev. Sieber, of Gettysburg, closed last Sunday evening. The meetings grew in interest and attendance until the last meeting when the church was not able to accommodate the large number that applied for admission. Evangelist Sieber, conducted sixteen services during his stay with the result that forty-one unchurched persons, signified their wish to become members of some church, and they will likely be received next Sunday into the church of their choice.

As to the finances, the loose collections amounted to \$91.00. Of this sum, \$58 was paid to Mr. Sieber, which, with the personal envelope gifts, will net him about \$200.00.

Rev. Sieber is a strong man, and did good work. No one could listen to his earnest talks and not be spiritually strengthened, unless his heart was willfully steeled against the Truth.

Even when an American sticks on a postage stamp he faces a shortage in German dyes. Director Joseph E. Rahl of the bureau of engraving and printing, which prints 1,000,000,000 stamps a month, said: "Lack of German dyes has resulted in a slight change in the color of our stamps.

OUR DISTANT FRIENDS.

Interesting Extracts from Letters Recently Received from Former Fulton County People.

EUREKA, KANS., April 15.
MR. B. W. PECK,

McConnellsburg, Pa.
MY DEAR OLD TEACHER:—Enclosed please find check for \$2.00 which will make me good to 7-2-17.

There is not much excitement here, except oil and gas. The major part of this county has been leased, and if the steel people could supply the necessary material, we would soon be a gas town. Three wells have been drilled, and gas has been found 18 miles s. w. of town as the crow flies—one, a deep one, in which a second sand has been struck. Well No. 3 is reported to be producing about 8 million feet of gas per day; the other two, 4 or 5 million. Lots of oil west of us. The El Dorado field 35 miles west and 50 miles southwest, is the famous Augusta field. A Star machine, owned by a bunch of the Standard, was wheeled out yesterday into the suburbs of our town, and drilling will commence soon. Two other rigs, 10 miles west. We hope to be on the map in three years with a population of 5000 instead of 2500 as now, and to be classed with the manufacturing towns—and, we will be, if we have gas in the abundance now believed to be.

Our farmers are discouraged on account of the unusual lateness of the spring. On my birthday, April 7th, we had an 8-inch snow, on the 8th and 9th it was so cold that half-inch ice was formed, and it is feared that there is much damage to fruit. We hope, however, for a better season than for the six or eight past, and that we may have more use for ploughshares, and less use for swords.

The railroad fever which seemed to break out in McConnellsburg about a year ago seems to have subsided until temperature is normal. I hope you may have a relapse and not get over it until you have a real railroad.

W. T. GROVE, M. D.

State Agriculture Notes.

It is reported to the Department of Agriculture that the winter has been hard on the honey bees in various sections on account of the many warm spells.

Despite the good prices brought for horses at the rural sales in many sections of the State there has been a tendency of a drop in prices, the estimated value being \$158 against \$171 a year ago.

There has been a wonderful increase in the average price of sheep, lambs and wool in Pennsylvania over a year ago and there promises to be an awakening of the sheep industry if legislation to curb the ravages of the dogs can be obtained. Present averages show sheep worth \$6.10 per hundred pounds against \$5.00 a year ago and lambs worth \$8.50 a hundred pounds against \$7.10 a year ago. Wool averages 28 cents a pound against 22 cents a year ago.

The New Railroad.

It takes time. Any project requiring the expenditure of many thousands of dollars must be developed with care. The McConnellsburg and Fort Loudon Railway began work a year ago. One-third of the grading was completed when the work closed down last Christmas on account of rough weather, and all debts were paid up in full to that time. A reorganization is on foot now, and it is believed that arrangements have been perfected with a Construction Company that will go ahead and complete the work, and have the road in operation by the close of summer.

Another Fulton County Boy.

We have before us a copy of an industrial edition of the Advocate, a newspaper published in the county seat of Logan county, Colorado, that has the rustle of western enterprise and "get there." Every one of its thirty-four pages is full of interesting information concerning the county and its people. From this paper we copy the following which tells something of a Fulton County boy who cast his lot with the people of Logan county, Colo., and has had no reason to regret it.

The Advocate says:

"In treating of the town of Crook, in the eastern end of Logan county, too much emphasis cannot be laid on the important relationship of Crook to one of its citizens, namely E. A. Buckley, and of E. A. Buckley to Crook.

"For nearly ten years E. A. Buckley labored at the meagre-salaried occupation which he went to Crook to accept while at the same time he paid for and built up the mercantile business which now occupies all his time. It is this kind of devotion and work that has won for E. A. Buckley the high position which he holds among his fellow-citizens and won for him the title of the most consistent, persistent and loyal booster which Crook possesses. It is this type of man which is responsible wholly for the progress Crook has made.

"E. A. Buckley came from Fulton county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on February 23, 1847. He attended the common schools and the normal school and then taught in the Fulton county schools two years, and came west on July 24, 1895. He railroaded with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific as operator, and engaged in the mercantile business in Crook March 10, 1901, buying the S. L. Breckenridge stock. This stock inventoried at \$1,000 and the business was conducted in a structure of small dimensions. But embarkation in a new business did not tempt him to let go his profession of those days. He continued as station agent at Crook from February, 1901, until October 25, 1909. It was then that he gave up the railroad world; since he has been devoting his time to the mercantile business and farming and conducting the postoffice at Crook. The stock of the Buckley Mercantile company to-day is valued at \$4,000 and in the handling of the large business Mr. Buckley is assisted by one man, and his wife, the latter held by Mr. Buckley to be his best aid. Mr. Buckley is also a member of the school board, and he occupies a prominent place in all affairs that go for the advancement of the town."

Logan County is situated in the northeastern part of Colorado, and it was organized only 29 years ago. Two years later, it gave up territory enough to make two counties and still has an area greater than the state of Rhode Island. It sports a hundred-thousand-dollar Court house. The present Clerk and Recorder is Mrs. Una B. Wesner a native of Ohio, and the office carries with it a salary that would look good—even to an Editor. Fifteen years ago she went to Logan County, after having taught school in her home state nine years. In 1912 she was elected to the office of Clerk and Recorder, and re-elected two years ago. The office of Clerk and Recorder in Colorado is one of the busiest offices at the county capital.

The County Superintendent of Logan County is Miss Flora A. Allison, a former Iowa school teacher. She went to Colorado four and a half years ago, filed on a homestead near Padroni and taught in the schools of that village while the crops and final proofs were ripening on her

GOOD WORK!

A Notoriously Bad Section of the Lincoln Highway to be Made a Boulevard.

Under the direction of Superintendent Kilmer of the State Highway Department, work has begun in earnest to resurface the Lincoln Highway with Medina rock from the summit of Siding Hill mountain to the summit of Rays Hill, a distance of about three miles.

Since the days when the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike was built one hundred years ago, this piece of road has had a national reputation for being the worst piece between the two oceans. It is on a bed of Pocono sandstone (the softest sandstone known) and they have been pokonothin but sandstone on it ever since it was first built, with the result that the more they repaired it, the deeper became the sand. When the Glidden tourists passed over it a few years ago, the City newspapers gave it a notoriety that had much to do with warning travelers against its use. That it is now to be converted into a veritable boulevard will be joyous news to tourists, for the watershed over which it passes affords most magnificent scenery.

J. A. S.

Limits Use of Funds.

In an opinion filed last Friday, supplemental to one handed over earlier in the week relative to construction and maintenance of state aid roads and state highways, Deputy Attorney General Keller holds that the state highway commissioner cannot build state-aid roads in townships on state highway routes. Earlier in the week he held that state-aid funds cannot be used on state highway routes in boroughs.

He holds that counties, boroughs and townships, under the act of 1913 may contribute to the cost of reconstruction and improvement of state highways in the same manner as provided for state-aid roads. In such cases, he holds that the entire cost of maintenance and repair must be paid by the state, and that the state's share in such construction and the maintenance cost must be paid out of the state highway funds as distinguished from the state-aid funds.

His opinion establishes a line of procedure which will be followed throughout the remainder of the appropriation year.

Profitable in Chester County.

Chester County, Pennsylvania, is considered one of the best farmed counties in the United States. When the U. S. Department of Agriculture wanted to determine the value of intensive as compared with extensive farming, Chester county was selected. The survey shows that the crop yield produced by intensifying the farming process rises along with the labor income up to a certain point. Loss through intensiveness does not occur on many Chester County farms. Most of the losses arise from too small yields. The survey also shows that crop yields may be increased by intensive methods to a point about 40 percent higher than the Chester County average before intensifying ceases to be profitable.

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farm. Then she proved up in October 1914, and was elected County Superintendent in November, resigning her school at Padroni to assume the duties of the office which she is now filling with signal success.

Of course, it is not necessary to tell you that the E. A. Buckley is a son of Judge Buckley at Fort Littleton, and a son-in-law of George S. D. ran at Burnt Cabins.

What Does It Cost to Produce

a Quart of Milk?

Manufacturers, transportation people and other business men employ expert efficiency counselors to strictly account for all items of cost of production, transportation and doing business. L. W. Lighty, dairying expert of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture says that the farmer can use business methods with good results. To place the dairy on a profit-making basis, Mr. Lighty says:

"The farmer is a manufacturer and should be a business man and cannot begin too soon to do some careful cost accounting. In the production of a quart of milk enter many items of cost. The feed cost is the largest and the next is the labor cost, then follow the buildings and the cost of delivering the milk at the station or creamery. The interest and depreciation on the stock and equipment is an important item. Taxes and other miscellaneous items, six or seven in number, all help to swell the cost. Experts at Cornell University compiled cost figures obtained in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York and found that the average cost of keeping a cow a year ranged from \$107.67 in New York, to \$63.19 in Massachusetts.

"The New Hampshire figures were obtained by keeping a strict record of twenty-six farm herds in a cow testing association for one year. The cows were above the average of the state in quality and production. The average cost of keeping the cow for a year was \$147.73 and the average cost of a quart of milk from these twenty-six herds was \$.042. The New Jersey cost of milk is the same and the figures were taken from the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station herd which has better animals than the average on the farms. Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively found the cost of a quart of milk \$.046 and \$.052 the figures also taken from the work of the Experiment Station herds. The New York figures were obtained by keeping careful records of 174 farm herds consisting of about 5,000 cows during two years. In 1912 a quart of milk \$.051 and in 1913 a quart cost \$.044 on the average.

"Here is something strange. In 1913 feeds were higher, labor was higher, cows were higher and yet the cost of milk dropped seven-tenths of a cent per quart. Why this change? Invariably when we begin to keep records of the production of the cows, the cost of production is reduced. So long as we keep no records, we keep boarders and not a few robber cows. Let me show you what the Cornell investigators found in 1912. An average loss was sustained by the owners of 540 cows of \$46.00 per cow, for while the average milk production per cow was about 1,500 quarts the year through. Cows to make a profit had to produce fully twice as much milk during the year.

"Wherever and whenever we keep records of the production of our herds we find from one-third to two-thirds of the cows we feed are not making any profit and often we sustain considerable loss by keeping such individual cows. The most practical most economical and altogether the best way to keep these records is by the organization of cow-testing associations. At a very small cost to the individual farmer, a strict accounting and record of production can be kept of every individual cow in the entire community. These neighborhood organizations have reduced the cost of milk production by nearly one-half in many communities.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture will send a representative into any community to explain the methods of organizing and conducting a cow-testing association and even assist in the organization, and free of charge. Simply write your wants to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa. The cow-testing association will reduce the cost of milk production and put the dairy on a profit-making basis."

AMBITION VS. HEALTH.

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

The accumulated knowledge of science regarding the workings of the human mind demonstrates how little has been accomplished toward discovering the relationship between the physical and the mental. It is, however, plain to even the most casual observer that the condition of the mind makes a profound impression upon our health.

The intensity of life in modern civilization makes demands upon us in many ways that are in excess of those which the more primitive environment required of our forefathers. This often results in a mental and nervous condition detrimental to good health.

We Americans have often been accused by observers from other lands of living under an intense strain and struggling to advance our financial and social status greatly at the expense of higher aims. It is unquestionably true that ambition often leads us far from the paths of peace and contentment. Our National ideals seem to lean strongly toward the achievement of pecuniary success. In seeking this thousands of men and women sacrifice themselves and fail to observe the simple rules of right living which their intelligence teaches are necessary for the maintenance of health.

Those who plunge unrestrainedly into the exhausting struggle for great riches and power, cast aside what the philosophers of all ages have deemed most worth while, the peace of an humble mind open to impressions of the wonders and beauties of Nature, art and the sweetness and purpose of a simple life.

Simple Tests for Seed Corn.

Testing seed corn becomes doubly important this year, owing to the fact that last year much of the corn failed to mature entirely. Tests should be made before the corn is shelled and every ear should be tested.

A simple method is recommended by the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture and Experiment Station: Two inches of wet sawdust, well packed down, should be placed in a box about twenty inches square and three inches deep. A sheet of muslin of the same size as the box marked off into two-inch squares, numbered from one to 100 should be laid over the sawdust. The germinator will then hold seed from one hundred ears.

The ears to be tested should be laid out in a row and every fifth one numbered. Beginning with the first ear two grains should be picked out of the ear near the tip two near the middle and two near the butt, and these six grains placed on the square numbered "1". Likewise six grains should be taken from each of the other ears until the germinator is full. Then the corn should be covered with a wet burlap bag.

If the germinator is kept at room temperature for five or six days it may then be opened and the vitality of each ear determined. An ear should not be regarded as first class for seed, according to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, unless all the six grains from it have germinated. The ears not indicating good vitality should be discarded.

Mrs. Ellis C. Lynch, Mrs. W. R. Sloan, Mrs. H. U. Nace, and Miss Emily Greathead spent Tuesday in Chambersburg.

ing association and even assist in the organization, and free of charge. Simply write your wants to the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg, Pa. The cow-testing association will reduce the cost of milk production and put the dairy on a profit-making basis."