

FULTON COUNTY NEWS
Published Every Thursday.
W. P. K&K, Editor and Proprietor
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.
NOVEMBER 8, 1917
Published Weekly. \$1.50 per Annum in Advance.

Entered at the Postoffice at McConnellsburg, Pa., as second-class mail matter.

Why That Lame Back?

The morning lameness—those sharp pains when bending or lifting, made work a burden and rest impossible. Don't be handicapped by a bad back—look to your kidneys. You will make no mistake by following this McConnellsburg resident's example.

P. F. Black, McConnellsburg, says: "While at work, I slipped and wrenched my back badly. After that I had great pain across my loins and my back often got lame and sore. I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Trout's Drug Store and they soon gave me relief."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Black had. Foster-Milburn Co, Props, Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertisement.

CLEAR RIDGE.

Miss Emma R. Grove spent Monday at Saltillo.

Miss Mary Jane Fields spent a day recently with Mrs. Mary E. Fleming.

Joseph H. Mower and son John of Mowersville, spent Friday night in the home of Mrs. Mary S. Mower in this place.

Albert White of Johnstown is rusticated among his old time friends here, who are always glad to see him.

Oh! our people have been slaying the bunnies; some got their limit; some, a few, and some didn't get any.

Revival services in the M. E. church are being continued this week.

Miss Ethel Sipes and mother of Hiram, were in our vicinity last Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Gelvin, of Fort Littleton, spent Sunday night in the home of Misses Maude and Mayme Fields.

Mrs. Norman L. McClain and son Robert, of Robertsdale, spent the past week in the home of her mother John A. Henry.

Glenn O. Miller and Scott Carmack spent last Sunday in their parental homes in this place.

Howard A. Kerlin and son Lloyd of Pittsburgh, spent the past week with Howard's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kerlin, and on Saturday, Howard returned home, but Lloyd remained for a longer visit.

Nevin Fraker who had spent some time at home returned to Harrisburg last Monday.

Clarence R. Shore, of McConnellsburg was a week end visitor in the home of his uncle W. R. Fields.

Vernon Kerlin went to Pittsburgh the first of this week where he expects employment for the winter.

Robert J. Fleming of McConnellsburg called on friends here the first of the week.

Mr. A. J. Fraker and daughters Mrs. Minerva Miller, spent last Friday shopping at the County Seat.

James M. Brown is here doing a little gunning.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Chippinger, and their son Frank Chippinger and wife of Fannettsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seville and Mr. and Mrs. Grover Fields of McConnellsburg, spent last Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Winegardner.

Trespass notices for sale at the News office—6 for a quarter. Sent prepaid by mail if cash accompanies the order.

DR. FAHRNEY
HAGERSTOWN, MD.
DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satisfaction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

The Production of Pork.

"The question of making pork out of the small shoats is one that comes to me almost daily," says L. W. Lighty, farm adviser of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. "Go d fifty-pound pigs sell at \$16 and quite a few farmers who have no skim milk to feed are selling the pigs. Others are asking, 'Will it pay to feed for pork?' To say: 'Oh yes it will pay,' is a foolish expression to which feeders will not listen."

"Feeders are business men and use the pencil in their business. They find in the feeding of small shoats they get the safest results in feeding half corn and half wheat middlings. With this combination we can average with good stock about 18 pounds of grain for a bushel of corn and 50 pounds of middlings. We have to pay \$3 a hundred for fine middlings and the farmers ask why they have to pay three cents a pound for middlings when they get not more than two cents for the wheat. The prices for new corn have not been established, but if the old prices would hold, \$1.90 a bushel, the grain would cost for feed alone nineteen cents a pound, but we think corn will come down to possibly a standard of \$1.50 a bushel and if the middlings would be sold at a just price to us we could produce pork at a feed cost of about sixteen cents and the other cost under good management is between four and six cents. Thus we could produce pork at a cost of twenty to twenty two cents a pound."

"Tankage and corn make a good combination for larger hogs but in many sections tankage is not to be had, or the price is prohibitive. I meet quite a few farmers who are well acquainted with these matters and are feeding corn and other feeds at present prices to a bunch of hogs, feeling quite sure they will not be paid for their labor but are willing to contribute this as their 'bit' to the world in distress. The items of cost in pork production are the feed, labor, risk of unavoidable losses in breeding and feeding stock, interest on investments and depreciation of equipment. The big bulk of the cost is feed and labor. This season no man can afford to produce very heavy hogs, fattened breeders excepted. It is well known by all feeders that the first two hundred pounds can be produced at considerably less cost than the following two hundred and this year the wise feeder stops somewhere about the two hundred pounds. The wise swine breeder will not sacrifice his good breeding stock now as the law of compensation will adjust matters so we can continue to produce pork and live."

Waste in Holding Hogs.

A loss of live weight of hogs and waste of feed result from the practice of purchasing local hogs in small lots and holding them in local stockyards until a carload shipment is collected, according to specialists of the United States Bureau of Markets. They point out that at this and other seasons when runs are light, it often takes local buyers four or five days to assemble enough small lots for a carload. As facilities for feed and watering are inferior in small yards, the hogs made no further gains on their feed and often suffer actual loss of live weight. Local buyers, therefore, would do well to specify a certain day for the delivery of lots from the various farms and load and ship without holding. Farmers also could club together to make up cooperative carload shipments on regular week days, thus saving the margin lost in individual small-lot selling.

EXTERMINATING FARM PESTS.

During the past year over 250,000 acres of government and public lands have been covered with poisoned grain for the extermination of ground squirrels. Large areas of private agricultural land also have been cleared of these pests through campaigns conducted by the owners under the direction of representatives of the biological survey. Operations have been continued effectively against prairie dogs, and over 1,500,000 acres have been practically cleared of these destructive animals. Improvements which have been made by the bureau in methods of exterminating prairie dogs have encouraged large numbers of farmers to destroy them on their lands.

NASTY ONE.

She (after a tiff)—I presume you would like your ring back? He—Never mind; keep it. No other girl I know could use that ring unless she wore it on her thumb.—Boston Evening Transcript.

OF COURSE IT WAS SAFE.

Jones—Is that taxicab stock perfectly safe? Broker—Safe! Why, nothing is sure but death and taxis!

EXCEPTION NOTED.

He—No one likes to show one's hand. She—Oh, yes, if there is an engagement ring on it.

THE 1917 MODEL.

Modern Schoolboy—Teacher, would you mind telling my chauffeur I'm kept in and that he'll have to wait?—Puck.

ABSENT-MINDED.

Corporal—The men have halted on the left of the river. Sergeant—Well, tell them to fall in.

Southern Crops Increase.

It is good news which comes from official sources that in all of the Southern States diversification of crops has been practiced on an unprecedented scale. Corn enough to supply most sections was raised, beans are a bumper crop and other vegetables and fruits have done very well. It seems likely that this coming year will find the South making few demands on the North for food.

It has been one of the anomalies of our history that for more than a century the South has bought its food supplies from the North; that with rich land at its doors, with much of the land uncultivated, it has insisted on raising cotton alone and sending the money North. The economic independence of the South will never come until it feeds itself. That day seems at hand.

At the same time the South has a crop of cotton worth more than \$1,500,000,000 in cash with the world begging for it. Such a sum ought to make the South rich if properly invested. News from the South is that in unprecedented scale the negroes are now buying the cotton patches which they have tilled as renters for fifty years. It was long the custom of the landlord to keep the negro patcher in debt, but high prices of cotton for two years are making the negro economically independent, and in proportion as he gets possession of the land he is going to get recognition.

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FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy Promise Rapid Progress.

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief that She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris Boulevard echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally vastly increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments in the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business. This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL.

bowed under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting her military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never failing courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,493,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,077,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

of industrial activity that will be required and that is in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the enlistment of American money and effort in the great task of reconstructing that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement still more closely the ties that bind the two great Republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation, its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors. In 1890, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 13.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 million tons, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1890, the French output of cast iron was 1,880,000 tons, and of steel, 1,060,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,111,000 tons of cast iron and 4,835,000 tons of steel.

Dried Pumpkin.

Remove the rind and cut the pumpkin in small pieces. Cook it very slowly without adding any water until it is reduced to a pulp. Continue the cooking until much of the moisture has been evaporated and the mass is fairly thick; then spread it on trays to dry it. For serving, soak it over night in a very small amount of water and prepare it as usual for the table.

Damascus an Ancient City.

Damascus is the oldest city remaining in the modern world. It is first mentioned in Scripture in connection with Abraham (Genesis 14:15), whose steward was a native of the place (15:2).

Daniel Webster's Warning.

The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knell of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.—Daniel Webster.

The increasing activity of her railway system is similarly demonstrable. In 1890, there were in France 10,743 miles of railroad track; in 1912, there were 31,548 miles.

Between 1890 and 1912, inland navigation increased 150%; while the traffic of her mercantile marine had amazingly expanded. The tonnage entering French ports in 1890 is set down as 11,000,000 tons. In 1912, this had increased to 53,000,000 tons.

Leaders in American finance ascribe the solidarity of the French republic to three influences: first, a thoroughly sound banking system, centralized in one of the greatest banking institutions of the world, the Bank of France; second, the ingrained thrift and frugality of the French people as a whole, together with a national economic vigor not elsewhere surpassed; third, wise supervision, and patriotic cooperation by the government with banking and business interests.

The government does its part to warrant and retain the confidence of the holders of its securities. One of its wise policies is to impose new taxes to defray the interest charges on new security issues. It began this practice after the Franco-Prussian War, and is today following the same rule in regard to securities issued to finance the present conflict. This continuity of purpose, doubtless, will prove reassuring to all holders of French government securities.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 taught the French people the meaning of thrift and economy. So well did they learn this lesson, that the whole sum of the indemnity demanded by Germany, \$1,000,000,000, was raised within the republic's con-



Easy to Play, Easy to Pay For.

\$395, \$430, \$475, \$525.

12 Rolls Music, Bench, Scarf, 2 Free Tunings.

DUFFIELD MUSIC HOUSE,

51 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Chambersburg, Penna.

CULBRANSEN DICKINSON Player Piano You Can Play It! A Million Melodies at Your Command



Easy to Play, Easy to Pay For.

\$395, \$430, \$475, \$525.

12 Rolls Music, Bench, Scarf, 2 Free Tunings.

DUFFIELD MUSIC HOUSE,

51 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Chambersburg, Penna.

New Real Estate Agency.

Having retired from the Mercantile business with a view to giving his entire attention to Real Estate, the undersigned offers his service to any one having real estate for sale, or wanting to buy.

His thorough acquaintance with values and conditions in Fulton County, coupled with long and successful experience in handling Real Estate, makes it possible for him to bring about results in the shortest possible time.

Write, or call on,

D. H. PATTERSON,

WEBSTER MILLS, PA.

Advertisement for shoes. Text: "DON'T GET COLD FEET. Buy Good Shoes from the Store where you do not pay fancy prices and have a LARGE STOCK to select from. The Real Family Shoe Store. Shoes, Hats, Trunks, Suits, Umbrellas, Gloves, Men's Hosiery, &c. PETERS & HEINTZELMAN. The 'Daylight Store' on the Square. Chambersburg, Pa."

Alfalfa Failures.

Warren W. Oley, Cumberland County Farm Demonstrator in New Jersey, reports that the greatest cause of failure in new stands of alfalfa is sour soil, and states that "alfalfa needs plenty of lime and many men do not use enough". He goes on to say that, "practically everyone inoculates properly, though one man was found who spread soil over the field in preparation for seeding and left the soil in the hot sun without harrowing it. Under such conditions, he would have a failure, as bright sun will kill the needed germs."

Tests of the efficiency of inoculation of alfalfa made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in a number of different soils, show clearly it is much more successful in well-limed soils. Lime and bacteria work hand in hand toward better alfalfa production. The farmer should remember also, that alfalfa uses lime as a food, and he should take care to see that neither of these factors are the cause of failure.

ADVERTISE IN The Fulton County News

Advertisement for Chichester's Pinkettes. Text: "CHICHESTER'S PINKETTES. THE DIAMOND BRAND. Sold by Druggists Everywhere."