

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

The grain markets are taken from the Chambersburg daily newspapers. The provision prices are those that obtain in McConnellsburg.

GRAIN

Wheat.....	2.06
New wheat.....	2.06
Bran.....	2.40
Corn.....	1.65
Oats.....	.90
Rye.....	2.00

PROVISIONS

Butter, Creamery.....	—
Butter, Country.....	28
Eggs, per dozen.....	32

Teacher's Examinations.

The examination of teachers for provisional certificates will be held at the following times and places:

Needmore, Saturday, July 6th
Harrisonville, Saturday, July 13th.

Examinations will begin at 8 o'clock in the morning.

J. Emery Thomas,
County Superintendent.

6-27-2t.

Entertainment at Hustontown.

At the urgent request of numerous citizens, the Star Dramatic Club who have given the play, "A Southern Cinderella," at five different places, have consented to repeat the play at the P. O. S. of A. Hall at Hustontown on Saturday evening, July 6th—the proceeds to go to the Red Cross Fund. Turn out; enjoy an evening of clean entertainment; encourage the Club who have done a lot of hard work, and help along a worthy cause.

Give Half The Road.

Some complaint has come regarding the giving of half the road in case of an automobile coming up behind a team. The parties claim that when they come up behind a fellow with a team he stubbornly refuses to give any of the road, no matter if there is plenty of room to turn out. Now the law recognizes the right of both the man with the team and the man with the auto, and these rights should be respected. There are plenty of men who are running autos who should be driving ox teams and vice versa, but all men should not be treated that way. The law says that when a man is overtaken by a faster vehicle, the man driving the slower vehicle shall turn out and give half of the beaten path.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Van Hart and little daughter Kaythryn, of Lambertville, N. J., are spending this week in the home of Mrs. Van Hart's parents, Hon. and Mrs. Geo. B. Mellott, West Lincoln Way.

Ayr Auxiliary Organized.

A meeting was held at the Cove Presbyterian Church June 18th at which time, Hon. S. W. Kirk, organized an Ayr Township American Red Cross Auxiliary; with Mrs. Herbert Duffey, president; Mrs. Margaret Johnston, treasurer; Cora M. Nesbit, secretary; Mrs. William Kendall chairman of solicitors; Walter Shaw, Thurman Nesbit, Herbert Duffey, Raymond Shives and Geo. E. Clouser, executive committee.

The members are: Mrs. James H. Kendall, Mrs. William M. Kendall, Mrs. Charley Johnston, Mrs. Alvey Mellott, Mrs. Cleonie Kendall, James H. Kendall, William M. Kendall, Charley Johnston, Walter Shaw, Frank Johnston, Houston Johnston, Viola Cooper, Rhoda Kendall, Mary Kendall, Mrs. Houston Johnston, Mrs. Geo. Buterbaugh, Geo. Buterbaugh, Esther Sloan, Herbert Duffey, Mrs. Harvey Mellott, Martha Kendall, Geo. E. Clouser, Raymond Shives, Jacob Mellott, Leonard Bivens, Frank Bivens, Mrs. Reed Bivens, Ralph Glenn, Theodore Mellott, Russell Glenn, Frank Smith, Mack Keyser, George C. Clouser, Ruth Harris, Mrs. Amanda Unger, Adeline Crouse, Retha Mellott, Mrs. Mame Cutchall, Mrs. Leonard Bivens, Harry Bivens, Ellen Cooper, Mrs. Walter Shaw, Kenneth Shaw, Mrs. Robert Mellott, Mrs. A. K. Nesbitt, A. K. Nesbitt, Flora Shives, Nellie Hess, Mrs. Edmond Unger, Mrs. Geo. E. Clouser, Mrs. Margaret Kendall, Ruth Kendall, Mrs. John Hendershot, Ruth Hendershot, William Hendershot, Mrs. Charley Lane, Mrs. Charley Walker, Florence Johnston and Blanche Patterson.

Members, who have transferred from McConnellsburg Chapter, are: Mary Kirk Elias Lynch, Jeannette Nesbitt, Geo. A. Comer, Mrs. Geo. A. Comer, Mrs. Herbert Duffey, Cora M. Nesbitt, Harvey Mellott, Mrs. J. G. Ewing and Mary Unger.

CORA M. NESBIT
Secretary.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Cora Sattiox and brothers take this method expressing their most sincere thanks to friends and members of Wells Valley Castle, No. 350 K. G. E. for kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of their father Mr. George Truax.

Miss Mary H. Baumgardner, who taught Latin in the Newtown Square High School last year, is spending her summer vacation at her home in this place. She has been re-elected to the same position for another year.

When This War Will End.

Everybody is naturally interested in knowing when this war will end. The military and historical experts have all tried their hands at answering this big question. But the best prediction we have yet seen comes from Major General Leonard Wood. Speaking before the alumni of the University of Michigan, he said that no man living could tell exactly when it would cease. "But," he added, "in my opinion it will not end until we have won."

That is the American answer to the universal query. We do not believe in drawn battles in this country. The national tendency is always for a fight to a finish. We did not go into this struggle lightly. We did not spend a generation in preparing or it as did the military depots of Germany. But after it had started and the liberty of the world was threatened, we took our place on the fighting line, calmly, deliberately and with a full realization of the cost in blood and treasure.

It is unthinkable that we would have done this with anything but final victory in view. We hope it may end soon. It may last for years, but in any event, as General Wood says, the end can only come with victory for the cause which we have embraced—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Georgia Ratifies.

Georgia is the thirteenth state to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The legislature gave its approval Thursday, shortly after the annual session began. Georgia is a dry state. The amendment has been ratified by these states:

State	Ratified
1. Mississippi	January 8
2. Virginia	January 11
3. Kentucky	January 14
4. South Carolina	January 23
5. North Dakota	January 26
6. Maryland	February 13
7. Montana	February 19
8. Texas	March 4
9. Delaware	March 18
10. South Dakota	March 20
11. Massachusetts	April 2
12. Arizona	May 24
13. Georgia	June 29

Louisiana, wet, is the only state that has rejected the amendment by direct vote.

There are twenty-seven dry states. Five of nine wet states which must be won to make national prohibition effective have already ratified the amendment. They are Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Massachusetts.

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Free of Charge.

For any one owning Liberty Bonds, and not having a safe place to keep them, we will be glad to place them in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, free of charge, giving the bank's receipt for same. If these bonds in coupon form be lost or stolen, they would be difficult to recover, as would also War Savings Certificates, when not registered.

If for any reason you must have the money for any Liberty Bonds you have bought, we will take them as security on your note, or sell them for you at the highest market price.

We will also have 4 per cent Liberty Bonds of the second Liberty Loan exchanged, without cost, for a like Bond at 4 1/2 per cent. interest. This is the only conversion privilege you will have of the Second 4 per cent. Liberty Bonds, which will expire November 9, 1918.

We invite you to bring us your Savings where they will be safe, and bear interest, and you can always get it when you want it. You will be in position to buy Government Bonds again.

FULTON COUNTY BANK
"THE HOME FOR SAVINGS"

State Agricultural Notes.

There has been a decided interest in the number of lambs in the State this year as compared with last year and a total clip of 646,170 fleeces totalling 4,764,700 pounds of wool is reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

For the past two years Secretary of Agriculture Chas. E. Patton has been urging the farmers of Pennsylvania to take a greater interest in sheep breeding. Those who followed his advice two years ago and now have flocks of sheep are realizing splendid returns and there is a steadily growing interest in sheep breeding. It is estimated that there must be 50 sheep back of every soldier to clothe and equip him, says Secretary Patton.

Pennsylvania has less than one-third the number of sheep that it would take to support, by this means, the 150,000 native sons who are now representing it in the war. Sheep cost much more now than at normal times, but it would only add to the farmer's patriotism for him to get into the sheep breeding business and help supply the wool that the government needs for our soldiers. It is estimated that the army and navy need 300,000,000 pounds of wool for the year and Pennsylvania has only furnished 4,263,700 pounds when it could have been furnished twice as much if our farmers would only take an interest in sheep breeding.

Pennsylvania has 150,000 men in the army and navy and it would take 3,000,000 sheep to clothe and equip them, according to statistics. We must produce more wool and mutton. I strongly advocate the movement to "Trade the dog for a pet lamb—Grow wool and help Uncle Sam."

It is estimated that the peach crop in the State will be less than 60 per cent. of normal production.

It is estimated that 1,128,966 acres have been sown to oats this year as compared with 1,071,700 acres last year.

Pennsylvania still retains its rank as the leading buckwheat State despite the decrease of over a million bushels in production this year.

Pennsylvania has jumped into third place as a potato producing State, being excelled by only Maine and New York. Last year its rank was sixth, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New York and Michigan leading.

Pennsylvania ranks seventh among the tobacco producing States this year.

Pennsylvania orchards this year produced as many apples as Oregon, Washington and California combined. This State has jumped from fourth to second place in apple production.

The average weight per bushel of wheat, oats and barley are much lower than last year and are below the general average.

The estimated consumption of four equals 5 3 bushels of wheat per person a year, and on this basis the Pennsylvania crop this year was 24,568,000 bushels short of meeting the requirements of the inhabitants of the State.

It is estimated that thirty per cent. of the Pennsylvania potato crop is usually shipped out of the counties where grown.

The estimated average production of honey per colony of bees in this State during the past season was 54 pounds as compared with 34 pounds last year.

Estimates show that about 18 per cent. of the potato crop of the State is harvested in August 39 per cent in September, and 22 per cent. in October. Small harvests are made in July and November.

The Cow and Hen.

The most useful, the most reliable and the most profitable of all domestic things are the cow and the hen, whose products are always saleable and always usable by the family. You show us a man who takes good care of a dairy or one who gives his poultry intelligent care, and we will show you a man who runs no store bill and keeps square with the world.

Grow Wool and Help Uncle Sam.

An increase of three per cent. in the number of fleeces clipped in the State this year as compared with last year and a total clip of 646,170 fleeces totalling 4,764,700 pounds of wool is reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

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Select the Laying Hen.

With present high prices and shortage of grains it is not only bad poultry practice but almost criminal to feed these much needed grains for human food to a non-producing hen. The only solution to the problem lies in eliminating these boarders.

According to L. S. Kleinschmidt, of the Poultry Division of the Pennsylvania State College, the indications that a bird is laying and is qualified to remain in the pen are: A clear, full, bright eye with no appearance of sluggishness; pale shanks and beak; white flabby vent; depth and breadth in the region of the abdomen, with thin pliable pin bones; prominent, red, wavy comb; toe nails worn, indicating activity; condition of breast fairly well fleshed.

These characteristics coupled with late molting of feathers will point out the high producing fowls in your flock.

The non-laying hen usually stands partially erect, like an Indian Runner Duck, has yellow shanks and beak, fat head, is fat in region of abdomen, with small puckering vent and inclined to molt early.

Culling should begin about the middle of June or about the time the first hens stop laying and continue until late in September, or until the flock is reduced to make room for the well matured pullets. If only one culling is made it should be in September and include all hens that have molted or stopped laying or that otherwise show the characteristics of a low producer.

Increase in Spring Pigs.

Pennsylvania farmers during the spring season took particular interest in pig raising with the result that there has been an increase of six per cent. over last year in the number of spring pigs and this will mean considerably more pork raised locally than a year ago.

Reports just made by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture show that the number of spring pigs as compared with average years is 95 per cent. and that this is six per cent. above the average of 86 per cent. The farmer has had a big question to debate on the pig question as the prevailing prices for hogs and the correspondingly high prices for feed about balance. Many of the farmers fed the soft corn of the past season in large quantities to hogs with good results and a greater production of spring pigs in the State.

In a number of counties pig raising has taken on a new interest, several showing large increases over average years. Some of these are Allegheny, Bedford, Beaver, Blair, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Delaware, Greene, Lawrence, Lehigh, Millin, Monroe, Perry, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Washington and York.

Swat the Fly.

If you have started swatting flies early in the spring, this is no time to relax your part in that war for the babies, now is a good time to enlist. The fly is one of the greatest enemies to mankind in the temperate zone. He is an enemy which breeds in filth, thrives in filth, and carries filth wherever he goes. The way to defeat him is to cover and disinfect all garbage and stable litter, screen all food, and then stand ready with a flapper.

The Very Amusing von Kuehlmann.

At one time or another Germany has attempted to fasten responsibility for the war upon every nation except herself. It has remained for Dr. von Kuehlmann, Foreign Minister, to settle at last upon stricken, robbed and ravished Russia as the culprit. Said this very amusing person to the Reichstag:

"I believe that one cannot without fear of contradiction, as the result of revelations, that the deeper we go into the causes of this war the clearer it becomes that the Power which planned and desired war was Russia; that France played the next worst role as instigator and that England's policy has very dark pages to show."

Did Russia plan the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia? Did Russia plot the meeting called by Emperor or William at Potsdam two weeks before the ultimatum was sent? Germany's own Ambassador to England, Prince Lichowsky, charges openly that Germany must bear the odium of bringing on the war. Our then Ambassador to Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau, has given to the world the enthusiastic confession made to him by the German Ambassador, who was present at the Potsdam conference, that the Kaiser then and there ordered the war.

Germany alone was ready for hostilities. France was not prepared. England had no troops. It took England a full year before she could organize an army that could take over any considerable section of the battle front.

Dr. von Kuehlmann writes himself down as a silly ass, an irresponsible lunatic or a deliberate liar when he attempts at this late day to shield his impious and unspeakable Emperor.

ADVERTISE IN

The Fulton County News

Save Coal

Uncle Sam needs it for war purposes. Every ton you save this summer can be used to heat your home next winter. Save it.

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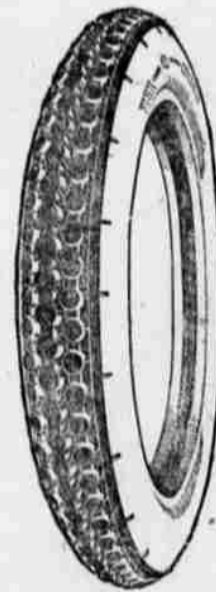
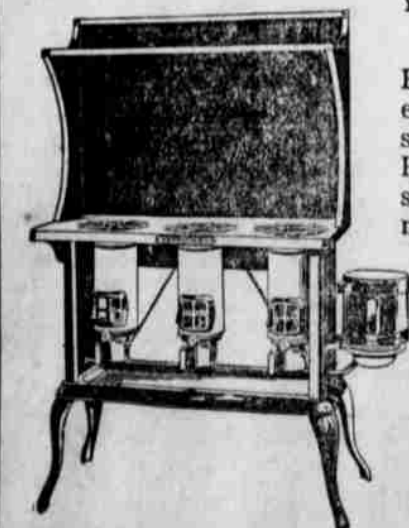
are now giving satisfactory service in millions of American homes. A New Perfection will give you this same satisfactory service—a really better service (especially in hot weather) than your coal range ever has or ever will. You don't have coal or wood to carry—no dusty ashes to fly all over. And a New Perfection does not make the kitchen almost unbearably hot like a range does. But it will boil and fry and bake things just as you like them. It's always ready at the scratch of a match. You'll be delighted with the splendid results.

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