

"THE MAIN THING ON MAIN STREET"

By L. F. Van Zelm

**Daily Buzz**  
MAIN STREET'S  
PEPPY PAPER

**POOR "FLOPPY" FISH**

IT'S ONE THING TO BE DUMB — IT'S ANOTHER THING TO BE LAZY — BUT "FLOPPY" FISH, MAIN STREET'S DRONE, IS BOTH — HE'S DUMB LAZY.

YA KNOW, SHERIFF — I DON'T UNDERSTAND IT — I NO SOONER GIT THIS LAWIN RAKED AN' SHE'S FULLA LEAVES AGAIN



BEEN STANDING THERE FOR A HALF HOUR TALKING

STRIKES ME THE LEAVES IS WORKIN' FASTER THAN YOU BE, FLOPPY.



FLOPPY'S SO LAZY HE WON'T EVEN CHEW HIS OWN GUM

YEAH — HE GOES WITHOUT HIS HAT SO HE WON'T HAVE TO TIP IT

HE'S A HOUND FER WORK, HE IS



(L. F. VAN ZELM)

**OF SOCIAL INTEREST IN AND ABOUT DALLAS**

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Renshaw are registered at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Westwill return to their home in Plymouth next week after a summer at It'll Do Farm.

Rev. Harry Senry and Rev. Greenfield spent the first of the week in the vicinity of Alderson working in the interest of the Children's Home at Birmingham.

Elmer Parrish has purchased a Falcon Knight to replace the car he had wrecked on Pioneer avenue last week.

Mrs. H. J. Disque and daughter Jean, accompanied by Walter Rau and Earl Disque of Kingston motored to Buffalo over the weekend. H. J. Disque returned to Dallas with them.

Mrs. Clinton B. Henry and Mrs. D. B. Wint of Halstead, Pa., were guests of Mrs. Blockage on Tuesday.

Sandel Hunt is the proud possessor of a big six Studebaker sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Brobst are the parents of a new little son, Charles Willard, born on September 30.

Albert Parrish has traded his Nash touring car and purchased an Oldsmobile sedan.

Betty West returned Sunday to Cedar Crest at Allentown, where she is attending school this year after spending several days with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Ferry of Jackson street entertained at their home on September 28 in honor of their fifteenth wedding anniversary. Games and music filled a pleasant evening. The couple received many congratulations and good wishes for continued happiness. Refreshments were served to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Casterlin, Mrs. William Aten and sons, Robert and

Roker and daughter Irene, N. Casterlin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dymond, Miss Jennie Weaver and Harry Casterlin and daughter of Dallas; Mrs. James Rogers and children, Mrs. Bertha Ide and Miss Julia Spencer of Idetown; Mr. and Mrs. George Casterlin of Harvey's Lake; Mrs. Myrick Thomas of Forty Fort; Mrs. Alice Gordon, Helen Gordon, Hazel Gordon of Hays Corners and Mrs. and Mrs. J. F. Ferry and children.

Frank Morris and Harold Wagner spent Tuesday fishing at Nigger Pond.

Mrs. Ray Shiber entertained the Y. W. M. S. of Dallas on Monday evening. The evening was enjoyable as well as profitable.

Benjamin Scovell, an English humorist and entertainer and a nephew of Henry Irving, entertained at Dallas Rotary club on Thursday at the regular dinner hour.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sickler of Buffalo, N. Y., spent last week-end with Mrs. Sarah J. Bruce.

Clarence West spent several days in Philadelphia this week.

Paul Avery of Alderson and Mrs. George Jenkins, also of Alderson, were visitors at the "Post" this week.

A. J. Chapman of Trucksville, W. S. Yorke of Alderson, Rev. Greenfield of Carverton, Rev. Webster of Dallas and Rev. H. M. Henry of Shavertown attended the forty-ninth session of the Wilkes-Barre Ministerial Association of the M. E. Church of the Bethel M. E. Church at Avoca on Monday.

Many members of local missionary societies attended the missionary meeting in Central M. E. Church, Wilkes-Barre, this week.

The monthly meeting of the Dallas W. C. T. U. will be held in the Idetown church, Tuesday, October 15, at 2 p. m.

**HIMMLER THEATRE**

**TONIGHT**  
**Abie's Irish Rose**  
Featuring **NANCY CARROLL** and **"BUDDY" ROGERS**

**TUESDAY NIGHT**  
**"The First Kiss"**  
WITH **GARY COOPER**

**THURSDAY NIGHT**  
**"Love and the Devil"**  
With **MILTON SILLS**

**NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT**  
**"Where East is East"**  
With **LON CHANEY**

**Deer Plentiful In Forests Of Pennsylvania**

Not Many Years Ago There Were Few To Be Found Anywhere In the State.

Outstanding among Pennsylvania's game animals ever since the inception of the Game Commission's work in 1896 has been the whitetailed deer. This nimble-footed creature has become so abundant during recent years that Pennsylvania now holds an enviable position toward the forefront among big game states of the Union.

The latter history of Pennsylvania's deer herd is interesting. Having put a stop to market hunting, having outlawed the hunting of deer with dogs and having enacted the famous "Buck Law" of 1907, the Board witnessed, within a brief span of years, the return of this animal to its ancestral range.

Deer had become so rare in Pennsylvania that it was necessary to restock with animals from other states, and a total of about 700 deer was brought in from Michigan, Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, Virginia, and Ohio. The bringing in of these animals did not of itself save our deer herd, but it gave us a more extensive breeding stock and also infused our herd with new blood. Most of these introduced animals were from Michigan where the whitetailed deer is larger, harder, and grayer in color than the form found in the southern part of our State and to the southward.

When the Board noticed that the deer kill was gradually increasing from year to year, they determined to protect as many of the animals as they could. The deer season in 1907 extended from November 15 to December 1; and from 1907 to 1909 legal deer were those with visible antlers. In 1909, the wording of the law was changed somewhat and legal deer were characterized as those with horns visible above the hair. In 1913, the season was declared from November 15 to 25, and the law protected all deer save males with horns two inches above the hair.

Since 1915, the legal deer season has been from December 1 to 15, it being believed that the breeding season among the animals is well over before the first of December. In 1921, the regular deer season was the same as previously, but all deer were protected save males with antlers four inches above the skull. In 1923, legal deer were males with antlers six inches or more in length, and from 1925 to 1928, only male deer having two points to the antler were considered legal.

In spite of the fact that through this restricting of killing to bucks of a certain group, a larger portion of the deer herd received protection, nevertheless the kill of bucks constantly increased. The total kill in 1907 was not very large, not over 300 animals being taken. In 1914, only seven years later, 1,102 bucks were taken. In 1927, a total of 1,725 animals was taken; in 1920, 3,300; in 1924, 7,778, and so on, the kill during latter years virtually doubling itself each biennium. Since bucks were legal, the board were interested chiefly in producing a large buck population and in popularizing buck hunting. Comparatively little attention was paid to the does because they were obviously holding their own and producing gratifyingly large numbers of fawns. When, about 1920, the Board began to hear rumors of considerable damage to crops and orchards, however, they suddenly realized that

**FARMS FOR SALE**

**40 ACRES, 6-room house, fine spring of water, some timber. Price for all, \$600.**

**300 ACRES, 10-room house, two very large barns. The land is very productive, smooth and level. One-half mile from hard road. Price, \$5000 for farm only. With twenty cows, one bull, good team of horses and farming tools, \$8,500, and on easy terms.**

**30 ACRES, 9-room house; water in the house; good barn and silo; three-car garage, two hen houses; stream of never-failing water runs across the farm. This farm on the hard road. Price \$2,200.**

SEE  
**J. H. FRANTZ**  
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the deer herd, the doe herd in particular, was reaching vast proportions.

Some authorities assert that the average life of a deer in a relatively ideal habitat is twenty years. By some students it is believed that a doe will produce fawns each year for about sixteen years of her life. If we remember, therefore, that by 1920 a large proportion of the does protected for the first time in 1907 were still alive, and with them their progeny which had for several years been producing its own offspring, a little arithmetical computation will give us some idea as to the possible size of the doe herd. Does, as a rule, bring forth two young each year, one of which is usually a female animal. When the young doe becomes a year old it too

is capable of bringing forth two young. Obviously, protection of the does and killing of only a certain portion of the buck population meant the saving of a large proportion of the deer herd each year.

As the animals became more abundant, they were forced to extend their range; their food supply became scant, through proximity to highways and towns they became semi-domesticated; and by degrees the deer damage problem became an oppressive one. At about the time that Pennsylvania's remarkable buck kill was receiving national-wide notoriety, trouble as a result of deer damage was beginning to develop within our own boundaries.

How quickly the problem of saving the deer herd changed to that of adequately controlling it!

**Classified Advertisements**

**FOR SALE**  
Six-room house at Idetown on concrete road. Ready for immediate possession. Inquire C. H. Elsworth, Dallas Hardware Store.

**CHEAP**  
Double heater, cook stoves, rockers, diningroom tables, sewing machine, hand washer, curtain stretchers, hand wringer, parlor stands. Several other articles to numerous to mention. Phone Dallas 174-R-2.

**FOR RENT**  
Goss Homestead, located near Goss school house. Inquire George Malkemes, Shavertown. Phone, Dallas 31.

**FOR RENT**—Half of double block, eight rooms, modern improvements. W. S. Kitchen, Call Dallas 322-R-16 10-12-29-1t

**WANTED**  
Any kind of work by the day. Mrs. James Knecht. Phone Dallas 302-R-2.

**FOR SALE**  
Dodge touring car, cheap. Phone Dallas 100. 2t

**FOR SALE**  
One good medium sized furnace. Priced reasonable. Inquire 447 Main Street, Dallas, Pa. Telephone, Dal-

**Home Canning Made Easy**

By GRACE VIALL GRAY  
Household Science Institute.

**PEACHES AND PEARS**  
Before starting to can peaches or any other fruit, collect and examine equipment and put it in good order. Have a liberal supply of new rubbers. Test and fit jars and lids. A sure method of testing is to put water into the jar, put on rubber, fasten the lid tight and invert. If the jar leaks, try another lid. Discard all defective lids and jars to avoid further trouble. Regulate balls for glass top jars by removing from jars and tightening or loosening them by bending to fit.



With everything in readiness, you are now ready to can the peaches. Select peaches which are ripe but not soft. Before preparing fruit, make thin syrup, or richer if desired, allowing one cup for each quart jar. Add one cracked peach pit for each quart of syrup, boil five minutes and strain.

Immerse peaches about one minute in boiling water or until skins will slip easily, plunge at once into cold water, peel and stone. Pack in jars at once, placing the halves in overlapping layers, concave sides down with blossom end facing glass. Fill containers with syrup. Process quart jars for 10 minutes at 5 lbs. pressure, pint jars for 6 minutes. Process No. 2 and No. 3 tin cans for 10 minutes at

Pears May Be Canned Whole or Cut in Halves.

spaces between the two stems. Add the hot syrup as the layers are built up. Process 8 minutes at 5 lbs. pressure.

Many people think the pear is rather bland in flavor so they add additional flavor, as lemon or ginger, to the syrup. Then add a slice of lemon or a small piece of ginger root when packing the jar.

The Kieffer, the Pineapple and the Le Conte pears are desirable for canning.

When canning a larger quantity of pears, they are apt to turn brown very rapidly when exposed to air. This can be avoided by placing the fruit in a dilute salt brine (2 tablespoons salt to 1 gallon water). A good, medium syrup for pears is made by boiling together one quart of sugar with two quarts of water.

If pears are canned in tin plunge immediately into cold water and cool as quickly as possible, otherwise, fruit may turn pink in color.

**OFFER \$5,825 IN PRIZES IN NATIONAL CANNING CONTEST**  
To ward off a threatened surplus of farm products in many sections and to impress more housewives with the economy and healthfulness of home canned foods, a National Canning Contest is now under way to find the best jar of canned fruit, vegetables and meat in the country. Two hundred and twenty-two cash prizes totalling \$5,825 have been hung up by the Sears-Robuck Agricultural Foundation, including a grand sweepstakes prize of \$1,250 for the best jar of canned food entered in the contest. Any woman or girl is eligible to enter the contest, but entries must be in not later than October 1, 1929. Further information on the contest and free jar and entry blanks for sending in entries may be had by writing to Anne Williams, director, National Canning Contest, 925 S. Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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