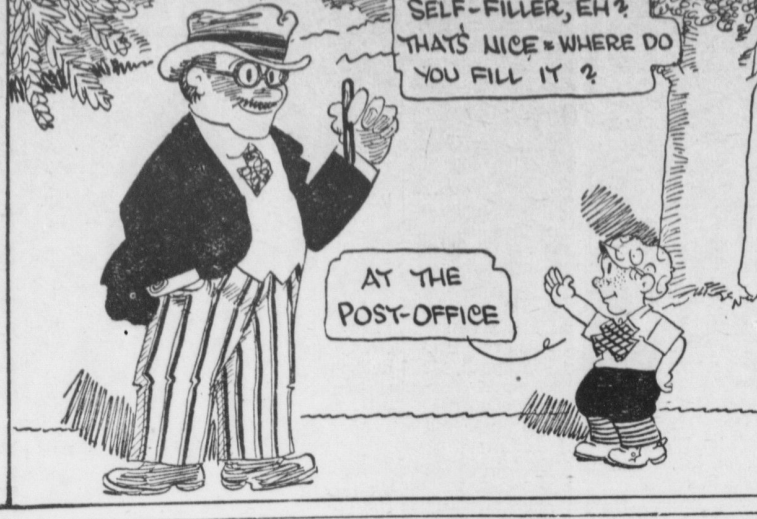


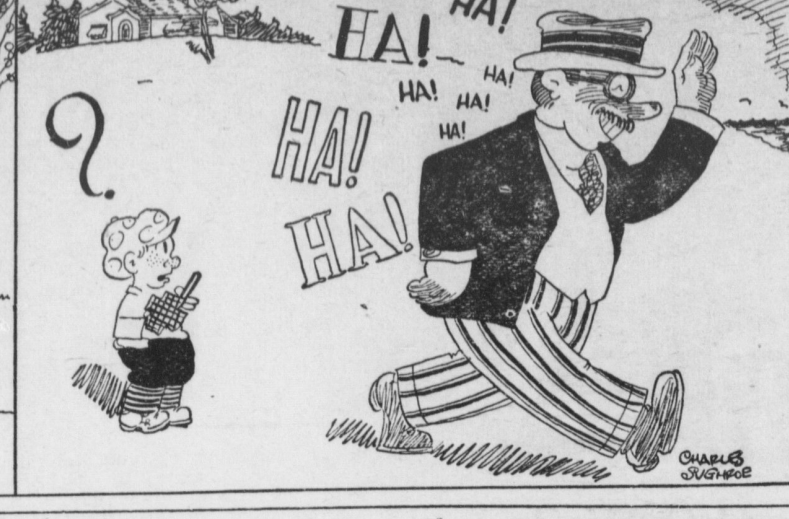
THE PRINTER'S DEVIL



By Charles Sughroe



Truth Is Funnier Than Fiction



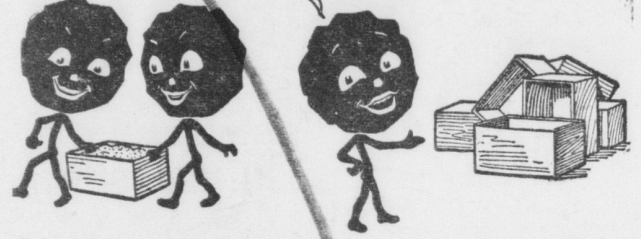
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TEN YEARS MAY FIND FAMOUS MANGOSTEEN ON OUR MARKETS

At some time in the future, probably between 1935 and 1940, the mangosteen, the most famous fruit in the world, may make its first commercial appearance upon the markets of the United States, Department of Agriculture. For many years it was thought that this fruit could not be cultivated outside the Asiatic Tropics, but experiments in the West Indies have proved this to be without foundation.

In the hope of providing a nucleus, from which later may be developed orchards of sufficient size to supply northern markets with commercial quantities of the fruit, the department has recently sent several shipments of young trees to the Canal Zone, Costa Rica, and Honduras.

The mangosteen is unlike any fruit cultivated in the United States, and it can only be grown where the temperature never drops below 35 degrees above zero. It is the size of a mandarin orange, deep purple externally, with a thick woody rind. Within are several segments of snow-white pulp of extremely delicate flavor. Because of its great delicacy and the difficulty of transporting the fruit long distances, Queen Victoria once offered a handsome reward to the first man who succeeded in placing a dish of mangosteens on her table at Buckingham Palace, but the reward was never won.

With the advent of refrigeration it has become possible to send the fruit north from the Tropics with out great difficulty. It seems unlikely that American markets will be supplied from southern Asia, however. The development of commercial orchards in tropical America will be a slow process, but the project is being undertaken with energy, and it seems likely that another decade will see the first shipments of mangosteens reaching New York.

FERNS SUFFER FROM INSECTS AND IMPROPER WATERING

Potted ferns do not seem to be always well treated in their environment, of ratators and electric fans, judging from the numerous requests for information concerning them received by the United States Department of Agriculture. In answer to inquiries, the department says that improper watering is the function of most fern difficulties, especially such liberal watering as that which keeps the plant soaked, or such lack of water as permits the soil in the pot to become dry and hard. Fumes of burning gas, whether from a gas range or gas jets, are extremely injurious.

Great care should be taken not to overwater the fern when it is in a jardiniere, where the drainage is necessarily very poor. The time of year should be considered, too. In the spring and summer ferns will require three times the water necessary in autumn and winter. They should always be watered sparingly—just enough to keep the soil moist at all times.

It is well, also, occasionally to put them in the bathtub and wash them with weak soap suds made from a good grade of soap. The soap must be thoroughly rinsed off immediately. Great care must be exercised not to injure the fronds, as they are very tender. Mealy bug, a white woolly insect that works close to the bottom of the fronds, is one of the worst enemies of house ferns. If found, the plant should be examined every day and all insects removed by a splint or toothpick. If badly infested, all the top of the fern should be cut off within an inch of the ground and then thoroughly treated each day until all insects are exterminated, when a new top can be grown. Red spider is a minute sucking insect that thrives in a dry atmosphere. It can be kept in check by washing or by spraying the top with clear water. The aphid or green fly is also eradicated by washing.

Apply once in two to four weeks a dilute solution of nitrate of soda—one teaspoonful to a quart of water, very dilute ammonia solution to a quart of water, or manure leachings as fertilizers.

CHANGES IN FRENCH FARMING NOT REALLY CAUSED BY WAR

Although French agriculture under pressure of foreign competition has materially shifted its production from wheat and other cash field crops to live-stock and animal products in the last 40 years, it has not thereby found relief from the effect on prices of increased farm production in the Western and Southern Hemispheres. Frozen pork from the United States, frozen beef from Argentina, and frozen mutton from Australia are depressing French prices of these meats to-day, just as shipments of wheat and oats from this continent lowered the price of French cereals toward the end of the last century.

French agriculture, says the United States Department of Agriculture, has shown a tendency since the early eighties to decrease the areas planted to cereals and fiber and leguminous plants and to increase the areas put down into permanent grass for meadows and pastures. Fallow lands were abandoned up to the time of the war, and greater attention was paid to root crops and annual fodder and fodder plants. Changes in French agriculture apparently caused by the war are really only a development of tendencies long at work.

These tendencies, however, have been much intensified. Lack of labor has thrown 50 per cent more land out of cultivation yearly than before the war. Total plowed lands are now about 7 per cent less than the average for the period 1909-1913, while permanent grass lands occupy an area about 6 per cent greater. Although root and fodder crops have an acreage about 7 per cent less than before the war, they are recovering more rapidly than other field crops, the aggregate area of which is 19 per cent below the average for the years 1909-1913.

It is estimated it will take 30 years or more for France to make up her loss of population since 1913, but there is a drift of population to the towns and it is doubtful whether the country can continue supplying her own cereal requirements. Although she is near meeting her requirements of meat, competition from other countries will have to be reckoned with.

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Because of a higher percentage of pure linseed oil, extra fine grinding of materials and Lucas' superior methods of combining all ingredients into one perfectly finished product, you are assured greater covering qualities, better hiding properties and effective penetration. A gallon of Lucas Tinted Gloss Paint will cover 400 or more square feet, two coats, where ordinary paint will cover only 250 to 300 square feet, two coats.

Thorough penetration insures firm anchorage of the paint film and protection of the surface.

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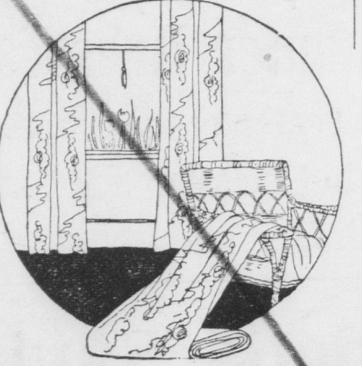
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NEATLY DESIGNED DRAPES FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOME

Especially interesting will be found this showing of new summer-weight drapes.

Fix up the dining room for the warm weather. Food will taste better, and appetites will be tempted by new furnishings.

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EXPLORATION OF UPPER AIR SHOWN IN MOTION PICTURES

Two new motion pictures—just released by the United States Department of Agriculture show the upper-air observation work being conducted by the Weather Bureau, and one of them gives incidentally a review of important American aeronautical activities.

The first film, "Exploring the upper air," deals in a popular manner with the scientific side of upper-air observation work. It depicts flights by Weather Bureau meteorologists in airplanes, dirigible balloons, and free balloons in the study of upper-air conditions for weather forecasting. An airplane flight above the clouds, a dirigible journey in the neighborhood of St. Louis, the beginning and the end of a free balloon flight, the making of "dust counts" high above the earth's surface are among the striking scenes.

Three days after the scenes were photographed, Lieut. James T. Neely, of the Army Air Service, and Dr. C. Leroy Meisinger, of the Weather Bureau, who appear in the scenes, left Scott Field, Ill., in a large balloon for a long flight, during which the balloon was destroyed, apparently by a static discharge, and both men were killed.

The second film, "Watching the weather above," shows the daily work of making upper-air observations at numerous stations by means of large kites and "pilot" balloons, the assembling of the information at forecast centers, and the distribution of "flying weather" forecasts from these centers. But the first film shows the need for the forecasts by means of a succession of pictures which constitute a fairly complete review of American aeronautics. It depicts flights by Army airplanes and dirigible balloons, Navy seaplanes, the great Navy dirigibles Shenandoah and Los Angeles, the progress of the air-mail planes from New York to San Francisco, the detection of forest fires by airplanes, and the "dusting" of cotton and other crops as protection against insects. The film closes with the statement: "Fifty years from now we'll all be flying, is a frequent prophecy. If so, the Weather Bureau, through its present preparations, will be ready to help make the air safe for you."

415,030 Dogs Licensed

Over 415,000 individual dogs' licenses were issued up to June 1 by the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Department of Agriculture, according to the latest report. This number is approximately 10,000 more than were issued the same period in 1924.

The counties in which over 10,000 individual licenses had been issued up to June 1, 1925, are Allegheny, 27,981; Berks, 12,210; Cambria, 10,728; Chester, 12,298; Delaware, 11,594; Fayette, 12,981; Lancaster, 10,175; Luzerne, 17,991; Montgomery, 12,186; Schuylkill, 13,996; Washington, 13,971; Westmoreland, 18,262; and York, 10,933.

A new anesthetic, a substitute for cocaine, has been discovered by an experimenter working on products to be manufactured into artificial rubber. It is non-poisonous in practical use.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT PAID FOR IN SHORTER TIME

The improvement of the important roads of the country pays for itself in a remarkably short time, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Data collected in a survey of highway transportation in Maine indicate that on the basis of present traffic the 300 miles of most heavily traveled roads in the State could be improved from an earth-road condition to a high-type pavement at a cost, with interest at 4 per cent, which could be repaid by the savings in operating costs of passenger cars only in slightly more than four years.

The actual saving would be even greater than this. Records show that traffic on the Maine highways doubled in the period from 1916 to 1919, that it doubled again from 1919 to 1923, and a careful analysis indicates that it will double again in the period 1924 to 1930. As the traffic increases naturally the savings in motor-vehicle operation will increase.

Rapid increase in highway traffic and large possible savings in motor-vehicle operation due to the improvement of important roads is a condition common to every State. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, says: "We pay for improved roads whether we have them or not, and we pay less if we have them than if we do without."

72 WERE KILLED DURING THE PAST FIVE MONTHS

Seventy-two persons were killed and 230 injured in 429 accidents at grade crossings in Pennsylvania during the first five months of this year, members of the bureau of accidents Public Service Commission, announced today. This is an increase of 67 in the number of accidents, 30 in the number killed and 47 in the number injured compared with the like period of 1924.

There were 364 motor cars involved in the accidents and of their occupants 197 were killed and 197 injured. Five persons in wagons and 26 pedestrians were among the list.

TUBERCULIN TESTS START IN TEN COUNTIES

The tuberculin test of cattle on the area plan started on July 6 in 33 townships of ten different counties. These include Beaver, 2 townships; Blair, 1; Centre, 2; Clearfield, 3; Columbia, 6; Erie, 5; McKean, 6; Somerset, 1; Tioga, 2; Union, 4. Twenty-one veterinarians, 13 in the State employ and 8 Federal, are in the field doing the work.

In addition to the township area work, 545 individual herds in all parts of the State were assigned on July 1 for test under the individual herd plan.

MAKE CONSIDERABLE MONEY FROM CANDIED FIGS

Increasing the cash income of the farm woman has been one result of extension work in many States. In some sections of the country home-demonstration agents have found it essential to suggest ways in which a woman's income could be augmented before improvements in the farm home and its surroundings could be undertaken at all; in other districts income-producing activities such as gardening, keeping poultry, cheese-making, home baking or canning, have grown out of club work for rural women who were primarily interested in improving their own mode of living and knowledge of home economics.

As an instance of this, the use of home evaporator, for saving surplus fruit has been widely advocated in parts of California by extension agents. It has been quite general to make an amount of dried fruit sufficient for family use, and the women have been shown how to convert it into a very desirable confection. A report recently received by the United States Department of Agriculture states that several years ago one farm woman in this State had a large surplus of figs for which no market was available. She began making candied figs, using her evaporator to finish the product. Having much more of this confection than the family could use, she tried selling it at the prevailing price for candied fruits, a dollar a pound, and disposed of 60 pounds. In 1922 she made and sold \$600 worth; in 1923, \$2,000 worth, and in 1924 her income from the candied figs, still bringing the same price per pound, was \$6,000.

FIRST STATE FARM ORGANIZATION DIRECTORY

The first list of county and state agricultural and allied organizations to be issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is now available as bulletin No. 400. This list is the most complete one of its kind ever published in the State.

The name and address of the president and secretary of over 350 county-wide organizations are carried. In addition, the name and address of the president and secretary of twenty-nine state wide agricultural organizations and sixteen closely related associations are incorporated.

Statistics showing that over two million people attended county fairs and exhibitions in 1924 and almost \$275,000 was paid as premium to exhibitors by the fair associations are another feature of the bulletin. The place and date of each fair to be held this season is likewise included.

Bulletin No. 400 is being given free distribution to all interested parties.

A "man-trap with crocodile teeth" was set 100 years ago, in England, for poachers. This contrivance was forbidden by law in 1827.

ONE DAY EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29

SPECIAL TRAIN VIA DELWARE RIVER BRIDGE ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE SEASHORE

	Eastern Standard Time	Excursion Fare
Florin	7.01 A. M.	\$3.85
Mount Joy	7.05 A. M.	\$3.75
Lancaster	7.14 A. M.	3.75
Atlantic City	7.35 A. M.	3.75

Returning, leave Atlantic City (S. Carolina Ave.) 6:40 P. M.

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