

The Comic Strip

ANYTHING GOES

THE LATEST PHOTO OF ALVIN K. SKINKER HE KNOWS "SAL" IS PROFOUNDLY "SHABBY" AND HE HAS THE COOL AIRS TO PRODUCE IT JUST THAT WAY

OR VIE MIGHT PELT ONE ANOTHER WITH ROCKS OR WHAT-HAVE-YOU AT TWENTY PAGES UNTIL ONE OF US IS HORROR OF COMBAT - YOU CALLY SAH I'M NOT AN ACCOMMODATING GOOP

The Amende Honorable

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FANCY the astonishment of the Heat Folks who witness this sorry sight. Can it be that Rip Van Winkle lives in this house? Or is it just a common case of oversight? Some brisk morning is going to catch this household napping. Then there will be hurry, scurry and worry. The good provider not only keeps the larder loaded but he keeps his coal bin packed besides.

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HEAT FOLKS
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Daniel M. Wolgemuth

FLORIN, PENNA.
Phone 151R4 Mt. Joy Exchange

Home Health Club

WEEKLY LETTER WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE BULLETIN BY DR. DAVID H. REEDER

NATURAL FOODS: It is quite likely that humanity will never wholly return to a real natural diet. It seems that many of the nature cure exponents think that man cannot improve on nature. That nature produces everything in a perfect and finished condition. Undoubtedly the natural food of primitive man was leaves, plants, roots, seeds, fruits and nuts. In many cases of sickness, health is restored by a return to an active outdoor life with this natural or primitive diet.

In my opinion, it is not the cooking of food by modern methods that causes the indigestion and the hundreds of various ailments that follow our modern methods of mixing and serving.

Primitive man got plenty of pure fresh air, plenty of exercise and better than all else, he got plenty of sunshine, the most powerful healing agent in the world, directly on his naked skin. That is one of the modalities that the successful physicians are most frequently prescribing today.

Sunshine, lot of it, and it has been demonstrated that man's inventions in the form of powerful deep therapy lamps, are just as efficient and much more pleasant to apply than direct sunshine.

I do not believe that the most radical nature curist will deny that the big, sweet juicy seedless oranges developed through man's ingenuity, is far better than the little sour, seedy fruit, from which it has been developed, or that there is any comparison with other cultivated and developed fruit and vegetables with the originals from which they came.

Man can live in perfect health and be quite happy for a hundred years upon a diet of fruits, vegetables, nuts, cereals, roots and meats. Yes, I said meats and I will also add other animal products such as milk, eggs, fowl and fish, if he will only use as much plain common sense as the most ignorant farmer must use to grow crops.

Our big trouble is that we are too abundantly supplied with food stuff and we want the whole thing at one meal. We eat bread and potatoes, meat and eggs, fruits and vegetables, all at the same meal, and right there we violate nature's laws and we must pay the penalty.

Pickles and potatoes don't belong in the one dish, but we put them in one stomach at the same time and then we add pies, cakes and puddings. Nature supplies the heat and we have a distillery which works rapidly. Fermentation is bound to follow and you know just as well as I do that fermentation produces gas, you bloat and almost explode and then you write and tell me that you suffer constantly with gas.

Sometimes I feel like taking my slipper and using it vigorously on you because you want quit such silly mixtures in your food.

O, yes, perhaps you don't eat pickles, but pickles are not the only acid foods that are eaten with starch.

Class all fruits, tomatoes and all commercial sugar as acid foods; all cereals, bread of all kinds and potatoes as starches and don't mix them. You can't digest them together. Four hours apart they are most excellent, but keep them apart.

In the next article, I will tell you more about good and bad combinations and if you will clip out and save this and the articles to follow, you will also save yourself much needless suffering and many needless doctor bills.

Keep Cockerels by Themselves The unusual cock bird that is kept over for the next breeding season should be taken from the laying flock, and either put in a pen with the growing cockerels or confined by himself in a small inclosure. The pen may be made of wire and so constructed that it can be moved around from place to place. This will keep the pasture in good shape, and the male will be content thru-out the summer. A few boards over the top of the roosting pole will furnish adequate protection from the weather.

Give the Trees a Chance Spring is usually the time to plant forest trees. Fall and winter are the seasons for thinning young stands. Plan now for both of these pieces of work that will make the woodlot a paying proposition.

BOOSTING THE BAMBOO

For 25 years the United States Department of Agriculture has been studying the bamboo and its behavior in the soils and climate of the United States. A number of different kinds of bamboo have been found to be adaptable and have become established in small groves in the South Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and Pacific Coast States where their beauty and charm as well as varied utilization have caused the traveler to view them with interest. Most of these plantings have been introduced from the Orient, chiefly Japan and China, where the bamboo is so intimately bound up with the life of the people. That more groves have not been established is due to the fact that good plants are too bulky to transport great distances.

The studies of the department, however, have yielded a method of propagation by means of underground root cuttings, or rhizomes, which may be easily transported and replanted with reasonable assurance that they will grow. Several groves are maintained by the department as nurseries where rhizomes for propagating material are now being produced for subsequent distribution to individuals who desire to cooperate with the department in its work of establishing the bamboo over a wide territory. Some 50 individual cooperators have been supplied this spring with foundation stock for small groves. This stock was planted in nurseries so that the rhizomes may increase their number and make more stock available for transplanting in the groves proper next spring. Eight to ten years is required to establish a grove that will furnish plants of large size.

In the territory where the bamboo will thrive, namely, the South Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and Pacific Coast States, and some of the States of the lower Mississippi Valley, there are thousands of farms, says the department, where there are opportunities for the development of small bamboo groves of an acre or two in extent. There are no good reasons why most of these farms should not have such groves.

The giant timber bamboo and one or two of the smaller growing kinds, such as the stake bamboo, would be most valuable for these farm-home groves. These groves, if properly handled, in a course of 8 or 10 years would prove not only a source of profit but would be the means of providing many conveniences for the farm and home, such as light fences, trellises, bean poles, pea stakes, and stakes for flowers and young trees, fish poles and fruit poles, hay-uring racks, and water-carrying pipes.

Bamboos and poultry make a happy combination, and their use in this connection is strongly recommended.

Although many millions of dollars are spent each year for imported bamboo for commercial purposes this trade can not be expected to play any part in the demand for home-grown bamboo for a good many years—at least until enough groves have been established to assure the commercial interests of a continuous supply in a commercial quantity. The beginning of the bamboo industry in this country, then, must be based on its uses in a small way in the garden and around the home.

SCALE INSECTS CONTROL GIVEN IN LATEST BULLETIN

"Scale Insects Injurious in Pennsylvania" is the title of a 24-page bulletin just published by the State Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

As a group, the scale insects, such as San Jose scale, rose scale, scurfy scale, globular scale, and oyster-shell scale, are real trouble-makers to all growers of woody plants. According to E. M. Trimble, Chief Nursery Inspector, 110 species of scale insects have been observed during the inspection of nursery stock, orchards and greenhouse plants. Of this number, however, only twenty-four are considered generally injurious, but among them are several of the most serious pests of horticulture.

This new publication, general bulletin No. 398, gives description, distribution, food plants, and control for each of these twenty-four species. Six different methods of control with formulae for sprays are included and eighteen of the species are illustrated.

The bulletin is free.

It is said that Rembrandt painted sixty portraits of himself.

There Are Many Mystery Fires

(From page One)

that not including fires caused by lightning, barn fires are more prevalent during August, September and October than other periods of the year.

For the first time, probably in the history of the United States, a scientific investigation is being made by the Bureau of Fire Protection in cooperation with Pennsylvania State College, as to cause of such fires and methods of preventing them which will undoubtedly mean a saving of thousands of dollars to the farmer. E. G. Lantz of State College, working with the Bureau of Fire Protection and in charge of field work has found numerous concrete cases where hay and alfalfa barns had started to char, in some cases actual chemical burning had started and only by prompt removal of crop was fire averted.

In Mr. Lantz's preliminary report he states that the legume crops—alfalfa, clover, and timothy mixed are the ones likely to give the most trouble. Some of the harvesting practices which are dangerous because of aiding spontaneous combustion are:

- Improper curing due to placing in mow too soon after cutting.
- Not allowing the hay to dry out thoroughly after being rained upon.
- Leaking roofs in barns where hay is stored.
- Storing wheat bundles on top of hay in mow increasing pressure and preventing escape of gas.
- Not salting hay when placed in mow.
- Not distributing hay in mow which has been "balled" by the side delivery rake or loader.

One case is cited for reference among the many cases found, where approximately fifty tons of hay were stored in four days time, some of which was placed in barn during time of heavy fog. This hay was hooped by forks about forty feet which caused close packing. The following month the hay got very hot, smoke appeared and particles similar to live coals were found, and after calling Fire Department and removing the forks, fire continued to appear. Smoke and gas were more noticeable where hay had been wet or slimy. This condition was undoubtedly due to improper curing.

It has been found, says Mr. Lantz, temperature of approximately 150 degrees Fahrenheit and cool off without danger of burning, but when above such reading, fire may be anticipated.

By placing a thermometer a few feet down in the mow from the top, it will be found that a reading is available that will register within two degrees the heat at the center of mow.

Farmers are advised to equip themselves with a thermometer that will register approximately 212 degrees, take the temperature at least daily—at 100 degrees look for trouble, at 195 degrees be safe and arrange to remove hay outside of barn and hunt for charred spots.

Mt. Joy Theatre

Let's Go **GREATER MOVIE SEASON** Tues. Thurs. Sat.

Thursday, 10
Thundering Romance
COMEDY: TOOTSIE WOOTISIE

Saturday, 12
Welcome Stranger
COMEDY: GOOD MORNING

Tuesday, 15
Shirley Mason
IN
Star Dust Trail
COMIC: NOBODY WORKS BUT FATHER
Movies are the Cheapest Form of Entertainment

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of all kinds, Fresh Daily
All orders promptly filled and your business solicited
All my baked goods are as crisp and tasty as though you baked them in your own oven. One trial will convince you.

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5c STRAIGHT 25c FOR 50.
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NEW IDEAS IN HOME COMFORT FOR SUMMER

Summer is the one time of the year when home enjoyment depends upon the furnishings. Here are new ideas for making your home more comfortable for the warm days.

NEATLY DESIGNED DRAPES FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOME
Fix up the dining room for the warm weather. Food will taste better, and appetites will be tempted by new furnishings.

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

H. C. BRUNNER

West Main Street, MOUNT JOY, PENNA.

LEADING AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES IN PENNA.

The following table shows the five leading counties in this State in the production of wheat, corn, and other important crops, according to estimates made by L. H. Wible, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and based upon yields of the year 1924:

Rank	County	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Buckwheat Bushels	Potatoes Bushels	Tobacco Pounds	Hay Tons
1.	Lancaster	2,302,726	5,285,517	1,598,420	506,791	2,398,370	51,371,700	213,843
2.	York	1,529,536	3,900,166	1,303,882	492,955	1,416,472	3,327,400	197,319
3.	Franklin	1,127,152	2,687,408	1,215,588	282,301	1,368,432	1,847,600	182,354
4.	Berks	918,125	2,514,405	1,212,394	223,452	1,342,545	725,200	179,740
5.	Cumberland	910,328	2,233,764	1,111,108	218,689	1,272,780	650,000	176,771

The sign of the barber, a pole with spiral bands of white and red symbolizes the ancient function of the barber—blood-letting.

They can go all night—How quickly can they stop?

Their ability to GO is unquestioned. Their ability to STOP, in many cases, is a matter of hoping.
The wise driver thinks it often of his brakes as he does of his motor.
Perhaps that is why so many of our townspeople are driving in and ordering Johns-Manville Asbestos Brake Lining put on their cars.
They know it is the best and we put it on with no loss motion!

Tryon's Garage, Mount Joy

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Lancaster, Pa.

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aug. 12-15

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