Your Choice of About a Dozen Flavors at 5¢ PER BOTTLE ALWAYS ICE COLD

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CANDIES

BACHMAN'S 5-LB. ALMOND & PLAIN BARS **BACHMAN'S BROKEN BARS** MT. JOY ALMONDS AND PEANUT CLUSTERS SCHRAFFT'S CANDIES

ALL FRUITS IN SEASON

H. A. DARRENKAMP'S

3 Doors East of Post Office

One-Day Excursion Sesqui-Centennial **PHILADELPHIA** FRIDAY, JULY 16

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN EASTERN STANDARD TIME Special Train Leaves

Mt. Joy 6.57 A. M. Landisville 7.05 A. M. Philadelphia (Sesqui-Centennial Station) Ar. 9.42 A. M. Returning

Leaves Phila. (Sesqui-Centennial Station) (E. S. T.) 8:30 P. M.

Pennsylvania Railroad

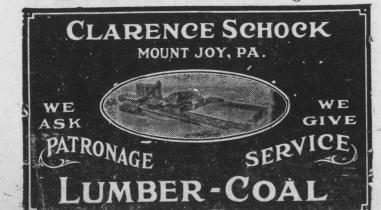




Don't Let Your Profits Out with Your Cows

Cows simply can't keep on producing to the limit of their capacity on pasture alone. Grass, at its best, is over half water. No cow can eat enough to keep herself in good condition and produce milk in satisfactory quantity at the same time. They require a regular and substantial grain ration, too. Dairymen who feed Larro with pasture get more milk than those who don't-and more profit at the end of the year.

> DANIEL WOLGEMUTH FLORIN, PENNA.



The Produce and Live Stock Market

CORRECT INFORMATION FUR-NISHED WEEKLY BY THE PENNA. BUREAU OF MARKETS FOR THE BULLETIN

The Philadelphia potato market slumped today and prices on Virginia Cobblers dropped sharply to \$4.00 to \$4.50. This was a decline More liberal receipts and lack of interest on the part of buyers were the chief weakening factors while the increasing supply of New Jersey stock also had a depressing effect. The heavy movement of Jersey tomatoes is not expected before the 19th. of the month with the peak about the second week of August. In South Jersey the vines are still green in most fields and the patches that have been drg are yielding well. size is good and there is less scab than usual. Growers estimate that about 2,000 cars will move from this section but that about 25% will be hauled by motor truck, Jersey potatoes sold at 90c to \$1.10 per 5-8 basket today, according to the Pennsylvania and Federal Bu- reau of Markets.

Pennsylvania spinach was in moderate supply and weaker with most sales ranging from 50c to65c per bushel. Beets held steady at 1c to 2c per bunch while carrots brought 2c to 4c. Cabbage was slightly weaker with Pennsylvania stock selling at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per barrel. New Jersey tomatoes were more plentiful and the demand Most sales ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per 5-8 basket. Pennsylvania white turnips moved slowly at 50 to 60c per 5-8 basket but yellow stock brought as high as \$1.00. New Jersey peas were wea-ker and prices declined. Most sales were made at \$1.25 to \$3.50 per 5-8 basket.

Market: Slow. Beef steers steady to weak bidding lower on better grades, fed steers and grassy kinds. Compared with week ago: 15c to 25c lower, spots off more, top \$10.10 bulk of sales \$9.50. Bulls slow about steady, she stock showing weaker tendency, under light demand. Calves about steady, choice vealers \$14.50.

Hogs: Inactive, no fresh receipts. RECEIPTS: For todays market: Cattle 9 cars; 5 from St. Louis; 2 NY: 1 Va: 1 Texas: containing 248 head 354 head trucked in from nearby farms: Total cattle 602 head 7 valves: Receipts for week calves: Receipts for week ending July 10, 1926:cCattle 63 cars: 16 from St. Louis: 11 St. Paul 8 Pa.: 7 Texas: 4 Va: 4 Chicago: 3 NY: 2 WVA: 2 Ohio: 2 Tenn: 1 Kas City: 1 Pittsburgh: 1 Ind: 1 Canada: containing 1716 head 1371 head trucked in-total cattle 3087 head: 160 calves, 21 sheep, 48 hogs parisons with previous week: Cattle 36 cars containing 1102 head: 1337 head trucked in total cattle 2439 head: 460 calves: 21 sheep 48 hogs.

	1000.
STEERS	
Choice to prime	\$9.75-10.2
Good to choice	9.25-9.2
Fair to good	8.85-9.2
Medium to fair	8.25-8.8
Common to medium	7.50-8.2
BULLS	
Good to choice	7.50-8.2
Fair to good	6.50-7.5
Medium to fair	6.00-6.5

HEIFERS Choice to prime Good to choice Medium to good Common to medium

food to choice Medium to good Common to medium Canners & Cutters 4.00-4.50 3.00-4.00 STOCKER BULLS

Fair to good Medium to fair 6.25-6.75 5.50-6.25 Common to medium CALVES Good to choice 13.50-14.50 Medium 10.00-13.50 5.00-10.00

Common Heavyweights Lightweights 15.00-15.75 Rough stock 10.75-13.50

Lancaster Grain and Feed Market Corn ...72c bu. HAY (baled) \$15.00-16 00 ton Straw 9.00-10.00 ton

Selling Price of Feeds (Cash at Warehouse) \$33.50-34.50 ton Shorts 34.00-35.00 ton Hominy 36.00-37.00 ton Middlings 40.00-41.00 ton Gluten 45.00-46.00 ton 38.00-39.00 ton Ground Oats Cottonseed 41 pc. \$45.00-46.00 ton Dairy Feed 16 pc. 34.00-35.00 ton Dairy Feed 18 pc. 38.00-39.00 ton Dairy Feed 20 pc.
Dairy Feed 24 pc.
Dairy Feed 25 pc.
Horse Feed 85 pc. 41.00-42.00 to 47.00-48.00 ton 42.00-43.00 ton

Feed The Colt And Mare The brood mare needs liberal specialists of the Pennsylvania State College. Encourage the sughoreds. foal to eat some crushed oats and bran and nice soft legume hay early in life. This will help the mother as well as the colt. If she is working quite a drain on her system,

Picnic In Woodlands Picnic time has come. time we pay tribute to the forest flesh throughout the summer. and the comfort it gives us. Pro-

tect it and save it for others.

WHY GOVERNMENT PRICE FIXING WON'T WORK

One of the most persistent fallacies is government price-fixing on competitive commodities. There is already government price-fixing in commodities and services where competition plays no part in price determination. These are railway transportation, electricity, gas, telephone and telegraph, and so on. Here government price-fixing is solely to protect the consumer. There are two fatal objections to government price-fixing for agricultural products, which represent the most competitive business in the world. These are, first, that it will not work; second, that it is always done for the consumer as against the producer.

Government price-fixing for agricultural products would work if at the same time the government regulated wages, profits, middlemen's margins, the production of all commodities and the rationing of all consumers. short, if the population were enlisted in one vast army, directed and rationed, price-fixing would work, but otherwise not. If the price is fixed on the wheat the farmer sells, then he cannot keep on producing wheat if wages or the cost of harvesting machinery rise, or if the cost of other material he buys rises. So the next step would be the fixation of other prices, and yet other prices.

The United States government fixed the price of wheat but once in our history, and then it was to benefit consumers, not producers. The government might, in an emergency, fix some agricultural prices for the pur pose of elevating such prices. Such action would inevitably and speedily lead to outcry from city consumers and a consequent reversal of policy Indeed, the consumers, not the pro ducers, are most likely to demand and secure food price regulation by government authorities. The farmer therefore, who favors any form of governmental price-fixing is working against his own interests. He is put ting his head into a noose.-James E Boyle, Professor of Rural Economics Cornell University, in the Banker-

STRAIGHT TALKS WITH AUNT EMMY

On Fifteen Per Cent Bonds

Mrs. Norris beamed as she greeted Aunt Emmy and exclaimed, "Now ! know all my financial worries are over! I wanted to tell you right away

"What have you bought this time?" Aunt Emmy demanded suspiciously. "Well, I haven't paid the money over yet, but I have found the loveliest investment where my money will be perfectly safe and will earn a nice income for me right away," Mrs. Norris said. "I'm going to buy bonds, good safe bonds, that will pay me

fifteen per cent interest-" "Wait a minute, you'll have to go some, Maud Norris, to tell me about 'good safe bonds' that pay fifteen per cent!" Aunt Emmy broke in.

"They are safe,-the man said s and this booklet says so too!" "Do you know what a bond is? asked Aunt Emmy.

"No. but it's awfully safe. I'm sure

vorris said. "Every body knows that bonds are safe-" "My dear, some bonds are safe and some are not. When you buy a bond you simply lend your money to the company putting out the bonds. Bond issues are secured generally by the company mortgaging or pledging some of its property. In other words, it offers a certain asset as security that it will return your money to you on the date the bond matures. agrees to pay you a certain sum each year for the use of your money, usually something between five and eight per cent. No company can afford to pay too much for its money—and as to fifteen per cent bonds—why it would be very unusual for a company to be able to earn enough to enable it to pay fifteen per cent for the privilege of using other people's money,-moreover, if it is enough to borrow money at all it can borrow it more cheaply than that!" "Oh dear!" wailad Mrs. Norris, "then a bond isn't a good safe invest-

"Don't jump at conclusions so fast!" said Aunt Emmy. "I did not say that. A bond is as safe as a church if the company that issues it is financially sound, has a high credit rating and is making money. Before you buy bonds assure yourself that the company behind them is above reproach."

"But the man who told me about these fifteen per cent bonds was so earnest-I felt sure I could believe

"Don't turn over any money to him until you have some advice on the bonds from your bank," admonished Aunt Emmy. "Then, if you find out that the bonds are questionable you will escape another bad investment." -A. B. Aymes.

Mason County, Michigan, bankers are pushing hard to replace scrub stock with pure-bred cattle. The plan is outlined by the county agent is to purchase young pure-bred sires and place them wherever a farmer is found who is willing to co-operate in the proposition. The bankers will adance the purchase price and take a note for one year without interest. feeding while suckling her foal, say The idea is to make it as easy as possible for the farmers to procure thor

Keep Heifers Growing

A great many heifers on pasture in addition to suckling the colt it is are looking thin. They should receive some grain daily to keep them growing throughout the summer. say State College farm crops specific Heifers that go into winter quarters ialists. While not as good as alfalfa More in a thin condition may be stunted, clover, and soybeans, these hays han ever we appreciate the forests and it is more expensive to grow are better than none at all. The which provide us with a beauty them out than the heifers that have feeding value is about equal to that spot for our gatherings. In picnic been kept in a fair condition of of timothy.

Our classified ads bring results.

Audience Only Judge of Scenes That "Go"

As a rule, it is easy for the author to discover before rehearsals draw to an end where the weaknesses, if any, of his play exist. It is a peculiar thing that a play which reads well often acts badly, and vice versa, writes Cosmo Hamilton in the Saturday Evening

I have noticed many times, with my own work and with the work of other men, that there are certain scenes which seem to be extraordinarily amusing on paper, but which have only to be put to the test of rehearsal to drop head first into the pit in which, in less expensive days, the orchestra tuned up. It is, too, quite impossible to ascertain, until a play has been well rehearsed, what lines are to be cut, what entrances altered and what exits are to be brought about with greater or less rapidity.

It has been proved again and again how hopeless it is to make a true es dimate of a play's appeal to an audience until it faces one. There are few authors and even fewer directors who dare to prophesy exactly how a play will take. Scenes which have been rehearsed for laughs and which have appealed to all concerned as being extremely funny during rehearsal may be received with stony silence by the people in front on "the night."

Other scenes which appear to be trivial and unimportant may go with roars of laughter, while tragic moments and those in which the whole drama of the play has been worked up to a high pitch may fizzle like damp gunpowder when put to the final test

People Have Learned

Value of Thermometer A man named Galileo invented a thermometer in 1592. The liquid was in an open vial, and there was no mark or scale to show temperatures. After a while a mark was used showing the temperature of snow and another for the heat of a candle,

Half a century later a man found he could make a thermometer of a glass tube with a bulb on one end, so by sealing the other end you could carry the thing about. Another half century or more passed, and Fahrenheit became interested. He developed the thermometer until it was a practical instrument, and by 1714 he had established his now famous Fahren-

That was over 200 years ago, says Good Hardware, yet people are just realizing how actually useful this instrument is. For centuries it was looked upon with superstition; a score of years ago school children could tell you the owner of nearly every thermometer in town. The incubator, and then our scientific dairying, cooking and gardening, brought the thermometer into common use.

Thermometers are an important item now. They are in demand every day of the year among folks who have learned a little about their uses. Many people demand a specially designed thermometer for each different purpose.

Misunderstood

An old negro named John Jones, upon leaving Atlanta, Ga., went to his bank, a negro institution, and had his book balanced, which showed a balance of \$200.

Landing in Cincinnati, the old darky issued a check on the Atlanta bank for \$200, payable to a Cincinnati bank In a few days the check was re turned marked "Insufficient Funds," whereupon the Cincinnati bank sent an inquiry to the Atlanta bank about the old negro's account and the balance they showed on the pass book, against which no checks had been issued. The following reply was re-

ceived: "Gentlemens-We don't mean that John Jones ain't got sufficient funds, but we mean that our funds are in-

sufficient."-Forbes Magazine. Betrayed French Secrets

Major Esterhazy became notorious fus case. It was he who accused Dreyfus of being the writer of the famous "bordeau," alleged to have been sent to certain German military officers, revealing French military In 1896 Colonel Picquart, secrets. head of the intelligence bureau of the war office, made discoveries pointing to Major Esterhazy as the author of the "bordeau." Investigation was made and it was believed that Esterhazy torged Dreyfus' handwriting and was the real traitor. He was not convicted, however, but was forced to leave France and is said to have died in England in 1923.

Ant's Toilet Equipment

Ants are always moving about in lose touch with the ground, and yet a dirty ant is practically unknown, for they are continually stopping to clean themselves. The ant is, indeed, very well equipped in this erespect, having a most extensive toilet set. The ant's tongue serves, when wet, as a sponge. When dry, tough, file-like bands on the side make a splendid brush. Four of its legs are fitted with hairs which make clothes brushes, and the two forelegs are each fitted with a fine and coarsetoothed comb.

The King and the Bandit Johnnie Armstrong, the celebrated Scotch bandit, was seized and hanged by James V in 1529, when, with 36 of his band, he offered his services to the king to suppress the riots of the Marsh men.

May Seed Emergency Hay Of the emergency hays, millet and sudan grass may be sowed any

We may live too fast, but very few girls born in 1900 are 20 yet.

New Life for Leather

A young Scottish chemist has in vented a process for regenerating leather and other substances. product is hardly distinguishable from real leather, and is about half the

The leather is first ground into a fine powder and any impurities removed. A small quantity of binding substance is then added, which turns it into a dough. This, together with a coloring mixture, is milled until the whole becomes a uniform mixture. It is then pressed on to a strong backing

Mary's Suggestion

The maid was leaving and her mistress said to her: "Now, Mary, I should like to give you a good reference, but my conscience compels me to state that you never get the meals ready at the proper time. Now, I wonder how I can put it in a nice

"Well, mum," retorted the girl, "you can say that I got the meals the sam as I got me pay."-Boston Transcript.

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842 Percent Perfect Butter Fat 3.70 Solids, 12.30 T. B. Test 96 Percent

Of the 43 dealers supplying milk in Lancaster City, I had the highest T. B. test, the highest solids test, the highest bacteria test, the highest perfect test and was third in butter fat.

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New Paint

Good Condition New Paint

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