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EDITORIAL

HOW TO GET A JOB
It is said to be hard to get a job, but so many people have so much enterprise that they get one under most any condition.

A clothing salesman in Beloit, Wis. recalls how he got his start. When 16 years old, he saw a suit in a store window which he wanted, and he went in and offered to work for the suit. Such enterprise pleased the store owner, he took the boy on, and since then he has sold clothes to 15,000 of his home town people.

When some folks can't see any paying job, they offer to take 'hold and work for anything an employer can pay them, and sometimes they work for nothing to show what they can do. Anyone who shows such a love for work usually finds it.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND NEW HOMES A YEAR

According to the Research Department of the NRA, an annual building volume of 800,000 residential units is required to supply the need for new dwellings. This takes no account of replacement of existing sub-standard homes, and until these are replaced the needed volume could easily be at the rate of 2,000,000 structures a year.

A building revival could fall far below these high limits, and still be the most powerful of factors in fighting depression. No dollar we spend does more work, in stimulating domestic trade and providing employment, than does the building dollar. Surveys show that 37.3 per cent of all the money spent goes to labor at the site—to excavators, graders, carpenters, masons, plumbers, plasterers, etc. The balance of 62.7 per cent goes to buy needed materials and supplies and the great bulk of that is paid to workers in the plants and factories manufacturing them. In general, about eighty cents out of each dollar goes to labor, directly or indirectly.

The heavy industries—those supplying such manufactures as steel, lumber, cement—were hit hardest by hard times. They are facing the gravest difficulties in recovering from them. Spurring the construction would do much to solve a legion of our most troublesome problems.

AN ASSURED FARM FUTURE

The Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration reports that a million more animals were handled by farmers cooperative sales agencies operating on terminal livestock markets in 1933 than in 1932. The value of the increase is placed at \$7,000,000.

That record is similar to those as made by other major cooperative groups last year. The cotton producers, the dairymen, the fruit farmers of various sections—all of them have shown an increasing faith in the necessity and efficacy of the cooperative plan. And the result was, in a disorganized and chaotic year, that the American agriculturist made genuine progress in building for a prosperous future.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CO-OPERATIVES

When it comes to helping the farmer, the government can pursue no more effective course than to work with and for the farmer-owned and controlled cooperative associations.

It is better to help a person do a thing for himself than simply to do it for him—and that applies to the farmers and everyone else. The cooperatives are here to stay. They do not change with administrations and parties and shifts in political sentiment. A farm relief law may be occasionally revised overnight, and the course of procedure has been cooperative policy is fixed so far as basic principle.

Health Heroes Also Should Be Honored

Memorial Day Observances Should Recall Heroes of Peace, Says Dr. Rice

By Dr. John L. Rice
Health Commissioner,
New York City

IN paying tribute to those heroes who gave their lives in bloody conflicts that our Nation might live, it might be well to dedicate the day also to those men of science who fought and conquered disease that our lives might be healthier and happier. For the most part the praises of these savants have remained unsung, and in far too many instances their names have even been forgotten by the rank and file.

Had it not been for the work of these men, and the solid foundation they laid in medicine and public health, it is unlikely that we should have been celebrating Child Health month in this year of 1934.

Toll of Disease

Far more terrible and devastating than any man-made army, disease germs had been mowing down many more millions each year than had any war in any period. With the invention of the magnifying lenses by Leeuwenhoek in 1678 the beginning of man's triumph over disease had its inception.

Pasteur, in the eighteen sixties and seventies, demonstrated conclusively that distinct types of germs were responsible for each disease. As a result of his studies Pasteur gave to mankind the means of controlling many of the diseases which had so devastated mankind.

As the result of Pasteur's demonstration that bacteria are present in the air almost everywhere, Lord Lister was able to devise his anti-septic method of surgery.

Conquering Diphtheria

Later Koch, a German physician, developing Pasteur's theories, revealed to the world the causative germ of tuberculosis (1882) and the germ that caused cholera. Other discoveries quickly followed. In 1893 Behring discovered diphtheria antitoxin, that was to save the lives of countless children. Yellow fever was brought under control with the discovery by Reed, Carroll, Lazear and Agramonte, of the U. S. Army, that the disease was transmitted to man only by the bite of infected mosquitoes. Smallpox has nearly been wiped out through vaccination introduced by Jenner in 1798, and today diphtheria has been almost overcome here thanks to the improvements in the prevention treatment perfected by our own Dr. William H. Park.

ORIGIN OF SLANG

Slang is not of recent origin if Dr. William H. Davis, of Stanford university is right in his deductions. Dr. Davis, who is said to be in favor of use of slang, because it adds color to the language, believes that "fighting tooth and nail" and "goggling between the eyes" originated back in the days of the cave man. Of course, "draw a long bow" and "shot his bolt" must have had their origin back in the days of chivalry while "flash in the pan" and "quick on the trigger" came a little later with the invention of firearms. So the modern generations are merely carrying on by coining such phrases as "Where's Elmer" and "Come up to see me sometime."

principles are concerned. It is designed for the long pull, and not for temporary emergencies.

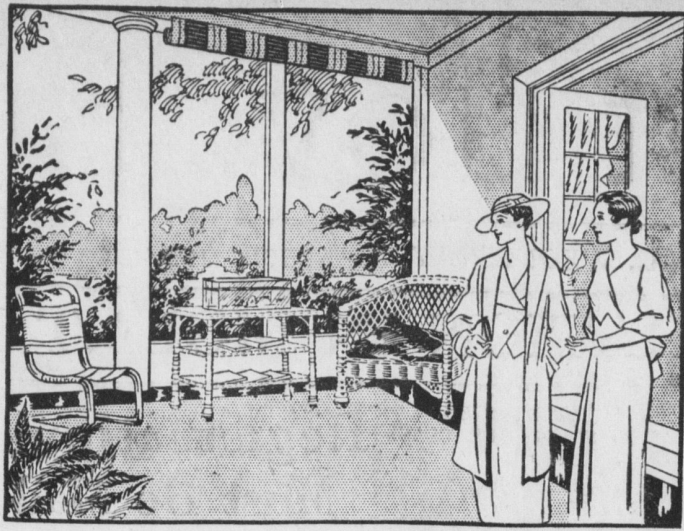
It is an encouraging fact that the federal government is constantly seeking to strengthen the position of the cooperatives. It is working with them in its acreage reduction program, and the cooperative leaders have been freely consulted when the farm legislation and policies were being considered. The fine progress the co-ops have made during depression in the face of great obstacles, is the most encouraging sign on the agricultural horizon.

INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL AND FIRE SAFETY

On every side one hears of new efficiency in industry. In such a regime there is no place for fire, the great waster of lives, materials and time. This is a particularly good time of the year to consider ways of banishing fire from industry. The stir of spring is in the air, people are beginning to clean up and paint up their property and beautify their premises. In industry there is a very definite place for such activities and they should go much further than when limited to private dwellings. In addition to the usual inspection for common fire hazards, there should be a careful search for special hazards peculiar to the manufacturing processes of the business.

In order to minimize the possibility of fire, it is best to formulate a set of rules for the guidance of the concern's employees. These should be prominently displayed and explained to all, and any infraction promptly dealt with. In addition, it is worthwhile to organize the employees for the purpose of preventing and fighting fires on the premises. Employees may be trained in handling a limited amount of fire fighting equipment to extinguish or control fires until the local fire department can arrive at the scene.

The "spring clean-up" idea has been highly successful in banishing fire. It is a worthwhile project in which our town might well engage, in order to conserve life and property.



The Painted Porch Can Take It

By KAY ALLEN

SPRING FEVER takes strange forms. It crops out in marble shooting, rope-jumping, playing hockey from school, or an urge to turn the house up-side-down.

The smartest housewife of my acquaintance turns these vague yearnings of the various members of her family into constructive work.

To put it simply, she shows them that it's fun to help paint and decorate the porch in the hazy, lazy, entrancing days of early summer.

She starts with the floor. Since the floor takes a constant beating from the tramp of many small feet, she has it done over every year with a durable porch-and-deck paint. This season it's being painted a deep leaf green which makes one think of a forest carpet. The wicker furniture is being sprayed with a quick-drying exterior enamel of a lighter, softer green, with trimmings of pale yellow. There are green flower boxes all along the edge of the porch, where she puts her potted plants. With the aid of her young daughters, she's making fresh covers for the cushions and the porch swing which are of colorful cretonne in two tones of green, yellow and white.

This friend of mine has given me many valuable hints about painting porch furniture. She says that if you want to keep the wicker its natural color, use spar varnish to protect it. Hickory furniture—the kind with the bark still on—should also have a coat of spar varnish, not only to protect the wood but to save sheer hose and summer dresses from snagging.

Modern metal furniture, she says, should be given a coating of quick-drying exterior enamel. Both this and the spar varnish have excellent rain resistance. My porch-painting friend saves a considerable amount of wear and tear on her house because the children prefer the porch, and she doesn't have to worry much about their whereabouts. After the warm days have come she can be pretty sure they're engrossed with their games and books in the charming out-of-doors living room they have all helped to create.

She has reminded me that it's not only for the sake of appearance that she does a thorough paint job on her porch every year. It's also a matter of cleanliness. Freshly painted surfaces are so easy to keep clean—they need only an occasional wiping with a damp cloth.



Houses on Parade!

By PAUL FONTAINE

IT'S AS irresistible as spring itself—this urge to dress our homes in spring coats of paint. For in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, homes are on parade every spring. It's as if every street called out to you as you pass along, "Look, neighbor—look at your house! Everybody else does!"

If it's a small place, it is well to choose a light color scheme for the new season's costume. Dull tints are apt to make a little home look like a snail backing into its shell.

Of course, there are the colorings of adjoining houses to be considered. Don't let your home—colorfully speaking—argue with its neighbors.

Stucco houses will need paint especially, after their exteriors have absorbed the winter's soot and smoke-laden snow. Even brick houses drink in dirt, too. Besides improving the appearance of an old brick house, paint keeps out moisture and makes the house more healthful.

What color shall you paint? How to treat the trimmings? And, of course, how many coats to use? For answers to these questions it's advisable to resort to the Best-Friend—a Good House Ever Had. Call up your painter and have him "look you over."

It's his business to know the art of giving homes a new lease on life. Don't consider two or three coats of paint—if he tells you they are necessary—an extravagance. They'll better fortify your home against the ravages of weather. An efficient paint job is a long-time economy. It is true that when you protect your home with good quality paint you add years to its life and dollars to your home investment. A painted house is a cared-for house and a cared-for house is desirable in any market.

Our houses, this year, will be for others a gauge of our up-and-comingness. Drabness will seem to indicate insolvency, while the dwellers in freshly dressed homes will be looked upon as optimistic prophets of a better day. Your house, in the next few months, can be converted into a very valuable credit reference.

SUNDAY DINNER SUGGESTIONS

By ANN PAGE

THE season is advancing so rapidly that every locality is beginning to have its own early spring produce. Beginning with the first dandelion greens, rhubarb, asparagus, spinach, radishes and young onions follow each other in rapid succession until summer is in full swing.

Fruits are plentiful. Though the season is closing on grapefruit, cantaloupe are arriving to replace them. May is the month for pineapples and strawberries and they both make delicious preserves.

The salad of spring greens is both appetizing and healthful and the greater the variety of salad materials the better it is.

- Low Cost Dinner: Baked Smoked Picnic, Creamed Potatoes, Cabbage Salad, Bread and Butter, Rhubarb and Banana Scallops, Tea or Coffee.
Medium Cost Dinner: Veal Cutlet, Baked Stuffed Potatoes, Creamed Onions, Bread and Butter, Baked Caramel Custard, Coffee.
Very Special Dinner: Stuffed Celery, Chicken Pate with Dumplings, Parsley Potatoes, Green Peas, Green Salad, Olive Dressing, Rolls and Butter, Strawberry Sherbet, Coffee.

Control Cabbage Pests

Cabbage root maggot eggs are being laid abundantly on cabbage set during the past two weeks. This indicates a need for the usual treatment with corrosive sublimate applied to the soil around each plant. Circular 122 of the Pennsylvania State College tells how to make this treatment and many others for controlling garden insects.

You can get all the news of this locality for less than three cents a week through the Bulletin.

CLARA LUNEM advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and a child, with text: 'YOU SAY: "TITLES JUST SOUND PURTY. THEY DON'T USUALLY HAVE NUTRIN TO DO WITH THE STORY."'

Are You Ashamed Of Your Business?

IF NOT, WHY DON'T YOU ADVERTISE

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"No business man in any town should allow a newspaper published in his town to go without his name and business being mentioned somewhere in its columns. The man who does not advertise his business does an injustice to himself and the town. The life of a town depends, upon the live wide-awake and liberal advertising business man."

BULLETIN ADVERTISING PAYS

The World's At Your Door



IMMORTALIZED in story and song, the old "corner store" has passed—along with the free potato on the kerosene can, and the customers' access to the crack-box. It was picturesque, but you never quite knew what you would find there. Half the time it was full of people who didn't know what they wanted. The other half, it was empty. It was more of a club than a store.

Today, when you enter your grocery store—or any store—you know what you want, how much you want of it, and the price you are going to pay. Advertising has rendered you this service. It brings you weekly through the columns of The Bulletin, the merchandising opportunities of this community. In the quiet of your own home, you are enabled to select everything you want to buy!

The modern way to be certain of quality and value is to read the advertisements. Representing almost every field of opportunity, the advertising columns of The Bulletin bring you the fascinating story of the whole world's market-place!

Read the advertisements! They are weekly messages of opportunity for you.