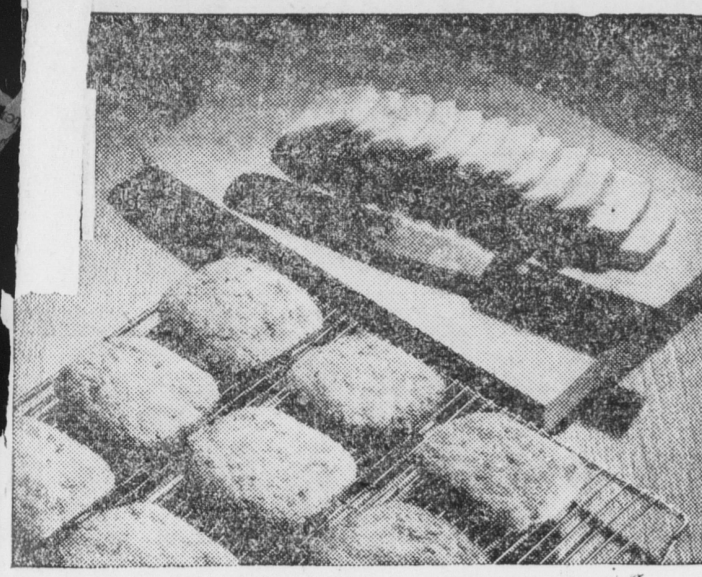


ORANGE CRISPS



FRESH crunchy cookies are excellent companions for fruit drinks, sherbets and ice cream. Nothing pleases a child more than a tall glass of milk served with a plate of good cookies during an afternoon of hard play. Orange Crisps are "all-around" cookies that are nice to serve on any occasion. Their special goodness is due to their delicate fruit flavor. They are refrigerator cookies, which means that all the cookies need not be baked at once. A generous supply can be baked in a matter of minutes.

ORANGE CRISPS
 1/2 cup shortening
 1 cup sugar
 1 egg
 Grated rind of 1 lemon and 1 orange
 3 tablespoons orange juice
 3 cups sifted flour
 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon soda
 Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg. Beat well. Add grated rind and fruit juice. Sift flour, baking powder and soda together. Add to creamed mixture. Mix thoroughly. Shape into rolls or slice in molds. Chill until firm. Slice thin and bake on greased baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Yield: About 5 dozen cookies.

Use Of Twig To Find Water Is An Ancient Practice, But State Doubts Its Value

"Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." If this lament of the Ancient Mariner was uttered today within the boundaries of Pennsylvania the Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey of Pennsylvania's Department of Internal Affairs would quickly come to his aid and tell him where he could attain a supply of groundwater to satisfy his needs.

However, the Topographic and Geologic Survey would not use the divining rod or any other apparatus of the "water witch" or "dowsner," to locate a water supply, but would use the fundamental principles of the sciences of geology and hydrology plus their intimate knowledge of the various rock formations and structure of the State in interpreting and forecasting water supplies.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to discuss the background methods, equipment and results of the "water witch," "dowsner," "diviner," "snapper," or "rutan ganger, as he is known in various parts of the world.

The value of the divining rod has long been a subject of controversy but its use to discover subterranean water, oil and ores is usually dismissed with palmistry, spiritualism, Ouija boards, astrology and other occult practices as a subject unworthy of serious consideration. It has been repudiated numerous times, after careful testing, by geological surveys, scientists and water supply engineers. The medieval church denounced its use as idolatrous and its use for detection of criminals was forbidden during the Inquisition. However, the numerous articles and books which appear yearly indicate that the subject is one of constant interest. Undoubtedly there have been divining rod fakers, but after eliminating the nonsense, the subject is still intriguing.

Origin is Lost in Dim Past
 The first use of a rod or twig for discovering something hidden seems to be lost in antiquity. In ancient literature references are made to oods or wands that were used for forecasting events and searching for lost objects. The Biblical story of Moses providing the Israelites with water in the desert by striking a rock with his rod is held up as a classic example of its effectiveness. The Scythians, Medes, Persians, Turks, Chinese, Greeks and Romans are reputed to have used rods and arrows to detect guilt, to decide future events, advise courses of action, etc. The earliest conclusive evidence of the use of the living rod is found in Georgius Agricola's "De Re Metallica," the classical mining book, published in 1556. Agricola discussed its use by medieval miners in their search for ores and discredited its use by stating: "A miner should not make use of an enchanted twig, because if he is prudent and skilled in the natural signs, he understands that a forked twig is of no use to him, as there are natural indications of the value of the veins which he can see for himself without the help of twigs."

The divining rod came into common use first in the mining districts of Germany in the fifteenth century, in the Hartz Mountains, as a means of locating mines. It was introduced into England during Queen Elizabeth's reign, 1558-1603 by German miners imported into the Cornwall district. As mining declined in Cornwall its use was transferred to water finding.

Materials Sought With Rod
 In the Middle Ages the rod was used for numerous purposes. These included detection of all sorts of material, water, buried treasure, metals, land-marks and even murderers. Today some people make even more fantastic claims for its effectiveness and in tracing its uses down to the present time we find it has been used for all of the following purposes: 1, location of ore deposits; 2, discovery of buried or hidden treasure; 3, to find lost land-marks and re-establish property boundaries; 4, to detect criminals; 5, to analyze personal character; 6, to cure diseases; 7, to trace lost or strayed domestic animals; 8, to insure against misfortune when preserved as a fetish; 9, to locate water well sites; 10, to trace courses of underground streams; 11, to determine the amount of water available by drilling at a certain spot; 12, to determine the depth at which water or ores occur; 13, to locate underground reservoirs of oil; 14, to determine the direc-

claims have been dismissed by the United States Geological Survey as extravagant and absurd. 2. That the movement of the rod is due, though perhaps unconsciously, to the diener. Barrett and Besterman support this view and believe that the diviner is gifted with a sort of second sight by means of which he becomes conscious of the presence of any substance for which he may be seeking. The evidence brought forth for the support of this theory is on a par with that given by spiritualists for their alleged clairvoyance. 3. That the diviners consciously or subconsciously move the rod by an impulse due to suggestions from bystanders or by recognition of indications favorable for water. If the diviner is accompanied by people who are aware of a hidden spring, or of the place where some material has been buried or hidden, they might unconsciously give away the secret as in ordinary thought reading. This explanation however, does not answer for cases of water divining in which the bystanders are trusting to the diviner for guidance and have no knowledge of favorable conditions.

Whatever may be the ultimate cause of rod movement, the immediate cause has been proved to be some slight movement of the muscles of the arm and hand, which, due to the unstable equilibrium of the rod caused by the strained holding position, causes a marked movement of the rod. It is certain that there is no physical action between the water, or whatever is being sought, and the rod. Murnurs about electrical, thermal, or radioactive forces only show ignorance of the elements of natural science. Successful diviners seem to be possessed of a wide prospecting experience and the ability to correlate rapidly certain peculiarities of topography and surface geology with the occurrence of subterranean water. The diviner then merely uses his rod as an indication of his conclusions. In fact Abbe Paramelle, of France, and Gataker, of England, two of the most successful recorded water diviners, never used a rod in their practice, but merely relied upon their observations and previous knowledge of the region in locating water supplies.

Unfavorable Opinion After Tests
 Numerous and extensive tests have been devised and conducted in all parts of the world and the consensus of opinion is unfavorable to the water diviner and his rod. The Royal Society of Victoria in Australia states: "A number of experiments showed cheerful and conscientious blundering around of divining rod operators. Sometimes they struck water, sometimes not—exactly as if they had shot an arrow into the air and dug for water where it fell."

In South Australia an area was tested by the State Geologist and water was found both where the divining rod gave positive and negative indications of water.

In New South Wales the results

In France a test conducted at the Paris waterworks gave results which were such as would have come from mere chance. Abbe Paramelle, the most successful of French diviners, due to his success in locating water in many areas of southwestern France, emphatically repudiated any help from the divining rod. After testing it many times he says: "It has a vogue among the ignorant." Although he tried it many times across underground streams of water he never felt make any movement in his hands. Paramelle's work was based upon his knowledge of the combined geographical and geological conditions of the locality and he realized the main facts in the distribution of the water table and where it could be found at easily accessible depths.

(Turn to page 5)

The big day has come and gone! The "first day of school"! Now our hundreds of children are coming home with whetted appetites, and often it is a problem for the busy mother to know just what to prepare for the noon day meal which will not be troublesome, but will be adequate for hungry youngsters.

Children need the right kind of food in order to be properly nourished, and without proper nourishment, a child is handicapped in school and out, in work or at play.

Since the child is growing, the building foods such as meat and eggs are important parts of the diet. These furnish the protein needed to build and repair body tissues. Calcium and phosphorus likewise are needed to build teeth, and iron is an essential in straight, well - formed bones and building rich red blood. Calcium is furnished by milk and certain vegetables while meat is an excellent source of the other two important minerals iron and phosphorus. These foods, together with fresh vegetables and fruits, make the basis for the well-balanced diet.

Liver is one of the richest foods in several dietary essentials—in fact it is valuable in the diet that many nutritionists recommend that it be served at least once a week.

We suggest two ways of preparing liver for wholesome children's meals, and they are so good that others in the family will welcome them, too.

Liver and Noodle Loaf
 1 pound liver
 1-2 package fine noodles
 2 eggs
 1-2 cup cream
 1 tablespoon melted butter
 Salt and pepper.

Pour hot water over liver and let simmer for two or three minutes. Then chop it quite fine or grind it. Cook the noodles in boiling salted water until tender. Beat eggs, add liver, noodles, cream and butter. Bake in an oiled ring mold in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) for about forty-five minutes, or until heated through and set. To serve, unmold and fill center with a creamed vegetable such as creamed asparagus.

Meat Salad Ideal for the Luncheon
 A hearty meat salad is an ideal luncheon or supper main dish, because it is tasty and delicious, hearty enough to make one feel well-fed, and also it makes use of the left-overs, an advantage, always. This same recipe may be used for any kind of cooked or ready-to-serve meat.

Veal and Celery Salad
 2 cups cooked veal, diced
 1 cup celery, diced
 1 cucumber, pared and cubed
 French dressing
 Mayonnaise
 Lettuce

Cut the cooked veal into 1-4 to 3-8 inch dice. Marinate in French dressing. When almost ready to serve, combine with diced celery and cucumber and moisten with mayonnaise. Serve on a lettuce leaf, garnish with radish slices.

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RADIO-RAMBLES

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MYRT AND MARGE: MYRT OF THE MYRT AND MARGE C.B.S. SERIAL TEAM PLANNED A QUIET RESTFUL WEEK-END ALONE AT HER SUBURBAN HOME WHEN A VERTIBLE MOB OF FRIENDS DESCENDED UPON HER FOR THE THREE-DAY HOLIDAY SO, INSTEAD OF THE QUIET SHE HAD HOPED FOR SHE DID K.P. DUTY-A PERFECT HOSTESS!

Twig Supposed to Locate Water
 The rod, as usually employed, consists of a forked twig with the forked ends each about ten to eighteen inches long, about one-eighth to one-quarter inch in diameter and with the butt end several inches long. It should be tough and springy and freshly cut. When held with moderate firmness while walking over the ground, the twig is supposed to indicate the presence of underground water by the movement of the butt end, either upward or downward. However, there is as great a variation of the rod material, method of holding the rod, and the reaction of the rod, as there are claims for its uses.

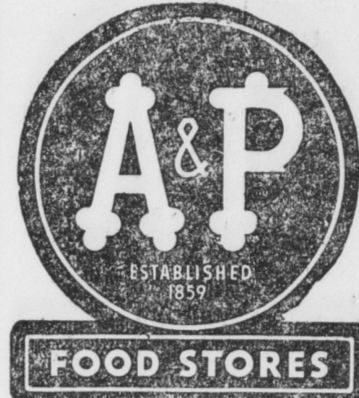
Although the forked twig usually employed consists of hael, willow, peach, witch hazel, and apple, sometimes plum, pear, cherry, beech, holly, or any twig cut indiscriminately is used. In fact some diviners have dispensed with forked twigs and use straight twigs, buggy whips, jointed carpenter rules, click springs, fence wire, rods of steel, aluminum, gold, silver, ox-corn and ivory. Coins and small metal bars have also been placed in a slit in the butt end and in the handles to increase the effectiveness of the rod.

Dowsers Differ in Methods
 Various methods of holding the rod are in vogue among the diviners or dowsers. A common method consists of holding it level with the chest, elbows against the sides, palms upward, with each end of the fork passing between the little and ring fingers. Wren, held thus, pressure by the finger above the rod bends or twists it and causes the butt to rise or fall. In the first method of handling the pressure of the third finger may be sufficient to break the rod and bruise the fingers. Variations consist of holding the rod with the works passing beneath all fingers, palms upward and the butt end tilted vertically upward. From this position the butt end dips down in the presence of water. In another method the butt-end of the rod is extended horizontally and dips upward for water and downward for ores. In a fourth method the butt end of the rod twirls round and round in complete circles upon approaching a favorable location. When a straight rod is used the butt end bobs up and down.

The testing of the divining rod is difficult because the claims of the different diviners are so contradictory and elusive that any test may apply only to the individual testing and perhaps only to aim on a particular day. With some diviners the presence of underground water is revealed by means of twigs, while metals are revealed by a metallic rod or fork. With other diviners this differentiation does not exist, or is reversed. Again with some diviners the rod only informs as to the quality of the water, which is sampled by a witnessing bottle they have with them, a simple mental change in the intention of the seeker may neutralize this selective influence and make the rod more sensitive to any spring which may previously have been passed unnoticed. The use of differently colored rods or twigs, will secure with some diviners the detection of different metals, minerals and water, but other diviners get the same differentiations with the use of other colors.

Force is Undetermined
 The fact that the rod moves is established, but explaining why it moves is very difficult. There are three lines of explanation for this phenomenon: 1. That the rod responds to some external physical force, possibly allied to radioactivity, as upheld by Henry Mager, of France. However, Mager's views have been discounted by Barrett, Besterman and Gregory, the leading English authorities, and his

of an extensive test were unfavorable to divining. The Commission for Water Conservation and Irrigation made 152 bores. Of fifty-six bores located by the divining rod, seventy per cent were successful, but of ninety-six bores located without the use of the rod, eighty-seven per cent were successful. These tests were regarded as utterly discrediting the divining rod and further testing was stopped.



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