A DAY OF REST

Most of us welcome a Sunday or a holiday as a day of rest. 'Tis then that some of us don the old clothes, puttering 'round the house, working on the car or ding odds and ends of things which have been put off until just such a holiday should come. Many of us go to church. The rest of us celebrate the hours of leisure at the country, or at something more or less eventful. They come in mighty useful—do these holidays and Sundays. But there is one place in your community where the calendar shows no holiday printed in a welcome red figure. This place with its giant generators and turbines—with its endless wires, countless switches and busy men, never closes up, looking forward to 24 hours of nothing-to-do. Electric Service means uninterrupted service—seven days in a week—fifty-two weeks in a year. Thus do we aim to serve you during your days of work or play.

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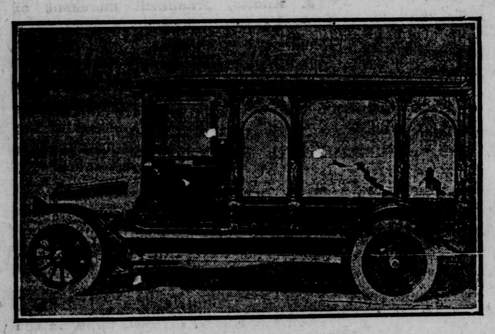

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VALUE OF OILED WRAPPERS FOR APPLES DEMONSTRATED

Results during 1921 in preventing apple scald in stored apples by the use of oiled-paper wrappers have confirmed all previous reports that the trouble may be controlled in this way, if the oiled wrappers carry a sufficiently high percentage of oil. The United States Department of Agriculture has recommended the wrappers should carry 15 to 20 per cent. of oil if they are to be effective in preventing the development of scald. When wrappers carring a low proportion of oil, in some cases as low as 5 per cent., have been used poorer results have been obtained.

The demand for the right type of oiled wrappers for apples has been so great that many of the orders from growers have not been filled. About 9,000 boxes of apples were packed in oil wrappers at Wenatchee, Wash., last season, and a similar number at Yakima, Wash.

Scald is a transportation and storage disease that is produced by gases given off by the apples themselves. The disease is greatly favored by warm storage and by delays in reaching storage. It is particularly serious on the York Imperial, Grimes, Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig), Rome Beauty, Rhode Island Greening, Stayman Winesap, Wagener, and Baldwin varieties. In mild cases the apple is merely tinted with brown, but in more severe cases the entire skin layer is killed. The disease looks like an apple rot, but is rather a cause of rot. The gases which cause scald can be removed by ventilation or by absorbing them with oils. Apples scald far less in boxes, crates, or ventilated barrels than in the usual commercial barrels but scald can be entirely prevented by storing the apples in oiled, not waxed, wrappers. This treatment has been found completely successful even when susceptible varieties have been placed in unventilated storage and held far beyond their usual storage season.

An honest but bashful man may have shifty eyes, and the biggest rogues can glare you down with their straightforward gaze; but all shifty-eyed men are not honest, and all straight gazers are not crooks.

It used to be the fishermen who were the champion liars, but now it the men who tell how many miles they get out of a gallon of gasoline.

FARM BUREAU NEWS

GRAIN RESERVES LESS THAN FOR TWO YEARS

College Park, Mr., March 10—Reserves of grain on Maryland farms on March 1 this year were somewhat less than on same date during the past two years, says John S. Dennee, agricultural statistician for the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, co-operating in crop statistics with the University of Maryland extension service, in a statement issued this afternoon to the press. The statist's figures are based on reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, and are issued with the approval of the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

According to the statist, the supply of last year's corn crop remaining in the hands of Maryland farmers on March 1st was estimated at 12,236,000 bushels, against 13,764,000 a year ago and 13,222,000 bushels two years ago. It is believed that about 6,792,000 bushels of last year's crop were moved from the county where grown, as compared with 7,007,000 of the 1920 crop, and 6,611,000 bushels of the 1919 crop. About 86 per cent. of the 1921 corn crop was of merchantable quality. The average of farm price on March 1, as reported by farmers, is 59c per bushel, against 84c a year ago, and $1.52 two years ago.

Of the 7,952,000 bushels of wheat produced last year only 1,193,000 bushels, about 15 per cent., remained in farmers' hands on March 1, 1922, against 3,050,000 bushels one year ago and 1,345,000 bushels two years ago. It is estimated that about 59 per cent., say 4,692,000 bushels, of last year's crop was shipped out of the county where produced—somewhat less than has been shipped out during the last two years. But then the crop of 1921 was considerably less than that of 1920 and 1919, and producers have shown more disposition to hold their wheat on a declining market. Average price reported received by the Maryland farmers for wheat on March 1 this year was $1.28 per bushel, as compared with $1.70 last year and $2.40 year before last.

Less oats remained on the farms—486,000 bushels against 569,000 a year ago; and about 178,000 bushels are estimated to have been shipped as grain out of the county where produced, which figure compares with 163,000 bushels of the 1920 crop shipped out. Oats production during 1921 is estimated to have been 1,620,000 bushels.

About 18,000 of the 120,000 bushels of barley grown in 1921 remained on the farms on March 1, this year; and about 6,000 bushels were fixed as the amount shipped out of county where produced.

Farm land values in Maryland continue their downward trend and are rapidly approaching the levels of 1917 For the most part the depreciation is attributed to the low prices farm produce is now commanding, rather than to any real depreciation of the intrinsic worth of the land itself. The average value of plow lands now and two years ago are as follows: poor plow lands $49 and $46 per acre; good plow lands $67 and $82; all plow lands, $49 and $60. The average price per acre of farm lands with improvements is $72 against $91 two years ago; and farm lands without improvements, $47 against $60.

Few farms in Maryland rent on a cash basis, the custom being to rent on shares. Where cash rates prevail over the State farmers' returns indicate that the average cash rent paid per acre for farms is $8, and the average value per acre of such farms is $60. The average cash rent paid per acre for plow land is $9 and the average value per acre of such land is $64. Pasture or grazing lands command an average cash rent per acre of $2.50 and the average value per acre of such land is given at $41.

KEEPS FEEDER PIGS AT HOME UNTIL READY FOR SLAUGHTER

A cooperative live-stock shipping association in Indiana helps to keep feeder pigs at home instead of sending them to market when they are offered by members for shipment. This feature of cooperative work has been called to the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture, which thinks the idea a good one. Farmers who desire feeder pigs inform the manager of their wants, and when pigs of the feeder type are brought in on shipping day all but a few head are kept at home unitl finished for slaughtering. Only enough are sent to determine the prevailing market price. Those retained are sold to farmers desiring them at the Buffalo market price less transportation and marketing cost, the usual costs assessed against those animals going to market.

For unusual and beautiful Easter and birthday cards, see our stock, just received.—The American Union.

INTEREST IN PUREBRED SIRES DOUBLED DURING PAST YEAR

Judging from records of the United States Department of Agriculture, which conducts the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, interest in purebred sires is more than double that of a year ago. During January and February the Bureau of Animal Industry issued 512 emblems of recogations stating that they would use purebred sires exclusively in all classes of live stock kept. The number of persons granted emblems during the same time last year was 239.

Continuation of interest is shown by the unusually large number of enroolments early in March, more than 150 having the first week. Henceforth all these owners will breed their cows, mares, sows, ewes, and hens to purebred sires only and will use breeding methods leading to further live-stock improvement.

"There is increasing evidence," declares Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "that raising scrub live stock is an unnecessary waste of time and feed. Any live-stock owner can improve the quality of his herds and flocks by the better--sires route. Purebred sires permit the raising of grades, crossbreds, or purebreds—which ever is of females used."

According to reports from more than 500 live-stock owners who have used purebred sires for several years, the greater returns derived greatly exceed the initial outlay and the benefits accumulate with each generation of animals raised.

NEW CORN PEST INVADES THIS COUNTRY FROM MEXICO

A compartively new corn insect that promises to become a serious pest has made its appearance in southern Texas and New Mexico, according to reports to the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a boring caterpillar closely related to the larger Atlantic States, and has been identified by the bureau as Diatraea lineolata Walker.

At least two generations occur annually in the Big Bend region of Texas and the full-grown caterpillars of the second generation hibernate in the corn stubble underground. During February many fields were found in this region in which 25 per cent. of the corn stubble contained hibernating caterpillars. According to representatives of the bureau who have investigated the situation the distribution is very imperfectly known, but the pest is believed to inhabit most of southern Mexico, particularly the Pecos River Valley, and is numerous in southwestern Texas.

Apparently, it is said, this pest is moving northward from Mexico, where it was abundant and very injurious last season. This species has been known to be present in southern New Mexico since 1913, and was studied in a preliminary way there by a representative of the bureau in the early spring of 1914.

INDIANS INVEST OIL MONEY IN PUREBRED POLAND CHINAS

While there may be but little truth in accounts of Indians who have become fabulously wealthy through the finding of oil on their lands, it is interesting to learn from the county agent in Osage County, Okla., cooperatively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agriculture college, that a number of mixed-blood Indian farmers in this district receiving royalties from oil are investing a part of them in better live stock.

Osage County is becoming a center for purebred Poland China hogs, and many Indians are buying them. The county agent reports that 100 of the best hogs to be found anywhere have been distributed in the county during the year. These hogs were purchased from some of the best herds, and added to good foundation herds, which were already started in the county.

The rivalry which has been encouraged among the members of the local breeders' association has been of great benefit in this undertaking. There were about 200 hogs on exhibit at the county fair, and it was pronounced the best hog show in the State by the judges. The local swine breeders' association has evolved a plan for furnishing hogs and financing the members of the boys' clubs with purebred pigs from these herds.

CHECKER GAME IS PLAYED OVER PHONE

Albert C. Outten, Seaford's crack checker player, defeated William Quillen, a crack Bridgeville player, four straight games last week.

The games were played over the telephone, using numbers on the boards for moving purposes.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR MARCH 26

REVIEW

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is righteous in all His ways, and holy in all His works.—Psalm 145:17.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalm 130.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Favorite Stories of the Quarter.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Israel's Heroic Prophets.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Estimate of Elijah, Elisha, Jonah and Amos.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Social Teachings of the Quarter's Lessons.

The method of review will largely be determined by the taste of the teachers and the grade in the school concerned. To the writer's taste, two good methods are available: the biographical and the summary. In using the biographical, the lives of four great prophets, Elijah, Elisha, Jonah and Amos may be considered. These four men are connected with nearly all the lessons of the quarter. This method can be used to good advantage in nearly all the grades of the school. In the summary method the principal fact of each lesson with its leading lesson should be set forth. This method can be used to good advantage in the adult departments. The following is a suggested summary:

Lesson I. Rehoboam refused to grant the request of the people for the lightening of the burdens of taxation. Because of this ten tribes under the leadership of Jeroboam revolted and formed another kingdom. The most effective cure for social and political unrest is justice by the rulers to those ruled.

Lesson II. Elijah, after announcing to Ahab the withholding of rain for a term of years, fled and was fed by the ravens and by the widow at Zarephath. God adapts himself to the circumstances of His servants, and sometimes in the most unlikely ways provides for His own.

Lesson III. At the request of Elijah, Ahab called the people together to witness a supreme challenge of Baal worship. Faith in God will stand the most severe test. The fire of God is the unfailing sign which differentiates true from false religion.

Lesson IV. Elijah, though brave before the 450 prophets of Baal, fled for his life from Jezebel. God dealt most gently with his discouraged servant. We should learn from this that frequently we fail in our strongest point.

Lesson V. Naboth refused to sell his vineyard to Ahab, whereupon through Jezebel's plot he was murdered, and Ahab took possession. Nations and kings should respect the rights of individuals.

Lesson VI. When Elijah's work was finished, God took him to heaven by a whirlwind. Elijah had once requested death, but God had a better way for him to go to heaven than by way of death.

Lesson VII. The Shunammite woman, seeing Elisha passing by on errands for God, was moved to provide a comfortable lodging for him, whereupon Elisha sought to recompense her by promising that God would give her a child. Not infrequently has the prophet's chamber brought blessing to the home.

Lesson VIII. At the command of Elisha, Naaman dipped himself seven times in the Jordan and was healed of leprosy. In order to be healed of the leprosy of sin, human pride and vanity must be put away and obedience rendered to God.

Lesson IX. The king of Assyria sent a great army to apprehend Elisha because he had repeatedly informed the king of Israel concerning the movements of the Assyrian army. When the Lord opened the eyes of Elisha's servant, he beheld the mountains filled with horses and chariots of fire. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." "Lord, open our eyes!"

Lesson X. At the preaching of Jonah, the wicked city of Nineveh repented and God showed mercy. God's mercy and forgiveness should move us to preach the gospel to the heathen.

Lesson XI. The children of Israel prided themselves in their security and gave themselves to luxury and sensual indulgences. God sent Amos to warn them of the judgment which must follow. The Lord will bring the ungodly to judgment for their ungodly living.

Lesson XII. In due time the prophecy of Amos came true. The Assyrians came and carried the children of Israel into captivity, from which they never returned. Rejection of God and the despising of His worship will be followed with judgment and destruction.

Mockery.

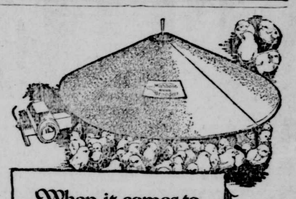
There is no mockery like the mockery of that spirit which looks around in the world and believes that all is emptiness.—E. H. Chapin.

True Morality.

To give a man a full knowledge of true morality, I would send him to no other book than the New Testament. —Locke.

The Tax to Be Paid.

Fear is the tax that conscience pays to guilt.—Sewell.



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