CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements under this heading, 10 cents per line, each insertion. No advertisement less than three lines.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Late variety Cabbage Plants, 15c per 100; $1.40 per 1000. W. J. Blackiston, Denton. 8-6t

3-BURNER GASOLINE STOVE, in fair condition. For sale cheap. G. H. Rue, Denton, Md.

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WE PAY $36.00 weekly full time, 75c an hour spare time selling hosiery guaranteed wear four months or replaced free. 36 styles; free samples to workers; salary or 30% commission; good hosiery is an absolute necessity, you can sell it easily; experience unnecessary. Eagle Knitting Mills, Darby, Pa. 5-18-10

HOUSECLEANING—Just the thing for putting under the carpets to save the wear and tear—large sheets of heavy paper, only 5 cents a bundle. The American Union.

Miscellaneous

BERRY CHECKS—Get your order in now for your berry checks. Picking time will soon be here. Best for the money at The American Union, Denton, Md.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS—Renew your subscriptions at special club prices at American Union, Denton

PRINTING PRICES are reduced—See us and get our prices on Berry Checks, Shipping Tags, Stationery, etc. The American Union, Denton, Md.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages. Fred R. Owens, Attorney-at-Law, Denton, Md.,

THE AMERICAN UNION wants a Correspondent in every section of Caroline County. If your section is not represented, let us hear from YOU The American Union, Denton. Md.

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MOVING OR MOVED?

If any of our patrons have been unfortunate enough to have had to move this year will you kindly notify this office so that we may see to it that your paper is sent to the proper address. We thank you

Boy Wanted

Somwhere in this town is one boy who is a "go-getter" spirit, full of grit and ambition, and absolutely honest. We want that boy. He will be the only boy agent in this town for the famous MOVIE WEEKLY MAGAZINE. He will work after school and other spare time. His pay will be what he makes it; besides fine prizes and free Movie Tickets. When he makes good, he will be promoted. If you are between 14 and 19 years old, determined to "make good" and truly think you are the boy for this job, then apply by letter to Mr. E. L. Gilbert, "Personal," 3d floor, 119 West 40th street, New York City. Give full details of any past selling experience; your age; parent's full name and business; your school grade and at least two references.

Out of writing paper? We have just what you would like, no matter who you are. Come and see! The American Union.

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 JUNE 11

JEREMIAH CAST INTO PRISON

LESSON TEXT—Jeremiah 38:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be not afraid of their faces: for I am with thee to deliver thee, saith the Lord.—Jer. 1:8.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Gen. 39: 19-23; Jer. 20:1-18; Luke 3:18-20; Acts 12: 1-11; 16:19-34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How God Cared for Jeremiah.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jeremiah's Bold Truth-telling.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Faithful in the Face of Danger.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Lessons From Jeremiah's Character.

I. Jeremiah Predicts the Capture of Jerusalem (vv. 1-3).

1. To Whom—the People (v. 1). Jeremiah had been taken out of the prison by the king (37:17), and ordered confined to the court of the prison (37:21). The people seem to have had free access to him in the court (32:12). From this place of limited confinement Jeremiah announced to the people their approaching captivity.

2. Counsel Given (vv. 2, 3). (1) All that remaineth in the city shall die by the sword, famine and pestilence. (2) He that goeth forth to the Chaldeans shall live. "He shall have his life for a prey" doubtless means that he shall escape with his life, though losing all else.

II. Jeremiah Accused by the Princes (vv. 4, 5).

1. "He weakeneth the hands of the men and all the people" (v. 4). From a human standpoint what they said was true, but since Jeremiah was but the interpreter of God to the nation they ought to have heeded his advice to surrender.

2. "This man seeketh not the welfare of this people, but the hurt" (v. 4). This charge was utterly false. Jeremiah was the best friend of the people, for he faithfully proclaimed to them God's judgment upon them for their sins and advised them how to make the best of their unfortunate situation.

3. The King's Cowardly Act (v. 5). Jeremiah is abandoned by his cowardly friend. The very one whom Jeremiah was trying to help deserted him. The king was afraid of the Chaldeans, the princes, Jeremiah and God.

III. Jeremiah Cast Into the Dungeon (v. 6).

This was not a regular prison, but a cistern which had doubtless been emptied of its water during the siege, leaving only "mire." Into this mire he sank. The purpose was to let Jeremiah die there. There was no possible way to escape. In this situation Jeremiah is a type of Christ (Psalm 69). Jeremiah was one of the bravest of God's servants.

IV. Jeremiah Rescued From the Dungeon (vv. 7-13).

1. By Whom—Ebed-melech, an African servant (vv. 7-9). The Jewish prophet whom his own countrymen tried to destroy is saved by a Gentile, which may be thought of as foreshadowing the Gentiles' attitude toward Christ. Though Ebed-melech had a colored skin he was the whitest man in Jerusalem. He was not only sympathetic, but courageous. He went to the king and boldly declared that the princes had done evil in imprisoning Jeremiah.

2. The Method (vv. 10-13). The king yielded to his request and furnished a guard to prevent interference with the work of rescue. He let down soft rags and worn-out garments by ropes and instructed Jeremiah to put them under his arms and under the ropes so as to prevent injury to him as he was lifted up. They lifted him out of the dungeon and he was permitted the freedom of the court of the prison.

Why did Jeremiah have such a hard time? Why do the purest and best men and women have to suffer? Why are God's prophets unpopular? Jeremiah, the prophet who declared God's power to deliver, goes to prison and suffers. "Why do the righteous suffer" is an age-old question.

1. The power of God is more strikingly shown in deliverance than in keeping from trials. This was so in the case of the Hebrews in the fiery furnace and Daniel in the den of lions.

2. Great gain accrues to the sufferers; e. g. the Hebrews in the fiery furnace were not only kept from being burned, but had walking with them the Son of God; Job through his trials was brought to see himself.

3. Suffering turns out to the furtherance of God's cause; e. g. Job becomes the priest through whose intercession his friends are pardoned; Paul's sufferings furthered the preaching of the gospel; John through banishment on the Isle of Patmos was given the vision of the Revelation.

Zion.

But Judah shall dwell for ever, and Jerusalem from generation to generation. For I will cleanse their blood that I have not cleansed: for the Lord dwelleth in Zion.—Joel 3:20 and 21.

Be Honest.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.—Romans 17.

The Perfect Man.

If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man.—James 3:2.

FARM BUREAU NEWS

FARMERS WINNING IN CONGRESS SHOULD NOW TURN TO BUSINESS AND SUCCEED BY COMBINATION

By MILES POINDEXTER
U. S. Senator from Washington

Relief of most of the difficulties of farm marketing can be had through farmers' cooperation.

It is an old saying that "God helps those who help themselves." It is also a common observation that the fate of individuals depends upon their own efforts more than anything else combined.

I noticced the other day an account in a newspaper of a month-old baby which had been abandoned in a thicket. A policeman passing by heard a lusty cry from the infant and rescued it. This is a very good instance of the early age at which even the question of life or death depends upon one's own efforts. If this baby had not helped itself by giving the alarm only a month old as it was, its existence would never have been known. It would have been the same asthough it had never been born. As it was, by making this effort, the little fellow's life was saved and there is a possibility at least that he may grow into a great man and direct the destiny of millions.

My purpose in mentioning this is to point the moral that farmers can do more for themselves than the government can possibly do for them. Nearly every legislative measure that has been approved and requested generally by farmers' national organizations during the term of the present Congress, has been favorably acted upon, and although some of them have been of substantial assistance to agriculture, they will be comparatively little benefit unless the farmer himself takes those voluntary steps which will put him in the way of getting the benefit of conditions created by these laws. The farmer on the one hand with labor, which is highly organized, and on the other hand with "big business," which is also highly organized both in the buying of his implements and supplies, and in the selling of his crops.

I am not in favor of class legislation, and it is not necessary that there should be any class legislation. All that is necessary is that the farmer should have the benefit of the same right to organize enjoyed by labor and by business. Heretofore he has been a lone individual, dealing with organized, both labor and business are able to command the highest quality of service. They have the ablest lawyers to advise them both in questions of legal difficulties, and in getting out of such difficulties, in case they should get in. They have experts on efficiency and economy in marketing, not only as to methods and facilities, but as to studying market conditions and prices.

The farmer has made a great deal of progress in the last two or three years by way of national organization through the Farm Bureau and the combination of various other organizations, acting jointly in Washington City. But these activities are confined very largely to political and legislative matters. If the same system could be applied to the farmer's business, including methods of producing his crops, most advantageous use of his lands, improvement of his living conditions, employment of his labor, buying of his farm implements and family supplies, and placing his crops upon the market in good condition and to the best advantage as to price, he undoubtedly would reap the same benefits from such organization as the cotton, citrus, and raisin growers of California have enjoyed in the specific cases where they have organized along similar lines. There is no reason at all why this cannot be done All that is required is the will to do it.

EFFORT TO INTRODUCE WILT-RESISTANT TOMATOES

Most of the work with wilt-resistant tomatoes in the South, where Fusarium wilt is prevalent, has been successful, and further effort is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture working in cooperation with State agricultural colleges through county agents to improve the varieties of tomatoes grown and introduce the wiltless varieties into new communities.

All the 5 resistant varieties, Marvel, Norton, Columbia, Arlington, and Norduke, sent to the boys' and girls' club members have been grown successfully in many localities where regular commercial varieties failed because of wilt. Although these varieties are not immune, they possess enough resistance to insure a good crop if other condiitions are favorable. A few reports of failure have been received, but the real cause in all such cases investigated was root-knot, bacterial wilt, or blight. It therefore seems wise to urge the general introduction of these and other wilt resistant varieties wherever Fusarium wilt is prevalent, says the department.

From the 3 years work already accomplished it seems that these varieties will have to be tested repeatedly to determine which is best adapted to the local needs and conditions of any community; but this is true of varieties of any other crop, it is pointed out. In some gardens the resistant tomatoes were free from from blossom-end rot and in no case reported did they suffer more from this disease than the varieties formerly grown.

SULPHUR DUSTED ON CLOTHING PREVENTS CHIGGER ATTACKS

Rare days in June—and July and August—tempt nature lovers onto woods and fields and by the sides of babbling brooks. Frequently they return to undergo several days of acute torment due to attacks by chiggers, the tiny mites whose lavae attach themselves to the skin in any exposed spot.

The Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture has made a careful study of the habits of chiggers and methods of control, and suggests two ways of reducing the discomfort caused by chiggers.

The first step is to clothe the feet and ankles properly when going into the woods where chiggers are likely to occur, by wearing heavy high-topped boots instead of low shoes, thick stockings or even spiral puttees. The second method is to apply repellents either directly on the skin or on the hose and undergarments before starting out for a "hike" or a picnic. Flowers of sulphur is ordinarily used for this purpose. A hot bath with a thick lather of soap taken immediately after returning from an outing often kills chigger lavae on the body.

Palliatives such as sulphur ointment, alcohol, ammonia, cooking soda, dilute solution of iodine, or camphor are of use chiefly because of their acaricide or mite-killing acction, or because of their antiseptic quality, or for both reasons.

TRIP TO ENGLAND AWAITS BOY LIVE-STOCK JUDGES

The1 Maryland team of agricultural club boys who, in competition with similar teams from other States, won the grand prize of a trip to Europe, in the live-stock judging contest at the South-eastern Fair held at Atlanta Georgia, last October, will sail from New York for England, June 14, on the Carmania, arriving in Liverpool about June 22.

The team , which is composed of Warren Rice, 17, of Sylmar, Joseph Glacken, 15, of Rising Sun, and George Worrilow, 16, of North East, was trained by W. C. Snarr of the co-operative extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Maryland.

All the competitors in the contest were required to judge three rings of dairy cattle, three of beef cattle, two of sheep, and four of swine.

The boys will be accompanied on the European trip by C. A. Cobb, editor of the Southern Ruralist and superintendent of the fair's contest, and by representatives of the co-operative extension service.

After attending the 81st Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Cambridge during the first week in July, the party will visit some of the famous herds of live-stock in England and Scotland from which many noted animals in this country have come, returning on the Samaria arriving in New York about July 27.

CONTROL METHOD FOR CHEESE OR HAM SKIPPERS

Because of damage by insects chiefly the ham skipper, about $1,000,000 worth of meat is annually condemned by Federal inspectors. Much greater damage in proporation to the value of meat handled undoubtedly is done by skippers, which are the larvae of the skipper fly, in small abattoirs and on farms where sanitary precautions are not generally so thorough as in the large meat-packing establishments.

This loss, according to the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, must largely be controlled by preventive measures. The larvae hibernate in cold temperatures and it takes a high to kill them. Natural insect enemies which are useful in the control of some harmful insects, are of little or no use in controlling the ham skipper because most of those which attack the skipper are pests in themselves.

Fine wire screens, having at least 30 meshes to the inch, should be used where cured meats are stored. Rooms infested with skippers can be fumigated with hydrocyanic-acid gas according to directions furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture. Rooms in which cured meats are hung should have cement floors and light colored walls, either plastered, painted or whitewashed, so that hiding places for the skippers will be eliminated.

The entire life cycle of the skipper is completed in 12 days during warm summer weather, so that two generations a month may be expected. In one ham kept under observation there was a total recorded production of 57,627 skippers during a period of 18 months, and a loss in the weight of the ham of 6 pounds 4 ounces, largely due to the feeding of the skippers.

FARMER JONES was progressive. He believed in good barns, good outbuildings. But there he stopped. He thought that fire insurance was too expensive. "Would never need it, either."

One day a pile of straw and litter caught fire. From a small fire it became a big one. It consumed his barn, and seriously damaged his homestead.

—and Farmer Jones lost EVERYTHING! He was not insured!

Are You Farmer Jones? Where would you be if your property was consumed? Remember, every day of the year fires are busy devouring the work of years. It may visit you tonight. Tomorrow——?

Be safe—be sure—INSURE—at once, Today. Let us tell you how little fire insurance really costs.

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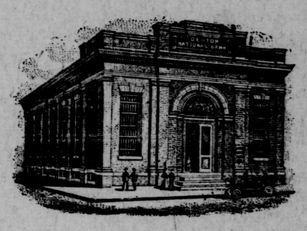

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