## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

### FOR SALE

LEGHORN PULLETS, full blooded. Mrs. Frank Murphy, 7th st., Denton

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

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

### WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE, a man to work on farm to assist a foreman; one that is not afraid of work and can milk cows; good wages to good man. L. L. Fooks. 22-2t

WANTED—Would like to buy about 10 quarts of red or black sweet cherries, preferably black. Inquire at The American Union

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

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### 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.

### Maryland Farms for Sale

**Eastern Shore Farm, $1,600**

**30 Acres with Horse and**

Poultry, vehicles, tools, crops included if taken now; in sociable farming community; near village and R.R. town; rich, easily-worked tillage; pasture and woodlot; neat cottage, new stable, poultry houses. For quick sale $1,600, part cash. J. W. Funk, Law and P. O. Bldg., 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

**Uncle John's Josh**

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 25

### REVIEW: JUDAH'S PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY

GOLDEN TEXT—"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."—Ps. 33:12.

PRIMARY AND JUNIOR TOPIC—Men Who Obeyed God.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—True and False Leaders of Judah.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Some Lessons From Judah's History.

**I. Central Thought of Each Lesson Gathered Around the Key Words of the Day's Lesson Subject, Namely, Prosperity and Adversity.**

A good outline is the following from Crannell's Pocket Lessons:

1. Judah's Prosperity. Based on—
   (1) Reliance on God, lesson 1.
   (2) Courageous Venture for God, lesson 2.
   (3) Business Methods for God, lesson 3.
   (4) The Vision of God, lesson 5.
   (5) The Law and Leadership of God, lesson 7.
   (6) Wise Leadership Back to God, lesson 8.
2. Judah's Adversity. Due to—
   (1) Presuming Upon God's Blessing, lesson 4.
   (2) Presuming Upon God's Purpose, lesson 9.
   (3) Rejecting God's Word, lesson 10.
   (4) Persecuting God's Messenger, lesson 11.
   (5) Disloyalty to God and Man, lesson 12.

**II. Golden Text Review.**

Assign the texts to your class the preceding Sunday and ask them to show how the lesson illumines the text, or ask the class to prepare on all the texts and have the members of the class draw the text and give the answer.

**III. Character Study or Portrait Review.**

Assign the following characters the Sunday before: Asa, Joash, Jehoiada, Uzziah, Isaiah, Hezekiah, Hilkiah, Jeremiah, Baruch, Jehoiakim, Ebedmelech, Zedekiah.

**IV. The Summary Method.**

This method calls for the salient facts of each lesson with a statement of its outstanding teaching.

Note the following suggestions:

Lesson 1. Asa cleared the land of idolatry and called upon Judah to seek the Lord. Because he rested upon the Lord, God gave him victory over his enemies.

Lesson 2. Athaliah attempted to destroy the seed royal and then usurp the throne. Jehoiada checkmated her by hiding away Joash for six years. At an appointed time Joash was crowned king and the usurper slain. Every attempt to thwart God's purpose fails.

Lesson 3. Jesus arose from the dead, showed himself to His disciples and sent them forth as witnesses for Him. Certainty of the resurrection of Christ is essential to witness for Him.

Lesson 4. Uzziah made a notable civic and military record, but in his pride he presumptuously intruded into the priest's office. As a judgment God smote him with leprosy. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

Lesson 5. Isaiah's vision of God brought him to a sense of his sinfulness. Man's supreme need today is a vision of God.

Lesson 6. Isaiah foresaw the end of all strife in the world through the establishment of Christ's kingdom. Peace and restoration shall come to the earth when Christ shall come and remove from men's hearts the cause for strife.

Lesson 7. Hezekiah led his people back to God. This he did by means of the passover feast. The only way for a sinning and divided people to get back to God and be united is around the crucified Lord.

Lesson 8. Through the repairing of the temple the law of God was found. When it was read before the king it brought penitent sorrow. God accepted his penitence and postponed the evil day.

Lesson 9. Jeremiah was arrested and brought to trial because he boldly proclaimed God's word to the nation. The one whom God calls to proclaim His word should faithfully discharge his duty regardless of what men may do unto him.

Lesson 10. Jehoiakim tried to destroy God's Word by burning it. Trying to destroy God's Word will not avert His judgments.

Lesson 11. Because of Jeremiah's fidelity to God he was cast into prison. Casting the prophet into the dungeon will not turn aside God's judgments.

Lesson 12. Nebuchadnezzar captured Jerusalem and carried away the people captives. Though God's judgments tarry they eventually fall.

**In His Steps.**

For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps.—I Peter 2:21.

**Trusting Men.**

The man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.—Cavour.

**Silence Is Golden.**

Well-timed silence hath more eloquence than speech.—Martin Farquhar Tupper.

# FARM BUREAU NEWS

### BOB-WHITE AN ENEMY OF CORN ROOTWORM

The bob-white eats the adults or beetles of the corn rootworm which lay the eggs that later become larvae or worms and infest the corn. As many as 12 of the beetles, according to the Bureau of Entymology of the United States Department of Agriculture, have been found in the stomach of one bob-white. The red-headed woodpecker, nighthawk, cardinal, king-bird, and phoebe also eat the beetles and reduce the damage done by the Southern corn rootworm.

### DENMARK MAY FOLLOW U. S. IN BOY AND GIRL CLUB WORK

Although agricultural extension methods are older in Denmark than in the United States, work with the boys and girls as conducted by the United State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with state agricultural colleges has not been organized there. A plan, however, is being considered for forming similar clubs, says S. Sorenson, agricultural advisor attached to the Danish Legation at Washington. At present the work in Denmark is for people from 18 to 70 years.

### FREQUENT INSPECTION KEEPS CONTAINERS UP TO FULL SIZE

A "short" tomato basket masquerading as a 4-quart till basket. The United States Department of Agriculture picks up the scent. On the "trail of the troublesome till," the chase is called.

Partly through a desire to conform to the wishes of the shippers and partly because of failure to have the basket forms inspected frequently, containers far short of the standard measure were being made. Short-measure till baskets for fruits and vegetables are frequently the result of careless handling of the forms used in manufacturing the containers, the department points out. Dropping the forms on the floor or otherwise mishandling them can easily knock them out of shape.

Forms and containers of numerous basket manufacturers in the United States are inspected as often as possible by the department, and the experience has been that the manufacturers are ready to correct any defects in a desire to turn out baskets of standard size. But the department can not get around to all manufacturers, who are therefore being urged to have their forms frequently inspected and to submit samples of their output to the department to be tested. If the shippers generally would also appreciate the desirability of uniform containers, the standardization would be a simple matter, says the department.

### ONLY CULTURAL METHODS CAN CONTROL WEBWORMS IN CORN

Out breaks of webworms in corn in the middle eastern states can be prevented only by cultural methods, according to the bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Unlike most of our destructive pests, the various species of webworms are all natives of America and have not been introduced from foreign lands.

Summer or very early fall plowing should be practiced. Plowing in late October or November has little effect because the worms are already in their winter webs under the surface of the ground. Land that has been in sod or pasture, or lain fallow and grown up to weeds and grass should be plowed in July or August, if it is intended to plant it to corn the following spring.

Grasslands of all kinds—meadows, pastures or lawns—furnish the normal food of sod webworms, but they also gnaw young corn plants below the surface and deform them so as to prevent the production of grain. After the corn is once planted and the field is found to be infested there is no practical method of getting rid of the worms; the only thing that can be done is to produce conditions that will permit the corn to grow in spite of them.

Disking in the spring, the application of fertilizer, and the sowing of sound seed are the chief preventive measures that will have any effect. Neither poisoning nor trapping has met with any success Injury to grasslands is difficult to control and little can be done except to plow up the sod and plant it to some immune crop.

### HOW TO FEED AN DCARE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD CHAMELEON

Time was when the changeable little lizard known as the chameleon—Anolis carolinensis—was an object to ornament a lady's coat o rto keep in the library as a household pet. In some climates chameleons are used in capturing flies, ants and other insects, being liberated for this purpose inside screened houses in summer time. During the winter months suitable facilities for hibernation of the chemleons are necessary.

Many inquiries concerning the care, food, and habits of chameleons have come to the United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Biological Survey has therefore compiled information concerning this little animal for the benefit of those who wish to try it as a pet. A box 2 or 3 feet long is recommended as a cage. It should have it open end covered with glass, mosquito netting, or a fine meshed wire screening. A small shallow bowl containing a water hyacinth, a Chinese Sacred lily, or some other plant should be provided inside the cage and a little water sprayed over the leaves of the plant at least once a day, otherwise the chameleon may die of thirst. Chameleons normally secure what water they want by lapping droplets on leaves. They may not be willing to touch water in a pan. Sweetened water should not be given.

Chameleons are entirely insectivorous and in captivity may be fed on flies and meal worms. The latter may be purchased from dealers or raised, and a supply of cockroaches will prove a valuable source of food. Where cockroaches are a pest chameleons may prove helpful in reducing their numbers.

### POISONED BAIT SUCESSFUL MEASURE AGAINST CUTWORMS

Cutworms can readily be controlled by the use of poisoned bait, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has demonstrated. This is the way to prepare and apply the poison:

To 1 bushel of dry bran add 1 pound of white arsenic or Paris green and mix thoroughly into a mash with 4 gallons of water, in which has been stirred one-half gallon of sorghum or other cheap molasses. This amount will be sufficient to treat 4 or 5 acres of cultivated crops. After the mash has stood for several hours scatter it in lumps about the size of a marble over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear. Put it about the bases of the plants which have been set out. Apply the mash late in the day, so as to have the poison in place around the plants before night, when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary.

Cutworms destroy hundreds of thousands, even millions, of dollars' worth of crops every year throughout the United States. They especially attack tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and other vegetables that have been started under gladd and transplanted. Cutworms sometimes appear in great numbers in the spring and early summer, and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed.

Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants near the ground They are of large size and are voracious feeders, capable of destroying many plants in a single night. Often they cut down more than they can devour.

### LIMIT TO ECONOMICAL USE OF MOLASSE TO FATTEN STEERS

That there is a limit to the quantity of blackstrap molasses which can be added with economy to a ration of 5.4 pounds of cottonseed meal and 46 pounds of crn silage for fattening yearling steers was shown in a test made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Louisiana Experiment Station.

Two lots of nine 700-pound steers were fed for 112 days. Forty-six pounds of silage per steer per day was practically the limit of their capacity. Lot 1 was fed 5.42 pounds of molasses per steer daily, while lot 2 was fed 8.07 pounds of molasses per steer daily. As lot 1 gained 2.48 pounds per steer daily, while lot 2 gained only 2.41 pounds per steer daily, it is evident that 2.65 pounds of molasses was wasted daily per steer in lot 2. The results in lot 2 might have been more favorable to the use of so much molasses had the cottonseed meal ration been reduced to 3.5 or 4 pounds. In the test, lot 1 consumed 1,880 pounds of silage, 218 pounds of cottonseed meal, and 218 pounds of molasses per 100 pounds gain, while lot 2 required 2 per cent. more silage, 3 per cent more cotton seed meal, and 54 per cent more cotton seed meal and 54 per cent. more molasses to produce 100 pounds of gain.

The lack of success that a good many salesmen have is due to the fact that they dres and act like grafters instead of acting like they believe what they say.

After all, girls wear rouge and put on paint for the same reason that men shave.

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——?

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