DENTON JOURNAL

PAGE 3

HOWARD MELVIN BENJ. H. JOHNSON

MELVIN & JOHNSON,

PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1912

New Incubator Catalogue Free.
Poultry Supply Catalogue Free.

EGGS $1.00 Per Dozen—That's the price predicted for this Winter.

BOLGIANO'S "SQUARE-DEAL" SCRATCH FOOD produces Eggs like this.

Mr. John Baer, Raspeburg, Md., had 100 chickens he was feeding whole corn and was getting 23 eggs a week. After feeding "Square Deal" Scratch Food one week he got 72 eggs, the second week he got 172 eggs, the third week he got 204 eggs and the increase continued until he was getting 350 eggs per week.

DON'T BE FOOLED. There's a difference If your local merchant does not sell Bolgiano's Genuine "Square-Deal" Poultry and Chick Foods and "Square-Deal" Poultry Mash, drop us a postal, we will tell you who does.

You can have Beautiful Flowers to brighten your home all Winter—Thanksgiving time, Christmas time, Easter time and also in your Lawns and Flower Beds at the first opening of Spring-time, if you plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, Iris and Crocus bulbs now.

FALL BULBS CATALOGUE with beautiful pictures and all about how to grow them sent free if you will drop us a postal PALMS and FERNS CHEAP.

J. Bolgiano & Son
Seed Growers Almost 100 Years.
Baltimore, Md.

A fine assortment of Fall and Winter Goods are being shown at C. C. Deen & Son's Store, Fowling Creek, Md.

Ladies' Fleeced and Ribbed Underwear, 15c to $1.00 a garment.
All sizes Children's Underwear.
Men's 75c Underwear, 50c a garment.
Men's strictly all-wool Underwear, 69c.
Men's Fleeced Union suits, 29c each.
Bed Blankets $1.00 to $4.00 a pair.
Quilts, $1.00 to $1.25 each.
Bed Spreads, $1.00 to $2.50.
White Table Damask, good quality, 30c yard.
Regular 25c Stand Covers, 10c.
Regular 25c Bureau Scarfs, 10c.
Children's Aviation Caps, 25c.
Misses' Aviation Caps, 50c.
Ladies' Aviation Caps, $1.00.
Children's Bear Skin Coats, $1.50.
Misses' Pony Skin and Caracal Coats, $2.50 to $5.00.
Ladies' Caracal Coats, all sizes 34 to 44, $7.50.
A very nice lot of Misses' and Children's School Shoes, prices ranging from $1.00 to $1.35.
Ladies' good quality Work Shoe, $1.50.
Ladies' good quality Dress Shoe, $1.50.
Men's Heavy Rawhide Work Shoe, $3.00.
Men's Soft Calf Skin Boots, $4.00.
Men's Heavy Kip Boots, $3.00.
Men's light and heavy weight Rubber Boots (ask for prices.)
Men's Felt Boots (ask for prices.)
A few Men's good quality Felt Hats left at $25c.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, the $2.00 kind, for $1.50 each.
Boys' School Suits, $2.00.
Boys' Overcoats, $2.00 to $5.00.
Men's Suits, $6.00, $8.00 and $10.00.

C. C. Deen & Son,
Fowling Creek, Md.

Timely Announcement

Winchester Smokeless Shells 52c per Box.
Winchester Nublack Shells 42c per Box.
Cook's E Grade, 2 yd. wide, Linoleum 90c per yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, 1 yd. wide, 22½c per yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, ½ yd. wide, 35c per yard.
Large Stock of China and Japan Matting at 22½c per yd.
Large Stock of Stable Blankets from 60c up. The Stay-On Blankets at $1.65.
Line of Men's and Boys' Clothing at very cheap prices.
Fodder Yarn.....8c a pound
The Milton Hard Red Brick at $10.00 per M.
Strictly No. 1 North Carolina Heart Shingles $13.00 per M.

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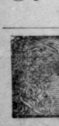
HICKMAN, DEL.



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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

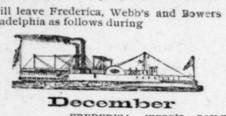
Murderkill River and Philadelphia

THE NEW STEAMER

"FREDERICA"

NATHAN H. MAXSON, Captain.

Will leave Frederica, Webb's and Bowers for Philadelphia as follows during



December

		FREDERICA	WEBB'S	BOWER'S
Monday,	Dec. 2,	10 a.m.	11 15 a.m.	noon
Thursday,	" 5,	1 p.m.	2 15 p.m.	3 p.m
Monday,	" 9,	2 p.m.	3 15 p.m.	4 p.m
Thursday,	" 12,	7 a.m.	8 15 a.m.	9 a.m
Monday,	" 16,	9 a.m.	10 15 a.m.	11 a.m
Thursday,	" 19,	11 a.m.	12 15 p.m.	1 p.m
Monday,	" 23,	2 p.m.	3 15 p.m.	4 p.m
Thursday,	" 26,	7 a.m.	8 15 a.m.	9 a.m
Monday,	" 30,	5 a.m.	12 15 a.m.	11 a.m

Returning, Steamer will leave Philadelphia from Pier 3, South Wharves (First Pier above Chestnut Street) as follows:

Leave Philadelphia

Tues.,	Dec. 3, 8 p.m	Fri., Dec. 20,	9 p.m
Fri.,	" 6, 10 p.m	Tues., " 24,	3 p.m
Tues.,	" 10, 12 m'dt	Fri., " 27,	4 p.m
Fri.,	" 13 4 p.m	Tues., " 31,	6 p.m
Tues.,	" 17, 6 p.m		

Boat stops at the Consumers' Ice Co's Wharf Chester going or coming. Arriving at Chester 1½ hours after leaving Phila.
Telephone No. Keystone Main 37 27 on wharf in Philadelphia.

Fare to Philadelphia $1.00
Round-Trip $1.50

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OFFICE—FREDERICA, DEL.

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Denton, Maryland.

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Make the Largest Yields of Hay and Pasturage.

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We use in these mixtures our Trade Mark Brand Seeds, which are best qualities obtainable, and tested both as to germination and purity.

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Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalog gives full information; also tell about all other Grass and Clover Seeds, Alfalfa, Vetches and all Farm and Garden Seeds for fall planting.

Catalog mailed free. Write for it.

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Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

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Philadelphia

Steamer Edenton.

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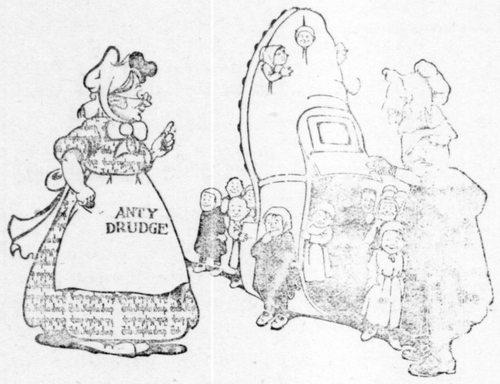


There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do,
She had so much trouble to keep their clothes clean,
Till she got Fels-Naptha, with the wrapper red and green,
Now her washing's easy, clothes are cleaner, too,
Isn't it a good thing, she found out what to do?

Here's an arithmetic problem that's worth figuring out.

How many hours do you spend each week in washing clothes?

Multiply the number by 52.

Then divide the total into two parts and one of those parts is how much time you would save in a year by using Fels-Naptha Soap.

You would likely save more.

Most women who use Fels-Naptha Soap do their washing in less than half the time it would take in the old way.

And with one-fourth the work.

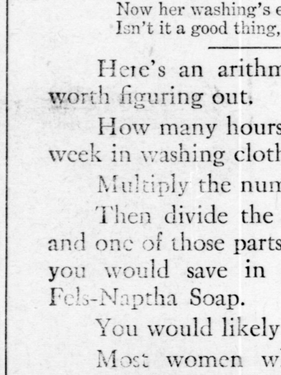
And without any extra expense for fuel because Fels-Naptha Soap cleanses clothes in cool or lukewarm water.

No boiling; no scalding; no steaming suds. Summer or Winter.

Don't spend more of your life than's necessary in washing clothes.

Do them the quicker, better way—the Fels-Naptha way.

Just follow directions on the red and green wrapper.



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DENTON, MARYLAND

In connection with the Tomb-stone and General Marble business, we have opened, at the corner of Third and Gay Streets, a

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Old Furniture repaired and polished to look like new, at reasonable rates.

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Mr. Moore is a graduate of Eckel's College of Embalming, Philadelphia, and has had several years' experience as a member of the late firm of Cooper & Moore. He is well prepared to render satisfactory service. No extra charge for Lady Assistant. Phone 39. Calls answered day or night

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LOADING BIG GUNS

They Get Quick Action on the Modern Monster Warship.

STORY OF A PRACTICE DRILL.

What Happened After the Order to "Fire!" Was Very Different From What Would Have Occurred Had Cordite and Projectiles Been Used.

The order is given to load. Some one touches a lever, and with a hiss a mass of bright steel turns and twists back, and the breech of the gun gapes open. Another touch on the lever, and from beside you a hydraulic ram shoots out like a golden tongue into the breech and immediately shoots back again. All is clear. Now, at your very feet, a hole gapes in the floor of the turret, there is a slat and crash of metal, and as you look down into the hole you see a small lift traveling up with incredible rapidity and infernal clatter bearing on it the immense projectile, weighing more than seven hundredweight, and, in another compartment, the two cartridges of cordite.

Up comes the lift, locks itself with a crash and spills out the projectile on a metal tray in line with the open breech. The golden tongue of the rammer shoots out again and pushes the projectile into the gaping breech, extending itself apparently indefinitely until the projectile has disappeared. The lift shifts a little, bringing into lb with the gun its other compartment, which contains the two half charges, each a cylinder holding 130 pounds of cordite. Out shoots the ram again, with no more respect for them than if they had been sponges, and pushes them steadily home behind the projectile, and, having done its deadly business, retires again out of the way to be ready for another cycle of the same operations.

Half a turn of the wheel, and the breech block swings home with a sigh and a click. "Right gun loaded, sir." Now you wait in suspense, and a voice in the conning tower gives the range—8,500 yards. The gun layer in his quiet corner has all this time never taken his eye from the glass. He turns one wheel, and the whole turret swings round over the ship's quarter; he turns another, and with a little hiss and sigh of imprisoned water the whole mighty tonnage of the gun, sweetly balanced on its trunnions, rises and tilts itself to the push of the hydraulic press.

The range is decreasing by some thirty yards a second, since the target is a ship approaching us at a speed equal to our own—fifteen knots—and as the falling ranges are given the gun metal wheel is turned an eighth or a quarter of an inch, and the muzzle of the gun sinks down a little as gently as a falling leaf. The sights are reported "on," the gun laid, and the word we have all been waiting for is sharply given—"Fire!" The gun layer pulls a trigger no bigger than that of a pistol and—

The projectile was a dummy one made of wood covered with leather, and there was no cordite in the cartridges. If it had been otherwise the pictures that adorned the commander's room, the mirrors and toilet accessories on the cabin tables and the various elegant adornments of the captain's suit would (unless they had been previously packed away) have come crashing down from their places, and the navigating commander, who happened at the time to be explaining to an unwilling listener on the quarter-deck by what skill and foresight he had avoided setting the ship's stern on to the breakwater at Portland, would have been blown off the deck.

These things were unnecessary, for I quite understood. The click and silence that followed the word "Fire!" were quite eloquent enough to me of all the shattering damnation they represented—a projectile weighing 850 pounds hurtling to its mark at the rate of almost a thousand yards a second.

But we in the turret would have known nothing, for before it had reached the target the breech block would have opened to the screech of the air blast which cleans out the burning fragments of cordite in the breech, the rammer would have shot in with its mop and out again, the ammunition hoist would have come clattering and screaming up, another projectile would have rolled into the tray with another two hundredweight of death packed behind it, the rammer would have pushed it home with a kick, the block would have swung to again, the great gun would have been sighted and swung in the air, again the word would have been given, and again the fragment of concentrated power that men had toiled in factories and drawing offices, in laboratories and foundries to perfect would have been sent winging through the sea air to spend itself in destruction.

And only one man in the turret would have seen its fate; only he with his eye to the telescope, who had seen the hull of that ship in the distance covering the threadlike cross on his glass as he pulled the trigger, would see and guess when the distant target would burst into yellow smoke what work had been done.—London Standard.

COLORS IN FLAMES.

And Why Candle or Lamp Light Appears White to the Eye.

There is a relation between the color of flame and the energy of the combustion causing it. The more vigorous and complete the combustion the higher the refrangibility of the light. A flame burning in a tardy and restricted way emits rays that are red. When burning in a more complete and effective manner the emitted rays change to violet.

The flame of a candle or a lamp consists of a series of eccentric luminous shells surrounding a central dark core. These shells of flame emit light of different colors, the innermost one—that in direct contact with the dark core—being red and having a temperature of exactly 977 degrees F. Upon this and in their proper order of refrangibility are shells of light which are orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

The reason that such a flame does not appear to us as a nest of cones of different colored light is this: When we look upon such a flame all of the rays issuing from the different layers or strata of concentric luminous shells are received by the retina of the eye at one and the same time. This can only impress with the sensation of neutral or white light.

Pretty Long Run.

Dutch Comedian—I played Hamlet once. Chorus—Did you have a long run? Dutch Comedian—About three miles.—Judge.

Not the body, but the soul, strikes the blow in which lives victory.—Maga.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

The Woman Makes the Home

She makes it best who, looking after the culinary department, turns her back resolutely upon unhealthful, or even suspicious, food accessories. She is economical; she knows that true economy does not consist in the use of inferior meat, flour, or baking powder. She is an earnest advocate of home made, home baked food, and has proved the truth of the statements of the experts that the best cooking in the world today is done with Royal Baking Powder.

ARITHMETIC OF MUSIC.

Piano Note Vibrations Range From 32 to 4,096 Per Second.

The pitch of a musical tone can be calculated arithmetically. While the human voice in song is something of an unknown problem, the notes of a musical instrument are adjusted according to the number of vibrations per second made by each note. The shorter, finer and tenser the piano string the greater the vibratory speed and higher the pitch; the longer, coarser and less tense the string the slower the vibrations and lower the pitch.

The human ear becomes sensible to sound when vibrations have a speed of sixteen per second. As the vibrations increase the pitch ascends until 36,000 are attained, when the result is inaudible. The practical range on the piano is from 32 vibrations to 4,096.

Thirty-two vibrations is the number designated for the note of C, three octaves below middle C on the piano. The next C has twice the number of vibrations—64; the next twice that—128; the next 256, being middle C. Doubling again for the ascending octaves, the successive C's vibrate, respectively, 512, 1,024, 2,048 and 4,096 times per second. The pitch of the intervening notes is regulated proportionally according to the chromatic scale.

These figures have not always been the same. The early instrument makers of Europe had many disputes concerning the measurement of the musical strings and pipes that determined the pitch.

The A string of the violin gives the tuning note for orchestras. On the piano it is the first A above middle C. From early times to the middle of the nineteenth century this pitch note varied from 377 to 445 vibrations per second, but 435 proved to be the most acceptable pitch.

In close calculations temperature has some influence, so that some experts do not advocate striving for greater accuracy than within five vibrations for the pitch note.

The celebrated high C of the soprano voice has a vibration of 1,024. There is record of a woman, Lucrezia Ajugari, who is vouched for by Mozart to have reached an octave above, thereby causing her vocal cords to vibrate at a speed of 2,048 times per second.—Harper's Weekly.

A VERY CLOSE CALL.

The Old Darky Came Within One of Shooting the Buck.

"Come mighty nigh killin' a fine buck dis mawnin'," said an old negro. "Comin' 'long through de woods, an er ole buck he jump up, an', bookerty, bookerty, he run off a little ways an' stop still. Come in one er shootin' him, sah."

"Why didn't you shoot?"

"Didn't hab my gun wid me, sah."

"Then how did you come in one of shooting him?"

"Kaze, sah, I come in one o' takin' my gun wid me."

"Why didn't you take your gun?"

"Didn't hab none, sah."

"You are an old idiot!"

"Look heah, doan' 'buse er man dat way when ye ain't got no cause. I ain't got no gun kaze a feller dat I wuz gwine ter buy one from axed me jes' a dollar mo'n I could pay. So I come in one o' gittin' de gun. If I had er got it I would er tuck it 'long wid me, an' if I'd er had it I could er shot de buck easy, sah. So doan' come 'roun' 'busin' er man when de facks is all ergin yer. I hab knowed folks to fetch trouble on derselves dat way. Er person oughter be keerful in dis heah worl' o' science and speckeriation. Good mawnin', sah. Since yer's acted dis way I wouldenter gin yer none o' de meat ef I had er killed it. Fo' you talked dat way I wouldet made yer present o' some o' de buck. See whut you got by it, sah!"—Uncle Remus' Home Magazine.

SIRIUS, THE DOG STAR.

It Gives Out Thirty Times More Light and Heat Than Our Sun.

The dog days are the hottest part of the year, a period which the ancients associated with the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star—that is, when Sirius and our own sun crossed the meridian at the same time in midsummer. The great heat was supposed to extend from twenty days before the rising of Sirius until twenty days after; hence the total dog days were forty. The Romans dated the period from July 3 to August 11.

The dog days can be no longer identified with the rising of Sirius owing to the effects of precession, the star rising later every year. In time Sirius will cross the meridian in midwinter. At present the dog days are popularly supposed to extend from July 15 to Aug. 15, but are not associated with the star. This is the hottest and most unpleasant period in our latitude.

Sirius, the dog star, may be easily recognized, as he is five times brighter than any other star in our firmament. He gives out thirty times more light and heat than our own sun, but is 555,000 times farther away. He now rises about 16½ degrees south of due east and in our latitude is with us from October to May. In midwinter he is in full view for ten hours every clear night.—Christian Herald.

OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE.

None Made Now Even In England by the Ancient Method.

"Old Sheffield plate" is not manufactured in England at the present time—at least not the real old article in the real old way. The method formerly used was to braze or weld a thin sheet of silver on either side of a thicker sheet of copper and then to roll this combined metal to a sheet of the thickness required, which would result in a sheet of copper coated on both sides with an actual surface of silver.

The process of electroplating is much cheaper and quicker and has superseded the old method to such an extent that articles manufactured by the old process would now cost quite as much as the same articles in sterling silver. In some parts of England, the United States consul at Sheffield says in Consular and Trade Reports, unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to produce copies of old patterns by the electroplating process and then palm them off on unsuspecting purchasers as genuine.

A Sheffield company successfully prosecuted two leading dealers in the United Kingdom for selling this imitation ware as "old Sheffield plate," and it has been decided by the courts that the term "old Sheffield plate" means articles made from metal consisting of silver fused upon copper and not copper electroplated and that any dealer applying the term "old Sheffield plate" to an article made in any other way than by the fusing process is guilty of fraudulent description and may be proceeded against.

There is any quantity of electroplate made which would be entitled to the name of "Sheffield plate." The decisions of the courts referred to have particular reference to the term "old Sheffield plate," which today is the only safe description under which to buy plate if one expects to secure genuine examples of the old process.

MODERN WAX CANDLES.

Most of Them Are Made From Ozocerite, a Mineral Product.

It is a mistake to assume that in these days of electricity, gas and oil the wax candle has been practically discarded. Large numbers of them are today manufactured and sold.

It should be added, however, that the wax candle is now very different from the article of olden times. Formerly many such candles were made of beeswax, but aside from the fact that these are now occasionally used in churches the bee plays no part in the manufacture of present day wax candles. The principal ingredient employed is ozocerite, a mineral wax obtained from the earth at depths varying from 400 to 600 feet.

In our own country this mineral wax is mined in California and in Utah. In Europe it is found in Wales, Roumania and Galica.

Ozocerite in its natural state appears in translucent dark brown thin films, which on being refined resemble beeswax.

The wax mines situated in Galicia present some features of curious interest. The entire wax fields are only fifty acres in extent, but more than a thousand shafts have been sunk in that limited area, and nearly 10,000 men are at work there.

The veins of the mineral are frequently sixteen inches thick, and it is dug with shovels and hoisted from the shafts by windlasses.

Many uses are made of this wax besides molding it into candles, and fortunes have been made by the men interested in these strange mines, the value of the crude product being about 8 cents a pound at the mouth of the mine.—New York Tribune.

VAIN MR. STONE.

He Primped Up a Bit Before He Would Face the Camera.

Thomas Jefferson Stone was a typical claim holder and prospector. He had no teeth, his hair was gray, his features sallow and withered, and he looked sixty-three or sixty-four. He told me, however, that he was only forty-six. There was a cowed, placid, helpless air about him, and yet in his eyes there was a fire—faint and glimmering, the fire of a fading fanaticism. He was still the victim of an obsession. He had been twenty-five years prospecting, picking out claims, hoping to strike it rich some day.

I asked him how he lost his teeth. He said by taking medicine good for neuralgia, but too strong for his ivories. I asked him why he didn't have a false set made. He said he had had a set, but he took them out and put them in his pocket one day, where his handkerchief was "to rest his mouth," and, happening to take out the handkerchief quickly, he pulled out the set of teeth also, and the plate fell on the floor and broke.

I told Thomas Jefferson Stone that I wanted his photograph, and three days afterward he was ready for the kodak. When he came I saw he had a set of teeth in his mouth. I was astounded. We were scores of miles from any dentist or any town where a dentist could be.

"Hello, Stone," I said; "you've got a set of teeth! How's that?"

He gave a smile of conquest. "I borrowed 'em to be photographed," he said.—Gilbert Parker in Metropolitan.