1938

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1935, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 463 proposing an amendment to repeal Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," said section prohibiting the General Assembly from authorizing a lottery, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1937, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 494 proposing to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts", of the Constitution of this State, to provide an additional judge in the Second Circuit and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1937, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 525 proposing an amendment to Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, authorizing the General Assembly to impose taxes on incomes, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 463—1935

AN ACT to propose an amendment to repeal Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," said section prohibiting the General Assembly from authorizing a lottery, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," prohibiting the General Assembly from authorizing lottery grants be and it is hereby repealed if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the next ensuing general election for members of the General Assembly of Maryland, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article 14.
Approved: May 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 494—1937

AN ACT to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts", of the Constitution of this State, to provide an additional judge in the Second Circuit and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts", of the Constitution of the State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 21 of said Article 4.

21. For each of the said circuits, excepting the eighth, the second, the third and the sixth, there shall be a chief judge and two associate judges, to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be selected or appointed as herein provided, and for the second circuit, the third circuit and the sixth circuit, there shall be a chief judge and three associate judges to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said associate judges, for any of the said circuits, except the third and sixth circuits shall, at the time of their election or appointment or during the term for which they may have been elected or appointed, reside in the same county. If two or more persons shall be candidates for associate judge in the same county in any of the circuits, except the third and sixth circuits, that one only in said county shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the circuit. In case any two candidates for associate judge in any of the circuits, except the third and sixth circuits, residing in the same county shall have an equal number of votes greater than any other candidates for associate judge in the circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one associate judge; but the person residing in any other county of the circuit and who has the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The said judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the counties composing their respective circuits, at such times as are now or may hereafter be prescribed, to which jurors shall be summoned; and in those counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of the jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate terms. One judge in each of the above circuits, including the second, the third and sixth circuits, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business; and the said judges or any of them may hold special terms of their courts, whenever in their discretion the business of the several counties renders such terms necessary. The additional associate judge for the third circuit elected in accordance with the terms of the Constitutional Amendment heretofore submitted and adopted shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the third circuit.

The additional associate judge for the second circuit herein provided for shall be a resident of Cecil County, shall be appointed by the Governor after the expiration of six (6) months after the adoption of this amendment and shall serve until the first general election for members of the General Assembly that shall be held in said circuit subsequent to the adoption of this amendment, at which election his successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties, constituting the second circuit. The judge so appointed shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the second circuit, and the judge so elected shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the second circuit.

The additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for and elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the 1938 election in accordance with the terms of the Constitutional Amendment heretofore submitted and adopted shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the sixth circuit and his successor shall be appointed and/or elected in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to judges. The Chief Judge may be elected from either Frederick or Montgomery Counties, but when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said county and the two remaining associate judges shall be residents of Montgomery County and when the Chief Judge is elected from Montgomery County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said Montgomery County and the remaining two associate judges residents of Frederick County. In case any candidate or candidates for associate judge at any judicial election held in the sixth judicial circuit shall receive sufficient votes to cause such candidate or candidates to be declared elected, but the election of such candidate or candidates would cause more associate judges than herein permitted to reside in any county of said circuit, then and in that event only that candidate or those candidates, as the case may be, residing in said county in the order of the votes received shall be declared elected whose election would provide the permitted number of associate judges from said county and the candidate or candidates as the case may be, residing in the other county, and not similarly disqualified, who shall have the next highest number of votes in said election shall be declared elected. If, by reason of such a condition or by reason of an equal vote for two or more candidates a sufficient number of associate judges duly qualified as to residence as above set out should not be elected at any election in said sixth judicial circuit, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State in the year 1938, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election, the vote on the said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now prescribed by law, and immediately after said election, due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment as directed by said Article 14 of the Constitution.
Approved: May 18, 1937.

CHAPTER 525—1937

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, authorizing the General Assembly to impose taxes on incomes, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following amendment be and the same is hereby proposed to Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the same, if adopted by the legal and qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Maryland.

Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; that the General Assembly shall, by uniform rules, provide for separate assessment of land and classification and sub-classification of improvements on land and personal property, as it may deem proper; and all taxes thereafter provided to be levied by the State for the support of the general State Government, and by the counties and by the City of Baltimore for their respective purposes, shall be uniform as to land within the taxing district, and uniform within the class or sub-class of improvements on land and personal property which the respective taxing powers may have directed to be subjected to the tax levy; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community. Taxes may be imposed on incomes, which may be classified, graduated and progressive and the exemption of a reasonable amount of income from taxation may be provided and such taxes may be in lieu of taxes on any class or classes of real or personal property as the General Assembly may determine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing amendment to the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the election to be held in November, 1938, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, upon each ballot there shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment", as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article 14.
Approved: May 18, 1937.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 463 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1935, and said Chapters 494 and 525 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1937, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1938, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. DONE AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, THIS 20TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

(THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND)
HARRY W. NICE
By the Governor:
E. RAY JONES
Secretary of State.

1938

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND STATE-WIDE REFERENDUMS

WHEREAS, at the January 1937 session of the General Assembly of Maryland, an Act was passed known as Chapter 91, fixing the time within which marriage license may be issued; and

WHEREAS, at the January 1937 session of the General Assembly of Maryland, an Act was passed known as Chapter 306, for the purpose of licensing dentists which licenses shall be issued to individual dentists; providing for a State Board of Dental Examiners, its organization and duties; providing for the giving of examinations and licenses by said Board; providing for the issuance of new licenses in place of those that are lost or destroyed; providing for fees upon taking of examinations; providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses; prohibiting advertising by dentists; providing appeals from the ruling of the Board; defining dentistry; creating certain exceptions to the Act; providing for penalties, and providing other matters incidental to the general purpose of the Act; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 91

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 5 of Article 62 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Marriages", to fix the time within which marriage license may be issued.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 5 of Article 62 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Marriages", be and it is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

5. Before the Clerk of any of the Courts aforesaid shall issue any license he shall examine one of the contracting parties to the marriage, under oath, who shall appear personally before the Clerk and make application for the same, and the Clerk shall ascertain: first, the full name of the parties; second, their place of residence; third, their age; fourth, their color; fifth, whether married or single; sixth, whether related or not, if so, in which degree of relationship; seventh, if ever divorced; which facts upon the payment of one dollar ($1.00) as an application fee shall be set out in printed form to be signed by the person making the application, and no such license to marry shall be delivered by the Clerk until after the expiration of Forty-eight (48) hours from the time application is made therefor; provided, however, that any judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which the application is made or, if made in Baltimore City, any judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for good and sufficient cause shown, may, by an order in writing signed by him, authorize the Clerk to deliver such license at any time after the application therefor. It shall be unlawful for the clerks of any of the courts aforesaid to make public the fact of an application for a marriage license until such license shall have been issued.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1937.
Approved: March 22, 1937.

CHAPTER 306

AN ACT to repeal Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, of Article 32 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1935 Supplement, Flack's Edition, title "Dentistry", and to re-enact in place and in lieu thereof twenty-three new sections to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, for the purpose of licensing dentists, which licenses shall be issued to individual dentists; providing for a State Board of Dental Examiners, its organization and duties; providing for the giving of examinations and licenses by said Board; providing for the issuance of new licenses in place of those that are lost or destroyed; providing for fees upon taking of examinations; providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses; prohibiting advertising by dentists; providing appeals from the ruling of the Board; defining dentistry; creating certain exceptions to the Act; providing for penalties, and providing other matters incidental to the general purpose of the Act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, of Article 32 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1935 Supplement, Flack's Edition, title "Dentistry", be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and that twenty-three new sections, to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, be, and they are hereby, enacted in lieu and in place thereof, said new sections to read as follows:

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of dentistry in the State of Maryland, unless such person shall have obtained a license from the State Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Maryland as hereinafter provided, except that the license of any dentist, existing at the time of the passage of this Act, shall continue in force unless suspended or revoked by the Board in the manner hereinafter provided.

All licenses issued by the Board shall be issued to individual persons, and it shall be unlawful for any dentist to practice in this State under any name except his own true name. No license shall be issued to any corporation, association, partnership, parlor, or any entity or association of any kind or character. It shall be unlawful for any individual or group of individuals to practice dentistry in this State as a corporation or under a corporate name; or under a partnership name; as an association or under an association name; as a parlor or under any parlor name, or an entity or under the name of any entity of any kind or character.

2. There shall be a State Board of Dental Examiners, hereinafter called the Board whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Article. Said Board shall consist of six registered and practicing dentists of recognized ability and honor, residents of the State of Maryland, each of whom shall have been in active practice in the State for at least five years immediately preceding his appointment. No member of the faculty or teaching staff of any university or college in the State of Maryland which offers undergraduate courses in dentistry shall be eligible for appointment. The members of the Board as at present constituted shall hold office for the residue of the respective terms for which they have been appointed. On the expiration of the term or terms for which any one or more of the members of the present Board may have been appointed, in pursuance of this Article, the Governor shall appoint a successor or successors from a list of dentists duly qualified as hereinbefore prescribed of double the number of vacancies to be filled, proposed and submitted to him by the Maryland State Dental Association, and chosen by a majority vote of the members of said association present at a meeting of said association called for that purpose, of which meeting at least two weeks' notice, stating the time, place and purpose thereof, shall be mailed by the Secretary to the members of said association at their respective addresses appearing in the records thereof. The term for which the members of said Board shall be appointed as aforesaid shall be six years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. No member who has served two full consecutive terms shall be eligible to succeed himself. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board by reason of the death of any member, or of his incapacity, neglect or refusal to act, or in any other way, the Governor shall, from a list of duly qualified dentists of double the number of vacancies to be filled, chosen, submitted and proposed to him as hereinbefore provided, appoint a successor or successors of said member or members, who shall hold office for the remainder of the unexpired term or terms of said member or members. Any member of said Board, who, without adequate reason shall be absent from two successive meetings thereof shall cease to be a member thereof, and the Governor shall have the power to remove from office, at any time, any member of the Board for continued neglect of duty required by this Act, or for incompetency, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct.

3. Said Board shall choose one of its members president, and one secretary thereof, whose duties shall be those usually appertaining to their respective offices, and shall adopt such rules, regulations, or by-laws as may be necessary or expedient to assist it in its organization under this Article. The Secretary shall also be the legal custodian of all the property, money, minutes, records, proceedings and the seal of said Board. Said Board shall hold regular meetings in the months of June and November of every year, and special meetings as it may deem necessary, upon call of the president or secretary thereof and upon due notice. Meetings may be held at any time and place and without notice, by the unanimous consent evidenced either by writing or by the presence of any member whose consent is necessary.

4. The Board shall give an examination twice each year at a suitable place in Maryland to be decided by the Board, to all persons who may desire to qualify to practice dentistry in this State. This examination shall be at such time, place, under such conditions and of such kind or character as the Board in its sole discretion may determine.

5. (a) Any person of good moral character, twenty-one or more years of age, who has been graduated and admitted to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Dental Medicine, or other equivalent degree by any university or college duly incorporated and authorized to grant said degree by the laws of the United States or any of its territories, districts or possessions, or by the laws of any State of the United States, or the laws of any province of the Dominion of Canada and recognized by the Board as requiring adequate pre-professional collegiate training and as maintaining an acceptable course of dental instruction, may make application in writing to said Board to be examined by it with reference to his or her qualifications to practice dentistry, and upon his or her passing an examination satisfactory to said Board, which examination shall be in writing so far as said Board shall deem practicable, the Board shall cause the name and residence of such person to be registered in a book kept by it for that purpose, and shall issue to such person a certificate of registration, as evidence of his or her eligibility to practice dentistry, signed by the officers of the Board and sealed with its official seal, which certificate shall also state the name of the person to whom issued, and the date of such issuance.

(b) The Board may, in its discretion, register without examination, in whole or in part, and issue a certificate to any person who has been graduated and admitted to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery or equivalent degree by any university or college incorporated and authorized to grant such degree by the laws of the United States, or any of its territories, districts or possessions, or by the laws of any State of the United States or the laws of any province of the Dominion of Canada and who has been duly registered and licensed to practice dentistry by a Board of Dental Examiners created and existing under the laws of the United States, or any of its territories, districts or possessions, or under the laws of any State of the United States, or who may have absolved any part of the requirements of examination under the authority of a recognized Board generally accepted as a reputable agent of the profession.

(c) Students of dentistry at a recognized college of dentistry who have completed the regularly prescribed pre-clinical instruction in dental schools recognized by the Board, and who may be certified by the dean of the college at which they are in attendance as having satisfactorily completed certain subjects included in the examination given by the Board, may on application be admitted by said Board to its regular examination upon such subjects and upon passing such examination shall be deemed to have absolved the requirements of the Board in such subjects.

(d) Upon application of the Board of Managers or executive head of any bona fide general hospital or State hospital or sanitorium in the State of Maryland, and upon the payment of a fee of five dollars the Board shall issue a certificate of limited registration to any individual of good moral character who shall furnish the Board with proof entitling such person to be examined for registration under sub-paragraph (a) of this section. Such limited registration shall be for one year only and the date of expiration shall be plainly stated on the face of the Certificate of registration. Such limited registration shall entitle the said applicant to practice dentistry only for the said institution designated on his certificate of registration and only on bona fide patients of said institution. Such certificate may be revoked by the Board at any time for cause.

6. If any license herein provided for is lost or destroyed, and if the holder thereof shall desire a new license to be issued in place of the license lost or destroyed, he shall make written application to the secretary of the Board for re-issuance of the same under affidavit, setting forth that such license is lost or destroyed, and the circumstances under which such loss or destruction occurred, and upon receipt of such satisfactory application and affidavit, the secretary shall issue to said applicant a duplicate license, for which there shall be paid a fee of five dollars.

7. A fee of twenty dollars shall be paid to the secretary of the Board at the time of application by each applicant for examination, or registration, or both, as often as he or she shall apply for same; provided that payment of said fee of twenty dollars by an applicant who may apply for examination upon certain subjects as provided in Section 5, Article 3, hereof shall entitle him or her to take the examination upon the remainder of the prescribed subjects, no part of said fee to be refunded under any circumstances.

8. The fees collected by the Board shall be used to defray the cost of executing and enforcing the provisions of this Article, including a salary to the secretary as fixed by the Board and a per diem to each member of the Board of twenty-five dollars for every day he is actually employed in the discharge of his official duties, necessary expenses of the secretary and members in the performance of their duties, and such other expenses as the Board shall deem necessary in carrying out the purposes of this Article. The secretary shall receive and disburse all moneys of the Board, and shall account for the same to the State Comptroller in the month of December in each and every year; and should the amount in his hands as of December first in any year, after deducting all expenses paid or incurred, exceed five hundred dollars, the excess shall be paid over to the State Board of Health.

9. Transcripts from the aforesaid book of registration certified by the secretary, sealed with its seal, and all certificates issued in pursuance of the terms of this Article, shall be evidence of the acts and proceedings of the Board in any court of this State.

10. Following a hearing, as hereafter provided, the Board may revoke or suspend for such period as the Board in its sole discretion may determine, the license of any dentist practicing in this State upon a finding by the Board that the dentist whose license was revoked or suspended;

(1) was convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, in which case a certified copy of the docket entries by the Clerk of the Court wherein the final judgment was entered shall be conclusive evidence of the same;

(2) has presented to the Board a false diploma, license or certificate, or one obtained by false or illegal means;

(3) is by reason of persistent inebriety or addiction to drugs incompetent to continue in the practice of dentistry;

(4) is by reason of insanity or contagious disease an improper person to continue in the practice of dentistry;

(5) has practiced or offered to practice dentistry as defined in this Act under any name except his proper name; which is the name as set forth in the license granted to him or has used the name of any company, association, corporation, trade-name, parlor, dental clinic or business name in connection with the practice of dentistry as defined in this Act; has permitted, directly or indirectly, an unregistered or unlicensed dentist to practice dentistry under his or her direction;

(6) has employed or made use of advertising solicitors or free public press agents;

(7) has used any sign, or whose name is upon any sign, in violation of Section 13 of this Act;

(8) has violated Section 14 of this Act;

(9) has violated Section 10A of this Act;

(10) has been found guilty of dishonorable or unprofessional conduct. Unprofessional conduct shall mean:

(a) the obtaining of any fee by fraud; advertising to guarantee any dental service, or to perform any dental operation painlessly; making use of any advertising statements of a character tending to deceive or mislead the public;

(b) advertising professional superiority or the performance of professional services in a superior manner; advertising prices for professional service; advertising by means of large display or glaring light signs; using in any sign the representation of a tooth, teeth, bridge work or any portion of the human head; employing or making use of advertising solicitors or free publicity press agents; or advertising any free dental work, or free examination; or advertising to guarantee any dental service; or to perform any dental operation painlessly;

(c) advertising to use any anesthetic, drug, formulae, material, medicine, method or system; advertising by public exhibit at residence of practice any appliances used in restorative dentistry; advertising any free dental work or free examination.

This Section 10 and Section 10 A shall not be retroactive, and no license shall be suspended or revoked for any violations of these sections, which violations occurred prior to the taking effect of this Act.

10 A. All advertising by dentists is prohibited by this Act except the following:

(a) A dentist may use a personal professional card of not more than 3½" by 2", upon which may be printed only his name, title, address, telephone number and office hours. Such card may be printed in newspapers or publications of this State, and that which is set forth on the card may be announced over the radio. Not more than one card shall be in any edition of any newspaper or publication at one time; not more than two radio announcements shall be made in any one twenty-four hour period.

(b) A notice may be mailed every thirty (30) days by any dentist notifying any bona fide patient of such dentist that thirty (30) days have elapsed since any dental examination has been made by such dentist.

(c) Signs are authorized as set forth in Section 14 of this Act.

(d) Removal notices may be mailed by any dentist notifying any bona fide patient of such dentist that said dentist is removing his offices from his present address to the address set forth on said notice. Such notice shall not be more than 3½" by 2" and may only contain the name, title, present address, telephone number, office hours, and new address of the dentist who is removing his office. Such notice may be printed in any newspaper or publication. Not more than one notice shall be in any edition of any newspaper or publication at one time.

(e) Notices may be mailed to the general public by any dentist who is about to begin the practice of dentistry notifying the public of this fact. Such notice shall not be more than 3½" by 2" and may only contain the name, title, address, telephone number, and office hours of such dentist. Such notice may be printed in any newspaper or publication. Not more than one notice shall be in any edition of any newspaper or publication at one time.

This Section is severable, and if this Section is declared unconstitutional, the decision so holding the same shall not be construed as impairing any other provision of this Act. It is hereby declared as a legislative intent that this Act would have been adopted had this provision not been included therein.

11. In the event the license of any dentist is revoked or suspended, such fact shall be noted by the Board upon the record of registration, and the registration and certificate of the practitioner so offending shall be suspended or revoked as the case may be; and any person whose registration has been so suspended or revoked under the provisions of this Section shall be deemed an unregistered person and subject, as such, to the penalties prescribed for the practice of dentistry by persons that are not duly registered.

Every licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked by the Board may appeal to the Baltimore City Court of Baltimore City or the Circuit Court of the County wherein the licensee has his or her office where the matter shall be heard de novo, and where either party shall be entitled to a jury trial. The decision of the said Court shall be final and such appeal shall operate as a stay of the order or decision of the Board from which the appeal was taken. All appeals must be taken within fifteen (15) days from the date of the decision of the Board. All costs on appeal shall be paid by the losing party.

12. The proceedings to revoke or suspend any license under Section 10 of this Act may only be taken by the Board upon the complaint of another. All complaints must be in writing, verified by some person familiar with the facts therein charged, and two copies thereof must be filed with the secretary of the Board. All complaints must contain the request that the Board take action against the offender. Upon receiving any complaint the Board shall, if it deems the complaint sufficient following an investigation, pass an order setting the same for a hearing at a specified time and place, and the secretary shall cause a copy of the order and of the complaint, or of a complaint drawn by the Board, to be served upon the accused at least ten days before the day appointed in the order for said hearing. Service upon the accused shall be by delivery of a copy of the order and complaint to the accused in person. In the event the Board is unable to serve the accused in person, the service shall be had by delivery of the same to his last known residence and last known business address, or by sending a copy of the same by registered mail to the accused at his last known residence and last known business address, any of which means shall constitute sufficient notice to justify proceedings with a hearing of the charges. The accused must appear at the time appointed in the order and answer the charges and make his defense to the same, unless for sufficient cause the Board may assign another day for the purpose. If the accused does not appear the Board may proceed with the hearing and finally determine the accusation or complaint, in the absence of the accused. If the accused pleads guilty, or refuses to answer the charges, or upon a hearing thereof the Board shall find said charges or any of them true, the Board may proceed to suspend or revoke the license of the accused for such length of time as the Board, in its discretion, shall deem proper. The Board and the accused may have the benefit of counsel. The Board shall have the power to administer oaths, take the depositions of witnesses in the manner provided by law in civil cases, and to compel the attendance of witnesses by subpoena issued over the signature of the secretary of the Board. The Board shall issue for any and all witnesses requested in writing by the accused.

Whenever any person subpoenaed to appear and give testimony shall refuse to appear or testify before said Board, or to answer any pertinent, relative or proper questions, he shall be deemed in contempt of said Board, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of said Board to report the fact to the Superior Court of Baltimore City in the event the party guilty of contempt resides in said City, or has a place of business in said City, or to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the County wherein the party guilty of said contempt resides; thereupon the Court shall issue an attachment in the usual form, directed to the Sheriff of the City or County commanding said Sheriff to attach said person and forthwith bring him before the Court. On the return of said attachment and the production of the person attached, the court shall have jurisdiction of the contempt, and the person charged may purge himself of the contempt in the same way, and the same proceedings shall be had, and the same punishment may be inflicted as in the case of a witness subpoenaed to appear and give evidence in the trial of a civil cause. The Board shall have the power in its discretion, to authorise the payment of fees and traveling expenses of witnesses called before the Board and examined in any proceeding properly before the Board.

13. All signs prohibited by this Act shall be removed within three months after the passage of this Act. Any person or persons who shall prohibit, neglect, fail or refuse to remove any sign prohibited by this Act is guilty of a violation of this Act and subject to the penalties thereof.

14. Each person holding a license under this Act shall exhibit on the door or the wall of the building wherein he shall practice dentistry, not more than two signs on which shall be placed the name and title or degree of such person, the letters of which shall not exceed three inches square. Any person practicing dentistry in any building may exhibit such sign on the door of his office in addition to those on the door or wall of such building.

15. Any person shall be deemed to be practicing dentistry, within the meaning of this Act, (a) who is a manager, proprietor, or conductor of, or an operator in, any place in which any dental service or any dental operation is performed within the mouth of any person; or (b) who for a fee, salary, or other remuneration or reward, paid or to be paid to himself or to another, or gratuitously or otherwise, performs any such service or operation; or (c) who diagnoses or treats, or attempts to diagnose or treat, any disease, lesion, melocclusion, or malposition of a tooth, gum or jaw, in any person, mechanically, medicinally, by use of X-ray, or otherwise; or (d) who attempts to perform in the mouth of any person any operation incident to the repair or replacement of a tooth or teeth; or (e) who publicly or privately applies to himself the title "Dentist" or "Dental Surgeon" or uses the letters D. D. S. or D. M. D., or any other titles or letters in connection with his name which, in any way, represent him as being competent or ready to perform any dental service or any dental operation in any human mouth. This sub-section shall have no application to any person who is the holder of a dental degree who does not, either directly or indirectly, practice, or attempt to practice, dentistry as hereinbefore set forth in this Section 15.

16. Nothing in this Act shall apply to a bona fide student of dentistry in the clinic rooms of a reputable dental college; to a legally qualified physician or surgeon unless he practices dentistry as a specialty; to a dental surgeon of the United States Army, Navy, Public Health Service or Veterans Bureau, in the discharge of his official duties; nor to a lawful practitioner of dentistry of another State, territory or foreign country making a clinical demonstration before a dental society, dental convention, association of professional duties, college, or in the performance of professional duties in connection with a specific case on which he may have been called to the State of Maryland. Nothing in this Article shall apply to public school clinics, to state institutions, to eleemosynary institutions, or to business corporations which may maintain clinics for pupils, inmates or employees only which shall employ only legally qualified dentists. No such public school clinic, State institution, eleemosynary institution, or business corporation shall advertise in any manner or by any method, either directly or indirectly, anything relative to the practice of dentistry. Such institutions are prohibited not only from advertising in violation of this Act, but are prohibited from advertising in any manner anything relative to the practice of dentistry. Nothing in this Article shall prohibit the Dental Division of the State Department of Health, or the Director of the Public School Clinics of the City Health Department from broadcasting educational programs over the radio.

17. All persons now authorized to practice dentistry in this State, and those who may be hereafter registered under the provisions of this Article, shall be exempt from service as jurors in any of the Courts of this State during the continuance of the practice of their profession.

18. The Board shall always be designated as the "State Board of Dental Examiners", and under this name it shall have the right to sue or be sued in the Courts of this State.

19. Any person who shall practice, or attempt to practice dentistry within the State of Maryland, without having a license as hereinbefore provided or during the period of suspension or revocation of such license previously granted shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or confined not more than six months in jail, in the discretion of the Judge or Judges of the Circuit Court of the respective counties of this State, or the Judge or Judges of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, before whom the matter shall be tried; and upon conviction of a subsequent offense, shall be confined not more than six months in jail or fined not less than three hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars. Any violation of this Article by a person convicted under the then existing laws of this State of practicing dentistry without a license or registration shall be included in the term subsequent offense. Every conviction of unlawful practice subsequent to a first conviction thereof shall be a conviction of a subsequent offense.

20. It shall be the duty of the State's Attorney of the City of Baltimore or of the various counties of this State to prosecute any resident of the City of Baltimore or of the Counties of this State for a violation of this law. The Attorney General or one of his Assistants shall be the legal adviser of the Board.

21. CONSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION. The provisions of this Act are severable, and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional, the decision so holding shall not be construed as impairing any other provisions of this Act. It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this Act would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions not been included therein.

22. Nothing contained in this Article shall prevent, or be construed as in any way to hinder the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person who may offend against any of the provisions of Chapter 564 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1933.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect on June 1st, 1937.
Approved: May 18, 1937.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, pursuant to the authority and direction contained in Section 5 (a) of Article 16 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of Chapters 91 and 306 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1937, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the Counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, in such manner and for such time as is provided in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. DONE AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, THIS 20TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

(THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND)
HARRY W. NICE
By the Governor:
E. RAY JONES
Secretary of State.

Name Amy Means 'Beloved'

The name Amy is of Latin origin and means "beloved." There is something sweet and gentle about the name which well fits its meaning, writes Florence A. Cowles in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Amy Robsart is the most famous in history to bear the name. Its meaning was hollow for her, for she was the unloved wife of the earl of Leicester, favorite of Queen Elizabeth. She was found dead at the foot of a stairway, with her neck broken, and it was suspected that her husband was an accessory to her murder; but there was no proof of this and some modern historians believe her death was the result of a plot to discredit Leicester.

Cisalpine, Short-Lived State

Cisalpine republic was the name of the short-lived state in northern Italy which Napoleon created in 1797, to include Lombardy, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and some parts of Venetia and the Papal states. In 1802 it took the name of the Italian republic, choosing Napoleon as president; in 1805 Napoleon transformed it into the Kingdom of Italy, with himself as king, a status it held until 1814.

'Black Sheep' Woodpecker

The yellow-bellied woodpecker, commonly called the sapsucker, is the only black sheep of his family . . . despite the belief that many woodpeckers who resemble him are tree killers, the yellow-bellied is the only one that will suck sap from trees . . . the rest of his family drills holes harmlessly in trees . . . in fact, according to American Wildlife, their drilling often is beneficial, as they are looking for insects.

How to Get Invited to Tea

Immediately after the war Ireland found herself under curfew law and those found abroad after the hour were picked up and taken to the station. It is said that at the time the Black and Tans, or at least the auxiliary police, very often raided homes likely to be friendly in the hope of being invited to tea.

Tiny Animals at Birth

Opossums are usually just a bit more than half an inch long at birth and they grow up to weigh as much as 12 pounds. The champion grower, however, is the grizzly bear. Grizzly bear cubs may tip the beam at no more than nine ounces when born and grow up to weigh as much as 1,000 pounds.

Shrews Savage Animals

The little shrews are exceedingly savage and voracious animals and will fight and devour one another upon the slightest provocation. Over considerable periods of time, when in captivity, they have been known to eat their own weight in meat on an average of once every three hours.

Longest Cable in World

The longest cable in the world is between Bamfield on the island of Vancouver to Fanning island. These are duplicate cables; one of which is 3,460 nautical miles; the other 3,466 miles. The second longest cable is from Brest to Cape Cod.

Allowed to Keep Swords

The battle of Lake Erie ended. As one British officer after another offered his sword to Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the victorious commander said: "I request that you keep your sword. It has been bravely used and worn."

Uncle Eben on the Good Book

"What we reads in de Good Book," said Uncle Eben, "we may not understand, but we know it's like de strength in yuh muscles. You's bound to be helped if you keeps on trying."

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

STAMPS

Belgium, 50 dif. Charity Stamps Only $2. France, 75 dif. Commemoratives $2. Lecomte, Rue Frere Orban, Jumet (Belgium).

CHICKS

MARYLAND'S FINEST BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS 8c and Up
Eight popular breeds and crosses Started chicks; also Ducks and Poults. Hatches twice weekly. MILFORD HATCHERY, Milford Road nr. Liberty Rd., Pikesville, P. O. Rockdale, Md. Pikesville 36-R.

Jiffy Crochet Cloth You'll Be Proud Of

A 58-inch cloth done in a jiffy on a big hook with two strands of string! You can make this design in three smaller sizes, the smallest 26 inches. Pattern 6084 con-

Pattern 6084.

tains instructions for making the cloth; an illustration of it and of stitches; materials needed; photograph of section of the cloth. To obtain this pattern, send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Have Weed-Out Day.—A yearly weeding out of worn-out kitchen utensils, basins, dippers and odds and ends will get rid of dust-collectors and save extra work and valuable storage space.

• • •

Economy Note.—Children's outgrown stockings that have holes at the knee can be made over into socks for a smaller child.

• • •

Keep Milk From Curdling.—While boiling milk, if a small pinch of baking soda is added it will keep the milk from curdling.

• • •

Cleaning Rhinestones. — Tarnished rhinestone brooches and buckles will look like new if set in gasoline (keep away from fire) for about 15 minutes, then polished with a flannel cloth.

• • •

Sparkling Cut Glass.—Add a little bluing to the soap suds and your cut glass will be clean and sparkling.

NERVOUS?

Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you scold those dearest to you?
If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good general system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made *especially for women.*
For over 60 years one woman has told another how to go "smiling thru" with reliable Pinkham's Compound. It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomforts from annoying symptoms which often accompany female functional disorders.
Why not give it a chance to help YOU?
Over one million women have written in reporting wonderful benefits from Pinkham's Compound.

In Retrospect

The "good old times"—all times, when old, are good.—Byron.

Makes 10 BIG GLASSES KOOL-AID 5¢ BOYS! GIRLS! FREE AVIATION CAPS ASK YOUR GROCER

KILL ALL FLIES
Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient — Cannot spill — Will not soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.
DAISY FLY KILLER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHAT TO EAT and WHY ★ ★

C. Houston Goudiss Discusses Cheese--Prince of Proteins

Noted Food Authority Tells Why You Should Eat More of the Food That Is So Rich in Protective Elements.

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS
6 East 39th St., New York City.

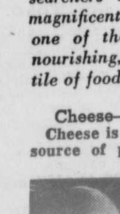
FOR many years, men with an inventive turn of mind have dreamed of creating a product that would concentrate all the important food elements in a small tablet or capsule. They have been inspired by a desire to simplify meal preparation without sacrificing nutritive values.

No one has ever succeeded in making a synthetic food that would both satisfy hunger and properly nourish the body. *But all the while, the researchers have overlooked the magnificent possibilities of cheese, one of the most concentrated, nourishing, satisfying and versatile of foods.*

—★—

Cheese—The Body Builder

Cheese is the most concentrated source of protein known. Moreover, the protein is of such high type that if it were the only body-building food in the diet, given in sufficient quantities, it would be adequate not only to maintain life, but to support normal growth.



One-half pound of American Cheddar cheese will supply all the protein required by an adult for an entire day.

—★—

Cheese—The Energy Food

In addition to its rich store of protein, cheese is also a fine source of energy.

A cube of Cheddar cheese one-and-one-eighth inches square provides 100 calories or the equivalent in energy value of the lean meat of one lamb chop or one medium-sized potato. One-half pound of Cheddar cheese furnishes 1,000 calories, about half the daily requirement of an adult leading a sedentary life.

—★—

Cheese for Mineral Salts

Because milk is rich in minerals, it follows that cheese, which is made from milk, contains these precious substances in highly concentrated form. It is an excellent source of calcium, the mineral which is responsible for building strong bones and sound teeth, and for keeping the heart beating normally. A one-and-one-fourth inch cube of American Cheddar cheese contains as much calcium as an 8-ounce glass of milk.

The individual who does not care for milk as a beverage can easily obtain the necessary calcium from cheese. But it is practically impossible to get adequate amounts of this mineral without either milk or cheese.

In rennet cheese, phosphorus, as well as calcium, is present in the same proportions as in milk, but is much more highly concentrated. As in milk, these minerals are in a form that is most nearly perfect for easy assimilation. Rennet-curd cheese is always high in sulphur and fairly high in iron. Furthermore, the iron is in the most readily assimilated form.

—★—

Cheese and Vitamins

Cheese is a splendid source of vitamin A, which promotes growth and increases resistance to disease. It is especially important for eye health and is necessary to prevent the affliction known as night blindness. **The amount of vitamin A varies with the type of cheese, but both American Cheddar and Parmesan cheese are extremely rich in this substance, and cream cheese is an outstanding source.** Vitamins B and G are also found in whole milk cheese.

With this wealth of food values, one would expect to find cheese appearing on the menu in some form every day. But though the annual production of cheese in the United States exceeds 700,000,000 pounds, it should be much greater. The annual per capita consumption is only 5½ pounds—a woefully small figure when we consider the wide benefits that would result from its greater use.

The failure of American home-makers to use cheese in the amounts that they should is, I believe, due to three factors: first, a lack of knowledge concerning its splendid food values; second, a belief in the old superstition that cheese is not easy to digest; and third, failure to take advantage of the many ways in which it can be served.

—★—

Digestibility of Cheese

The foregoing outline of its many food values should give a new conception of its place in the diet. As to its digestibility, studies by the United States Department of Agriculture have entirely disproved the fallacy that it is not completely digestible.

It was found that on an average about 95 per cent of the protein and over 95 per cent of the fat of cheese were digested and absorbed. The various kinds of cheese tested were found to compare favorably in digestibility with the food of an average mixed diet. It was also demonstrated experimentally "that there was practically no difference between cheese and meat with respect to ease of digestion, at least in such quantities as are commonly eaten."

There was also a notion that because it is so high in food value, cheese should only be eaten in small quantities. But scientific tests have proven that cheese may be eaten by normal individuals in large quantities, as the principal source of protein, with entirely beneficial effects upon health.

—★—

Place of Cheese in the Diet

There is a case on record of a young man who lived for two years on a daily diet consisting of one-half pound of cheese, a one-pound loaf of whole wheat bread and two pounds of fruit. While this limited diet might prove monotonous to some people, it is possible to utilize cheese as the easiest method of providing important food value, varying the diet, and simplifying meal preparation. For there are more than 200 distinctive varieties of cheese listed by the department of agriculture, ranging from the smooth, delicately flavored cream cheese, which may be given to very young children, to the sharp tangy cheese which is especially popular with men. Fortunately, almost every type can be purchased in packaged form, in sizes that are convenient for large and small families, making it possible to enjoy a wide variety.

Cheese can be used as a main dish; in salads or sandwiches; as a sauce for vegetables; as a dessert. It is desirable at the same time to serve bulky foods, such as fruits and vegetables. Cheese may also be combined advantageously with carbohydrate foods. This is because the balanced diet requires more carbohydrates than protein. **And cheese is essentially a protein food, interchangeable with meats and fish.**

Keep Cool Improve Health
With this Free Bulletin on Planning a Correct Summer Diet

SEND for the free bulletin on "Keeping Cool with Food," offered by C. Houston Goudiss. It outlines the principles of planning a healthful summer diet, lists "cooling" and "heating" foods and is complete with menu suggestions.
Just address C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City. A post card is all that is necessary to carry your request.

Do You Want to Learn
How to Plan a Laxative Diet?
Get This Free Bulletin Offered by C. Houston Goudiss

READERS of this newspaper are invited to write to C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City, for a free copy of his bulletin, "Helpful Hints on Planning a Laxative Diet."

The bulletin gives concrete suggestions for combatting faulty elimination through correct eating and proper habits of hygiene. It gives a list of laxative foods *and contains a full week's sample menus. A post-card is sufficient to carry your request.*

Questions Answered

Mrs. F. T. M.—Both orange juice and prune juice have their place in the child's diet. Orange juice is rich in vitamin C; prune juice is a fine natural laxative and is a good source of the blood-building minerals.

Miss G. B.—The dark meat of chicken contains a trifle more fat than the white meat, and therefore supplies a few more calories. The difference, however, is very slight.

Mrs. S. F.—All 20 of a child's first set of teeth are inside the jaw and almost completely calcified before birth, though the first tooth does not erupt for some months after birth. That is one reason why it is so important for the expectant mother to consume adequate amounts of calcium.

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MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRY

The smith still plies his trade in Mississippi.

How Machinery Is Transforming This Once Agricultural State

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MACHINES are coming to agricultural Mississippi.

After a morning tour of industrial Jackson you scrape from your shoe soles layers of cottonseed oil, pungent creosote, and clayey bentonite, all caked hard with dried mud from a petroleum well being dug by special appropriation of the state legislature.

Twice daily the red and silver streamline Rebel train flashes through the state—past ox teams plodding along sunken roads, new myriad-windowed garment factories, Negroes driving ramshackle buckboards—and glides beneath airplanes that are heading into the capital's spacious, four-way airport.

Over in Natchez girls in lavender hoop-skirt gowns trimmed with rare old lace sidle into automobiles to drive annual pilgrimage-week visitors to ante-bellum homes straight from the pages of "So Red the Rose."

Up the Delta a sprightly gentleman of eighty-two years calls his chauffeur to take you in his car to a log cabin still standing on the plantation of 6,000 acres of cotton, corn, pecans, and hay. He and his uncle built the cabin only 65 years ago, after they had cleared the land and floated the timbers in from the surrounding forest and the chimney brick from the river dock 10 miles distant.

This epic from covered wagon to limousine in one man's lifetime is a clue to why Mississippians call their state "the last frontier."

Jackson Is Spacious and Busy.

Busy, modern Jackson illustrates the transformation. This city is no upstart; it has been the state capital since 1822. Stately homes with wisteria growing over columned porticoes and with crape myrtle on the lawns line wide avenues.

Barber shops still are spacious forums of political argument where a southern colonel may doff his broad-brimmed hat in courtly salutation without toppling over a coat rack. Rooms in hotels, office buildings, and homes knew not the builder who estimates costs in cubic feet.

From sidewalks beneath rusty tin roofs you look across the street toward shop fronts with onyxlike tiles, burnished metal, and neon lights.

One tall office building with cubistic floors and chromium elevator doors rises knife-edged to carve an otherwise gracious skyline just opposite a colonial-type home now painted green and occupied by the Salvation Army.

Natural-gas wells click in pastures within sight of the state capitol; shafts on their campuses help supply heat and educational revenue for Millsaps and Belhaven colleges; several State street residents have pooled their rock gardens to give space to a highly productive digging.

Growing pains, these, of a pioneering city implanted upon a community which retains the gracious leisure of the Deep South.

As recently as 1920 century-old Jackson still had only 22,817 people; by 1930 it counted more than twice that number; in 1937 a local census estimated nearly 60,000, a rate of growth rivaling that of Los Angeles.

The citizens disclaim any boom. The increase, they assert with reason, is the normal result of several obvious causes.

One impetus was the discovery only seven years ago of natural gas which now flows from nearly 100 wells in the city limits, much of it into pipe lines that radiate all over the state and reach even into Louisiana and Florida.

Another change was putting through high-power transmission lines—the state had none until 1925—and the consequent encouragement of factories in Jackson as well as in many other places.

Roads and Cottonseed Oil.

Most important factor, perhaps, is the road-building program which gives centrally-situated Jackson an ever-wider wingspread as a shopping point, and controverts the old taunt that "Mississippi has three big cities: Mobile, New Orleans, and Memphis."

Early among Jackson's industries, naturally enough, were cottonseed oil mills.

In the musty archives of the squat old state capitol are ante-bellum laws which prohibited gin owners from polluting streams with cottonseed or dumping it inside town and city limits.

No need for enforcing such laws now, when for every 500-pound bale of cotton the planter may sell an average of 900 pounds of seed for about $18.

All around Jackson's "hoop skirts," as someone aptly called the outlying industrial belt, tall, circular warehouses with conical metal tops rise like the oasthouses of Kent's hop-growing districts.

Each seed house stores 5,000 tons or so of cottonseed which awaits the mechanical alchemy that will convert its parts into horse collars, salad dressing, blotting paper, cheese crackers, house roofing, and an amazing variety of other products.

Should you be listening to a recording of Lawrence Tibbett's voice or Guy Lombardo's orchestra, you will be indebted to the velvety cottonseed for ingredients in the phonograph record.

The seeds pour first into huge machines which whirl, shake, screen, and pull out all the dirt and foreign particles. The clean seed goes to delinters where the lint fiber is removed and collected to help make felt, absorbent cotton, mattresses, and even underwear.

The kernels, or meats, emerge from a steam-jacketed cooker into hydraulic presses which squeeze out the oil that will be used to pack sardines, make butter substitutes, soap, and cooking oils. The cakes remaining in the powerful hydraulic presses are removed and broken up to feed cattle and rejuvenate the soil.

"Hot Cakes" Wrapped in Hair.

Negroes, stripped to the waist, deftly handle the literal "hot cakes," wrapping them for the presses into mats made of human hair from China, which best withstands the high temperatures.

The odor from the presses is like that of hot buttered toast. At lunch time you see the workers dip their bread into the dripping oil, and eat the oil-spread slices with evident relish.

Enter a bathroom of an ocean liner and you encounter Mississippi composition board; stroll along Atlantic City's boardwalk or go aboard some British man-of-war and your feet tread the state's yellow-pine planks; contract a cold in London, Australia or Argentina and your prescription is apt to contain pine oil extracted from Mississippi stumps; buy gasoline as you tour Italy or Japan and it may have been bleached by a distinctive product, bentonite, from the state some people call provincial.

A plant at Jackson hauls in each week some 800 tons of bentonite, mined in Smith county. The soft, porous clay, sleek as an alligator's belly, product of ash from volcanic eruptions of bygone geologic times, is dumped from car to conveyor belt, mixed into a slurry, and treated with acids.

You must climb a high platform to see the giant drum, covered with fine cloth, which draws the water content through a screen as it revolves, permitting the residue cake to be scraped from the outside.

A glass-bottle works at Jackson best illustrates Mississippi as a customer of many states and foreign lands.

Tons of old bottles from everywhere are piled high in the yard to be carried on moving belts to crushers, then to be mixed with sand from Arkansas, salt cake from Chile, lime from Ohio, barium from Missouri, feldspar from Colorado, arsenic from Montana, and selenium from Canada, to make enough bottles every day to supply one for each white family in the state.

You can look, but not too long, through colored glasses into furnaces where these products and others from huge bins are melted by natural-gas flames at 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit.

Seventy tons of raw materials are shoveled out of the bins for each day's production of about a quarter million bottles. Out they go, in carload lots, toward their ultimate destinations on drugstore shelves, cosmetic counters, nocturnal milk wagons, liquor cabinets and beauty-parlor tables.

South of Jackson, at Crystal Springs, you come upon one of the most surprising aspects of Mississippi's up-to-date educational system, its huge consolidated schools.

This one has 1,350 pupils, of whom 900 are transported daily. On the average 118,000 children are carried free daily in nearly 5,000 buses to and from more than a thousand schools.

Some of the rural buildings are monumental in size and as modernistic in design as the gleaming new glass and chromium structures of Rome or Mexico City. Adjoining many are small apartmentlike dormitories, where teachers who used to "board out" now reside.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears

IT WAS a great day on an upstate New York farm more than a half century ago. The biggest pumpkins, the finest apples and the sleekest live stock were being loaded to take to the Fair. Grandmother announced that she was taking her silk crazy patchwork quilt. The family disapproved. The quilt glowed with the richest taffetas and satins of "best" dresses of those they knew and loved. The whole neighborhood marveled over the variety of embroidery stitches and the artistry of the needlework. Yet, they all agreed it was not the sort of thing to take.

All that winter the red ribbons

and blue ribbons, won by prize pumpkins and apples and farm animals adorned the mantel shelf. But Grandmother, placidly stitching away in her rocking chair, had tucked away in the pocket of her voluminous skirt, the only cash prize that anyone brought home from the Fair. Her crazy patch quilt is still a thing of beauty and a center of interest. It is perfectly at home in a modern living room today. Here is a corner of it and the leaflet offered herewith tells you how to make this kind of quilt and gives detailed instructions for dozens of stitches and combinations of stitches to be used for embroidering crazy patchwork.

NOTE: If you wish to use these weekly articles for reference paste them in a scrapbook, as they are not included in either Sewing Book No. 1 or 2. Book 1, Sewing for the Home Decorator, covers curtains, slipcovers, dressing tables; Book 2 illustrates 90 embroidery stitches with numerous applications; doll clothes and gift items. Order by number, enclosing 25 cents for each book desired. If you order both books, leaflet on making crazy quilts will be included free. For leaflet only send 5 cents in stamps to cover cost and mailing. Address: Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

Uncle Phil Says:

Reserve a Phase of Modesty

A man may dislike to be asked to be identified. That is why he has no enthusiasm for thumb printing.

If you can make a good quotation in bolstering your opinion, it seems to have more weight than your own logic.

Artistic temperament believes in itself. This accounts for its fury when thwarted.

No matter what fads are started, you can't tear civilized man away from white bedsheets.

If there were no "second terms" in any American office, it might save a lot of trouble.

Gay Prints for Home Frocks

ONE is for young figures, one for mature. Both of these dresses are smart and new in fashion, and both are pretty enough to wear when company comes, as well as for working round the house. Each has a convenient pocket. These designs are

1567 1529

delightfully easy to make, even for beginners. Each includes a complete and detailed sew chart.

If You Wear Misses' Sizes.

Make yourself the charming, full-skirted dirndl-type frock with shirring at the waistline, on the shoulders, and on the nice big pocket. Everything about it is very young and attractive—especially the snug basque top, square neckline and tie belt. In a gay print, with ricrac to match, this will be one of your most flattering cottons.

If You Wear Women's Sizes.

Then you'll want the slenderizing dress, built on classic shirtwaist lines, with a plain, slim-hipped skirt. Fullness beneath smooth shoulder pieces gives it correct fit over the bust. Notice there is a slight blouse at the waistline, for freedom of action. That narrow roll collar, finishing the V-neck, is becoming to full faces. This, too, will be pretty in any tubfast cotton that you like, trimmed with ricrac.

The Patterns.

1567 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material; 9 yards of ricrac to trim; 1⅔ yards ribbon for tie belt.

1529 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards of 35-inch material; 2¼ yards of ricrac to trim.

Sucess in Sewing.

Success in sewing, like success in any other field, depends upon how you approach the task in hand. To help you turn out clothes professional looking in every detail, we have a book which plainly sets forth the simple rules of home dressmaking. The beginner will find every step in making a dress clearly outlined and illustrated within its covers. For the experienced sewer there are many helpful hints and suggestions for sewing short cuts. Send 15 cents (in coins) today for your copy of SUCCESS IN SEWING, a book every home dressmaker will find of value.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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Mistake-O-Graph Answers

1. Tea kettle, piano and bananas are in window of "Sport Store."
2. Mail box is a birdhouse.
3. Man is promenading in his underwear.
4. Bird is pecking bricks out of building.
5. Gentleman is wearing a lady's shoe.
6. Branch is not connected to tree.
7. Man reading street sign contradicts what he sees.
8. Ice wagon is loaded with fish.
9. Sign reads "Ice never melts."
10. Exclamation marks are on street sign.
11. "Mid-Winter" dance is advertised in summer.
12. Attendant is talking to an empty automobile.
13. Hinges are on wrong side of car door.
14. Mouse is growling.
15. License plate is on side of car.

Inward Sun

Some of our richest days are those in which no sun shines outwardly, but so much the more a sun shines inwardly. I love nature, I love the landscape, because it is so sincere. It never cheats me, it never jests, it is cheerfully, musically earnest. I lie and rely on the earth.—Thoreau.

The SUMMER TREAT for the WHOLE FAMILY
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You see, proper brushing is only *half* the secret of teeth that glisten and gleam with all their natural brilliance. The other half is *the right dentifrice.* So do as millions are doing . . . brush your teeth twice a day with Pepsodent containing Irium. It contains NO BLEACH, NO GRIT, NO PUMICE. Buy Pepsodent Powder containing Irium TODAY!

Mistake-O-Graph

This lovely street scene was produced by our artist on a recent hot day, and we are forced to the conclusion that the heat must have gone to his head. The mistakes are numerous. Can you find 15? The answers will be found above.