ELKTON WOMAN'S POEM IN CORONATION BOOK

Included in the Coronation Book of Verse, soon to be released by its London publishers, and originally intended to be in honor of King Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor, but amended so that the compilation is dedicated to King George VI, will be a poem by Miss Orvilla Adele Gidpin, of Elkton, entitled, "His Majesty—King George VI".

It was through her poem, "Sovereignty," written in tribute on the death of King George V, that Miss Gilpin attracted the attention of the English publishers. She was invited to contribute to the forthcoming work soon to be issued.

Miss Helen Shelby, clothing specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, has just prepared a new circular on "Fitting a Dress." The number of the publication is 117 and copies may be had free of charge by writing the Extension Service at College Park.

Do You Believe in Fortunes?

Have you ever gazed into a crystal? Great fun, but of course—

However, your best friend is not the Fortune Teller, but your family doctor. With scientific eyes he looks into your future.

Go to him. Ask him to read—no, not the crystal ball—but your *lungs*.

He can predict the course of your days more surely than any soothsayer.

UNCOVER TUBERCULOSIS BY MODERN METHODS

Let the doctor be your guide

would a **DOT** in any other **FACE** look the **SAME** ?

The plaintive, agonized look . . . the sense of utter wrong . . . the mouth pursed up in hotly passionate query!

Only Gluyas Williams can draw such a face . . . and only through our paper can residents of this community follow his unparalleled skill!

Don't Miss THE FUNNIES

All Traveling Expenses

ANYWHERE JAN 12 10 A.M. 1937 U.S.A.

Printing is a Salesman Who Travels Cheaply

Traveling expenses 1 cent!

Good printing on HAMMERMILL BOND costs you little and does much for you.

Use more printed salesmanship. *Ask us.*

Beethoven's father whipped him to make him practice.

"Count Your Chicks Before They Hatch" Is Expert's Advice

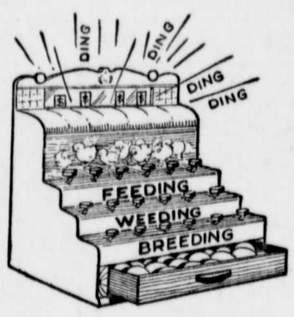
Good Stock, Careful Culling, Good Feed Are Basic.

"Count your chicks before they hatch," says C. S. Johnson, head of the Poultry Department of Purina Mills, "for it can be done by giving hens what they need for building eggs that will hatch.

"Greater hatchability means greater opportunities," Johnson points out. "Poultry raisers don't have a chance with any chick until he's out of the shell. Every chick that doesn't hatch is a lost opportunity—a lost opportunity at six weeks when the chick should be ready to launch into a real money-making bird, a lost opportunity next fall when those expected extra pullets are missing that would put extra dollars into your pocket. The profits made next fall are largely dependent upon the care given that 'spark of life' while it is still in the egg."

Three-Point Program

"Breeding, feeding, and weeding—those are the three legs of success in producing eggs that will hatch. To begin with, good stock is a prime



Feeding, weeding and breeding are three important steps in "ringing up" more profits.

requisite. No one can expect first class hatching eggs from second-rate birds. A thrifty, vigorous flock of high-producing birds will lay hatching eggs that hold vast opportunities. Diseased, weak hens can't do that.

"Culling is highly important in maintaining a profitable breeding flock. The poor layers, the weak birds, all diseased fowls, scrubs, and other abnormalities should be weeded out. Only the best birds should be kept. The old adage, 'Like produces like' still holds true. All roosters should be examined carefully to make sure they are in good health before mating them with the hens," Johnson advises. "Ten to fourteen days before eggs are saved for hatching the males should be placed with the hens. Two weeks are required for the sperm cells to travel up the ovary and fertilize the eggs."

Vitamins Give Vigor, Vitality

All confined breeding hens need cod liver oil in their ration to get a sufficient amount of Vitamin D to meet their needs. Vitamin D plays a big part in giving enough stamina to live after they are hatched. The ideal feed for breeding fowls also contains dried milk, for its Vitamin G content. Resistance to disease, colds and roup, can also be partially built up for the chick before he is hatched, if the breeding hen gets from the feed her needs for putting resistance into the egg. Many fowl diseases—roup, bronchitis, colds, laryngotrachitis—get a foothold in the flock because of a lack of Vitamin A in the ration. Common sources of Vitamin A for poultry are alfalfa, yellow corn and greens. Many times these are not available in amounts sufficient to supply all requirements. The result is low vitality, lowered production, and decreased chances of good hatchability. Eggs laid by hens with a Vitamin A deficiency hatch out thin scrawny chicks, with hardly enough strength to pip the shell, and many do not hatch at all.

Assure Hens Plenty of Vitamins

"Poultry feeds should contain an abundance of these all-important vitamins," Johnson says. "In Purina laying mashes we have stepped up the vitamin content by adding pur-a-tene, a rich Vitamin A concentrate. Pur-a-tene is a yellow-colored substance called 'Pro-Vitamin A.' By a patented process Vitamin A is made available in plentiful amounts to put extra vigor and vitality into breeding birds, baby chicks, and growing stock.

"You can count your chicks before they're hatched," Johnson promises, "if you follow a good feeding program that will provide adequate nourishment for the embryo before it ever leaves the shell, and for the first few days after pipping out"

CALVES REQUIRE LITTLE MILK

"With good cows as high as they are today, and the milk markets taking all the milk that is produced, dairymen everywhere are beginning to feel that the most profitable way of maintaining a herd is by raising their own heifers," says W. R. Arends, calf raising authority at Purina Mills. "And many milk producers are finding out how easy it is to raise their future cows by modern methods.

"Today's methods make it possible to raise calves with little milk," Arends points out. "Modern calf feeds supply everything that milk and grain do—and at a much lower cost. Our own latest calf feed is an all-in-one product that's fed dry and puts an end to the fuss and worry of messy gruels and bucket washing. This new calf startena is ready to feed right from the bag. All one has to do is to pour it into feeders and let the calves help themselves."

Now is the time to look over house screens and have them repaired and ready to hang before fly time.

A Lecture on Christian Science

Entitled

Christian Science: The Way of Scientific Progress

by

Miss Margaret Morrison, C.S. of Chicago, Illinois

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Progress—A Law of God

Progress is a law of God. This is why there is in the heart of every human being a desire for improvement, for progress into better things, better living, greater freedom, joy, and security.

Material Beliefs Must be Reversed

The way of true scientific progress, as taught by Christ Jesus, is the way of spiritual enlightenment, a way of instruction, the correction of false material beliefs with spiritual facts. To apprehend a divine fact and allow it to govern our thinking and living in place of its opposite false belief, is true progress. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 129), says that if we wish to know the spiritual fact, we "can discover it by reversing the material fable, be the fable pro or con,—be it in accord with [our] preconceptions or utterly contrary to them." In this scitneific process of reversal we discover that poverty is not a fact, disease is not a fact, sin is not a fact, war is not a fact, death is not a fact, but in spiritual reality abundance is a fact, sinlessness and health are facts, peace is a fact, Life is a fact. "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things" (Science and Health, p. 207). This is a very comforting thing to remember when we are told, as we so often are, that we "must face the facts." This demand to face the facts usually means something most disagreeable and, at times, most terrifying. One may, for example, be called upon to face what materia medica has pronounced the fact of an incurable disease. What is the spiritual reality in such a case; the scientific fact to which we turn our thinking, and which we face with confidence and trust? Even this: in divine Science the health of man is an established, inviolate fact, a pure state of spiritual being. That fact cannot be disputed, displaced, or destroyed by any opposite belief, no matter how desperate that belief may be pronounced by so-called medical laws. Sickness or disease, of whatever name or nature, can no more disturb, or destroy the health of man in God's image and likeness, than can the belief that two times two is ten alter the fact it is four. This truth that man's health is an invincible fact in the reality of Spirit may be proved by anyone willing to acknowledge the allness of the one perfect Mind and his relationship to that Mind; willing to surrender the belief in a self apart from Mind; willing to let drop the thoughts and qualities of character unlike good, which may seem to have found expression in sickness, suffering, pain, or disease. As we "let this mind be in [us], which was also in Christ Jesus," as we allow the gracious qualities of this Mind to outshine the opposite claims of fear, resentment, loneliness, greed, lust, etc., this Mind manifests its own dominion, and it will be found that the healing of mortal mind is the healing of the body.

Science and Christianity Inseparable

In his miracles Jesus gave evidence of what must have been an exact and scientific knowledge which he possessed of God, causation, but he did not leave us a scientific explication of that knowledge. (See Science and Health, p. 147.) That, he promised, would come later. He said: "When the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me: . . . When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; . . . He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you." That Mary Baker Eddy was able to discover and give to the world this Comforter, or Science of Christianity, proves that to be spiritually minded is to be scientifically minded. It was her pure spirituality that gave her the humility through which she was able to discern God as changeless, immutable Principle, the Law-giver. It was her Christlike compassion and love for humanity which enabled her to see that Principle as Love, divine Love, impartial and universal. It was her stupendous moral courage which enabled her to brave the opposition and persecution of the carnal mind and give Christian Science to the world. She must be acknowledged as the greatest Scientist of the age, as she has given to the world the exact Science of that knowledge possessed by Jesus, which gave him dominion over all the earth through spiritual law. She has made this knowledge available to all.

If you want to pick a flaw with humanity begin at home.

PLANT A BIRD FEED PATCH

Again we appeal to the public of Maryland, especially the farmers, to plant a bird feed patch which, if left standing, will produce cover as well as food.

In a great many sections of Maryland clean farming has been practiced to such an extent as to almost exterminate some species of wildlife, especially game birds and small game animals. Some years ago when the farmers had not cleaned up every turnrow, fence corner, briar patch, etc., we found more game inhabiting those areas than we do on farms where clean farming is practiced today.

One of the best evidences of the beneficial results of the bird feed patch is from the report of the Resettlement Administration and its wildlife program on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, under the supervision of Kenneth A. Wilson and Ernest A. Vaughn, Game Technicians.

In the winter of 1935-36, an absolute check was made on the numbers of bob-white, cottontail rabbits, raccoons and opossum inhabiting the area, comprising about 7,000 acres, in Worcester County and about 1400 acres in Wicomico County; said property being owned by the Federal Government, purchased as submarginal lands.

Through the establishment of feeding stations during the winter of 1935 (thereby assuring a dinner table for wildlife) and through the planting of bird feed patches in the spring and summer of 1936, a heavy increase in the population of game birds and game animals has resulted. Those gentlemen estimate from their survey and check-up made in the fall and winter of 1936-37, that there are at present 43 covies of bobwhite (totaling 438 birds) on this area. Comparing these figures with last year's inventory we find an increase of 89% in covies and 129% in individual birds. Without the question of a doubt this increase applies to raccoons, opposum and cottontail rabbits which have been furnished a dinner table through feed patches.

In March, 1937, in checking 385 patches, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Vaughn report that feed in 300 of them had been consumed entirely. These feed patches consisted of buckwheat, soy beans, cowpeas, clover, corn, rape, millet and kaffir corn; and the raccoons and squirrels enjoyed the corn; the cottontail rabbits enjoyed the rape and soybeans; the bob-white enjoyed the clover and cowpeas; and of course all wild weeds found, such as Beggar Wood, Hogweed, Ragweed, Wax Myrtle, Pine Mast, Sumac, Partridge berry, etc.

The farmers in Wicomico and Worcester Counties have become very much interested in this wildlife program and are cooperating 100%.

Mr. Farmer, we appeal to you to plant a bird feed patch any time between May 1st and July 1st, and watch the results. By so doing, you will not only increase your game supply but also the song birds will be attracted thereto. These patches may run from ¼ of an acre to as large a space as you desire and can be of a mixture of kaffir corn, millet, rape, cowpeas, soy beans, buckwheat, corn and clover of any variety, blackeye peas, sunflower, vetch, Austrian peas, and you will find sudam grass and benne very beneficial.

Benne is grown extensively in the South and it is claimed to be one of the very best feeds for birds that can be produced. The seeds are formed in a pod similar to a small pod of okra, and drop to the ground the entire season from time to time, furnishing excellent rich and oily food.

Our directions for sewing are as follows: Sow in late spring or early summer 6 to 8 pounds in rows or broadcast 15 to 18 pounds and cover lightly. These plantings should be made in strips through the fields, and as near to wooded areas as possible, or in patches ranging from ¼ to 1 acre. I personally believe that cowpeas, blackeye peas, soy beans, millet, corn and vetch, whether sown as a mixture (thin or separate) make an excellent bird feed patch, and will be very beneficial to your property to prevent soil erosion.

E. LEE LeCOMPT,
State Game Warden

Who Wore Your Hat Before You Bought it

An interesting true life story, disclosing that one hat in every ten—both men's and women's—was rescued from an ashcan, cleaned up, reblocked and sold at a bargain price. Read this story in the April 4 issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine published regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. Your newsdealer will supply your copy.

It is the man who has always been accustomed to corn bread and bacon at home who does the most kicking at a first-class hotel.

HOME OF THE BLEST

Evangelist John Moses Baker
Baltimore, Maryland

They are looking out over fields
That are fairer and green;
Beauty no mortal eye has seen;
Flowers immortal, fountains of light,
Flowering forever, glorious sight.

Heaven, home land of the blest;
Sweetest communion, perfect rest.
Music celestial, harmony sweet;
Blest home land in glory,
And our dear one to meet.

Happy forever, no sorrow is there;
God's bountiful love is seen everywhere.
None of the inhabitants ever grow old;
Land of eternal beauty and youth,
That land is the home of the soul.

Soon all the conflicts of life will be done,
At evening time and setting of sun.
Morning will dawn, happy and bright;
Fair Eden, the home of the blest,
And where never cometh the night.

Good food sources of iron are liver, kidneys, brain, heart, lean beef, veal, lamb, pork, and the dark meat of poultry, according to Miss Margaret McPheeters, nutrition specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service. So are egg yolks, oyster, shrimp and such green vegetables as spinach, turnips, beet tops, chard, dandelion, mustard greens, water cress, and kale. The thin, green-leafed vegetables are rich in iron.

Miss McPheeters points out that the whole grained cereals, beans and peas, fresh or dried, many dried fruits, molasses and sorgo sirup are also sources of iron.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON YOUR TELEPHONE BY Edwin H. Hill

Telephone communication is becoming more and more essential to the inauguration of the President of the United States. At the Capitol at Washington, January 20: President Roosevelt takes the oath of office, being the first president to be inaugurated under the twentieth amendment to the Constitution. In taking the oath the President's voice travels over telephone lines and radio circuits for the benefit of people in every city, town and hamlet in the United States and in many countries of the world.

Telephone Lines

Picture transmission by telephone lines to all parts of the country insures appearance of events in papers, in many cases on the same day of the ceremony. Loud speakers convey to the audience present around the Capitol and along the ceremonial march to the White House step-by-step occurrences. The inauguration, in fact, is a communications one.

Telephone communication played its first permanent part at inaugurations when the late President Warren G. Harding took the oath of office, March 4, 1921. At that time the Bell public address system made its initial appearance before a large group estimated at 100,000 people around the Capitol. When Calvin Coolidge became president, March 4, 1925, the public address system again came into use and in addition the ceremonies were broadcast from twenty-one radio stations throughout the United States, these stations being connected by telephone lines. Picture transmission by telephone lines also played an important part in this ceremony.

Picture Transmission

At the inauguration of President Hoover, March 4, 1929, the public address system, more radio stations connected by telephone lines and telephoto pictures were the features of the day.

Telephone communication speeding inauguration events is taken as a matter of course. In the case of General Washington's inauguration, even the generous time allowances were found insufficient. He was not notified of his election until April 14, following the casting of all electoral ballots on the first Wednesday in February. Leaving his home on April 16, Washington reached New York in time to be present at his inauguration on April 30, 1789.

Telephone and other electrical communications bring inaugural events to the people as they occur.

A little oil applied when needed will keep household machinery working longer and always ready for work. Use cooking or salad oil to lubricate small cooking equipment.

Proxy Princess

New chapters of Clinton Lowndes' gripping tale of romance, intrigue and adventure. One of many interesting stories in the April 4 issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine published regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale at all news stands.

TOMATO GROWERS URGED TO USE STRONG, DISEASE-FREE PLANTS

Strong, healthy, disease-free tomato plants, not grown too close together, and transplanted at an early date, are essential factors in tomato production, it is pointed out by Herman A. Hunter, specialist in canning crops for the University of Maryland Extension Service. Of these factors, probably the most important is healthy plants, for no future care can overcome the effects of soft, spindly tomato plants or those infected with collar rot, leaf blight, or other diseases, it is emphasized by Mr. Hunter.

In trying to conserve on labor most growers plant too thickly in the plant bed. It would be far cheaper if the same amount of seed were planted in a bed twice as large as is often used. On the other hand, when the right amount of seed is planted, trouble is often encountered in getting the plants up. This can be overcome if a surface mulch of leaf mold or pulverized peat is used, or if the soil over the row is mounded to a depth of two or three inches immediately after planting. The extra soil should be raked away as soon as the seeds germinate and commence to grow. In this way the seed will be kept moist until they have germinated and a crust will be prevented from forming over the row.

Care should also be taken not to force the tomato plants with heavy fertilization. It is desirable to use an average quantity of well-rotted manure, supplemented with two or three pounds of 4-8-5 commercial fertilizer, or one higher in phosphorus, to each 100 square feet of bed. Too much nitrogen will make the plants soft and subject to disease.

FARMERS PLANTING TREES TO STOP SOIL EROSION

Farmers in the Maryland project and camp areas of the Soil Conservation Service are planting trees on steep, eroded hillsides on their farms to stop dangerous erosion and turn more or less useless areas to future profit, according to O. C. Bruce, state coordinator for the Service.

To date, he states, farmers who are cooperating is putting erosion control plans into effect on farms in the Hagerstown project and associated camp work areas in Boonsboro, Harwood and Whitehall, have been averaging almost three acres of reforestation work per farm. CCC boys have done a large part of the planting.

Mr. Bruce points out that there are large numbers of farms in Maryland where the type of reforestation work being done in the projects might apply in stopping erosion on steep hillsides and making them contribute a part of the future farm income. He suggests that farmers who intend to make tree plantings this spring to control erosion contact their local county agent or the extension forester for planting method details and species of tree advisable for use.

Recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service foresters in the areas where the projects are being carried out state that trees should be spaced 5 feet by 5 feet, or 6 feet by 6 feet. Various species are being used to check erosion. Some of them are red, white, Virginia, and pitch pines; Norway spruce, oak; black locust; ash; and a number of shrubs and vines.

If the hillside is very steep, it is considered advisable to stagger the trees and plant them on the contour.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Unreality" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Church of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, April 4.

The Golden Text will be from Job 35:13—"Surely God will not hear vanity, neither will the Almighty regard it."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—1 John 3:16—"In this the children of God are manifest, and the children of the devil; whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God, and neither is he that loveth not his brother."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 454—"Human hate hath no legitimate mandate and no kingdom. Love is enthroned.

ORPHANS' COURT

Bonds—Wm. A. Reeder and James F. Evans, Administrators of Walter C. Reeder; Edward T. Backof, Administrator of Anna M. Backof; Virginia Slicer Shenck, Executrix of Eva E. Slicer; Ethel J. Walker and Flora C. Jester, Aucillary Executors of Elizabeth A. Jester.

Accounts—Second account of Helen L. Pippin, Administratrix of Harry M. Larzalere; 1st and final account of George R. Finn, Administrator of Mary C. Finn.