SLICK!

New DODGE Luxury Liner!

THINK of it! For even less money than last year, Dodge gives you a bigger, wider and roomier car, packed with brilliant new engineering ideas!...New gearshift at the steering wheel!...new *concealed* luggage compartment, 27% larger ...*Plus* the sensational "Scotch Dynamite" Engine! See us today!

COSTS LESS TO BUY THAN LAST YEAR'S DODGE!

"GET IN AND GO!" Don't Miss Our Big Display of "WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL" USED CARS! READY FOR COAST-TO-COAST TRAVEL!

ALSO ON DISPLAY: A COMPLETE SELECTION OF ALL MAKES, ALL MODELS AT ALL PRICES! WHATEVER YOU WANT IN A DEPENDABLE USED CAR, WE HAVE IT!

THE H. M. DUYCKINCK CO., Rising Sun, Maryland

IT'S HARD ON PULLETS, TOO!

St. Louis, Mo.—An amazing and deplorable lapse of judgment leading to costly consequence occurs every year among poultry raisers, according to J. H. McAdams, Purina Poultry Specialist.

"I refer," says McAdams, "to the unprofitable practice of letting young pullets eke out their own existence on range, after they've been carefully purchased as chicks and given a good start by proper feeding and handling. It's difficult to understand why a poultry raiser will observe so faithfully all the accepted rules of the chick raising game during the starting period, then do just the opposite during the growing period by turning his pullets out to shift for themselves until egg prices start going up in the fall, then put them on a good laying mash and suddenly expect eggs. But thousands do it every year, which is the fundamental cause of the high egg prices in October, November and December.

"This procedure of letting young pullets 'rustle' their own feed a bite at a time," McAdams says, "reminds me of the story of the Irishman who wanted to trim his dog's tail to terrier size. Instead of facing the size of his task and carrying through on the operation in a business-like manner, the Irishman cut off the tail a little piece at a time.

"Any way you look at it," says McAdams, "young pullets will not grow and develop quickly and thoroughly, inside and out, if allowed to rustle for themselves. This is the summer danger spot. What they need is a balanced growing mash that will build bodies and egg-making organs for profitable production in October, November and December—the months of high egg prices."

ALMANAC

"A good face is a letter of recommendation."

JUNE

18—James Montgomery Flagg, the artist, born, 1877.

19—The Progressive Party was organized, 1912.

20—The first Japanese Parliament opened, 1875.

21—The first patent was issued for platform scales, 1831.

22—Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., was kidnaped, 1932.

23—Patent on the first typewriter was granted, 1868.

24—John Cabot discovered North America, 1497.

Letterheads
Envelopes
Bill Heads

Give Us Your Orders for Printing

Romance, History Hooked Up With Tale About Tea

The story of tea, itself, is an interesting study. Romance and history have been a part of it since it was first introduced to the Western world. With its introduction late in the Seventeenth century, a great change was brought about in our social customs which has continued to this day. At first tea was considered as a simple, exotic drug, but even after it was accepted as a beverage, the price prohibited other than the wealthy families from indulging in its use. But, as the imports from the East increased, the price decreased. Eventually it became plentiful and low in price, and was a staple commodity used by rich and poor alike. In America, in a famous port, and at a critical time in our history, recalls Alice R. Rollins in the Los Angeles Times, large quantities of it were thrown into the harbor. However, this had nothing to do with its cheapness, but a small matter of principle was involved.

With the more common use of the teapot in the early Eighteenth century we find the accompanying silver tea caddy and sugar holder. The earliest known silver tea caddies date from about 1710, being pear-shaped and similar to the teapots of the time. The most common type was that with the rectangular body, somewhat bottle-shaped. These were fitted with a round, narrow neck and cap. Some of the early patterns had sliding bottoms but this inconvenient method of filling was later replaced by lids large enough to admit tea at the top.

Every 60 seconds, the United States imports 2,000 yards of jute burlaps for bags.

To obtain a personal copy of "Your Dog, His Care and Training," mail the coupon envelope that is found in each bag of Dog Chow, to the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo., enclosing ten cents. Promptly the book will be sent.

* * *

While looking at puppies, don't pass up the females. They usually cost less, are just as hearty, and, if anything, are more devoted and kinder with children. They are easy to keep at home. Danger of their getting puppies comes only twice a year and can be guarded against by keeping them shut up for a few days while in season. Too, a good female dog offers the pleasure of sometime raising a litter of puppies.

* * *

Insist on getting papers on a pure-bred dog before final payment is made. To obtain papers, it is necessary to have the pedigree for three generations back, signed by the owner of the bitch at the time she is bred. Also obtain a filled out and signed application for registry from the seller, to file with the American Kennel Club. If the dog is already registered, ask for his certificate and a transfer blank so you can have him transferred to your name. Total cost is around $2.

* * *

Vitamin G is a growth vitamin and an abundance of it aids a sturdy, vigorous growth in pups. A new, rich source of this growth vitamin—Puri-Flave, has just been developed by science. This new ingredient is now in Dog Chow to assure puppies getting plenty of Vitamin G.

* * *

Two common misbeliefs about dogs are that mad dogs refuse to drink water and that every dog that foams at the mouth has rabies. "Neither is correct," says A. H. Leonard, head of the Dog Department of Purina Mills. "Dogs may be foamy at the mouth from any one of a dozen trivial causes, from slight indigestion through more serious troubles. And dogs that refuse to drink water are not so likely to be mad as they are to be just not thirsty. In neither of the two forms of rabies—excited rabies or dumb (paralyzed) rabies—do dogs have fits or convulsions."

* * *

Fits in dogs may show up at any time as a result of distemper, worms, and continued feeding of an improper ration. Not one dog in a thousand accused of having rabies really has the disease. Dogs with excited rabies will be playful at the start of the disease and crave attention and petting. Later the bark will get lower in tone and the dog will become uneasy and seek dark corners in which to hide. Later they lose recognition of their owners and are likely to attack any animal or person who comes within range.

* * *

Dogs afflicted with dumb rabies lose control of the epiglottis through paralysis and cannot swallow.

Meaning of 'Rien,' French Word

"Rien," a French word, means nothing, nought, not anything; anything; mere nothing, trifle, mere trifle. Following are some idiomatic phrases using "rien": "Pour rien," for nothing, or for a song; "rien de plus beau," nothing finer; "rien autre chose," nothing else; "on ne fait rien de rien," nothing can be made out of nothing; "je n'en ferai rien," I shall do nothing of the sort; "je ne pense a riens moins qu'a cela," nothing is further from my thoughts; "de riens" don't mention it!

Persian and Angora Cats

Persian and angora cats are usually regarded as one species, all long-haired cats being considered persians. The angora, supposed to have originated in Angora in Turkey, is described in the New International Encyclopedia as having a small head and rather larger tufted ears, also long silk hair hanging in tufts or clusters, shortening toward the end of the tail. The persian, larger in body, with slightly coarser hair, has the hair increasing towar the end of the tail.

Summer is here...and every minute of every hour American factories are producing 115 new fly screens.

The man with a swelled head doesn't usually suffer as much as those who are compelled to associate with him.

Yugoslavia grows 80 pounds of prunes there—each minute of the year.

COOKING FOR THE OUTDOORS

A collection of fine recipes, suggestions for camping and other hints for those who want to enjoy the great outdoors this Summer. A feature in the June 25th issue of The Ameican Weekly, distributed regularly with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale by all newsboys and newsdealers.

Origin of Knitting Can Be Traced to Year 1527

Little is known of the invention of knitting. In "The Story of Hosiery," published by the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., it is said the art of hand-knitting, which developed slowly, must have been perfected about the time of Columbus, somewhere in western Europe, relates a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. Men and women in England and Scotland were seriously engaged in it and in France a stocking-knitters' guild was formed in August, 1527. The patron saint of the guild was St. Fiacre, a Scotchman of a thousand years earlier. The choice of this patron lends weight to the tradition that knitting was invented in Scotland. Henry VIII (1491-1547) is said to have been the first English sovereign to wear knitted silk stockings in preference to cloth stockings.

The first knitting machine was invented in 1859 by William Lee, of England, a Protestant clergyman. Queen Elizabeth refused him a patent, saying it would deprive thousands of hand knitters of their livelihood. Lee invented a machine in 1598 which would knit silk, and would not affect the hand knitting industry, which generally made use of coarse thread. A patent still refused him, he went to France where King Henry IV agreed to aid him. On May 14, 1610, the day the patent was to be granted, the king was murdered and Lee was left without support in court. Disappointed, he died soon afterward and the machine was taken back to England by his brother James. Without the protection of a patent, machine knitting won approval on its merits and by 1657 the London Framework Knitters' company was chartered by Cromwell.

Despite laws prohibiting their exportation, machines were smuggled to other countries.

Animals Always Fighting But Some Die of Fright

There are some wild creatures which feel that they must fight another of their own species if they meet; wolves and wild cats will often do this. Certain domestic dogs have this trait.

We have one diminutive wild animal in this country, writes Oliver G. Pike, F. Z. S., in London Tit-Bits Magazine, which is a born fighter—that pugnacious little warrior, the common shrew. In country places we often see what many think is a dead mouse, but if we examine the body we see that it has a very pointed snout, and is smaller than our common house mouse. At some seasons there are dozens of these dead shrews to be seen. The cause of death has been put down to several causes; one is the fact that if two shrews meet they fight, but so many are found dead that all cannot be the victims of these battles.

The food of the shrew consists almost entirely of insects. At certain times these are hard to find, and if the shrew goes without food for about 24 hours it dies. It searches for food on the ground, and if this is frozen the little creature soon starves.

Wyandotte Cave Largest

Next to Mammoth cave, in Kentucky, Wyandotte cave is the largest cavern in the United States. Its enormous underground halls and vaulted domes, its gigantic fluted columns and vast piles of fallen rock have been greatly admired. It is situated under the rugged hills along the Ohio river. In 1812, during the war with England, the demand for gunpowder became so great that much of the nitrous earth in this cavern was utilized in the manufacture of potassium nitrate or saltpeter, an ingredient of gunpowder. This cave is more than four miles long, and contains one room which has a height of 65 feet, a width of 90 feet, and a length of 210 feet. In one room is a stalactite called "The Pillar of the Constitution." Remains of the works and instruments of primitive man are visible in the cave.

No National Holidays

There are no national holidays in the sense of holidays designated by the national government, not even the Fourth of July. The federal government has no constitutional power to prescribe holidays in the various states. It can, however, make legal holidays in the District of Columbia and in the territories. But for commercial purposes the federal government in various acts of congress has recognized Labor Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July as public holidays. That is as far as the federal government can go. There is no general statute on the subject. Each state designates its own holidays.

Origin of Porterhouse Steak

The origin of the porterhouse steak has been disputed, but some authorities claim that this particular cut of beef was made popular by the proprietor of a New York porterhouse. Another story is that it derived its name from a small hotel in Sandusky, Ohio, called the Porter house. Charles Dickens is said to have visited this hotel and was so pleased with the steak served there that he spread its fame throughout the United States. Afterward leading hotels and restaurants began to call their choice steaks porterhouse.

EIGHT SURPLUS COMMODITIES NAMED UNDER THE NEW FOOD STAMP PLAN

Eight foods have been designed by the Secretary of Agriculture on the list of surplus commodities obtainable with surplus food order stamps under the stamp plan announced recently. They are butter, shell eggs, dry edible beans, dried prunes, oranges, fresh grapefruit, wheat flower and whole (graham) flour, and corn meal.

Rochester, N. Y., has been selected as the first experimental city in which the food stamp plan will be placed in operation. Subsequently the plan will be extended to other experimental cities in widely scattered areas of the United States. Under this plan, WPA workers and people receiving, or certified as eligible to receive, public aid may obtain free the blue surplus food stamps under provisions designed to assure that food bought with them will be in addition to the normal food purchases of the family. These blue stamps will be good in any co-operating grocery store for items on the surplus food list.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is authorized to determine the specific areas and the periods of time during which these commodities will be considered surplus. The Corporation also may remove any food from the surplus list if a change in marketing conditions warrants it.

"If fresh fruits and vegetables come into surplus later in the season, it is expected that they will be added to the list from time to time," according to Milo R. Perkins, president of the FSCC. "Under the food stamp plan," he states "it will be possible to assist farmers by treating surpluses of such crops on an area rather than on a national basis." For example, he said, some of these products may be declared surplus for a six weeks' period in a given trade area. Because of this flexibility it will be possible to assist truck growers and fruit growers in moving their seasonal surpluses into an area where they can get a greater return because of small transportation costs.

Rich Oil Field Likely To Have 60-Year Life

SACRAMENTO, CALIF. — The country's largest oil field produced 200,000,000 barrels of oil during the past 10 years and, according to the U. S. geological survey, has 50 more years of productiveness.

The rich petroleum source is the Kettleman Hills oil field near Coalinga in central Oklahoma.

The government, which has already received $16,000,000 in revenues from this field, co-operates with operators in developing the field.

It has 69 wells which have produced more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil each, with one well producing more than 6,000,000 barrels.

Revenues from the field are divided, with 37½ per cent going to the state for roads and public schools, 52½ per cent to the federal reclamation fund for western irrigation, and 10 per cent to general treasury funds.

Federal revenue in the past 10 years has totaled $12,587,077 for oil, $2,803,944 for gas, and $996,837 for gasoline. November, 1937, was the peak month for a royalty of $295,895.

Battleship Figurehead Ornaments Gate of Park

BATON ROUGE, LA.—The massive solid brass figurehead of the U. S. S. Louisiana, pride of the navy more than a quarter-century ago, at last has found a permanent resting place.

The figurehead, a design of the great seal of the United States, cost the government $17,000 when the Louisiana was launched at Newport News in 1892.

In 1908 the government ordered all battleships painted gray and all ornaments removed. The figurehead was removed, boxed and shipped to Baton Rouge, where it was placed at the old state capitol and all but forgotten.

Through the efforts of the Louisiana Spanish war veterans organization, it has been removed from the old capitol and placed at the gate of City park.

The figurehead weighs several tons and measures about eight feet by five feet.

The Louisiana was declared obsolete in 1922 and dismantled.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" will be the subject of the lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, June 18.

The Golden Text will be from I Cor. 8:6, "To us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Jer. 32:17: "Ah, Lord God, behold thou hast made the heaven and the earth by thy great power, and outstretched arm, and there is nothing too hard for thee.

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, Page 171, "Mind's control over the universe, including man, is on longer an open question, but is domonstrable Science."

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. I used to be a parachute jumper, but due to an accident, I will never be able to do that kind of work again, and have taken a job as watchman at an airport hangar. Do I need to get a different social security account number, or report this change in employment to the Social Security Board?

A. No. All that you need to do is report to each new employer your social security account number, so that he may be sure that the wages he pays you will be credited to your own social security account each time he makes his information and tax return to the Government.

Q. I lost my job, and received all the unemployment compensation checks that were coming to me, and I still haven't found a job. Is there anything more the Social Security Board can do for me? I am 45 years old.

A. As far as money payments through the State Unemployment Compensation Commission are concerned, you will not be able to draw any more at this time. Payments of old-age insurance are made to workers who are 65 years old and who have been employed in jobs that come under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. You should keep in close contact with your local Employment Service office and they will continue trying to find a job for you.

Q. I have been working for the same firm for two years, and now I am 65 years old. My employer tells me I am eligible for a lump-sum payment of old-age insurance, and he says I should file a claim for the benefits due me. I don't want to do this because I would rather keep on working and having additional benefits accumulate to my social security account. Do I have to file a claim?

A. No. You do not have to file your claim. However, from the time you reached age 65 there will be no further deductions from your wages for old-age insurance, and your account will accrue no additional wage credits. The amount due you now will not increase in the future, no matter how long you wait to file claim, and you do not have to retire from your position in order to draw you old-age insurance. You may file your claim, receive your payment, and keep right on working on your regular job. Monthly payments of old-age insurance, which require the claimant to retire from regular employment, will become payable to eligible persons in 1942.

NO MARKETING QUOTA FOR WHEAT THIS YEAR

There will be no marketing quota for wheat proclaimed this year it is announced by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. This announcement was based on a determination that the total wheat supply estimated for July 1, 1939 will not exceed the quota level established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. It means that no referendum among wheat growers on the question of wheat marketing quota will be held this year.

Secretary Wallace announced also that the wheat acreage allotment for 1940 would be 62,000,000 acres, an increase of 7,000,000 acres over the 55,000,000 acres allowed this year. State allotments will be divided among the counties and then to individual farmers.

On the basis of available information the Secretary estimated the total supply on July 1, at 974,000,000 bushels. The 1939 marketing quota level established under the Act is 1,021 million bushels, which is 135 percent of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports of 756,000,000 bushels.

The domestic consumption and export estimate of 756,000,000 bushels equal the average yearly domestic consumption and exports during the 10-year period ending June 30, 1938.

The estimate of the total supply on July 1, 1939, includes estimates for the current crop and the carryover. The current crop is estimated at 704,000,000 bushels and the July carryover at 270,000,000 bushels. For proposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the carryover estimate does not include the crop insurance reserve on July 1.

"Our present and prospective wheat supplies indicate that the wheat farmers of the United States have used the machinery of their AAA program to provide plenty without adding to wasteful surpluses," R. M. Evans, Administrator of the AAA, commented.

Maryland winter wheat acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 386,000 acres as compared with 471,000 acres harvested last year and the 10-year (1928-38) average of 447,000 acres. The indicated yield per acre of 19.5 bushels compares with 20 bushels last year and the 10 year (1928-37) average of 18.8 bushels. The indicated production of 7,527,000 bushels is about 20 percent smaller than last year's crop of 9,527,000 bushels and 11 per cent below the 10 year (1928-37) average of 8,419,000 bushels.

If your new suit doesn't wear well do not get angry at the tailor. "Judge not a man by his clothing."