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MURDERER TO BE HANGED

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Chemical Fertilizer Is Born

Just 100 years ago a young and ambitious British scientist stood in an old barn at Rothamsted, England, treating old animal bones with sulphuric acid. At that hour the chemical fertilizer industry was born and a new age of agriculture had begun.

Many of the important contributions to modern industry have had humble beginnings and that is true of soil chemistry. Its laboratory was the Rothamsted barn and its first test case was a tiny turnip crop. Those British turnips planted in a small plot of ground proved what today the whole world knows. They demonstrated that the science of man could help things grow and that chemistry can provide better aids to plant growth than those supplied by nature. The scientist in his barn had, by treating bones with acid, created superphosphate, a produce which is now produced, for fertilizer purposes, at a rate approximating 20,000,000 tons a year.

It cost $6 a minute to care for the aged and chronically ill in New York's hospitals.

Killing Bear Was 'Routine' For Early Woman Settler

Examination of early records and photostatic copies of such documents are among the services to posterity carried on by historians of the national park service. One such record concerns the family of an early settler in Yellowstone National park. Its laconic style is as significant of the period as is the thrilling experience related.

"In June, '81, I went to Omaha on business, expected to be gone 30 days; had sufficient grub to last till my return cached away in a root house apart but near my cabin, while I was gone and my wife and four children was necessarily alone.

"Soon after my departure one morning two bears came down the mt., smelling the meat &c. in root house: approached same and went to digging through the dirt roof.

"Wife saw it was either kill bears or starve. She took rifle, shot one bear through the lungs. He came rolling toward her. She ran in cabin and closed door just in time, as bear threw himself against it, shaking the whole house. He found it useless, however, and went off. Wife followed him up the mt. found him breathing hard, shot him through the heart. Weighed 700 lbs. Skin was spoilt when I got home, but wife and babes were safe."

Ardent Iceman

An ardent iceman is Ernest Erhardt of Chicago, whose wife, Anna, recently left him and is suing for divorce. In an attempt to win her back, Mrs. Erhardt told Judge Rudolph Desort, Ernest followed her every morning when she boarded a trolley on the way to work and trailed the street car in his ice truck, shouting endearments. The court ordered Ernest to cease.

Unluckily Coat Fitted

Although he's rather dapper, George Allyn Spinks of the St. Louis Spinks wishes his overcoat wasn't such a perfect fit.

He was picked up by Detectives Neil Rourke and Roy Carrier as a holdup man who weaved into a Chicago tavern, flashed a .38 revolver on Bartender Howard Lederer and reeled out with $4.

Spotting a lone drinker of Spinks' description in another tavern, the detectives asked him if an overcoat hanging on the wall was his.

"Nope," said Spinks.

"Try it on," ordered Rourke.

The coat fitted as though it were made to order. A .38 revolver was in a pocket. So the trio returned to the first tavern where the bartender said Spinks was the man.

Money is one of the best things out; and it is still better in your pocket.

It isn't so much what others say about you as the way they say it that hurts.

Logged-Off Timber Land May Soon Be Reclaimed

Millions of acres in logged-off lands soon may be reclaimed through the newly formed Western Washington Land Use, Irrigation and Conservation institute, its spokesmen predicted in a report from Seattle.

They point out the institute will serve as a co-ordinating agency, as its title indicates.

But reclamation will be the primary goal, for the heavily timbered Pacific Northwest is dotted with large logged-off areas. These, according to sponsors of the movement, some day may be converted into reforestation, live stock and agricultural projects.

Unless action is taken speedily, they warned, the logged-off lands some day may create the same problem as in China, where denuded hills have brought recurrent floods.

Forest management and reclamation are twin goals of the institute, and lumbermen and utilities experts will have ample opportunity to join in attack on the problem, it was said.

Reclamation of logged-off lands may bring a transition in stock raising, cattlemen were informed.

H. D. Howell, experimental supervisor near Astoria, Ore., forecast a westward movement of the live stock center which now has its main base in eastern Washington and Oregon.

When idle logged-off lands are grassed, Howell predicted, cattlemen may find it profitable to cross the high Cascade mountains to the rainy west slope, where water and transportation facilities are available.

Higher Temperatures Exist in Stratosphere

Existence of two high temperature layers in the stratosphere has been shown by the flaming paths of meteors, according to Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the Harvard observatory.

The astronomer said that the temperature is about 100 degrees centigrade, the boiling point of water, 38 miles above the earth's crust. And at 70 miles, the heat is about 20 degrees centigrade, ordinary room temperature.

The findings were made possible by a new type of meteor speedometer in use at Harvard for two years. It offered an entirely new approach, the most reliable yet found, to the much disputed problems of temperatures in the upper air.

Most laymen and many scientists believed the stratosphere was a cold expanse of thinning air extending above the six miles of climate breeding troposphere next to the earth, said Whipple. Balloon temperatures gave no evidence that the temperature of the stratosphere was anything but icy cold and uniform, at about 55 degrees below centigrade.

Through measurements of 19 meteors flashing through the skies, Whipple found that from a height of 20 miles in the stratosphere there is a rise in temperature from 55 below zero centigrade to about 100 degrees at a height of 38 miles. At 50 miles it decreases to about 90 degrees below zero centigrade, then increases to about 20 degrees centigrade at 70 miles.

Famous Historic Island

The Island of Ste. Marguerite, near Cannes on the French Riviera, attracts many visitors. There it was that during the reign of Louis XIV, in a rockbound monastery, rising out of the sea, one of the strangest mysteries of French history was lived out for 40 years by the "Man in the Iron Mask," whose tragic identity is unknown. Treated with royal honor, as far as his physical care was concerned, his face hidden behind a fitted iron mask that was never lifted, this unidentified man kept his lonely vigil of the sea until at last death set him free. Historians have never found the answer. Some have surmised that he was a twin brother to the king, that he was Fouquet, that he was a royal betrayer, that it was a self-imposed penance. But no one knows. And mystery lovers go to Ste. Marguerite to wander through the apartments of the strange figure and ponder his fate.

Sunny United States

The United States is a land of abundant sunshine and its record as the "sunny clime" is exceeded only by a few smaller districts, according to the Better Vision institute. Most of the United States receives an average of more than 60 per cent of the maximum possible sunlight. In Great Britain, the average sunlight even in summer is less than 50 hours per week, and in winter it averages less than 10 hours. In New Mexico annual sunshine averages about 3,250 hours, or about 500 hours more than the 2,750 in the brightest section of "sunny" Spain.

Masterpiece Burned

The manuscript of the first volume of Thomas Carlyle's monumental work—"The French Revolution"—was burned by a maid in the household of Stuart Mill, who was reading it. Carlyle had spent five months writing the volume and it was some time before he could muster courage to rewrite it after the accident.

Flame of Holy Lamp Burns for 200 Years

The oldest continuous flame to burn in the Western hemisphere is that in the Votive Lamp of Madeleine de Repentigny which hangs before the Statue of the Madonna in the Chapel of the Monastery of the Ursulines in Quebec. The flame was lit in 1719 and has since burned continuously.

The story surrounding the lamp is an interesting one. Many years ago there lived in Montreal a beautiful young girl, Madeleine de Repentigny, daughter of the noble family of Le Gardeur de Repentigny who, like all girls of her station, was carefully reared and given a carefully supervised education for which she journeyed to Quebec. On her return to her home in Montreal she was sought in marriage and was betrothed to a young man of excellent family.

Her hopes were about to be realized when her fiance died and she was plunged in sorrow. She returned to Quebec and sought solace, asking to be received into the noviciate of the Ursulines, her alma mater.

However, the severity of the monastic life and the complete subjugation of her normally high spirits caused her to rebel until one day, in despair, she prostrated herself before the statue of the Madonna and asked to be delivered from her rebellious spirit. Peace came to her and she entered with joy into the religious life under the name of Mother St. Agathe. Like her holy foundress, she consecrated herself to the education of young girls.

In gratitude for the change in her spirit she erected the Votive Lamp in 1719 before the statue of "Our Lady of Great Power" whose aid she had invoked. Mother St. Agathe died in 1739.

But more than a century and a half later a young woman visited the little chapel and saw the trembling light of the little lamp. She identified herself as a descendant of the de Repentigny family, and she, too, abandoned the worldly life to find peace and solace in the gardens of St. Ursula where she took the name of Mary Magdalene.

Many Potato Varieties Are Studied by Botanist

To the housewife and the restaurant patron the world of the potato may be divided into five parts—baked, boiled, French fried, mashed and hashed brown.

But E. K. Balls, an English botanist, estimates that there are at least 600 varieties of potato. An account of his expedition in the highlands of western South America has recently been published.

In one single cultivated field in Peru, Mr. Balls found 15 different kinds. Wild types were found from Mexico to Argentina.

By hybridization the botanists seek to develop a potato resistant to both disease and cold. In Bolivia Mr. Ball saw a potato that could withstand a nightly temperature of 22 degree Fahrenheit without wilting.

In addition to collecting potato specimens, Mr. Ball made many photographs in the Andes. Among them was a series showing the use of the ancient Peruvian footplow.

Migrants Go Due West

In migrating westward, Americans are still tending to travel due west rather than to angle northward or southward. This fact appears in a study of migration into the three northwestern states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, in the years since 1930. A survey by the bureau of agricultural economics and the Farm Security administration shows that a large part of the migrating families started west from the two Dakotas and Nebraska and from urban centers such as Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit. There were relatively few from the south part of the Great Plains. Migrants from Oklahoma and Texas also went due west, and so reached California. Peak years for migration into the Northwest were 1936 and 1937—an echo of the drouth years of 1934 and 1936. A more favorable crop year in 1937 was followed by a drop in westward migration in 1938.

Repairing Warped Doors

Warped doors are not only unsightly, but can be a great annoyance, either because they stick or fail to close properly. A door which is swung properly on its hinges, so that it opens freely without sticking against the door jamb or tread, will rarely warp. To prevent doors from warping, see that they have proper clearance. Whenever they show signs of sticking, the points at which they bind should be planed immediately. Doors often warp when they are stored for a season, if they are not properly put away. Never place a door in a slanting position against the wall. The best way to store doors is to suspend them from three or four hangers made of stock one inch by two inches.

Confidence Is Right!

Elliott Wisbrod of Los Angeles thinks he has something really good in the way of a bullet-proof vest, and he backs up his confidence in a big way. Before an audience of policemen, he allowed a .38-caliber revolver to be fired at him time and again from a distance of two feet.

FARM SECURITY ALLOTMENT FOR MARYLAND

The Tenant Purchase allotment to Maryland under the Farm Security Administration for the coming year has been increased to $474,000, it is announced by Alan C. Ebert, assistant to the regional supervisor for this region.

The allotment to Maryland for the year 1937-38 was $45,244.00; for 1938-39, it was $115,825.00; and for 1939-40, it is $184,103.00.

Eight counties are participating in the program this year and four additional counties were approved by the State Farm Security Committee for the coming year. Members of that Committee are: Harry N. Nuttle, Chairman, Dr. Thomas B. Symons, Simon Downey, J. Wilson Lord, Charles E. Wise, Jr., Claude Turner, Howard Leaverton, Edgar Bryan, and T. Roy Brookes. Some changes in membership will be made for the coming year.

The aim of the program is to help worthy farm tenants become owners of farms. To date, 48 loans for that purpose have been approved and a number of cases are pending. In each of the counties where the program is operating, a county committee was created for the purpose of assisting in selection of those who qualify for the kind of help available.

NEW OFFICIAL RECORDS

Two Guernsey cows owned by Donaldson Brown of Port Deposit, have just finished new official records for production which entitles them to entry in the Advanced Register of The American Guernsey Cattle Club. These animals include four and one-half year old Cherub's King's Bessie 479597, producing 10886.0 pounds of milk and 612.6 pounds of butter fat, in class BB, and three year old Cherub's Yoeman May 478818, producing 9116.1 pounds of milk and 551.6 pounds of butter fat in class E.

A new record, exceeding the average of the Guernsey breed for her age and class, has just been completed by a four and one-half year old cow, Faith of Little Baltimore 402212, of North East, tested and owned by Wilmer Stradley. Her official record supervised by the Universty of Maryland and announced by The American Guernsey Cattle Club is 12163.6 pounds of milk and 612.3 pounds of butter fat in class BB.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Sacrament" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 14.

The Golden Text will be from John 4:32, "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshipers shall worship him".

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Luke 22:46: "And he said unto them 'Why sleep ye? rise and pray, lest ye enter into temptation' ".

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 5, "The followers of Christ drank his cup. Ingratitude and persecution filled it to the brim, but God pours the riches of His love into the understanding and affections, giving us strength according to our day."

FARMERS RAISING FROZEN PRODUCTS

About 500 acres of land in Chester County, Pa., are being devoted to growing of peas for the frozen food industry this season. After the crop, an early one, is harvested it will be followed with lima beans for the same concern. The contracts call for a payment to growers of $75 per ton for peas grading U. S. No. 1. Last year 85 per cent of the crop graded No. 1. Several farmers in Southern Lancaster started the plan this spring. Scott Bunting, near Kirkwood, has harvested a crop of peas for a cannery for which he was paid at the rate of $52.50 a ton. He has another planting of ten acres. This is under the frozen food contract of $75 per ton and will be followed with a planting of lima beans. —Lancaster Intelligencer-Journal

George Abrams, specialist in agriculture for the Extension Service, says that most of the honey produced in Maryland is eventually sold within a few miles of the apiaries in which it is produced. Beekeepers and families use approximately 12 percent of the honey produced and nearly one-third of the beekeepers produce only enough honey for their own home consumption.

Many people with small incomes and irregular employment might be able to improve their condition with a few colonies of bees as a supplementary source of income, says George Abrams, specialist in agriculture for the Extension Service.

An earthworm has no sense of hearing, but it responds to stimuli of sound of vibration.