

## Fun at Home with Porch Picnics



● Enjoy your own porch and yard this summer—have home picnics and keep the family happy! Here are delicious hot biscuits to serve, and some special "tricks" that almost make a whole menu out of one recipe. Just watch everybody tackle those Whole Wheat Coconut Honey cakes that take NO SUGAR! Hot or cold, they're Honey.

Light! Tender! Flaky! That's how your biscuits turn out when you make 'em the Spry way. And think of all the delicious fruit shortcakes and cobbles you can make with these golden biscuits and very little sugar.

● Clip now, while the clipping's good—so you'll have these biscuit tricks on tap for picnics.

**Baking Powder Biscuits**  
2 cups sifted flour ½ teaspoon salt  
3 tablespoons baking powder 5 tablespoons Spry  
powder ½ cup milk (about)

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry fine. Add milk, mixing to a soft dough. Knead lightly 20 seconds. Roll to ½-inch thickness. Cut with biscuit cutter and place on baking sheet.

Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) 12 minutes. Serve hot with honey or jelly for lunch or supper. Makes 1 dozen biscuits.

**Deviled Ham Rolls**  
Roll dough ¼ inch thick, spread with deviled ham, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and roll. Cut in 1-inch pieces; place in Sprycoated muffin pans, and bake in hot oven (425° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Delicious with potato salad.

**Whole Wheat Coconut Honey**  
Use Baking Powder Biscuits recipe, substituting ½ cup whole wheat flour for ½ cup white flour. Roll dough into rectangle ¼ inch thick. Spread ½ of the following mixture on dough and remaining half in Sprycoated 8 x 8-inch pan: 3 tablespoons Spry, 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup honey, ½ cup coconut. Roll like jelly roll and cut in 1-inch slices. Arrange in pan, cut side down. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 to 35 minutes. Turn out immediately. Makes 1 dozen.

## THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

No. 3  
By EBEN HEARNE

The citizens of the Eastern Shore have shown their patriotism by participating in all the wars in which the United States have ever been engaged. Some patriots no doubt served under the intrepid Col. John Eager Howard, who took part in many of the leading battles of the Revolution in which they were known as the "Maryland Line."

Tench Tilghman, was a Christmas gift to his parents because he was born on Christmas Day in 1744. He was a native of Talbot County. He became noted by first becoming the Captain of a company of infantry under General Washington on April 1, 1777; and, secondly, by taking the rank of Lieut.-Col. after having been a member of Washington's staff as aide-de-camp.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., Col. Tilghman was selected by Washington to convey the news of that decisive event to Congress which at that time was in session at Philadelphia, Pa. Col. Tilghman left Yorktown on October 19, 1781, and reached Philadelphia in four days (on October 23rd) at midnight. He was voted the thanks of congress, a sword, and a horse.

Many more of the Eastern Shore's gallant sons distinguished themselves in subsequent wars. Commodore Stephen Decatur, a native of Berlin, Worcester County on the Eastern Shore became eminent in the Navy in the war with Tripoli in 1804 and in the War of 1812. He was honored two years ago by the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, which placed a granite monument at the place of his birth.

The Eastern Shore contributed her share of her brave sons in the Mexican War during the 1840's and the success of that war resulted in the annexation of a large tract of land to the area of the United States.

The period of the Civil War (1861-1865) was a particularly trying time for the people of the Eastern Shore. Being a border state and south of the Mason and Dixon line, which seemed to divide the South from the North, it was considered that Maryland belonged to the Southland, even to the extent of being called a part of Dixie. It was thought that Maryland would join in the Secession and thus become one of the Confederate States of America. Yet despite the division of opinion in all parts of the State of Maryland, this border state remained loyal to the Federal Government, and thus the Eastern Shore retained the position that it had always occupied in relation to the State of Maryland and the United States, since the Independence of 1776.

When the Civil War actually began on April 19, 1861, many brave sons of the Eastern Shore answered their country's call and many of them gave their life in the cause of freedom.

Many volunteer companies were organized and prominent among them was one known as Purnell's Legion. The late Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Purnell, a native of Queponco, about eight miles

from Snow Hill in Worcester County, organized this company which saw active service during the hostilities. After the war Dr. Purnell filled in Maryland several offices of trust and responsibility. He served a term as State Comptroller, a term as Postmaster of Baltimore City; and, for some years, as President of Delaware College, at Newark, Del., and a term of years as President of Blue Ridge College, at New Windsor, Md. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., in March, 1902.

With the feeling of being secure in her allegiance to the Union the Eastern Shore pursued "the even tenor of her way" all through the stirring events of the War of the Rebellion. Fortunately, its territory escaped continued invasion and it suffered no devastation and it emerged after the strife with its resources intact, and it escaped the vexations, the humiliations, the embarrassments, the bitterness, the violence, and the perplexing problems of the long period of the "Reconstruction" that afflicted the Southland for so many years after the war.

Many of the young men of the Eastern Shore were engaged in fighting for their fatherland in the Spanish-American War near the close of the last century. The same enthusiasm characterized the Eastern Shore citizenry in the World War I in 1914-1918. Many of them, after fighting in Europe, never came back home, but made "the supreme sacrifice," leaving to their family and friends the memory and the sad record of their brave deeds.

Granite monuments and other substantial memorials have been erected in many of the towns of the Eastern Shore as a tribute to those who laid down their lives for their homeland. The names of those patriots are engraved on imperishable bronze tablets—a reminder to future generations to cherish their memory and their sacrifices.

In the present great War II, the nation is again calling on the man power of the Eastern Shore to come to the help of their native land and to preserve it from the power of tyrants who would like to deprive us of our freedom. Thousands of young men have rushed to the colors and are located in camps, preparing to defend their country and their homes.

The whole nation is stirred and the patriotic citizens of the Eastern Shore, both men and women, are doing all they can in the work of Civilian Defense.

(To be continued)

## CATCHING ILLS DECREASE OVER SIX MONTHS

There was about four-fifths as much sickness from the "catching diseases" in the State during the first six months of 1942 as during the corresponding period of 1941 according to figures announced by Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Health Department.

Approximately 34,000 cases of sickness from such diseases were re-

ported to the State Bureau of Communicable Diseases, from January to the end of June, this year, as compared to 41,420 to the end of June in 1941. Of this year's total, approximately 13,000 cases were reported from the counties; and nearly 21,000 from Baltimore City. Of the total for the first six months of 1941, 16,000 cases were reported from the counties and over 25,000 from Baltimore City.

There were over 4,000 fewer cases of the children's diseases reported than in 1941—20,490 cases during the first six months of 1942 in comparison with 24,528 during the corresponding period of 1941. Despite the marked decrease in the total in this group, significant increases occurred in several diseases. Diphtheria, for example, increased from 90 cases in 1941 to 113 during the first six months of 1942. There were 10,854 cases of measles, 1,668 of scarlet fever, 3,514 of chickenpox, and 2,867 of mumps reported to the end of June during the current year, in comparison with 6,235 of measles, 1,239 of scarlet fever, 3,219 of chickenpox and 1,765 of mumps last year. On the other hand, German measles dropped from 9,748 cases in 1941 to 325 this year; and whooping cough from 2,232 cases in 1941 to 1,149 to the end of June this year.

The respiratory diseases dropped from a total of nearly 7,500 cases reported during the first six months of

1941 to approximately 4,300 during the corresponding period in 1942. There were 2,666 cases of the pneumonias, 1,387 of tuberculosis, and 236 of influenza reported to June 30, of the current year in comparison with 3,138 of the pneumonias, 1,644 of tuberculosis, and 3,010 of influenza to the end of June in 1941.

Approximately 8,500 cases of the venereal diseases, 5,824 of syphilis and 2,644 of gonorrheal infections were included in the 1942 totals in comparison with nearly 8,300 during the first six months of 1941, including 5,993 cases of syphilis and 2,273 of gonorrheal infections.

Important increases included the following: Meningitis, from 84 cases during the first half of 1941, to 180 cases to June 30, this year; undulant fever, from 12 cases last year to 24, this year.

Three groups of diseases were responsible for 98 per cent of the sickness from the reportable diseases in the State during the first six months of the current year. The children's diseases were charged with 60 per cent; the venereal diseases with 25 per cent and the respiratory diseases with 13 per cent of the total. The rest was scattered among the forty or more diseases which physicians or others who have knowledge of their occurrence are asked to report promptly to the nearest health officer or to the State Health Department in order that measures to prevent their

spread may be gotten under way without delay.

## OWNERS OF WOOD ADVISED ITS USE INSTEAD OF COAL

Increased use of fuel wood from farm woodlands will help to release ships and railroad cars for transporting war materials, according to C. F. Winslow, specialist in forestry for the Extension Service. Farm woodland owners can assist in saving this transportation space by using fuel wood on the farm wherever feasible in place of coal and oil, and by supplying wood for similar use in towns and cities nearby.

Fuel wood can be obtained from misshapen trees, dead and insect ridden trees, and other cull trees; from tops of trees cut for saw logs; and from suppressed or unthrifty trees cut in thinning or woodland improvement operations.

Trees suitable for lumber, veneer logs, box bolts, or other special products should not be taken for fuel, says Mr. Winslow. The airplane industry needs large quantities of birch and maple veneer, oak is needed for ships, hickory and ash for handles,

and lumber and pulpwood for other war industries. These products can be obtained only from well-formed trees, and cutting such trees for fuel is a waste of valuable resources.

Fuel wood can be harvested during slack periods on the farm, but some time must be allowed for seasoning. Cutting should also be planned to promote a better stand of thrifty, growing timber by removing "wolf" and "weed" trees.

For seasoning, the wood should be stacked, not heaped, on bed pieces over dry ground, and preferably in an open yard to get greatest air circulation. Fuel wood burns more efficiently and yields much more heat when it has dried at least six months.

Although use of fuel wood has decreased steadily in the United States for more than 50 years, Mr. Winslow says that the quantity cut is still nearly half as great as it was at the peak, and second only to lumber as an item from forests.

## WHAT TO REMEMBER IF INCENDIARY BOMBS FALL

If incendiary bombs should start raining on cities and towns, the most important thing for everyone to remember is to give first attention to the fires that the bombs start, rather than to the bombs themselves, John B. Gontrum, Insurance Commissioner

of Maryland, said in an interview today.

"The purpose of an incendiary bomb is to start fires," he pointed out. "That's why the magnesium bomb is constructed so that it burns at a very high temperature and also scatters burning particles, each of which is capable of causing a fire. These numerous particles will readily ignite upholstered furniture, rugs and draperies in homes as well as equally flammable articles in our stores and shops. Each of these separate blazes is potentially a serious fire."

"It is these multiple fires which should be given first attention. After they are extinguished, it is time enough to go to work on the bomb. Flammable materials, such as wooden floors, near the bombs, should be wet down in the process."

"These facts have been mentioned by others but they can not be repeated too often, because in the excitement of a possible raid many of us will be inclined to overlook the fundamental fact that the burning bomb is only one source of destruction while the shower of sparks it sends out may start numerous fires."



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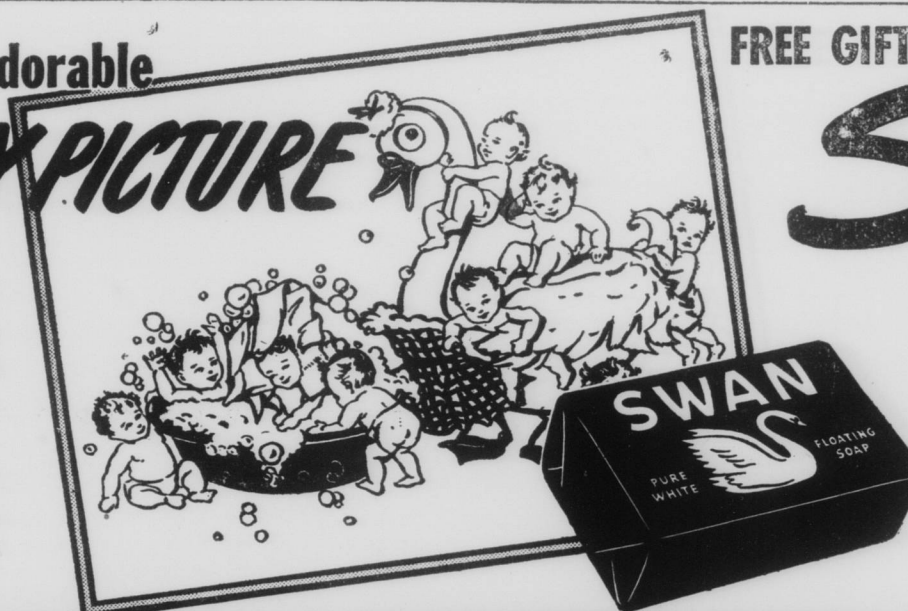
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