

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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All advertisements for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 29th., 1909.

SENATOR DANIEL, of Virginia, started the Democrats of the Senate, last week, when he commenced a speech with these words, "I want to protect American interests. That is my policy. I don't care what name you call it, I am for it." Later on, in the same discussion, Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, supported the principles favored by Mr. Daniels. Senator Bailey, of Texas, while denying that he is a protectionist, nevertheless opposes "free raw material," and often votes with the Republicans for protective duties.

How We Feel About it.

The RECORD cannot avoid at least a mild suggestion of self-congratulation over the introduction of a satisfactory light system for Taneytown. Not so much on account of a feeling that we have had some share in bringing about the improvement and luxury, but that public sentiment in "old Taneytown" is at least reasonably responsive to reasonable demands, and that the broader view which a live newspaper represents with reference to things generally, is not entirely wasted on unhearing ears, and unheeding minds.

The RECORD has, during the past years, persistently agitated for a water plant, better kept cemeteries, a light plant, and a sewer system. Whether its efforts amounted to much practical help, we will not say, but it is gratifying to know that all these improvements, except the latter, have materialized, and even the missing one, will, in course of time, come to the town. In many less important respects, the attitude of the RECORD has been abundantly indorsed, to the extent that we feel that it is "worth while" to "keep at it," even though a few may regard our opinions and efforts as too meddlesome and extreme.

Speaking of the "broader view," some may take exceptions and deny the claim. We are aware of its egotistical ring, but it is nevertheless absolutely true. The "broader view," in the sense we intend it to apply, comes simply from a wide reading about what other towns, over a large area, are doing; it is a view which extends far beyond Carroll county, and Maryland; it comes from digesting editorial thought and the progressive happenings of the larger cities and towns; it comes from the inspiration, and pride to accomplish something better, which naturally attaches to newspaper work.

It is not enough for the conscientious editor of a small weekly to try to better his paper and build up a business. He must also try to better and build up his home town. A weekly paper is not only judged by its home town, but its home town is judged by the paper. The two have many interests in common, which cannot be separated. If a paper does not boom its town, it does not deserve support; and if a town does not support its paper, it does not deserve to have one. It is simply a question of mutual interest, with a display of sympathy and good sense on both sides.

A Question of Profits.

During the tariff discussion in the Senate it has apparently been proven that in the case of many articles imported, and in some of the tariff schedules, the relation of the duty to the retail price to the consumer, is of very doubtful application; in other words, that the amount of the duty bears little real relation to the retail cost of articles. It was shown, for instance, that the highest priced razor imported was valued at 48¢, which, plus the duty, would amount to about 70¢, yet some of these razors retailed as high as \$2.50 and \$3.00. In glass and china ware, the manufacturer's or importer's price, was shown to be very small, while the retail price was often 300 or 400 per cent more. The tendency of the argument was in the direction of showing that the dealers made too much profit, and that it was not the tariff which put up prices.

This sort of argument, of course, was antagonized by the Democrats, who at once tried to make it appear that the Republicans were working solely in the interests of the manufacturer, and trying to prove that the jobbers and retailers were robbing the country; that the great class of jobbers and retailers

should know that the Republicans were trying to indict them before the country, as robbing the consumers. The argument, on both sides, as might naturally be expected, was rather far fetched, and largely for the sake of effect.

It however raised some very practical questions which will not down without more than passing thought. In a large measure it exploded the theory that the lowering of tariff rates is sure to lower the retail price to the consumer, and it was pretty clearly demonstrated that even when there is no trust, or actual combination, the regulations of trade and prices is such that the consumer is not likely to get the benefit of small reductions, unless there is an abundance of sharp competition.

It also compels the further thought that it is partly the fault of dealers throughout the country, in certain lines of merchandise, that the Mail Order houses have been given the opportunity to build up their immense business. They used many of the small items, on which the customary retail profit is large, as "baits" to draw the larger business, arguing, no doubt, that the people, once positively convinced of the "bargains" in these small items, would conclude that the larger ones were corresponding bargains.

They have also taken the advantage of this further trade fact. There are always certain items, not rapidly sold, articles in season for but a short time, which must bring a large profit to justify their being carried in stock. By listing such articles at a moderate profit, these Mail Order houses, by drawing trade from a large scope of country—indeed, from the whole country—are enabled to undersell the small town retailer, as a natural consequence.

These two classes of articles have been the foundation of the Mail Order business, to a large extent, and it is largely such articles that the Senate tariff debate has shown up as producing—somewhere between the manufacturer and the consumer—too much profit—and a profit not chargeable to a protective tariff. In general, such evidence has a tendency to establish this business fact; that dealers may often injure their business by asking too much profit, and that the real guide in fixing prices, is not how high prices can be made to the purchaser, but how high they can be made in order that the goods may be readily sold and trade not driven away—then advertise them.

Remove the Maine.

The reasons given by Admiral Sigbee, why the old battleship Maine should not be removed from its position as an obstruction to Havana harbor, do not satisfy. They leave the suspicion that, after all, the destruction of that vessel may have been due entirely to internal causes, and not from the eternal explosion of a torpedo by the Spaniards, which caused the explosion of the magazine.

We pretty clearly realize the awkward position in which our government would be placed, were it shown that the Spaniards were innocent of blame for the disaster. We do not know just what effect such evidence might have, at this late day, but we do know that the exact truth might just as well be known, because it is the American way to do things "on the square," let come what may. It is all right to be solicitous of the welfare of Cuba, in protecting it from the dangers of disease in the exposure of a portion of the bay, in case a confederated army, but as Cuba wants the wreck out of the way, and would likely be willing to run the chances of an outbreak of disease, we do not think that such an excuse for not removing the wreck is our concern.

In any case, there is now, and always will be, the suspicion that the Maine was wrecked from the inside, and we do not believe that even if this suspicion be positively verified by the removal of the vessel, we will be any worse off. In any event, the wreck can be dismembered and removed without raising the hull intact, and it ought to be done, even should the opinions of our Naval experts prove to have been wrong.

Fun Over The Tariff.

Senator Johnson, of Alabama, who is not specially noted as a statesman, may gain what he loses in that direction by securing a reputation for wit and sarcasm. We think we have heard something like this; that when an attorney has a bad case, he may gain something with the jury by ridiculing the other side, and perhaps this course of reasoning inspired the Senator in getting off the following:

"Having waded through 192 pages of this bill, I struck the free list, and the thirteenth item that appeared on this privileged class was 'apatite.' A little farther on I found that teeth, natural or unmanufactured, were let in free, I suppose to wait upon apatite and do its perfect work. I thought these were the crudest things in the whole bill; that after putting a duty of 5 cents a pound on hams and bacon and about 40 per cent on nearly every article necessary to sustain life, the framers of the bill should turn loose free appetites and free teeth. Distrusting the apparent error in spelling the word, I finally consulted the dictionary, and found that the word 'apatite' was not the good old-fashioned craving for something to eat, which seems to be constantly increasing under Republican administration, but was a 'vitreous, sea-green, brown, blue-black, white,' and so forth, 'transparent to opaque, calcium chlorophosphate or

fluorophosphate, usually crystallizing in hexagonal prisms; used formerly as a gem and called 'moroite';' and that this word was derived from the Greek 'apate,' which meant 'deceit.' That is a good word to put in this bill. I was greatly relieved. I knew how the people must crave for this deceitful gem and how little use they had for a good, old-fashioned English appetite. They will not have the least use for either natural or artificial teeth if this exorbitant protective tariff continues to increase and the trusts to multiply.

Pursuing my studies further, I discovered in this free list catgut, whip gut, or worm gut. I was not amazed that the human article was not included, because we shall be able to diminish the number we need as the duties increase. But the people are not left entirely without hope, for there is included in the free list manna, joss sticks, ipecac, nuxvomica, dragon's blood, asafoetida, and balm of gilead. These may be said to be in the nature of countervailing duties on apatite. I do not object to any of them, but there is one still farther on which I shall move to strike out; that is leeches. I think there will be a great increase in their production under this bill, and that the supply will largely exceed the demand. Spunk is also put on the free list. I am delighted at that, for if some of my friends on the other side of this Chamber had a little more of it, I am satisfied that the country would have lower taxes on the necessities of life."

To Cure Cocaine Curse.

Calling upon Congress for a form of tariff protection that will guard all American homes from the ravages of the cocaine habit, thousands of medical men, philanthropic workers and the principal drug houses in New York City are supporting the recommendation of the American Health League for federal control of the deadly drug. Only by placing a prohibitory duty upon the foreign cocaine with which the illegal distributors are now supplied in defiance of all state laws can the growth of drug dives throughout the country be checked, the leaders of the movement declare. From every section of the land reports have been received showing that the people are ready to demand of their representatives in Washington this relief from the vice and crime that is spreading unchecked with the free supply of cocaine from abroad.

Only 50 per cent of all the cocaine consumed in the United States last year was devoted to legitimate uses, experts are prepared to show Congress, while the other half of the total sales of this drug was covertly supplied to the dens of the "dope fiend" which are rapidly increasing. While the American manufacturers and wholesalers are refusing to pander to the increasing demands of the illicit cocaine distributors and can be held accountable by state and local authorities for their sales, absolutely no hold can be taken on the underground supply of the drug from abroad, it is shown. Coca leaves from which the drug victims may extract a form of cocaine with which to meet their craving are now free of duty as easily available, it is also pointed out.

Backed by philanthropic organizations and individuals throughout the country, the leaders of this movement have already presented to the finance committee of the Senate at Washington the people's claims for protection against the inroads of the cocaine curse. A prohibitory tariff of \$1.50 an ounce on the foreign supply of the drug is being urged as well as a duty of 5 cents a pound on the coca leaves, which will give Uncle Sam a hold upon their distribution. It is also proposed to place an internal revenue tax upon this drug and to require its manufacturers to be bonded and licensed by the government. The placing of a special revenue stamp on every package of cocaine, with the record required to be kept of its quantity and purchaser, the authorities declare, will result in the speedy restriction of the illegal traffic in the drug.

Won't Slight a Good Friend

"If ever I need a cough medicine again I know what to get," declares Mrs. A. L. Alley, of Beals, Md., "for after using ten bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and seeing its excellent results in my own family and others, I am convinced it is the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds and lung trouble." Every one who tries it feels just that way. Relief is felt at once and its quick cure surprises you. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Croup, LaGrippe, Sore Throat, pain in chest or lungs is supreme. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney Druggist, Taneytown.

Free Raw Materials.

President Taft has the country, East, West, North and South, with him in his demand for free raw materials in the tariff and a reasonable revision downwards.

His declaration at Petersburg against any duty on lumber has had a universal response. The authoritative declaration of his views in "The Sunday Press" will have a like approval. Free lumber, hides, coal, petroleum and iron ore are wanted throughout the country, nowhere more than in the Eastern States. The great industries of this city favor this step, without abating at any point or in any way their support of Protection. Protective duties must be maintained. The difference between wages and the cost of production at home and abroad must be protected. No schedule must be put at a level which admits the competition of foreign labor.

But free raw materials mean more work and more wages for American labor. The shoe dealers and shoe manufactur-

ers who went to Washington last week asking for free hides know this. A great trust controls this raw material. This is true of iron ore and petroleum. Trusts play their part in controlling lumber and coal. These raw materials ought each to be free.

"The Press" in placing before this city, the State and the country, President Taft's support of free raw materials and his belief in a downward revision, stands for Protection, as it has every day from the issue of its first copy. Protection is in danger not from lower duties but from higher. President Taft is wiser in his position than those who by a revision upward are parting from the deep-seated conviction of the Republican party and of the country. The President is a truer Protectionist and doing more to protect American industry and American labor than those who propose a duty on raw materials, which should be free, and oppose a revision downwards, such as President Taft supports.—Phila. Press.

Success with fowl of any kind is assured when Fairfield's Blood Tonic and Egg Producer for Poultry Only is used regularly. It prevents and cures Roup, Cholera and all contagious poultry diseases and makes hens lay. Sold under written guarantee by S. C. Weaver, Taneytown, and Geo. W. Yeiser, Union Mills.

Mr. Taft Enforcing Economy.

The considerable reductions in the estimates of the Government for the next fiscal year bear evidence of President Taft's determination to reduce the expenses of the Federal establishment. By his direction the War Department has presented estimates less by \$10,000,000 than the appropriations made by the last Congress. And though many bureau chiefs contended that the interests of the navy would require at least \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year 1911, Secretary Meyer is expected to send in estimates of less than \$130,000,000. For the fiscal year which begins the first of next July, Congress appropriated \$138,000,000 for the navy.

This reduction in expenditures, the President believes, can be accomplished without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the service. Neither will it necessitate abandoning the building program for the navy, as the estimates include provision for two new battleships of the largest type and a number of torpedo boats and other auxiliaries.

Mr. Taft has directed that the same policy be carried out in other departments. He is determined that, so far as lies in his power, the Government during his Administration shall live within its income.—Sun.

Rev. I. W. Williamson's Letter.

Rev. I. W. Williamson, Huntington, W. Va., writes: "This is to certify that I used Foley's Kidney Remedy for nervous exhaustion and kidney trouble and am free to say that it will do all that you claim for it." Foley's Kidney Remedy has restored health and strength to thousands of weak, run down people. Contains no harmful drugs and is pleasant to take. Rob't S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Extensive Tree-Planting.

The Pennsylvania Railroad during the present year, greatly extend the tree-planting enterprise upon which it has entered as a method of providing against the continuous wear and tear of its roadbeds. With the completion of the work contemplated for the present spring the road will have a number of scattered young forests which will in the aggregate represent about 3,430,000 of growing trees. The trees that have been selected for planting this season probably indicate, as to variety, the general run of the railroad's forestry enterprise; 893,000 are red oak, 40,000 Scotch pine, 29,000 locust, 14,000 hardy catalpa, 14,000 pin oak, 5,000 European larch, 3,000 chestnut, 3,000 yellow poplar, 2,000 black walnut and 1,000 white pine.

It does not require a very extensive acquaintance with forestry life and variations to understand why so many varieties have been chosen. It is not because the needs of the road demand so many different kinds of wood, but because the trees must be chosen to correspond with the character of the soil in which they are to be placed. The chestnut and the red oak, for instance, are not generally found growing naturally in nearness to each other, though the oak is far less choice as to its feeding-ground than the chestnut.

The forestry enterprise of the Pennsylvania should be suggestive, not only to other railroads, but to states and even county divisions. The American has before suggested that every Maryland county should obtain and reserve a forest area. In every county there are lands which could be procured at comparatively small cost for such a purpose. If these areas have been depleted of a natural arboreal growth they should be replanted. We shall never restore our destroyed forests until we begin to take serious thought about the matter.—American.

Bad Attack of Dysentery Cured.

"An honored citizen of this town was suffering from a severe attack of dysentery. He told a friend if he could obtain a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, he felt confident of being cured. He was told this remedy in the West. He was told that I kept it in stock and lost no time in obtaining it, and was promptly cured," says M. J. Leach, druggist, of Wolcott, Vt. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

We Are Now Right in the Midst of the Spring Season.

And Our Store is Filled to Overflowing, from Top to Bottom in Every Department, with Goods of the Latest Styles and Patterns that can be found in the Market.

Ready-made Clothing.

Never before have we shown such a large variety of styles and patterns in Men's and Boys' Suits. All of which are of the latest styles and shades, at prices to suit all comes.

Shoes and Oxfords.

In this Department our Stock is so large, the assortment so great, that we have neither time or space to at least try to describe same. Come and see our assortment and be convinced that what we say is correct. Our prices in this Department, as in all others, will suit you.

Carpets. Carpets.

If you are in the market for anything in this Department, such as Carpets, Mattings, Linoleum and Oilcloth, you will make a mistake if you do not come and examine our immense stock, and get prices on same, before making your purchase.

Dress Goods and Waistings.

This Department has again been replenished with all the Newest Fabrics, both in Waistings and Dress Goods. A beautiful line of Waistings, at 10c per yard and up. Ask to see them.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.

This Bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent, payable on and after March 10, 1909.

Total Assets, \$569,573.43.

Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 8 Years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS.		TOTAL LOANS.	
Feb. 9, 1901.....	\$242,330.46	Feb. 9, 1901.....	\$225,996.58
Feb. 9, 1903.....	321,304.03	Feb. 9, 1903.....	323,439.56
Feb. 9, 1905.....	356,266.52	Feb. 9, 1905.....	363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1907.....	473,300.04	Feb. 9, 1907.....	479,167.13
February 9, 1909.....	505,164.09	February 9, 1909.....	512,463.54

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receives Deposits Subject to Check. Pays Interest on Time Deposits. Discounts Business Notes. Makes Loans on Approved Security. Gives Special Rates to Weekly and Monthly Depositors. Legal Depository for Trust Funds. Authorized to Accept TRUSTS of Every Description—as Receiver, Trustee, Administrator, Executor, Assignee or Guardian. Collections promptly attended to. We have Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, inside a Fire and Burglar Proof Vault, at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year, according to size. You have Valuable Papers, such as Insurance Policies, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, etc., which should be kept in a safe place—you cannot afford to be without a box at this price.

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GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. EDWIN H. SHARETTS.
G. WALTER WILT, Ass't Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.
MILTON A. KOONS.

Mutual Fire Ins. Company OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Home Office, Westminster, Md.

Property Insured	\$4,358,785.00
Premium Notes	399,692.00
SURPLUS	47,000.00

Was chartered in 1869—one of the strongest Mutual Companies in Maryland. Special attention is called to our low rates on Farm Property. We collect annually instead of the 3 year term, thereby leaving 1/3 of the premium as collected by Stock Companies in the hands of the insured.

Officers of the Company.

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Milton A. Zollicoffer, Untown, Carroll Co. E. L. Annan, Emmitsburg, Frederick Co.
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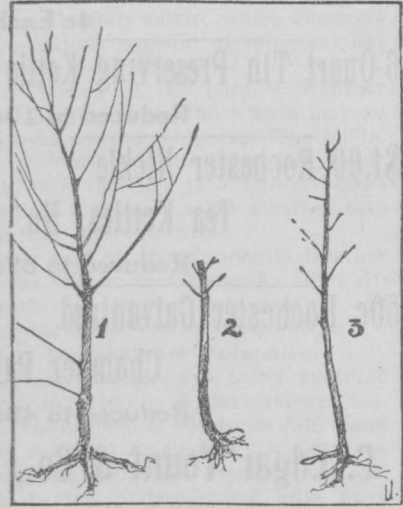
Farm and Garden

PEACH TREE PLANTING.

Selecting Trees For the Orchard the First Season.

An interesting bulletin on peach growing has been issued by the New Jersey experiment station at New Brunswick. The bulletin contains excellent advice to peach growers.

The bulletin says that a tree three to four feet in height which is well branched and will caliper five-eighths of an inch is more desirable than a tree four to five feet which is of the same diameter. The ideal type of peach tree for planting out is a one-year-old tree which will caliper one-half to five-eighths of an inch, is well branched and about three to four feet in height. Some fruit growers prefer the largest trees which can be obtained if they are well branched. These will make a good growth if not too severely in-

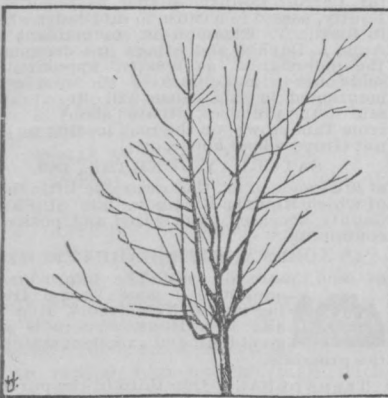


PLUNING PEACH TREES—NO. 2, CORRECT; NO. 3, TOO HIGH.

jured when dug. The large trees have a more extended root system in the nursery row, and a larger proportion of this is broken off when the trees are dug than is the case with the smaller trees.

On the other hand, one should not buy the smaller grades of trees which measure one to two feet in height unless they are to be planted upon especially good soil, as they often fail to make a satisfactory growth, and it generally means an extra year of cultivation before they come into bearing. And, although a smaller proportion of the root system of small trees is broken when they are dug in the nursery, they are somewhat more likely to be injured from becoming dry in transit than larger trees, as the roots are very small and quickly dried out. In general, then, trees of a medium grade are better to purchase. First class trees should not only be of the proper size, but free from scale, root galls, borers and peach yellows.

As for pruning trees before planting, the following advice is given:
Two to two and one-half feet above the bud is about the proper height to



PEACH TREE HEADED FOR GOOD SHAPE.

"cut back" peach trees for planting. Good trees can be formed when cut back to eighteen inches, but anything more severe than this is not to be recommended. Trees headed three feet and higher are at a disadvantage from the beginning and in exposed locations are likely to be whipped about and loosened from the soil by the wind. If the trees are well branched and of medium to large grades the side branches should be cut back to about three inch stubs rather than cutting the trees to a whip, as the buds upon the well developed side branches are usually stronger than the buds upon the trunk and will make a better start. The lighter grades of trees with only weak side branches will of necessity be pruned to whips. At the same time that the top is cut back all injured and broken roots should be cut smooth. Peach trees grown upon deep soils sometimes have long taproots. These can be cut back to six or eight inches without injuring the trees, and it makes the setting much easier.

The first cut taken from this bulletin shows method of pruning the trees before planting. The center tree is right. Lower cut shows a good growth on such a tree the first season.

Average Farm Crops.

The farmers of the north Atlantic states during the last census year each produced about \$384 worth of farm crops, while the average south Atlantic states farmer made only \$484, though the southern farmer averaged 108 acres per farm and the northern farmer only 96 acres.

Feeding the Calf.

As soon as the calf is old enough to drink skimmed milk make some porridge of flour and oatmeal with the hulls sifted out or else rub rolled oats in the hands and slit them. Cook thoroughly and pour in cold milk till it is just right.

GOVERNMENT FOR FARMERS.

Legislation In Australia Makes the Dairy Business Profitable.

It may interest American farmers to know that in Australia the government has come to the aid of agriculture in a satisfactory manner. This is particularly true of dairy farming. The provincial government maintains at Calgary the largest and finest dairy station and cold storage plant in all the west. A few years ago the farmers of southern Alberta became dissatisfied with the private creameries then in operation and asked the government to take charge of the business. The government is especially solicitous for the prosperity of farmers, and the public policy has no purpose that precedes their best interest. Therefore the request was taken up, and government creameries took the place of the old private concerns.

These creameries are equipped upon the most modern plans, and, being conducted with no thought of profit, but solely in the interests of the farmers, their operation has been of enormous benefit. They are called "co-operative" and really are just exactly that. A chain of them has been established through the country sufficient and efficient to serve the whole farming community. They are subject to the control of their patrons, through boards of directors, and under government management.

Most of the patrons separate their milk at home by means of hand separators and take their cream to the government stations, say three or four times a week. There it is carefully tested, weighed and credited up. At the end of each month each patron gets credit for the equivalent of his cream in butter and receives a cash advance equal to 10 cents a pound. Thirty or sixty days later a check for the balance is sent him from the department of agriculture direct—that is to say, the government actually takes his cream, makes his butter and pays him the market rate in cash and a government check. This is neither paternalism nor socialism. It is a farmers' government, doing business with and for the farmers. In other words, it is simply business, and good business at that, for all concerned. The average price paid at government creameries in 1908 was 25.43 cents.

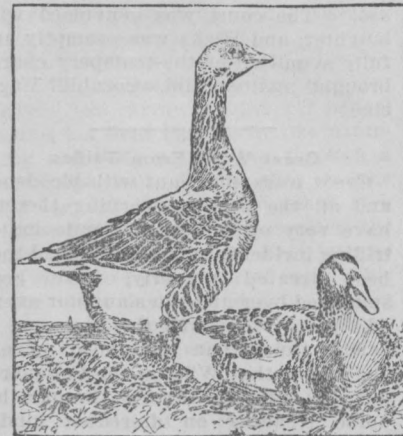
Of course these creameries have to be maintained, and this is accomplished by making a charge of 4 cents a pound. One cent of this goes to a fund for the purchase of buildings and machinery, of which the farmers become part owners to the extent of their contributions.

All this would mean little if it did not secure the best market advantages for everybody concerned, but it does mean that and in a fuller sense than could be secured through any other process. The government has consolidated the market and conducts the sales, all in behalf of the producers. The butter is sold through government agencies, principally heretofore in British Columbia and the Yukon district, but of late in growing quantities to Japan. A large export trade in butter from southern Alberta has sprung up in the Japanese market.

Profit In Geese.

There is no fowl that will respond to treatment or furnish better results than the waterfowl. It will mature just as rapidly away from streams as near them. A generous supply of drinking water is all that is required. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Many farmers are profiting by this and adding to their incomes annually. The care and attention necessary for raising geese are very small when compared with the returns, and the cost of food is also proportionately small in comparison with the cost of food used for other birds bred for market. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting of grasses, insects and other animal and vegetable matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

The goose occupies the same place among poultry that sheep do among live stock and if cared for are just as

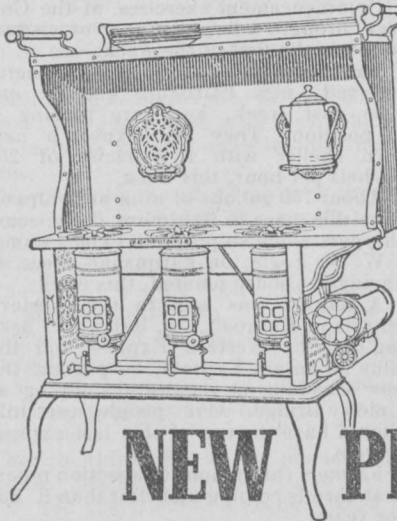


A PAIR OF TOULOUSE GESE.

profitable in proportion. It is just as necessary to pluck the feathers from the goose as it is to shear the wool from the sheep, and the product has a great demand.

The Toulouse is one of the largest breeds of geese and is very profitable, as it attains an enormous size and when fattened brings a high price in the market. It is a fairly good layer, averaging about forty eggs in a season. Some persons labor under the delusion that geese do not lay until they are two years old or if they do their eggs are not fertile. The eggs from Toulouse and White Chinese geese hatch almost as readily as do eggs from older geese. As long as geese have plenty of grass they will need very little, if any, feed, except during the laying season, when they should be fed liberally on some mash food. Geese prefer bulky food.

You Will Need an Oil Stove

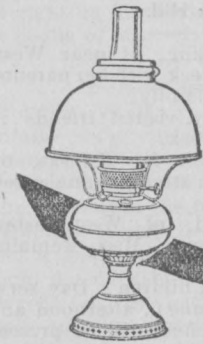


When warm days and the kitchen fire make cooking a burden—then is the time to try a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Marvelous how this stove does away with kitchen discomforts—how cool it keeps the room in comparison with conditions when the coal fire was burning. The

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is the only oil stove built with a CABINET TOP for holding plates and keeping food hot after cooking. Also has useful drop shelves on which to stand the coffee pot or teapot after removing from burner. Fitted with two nickeled racks for towels. A marvel of comfort, simplicity and convenience. Made in three sizes—with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



Just such a lamp as every one wants—hand-some enough for the parlor; strong enough for the kitchen, camp or cottage; bright enough for every occasion. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)

Keep an Eye on this Space

and be posted on the new things that are being offered to the patrons of Taneytown and vicinity. Take advantage of the opportunities presented.

Every Bargain left pass by is one less profit added to your Estate.

The advantage of a home deal is the making of it without any expense. You retain the profit yourself. The new things we are continually adding to the stock are Bargain values and strictly up-to-date goods. Just at the right time to be in the swim. Our Goods are being selected with great care and they deserve an inspection from every shopper that is going the rounds of the town.

Mail Orders are being Appreciated

and will be given the most careful attention.

Ladies' Wash Suits

are commanding attention, and are well worthy of the same, with our special efforts at your command. We are thankful for your favors.

D. M. Mehring,
Eckenrode Building. TANEYTOWN, MD.

BUTTER EGGS SHIP POULTRY GAME

All Country Produce

WOOL — TO — WOOL

J. W. BUFFINGTON & CO.,

1000 and 1002 Hillen Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

HOGS CALVES Wool a Specialty. POTATOES ONIONS

J. J. ELLIS, President. J. L. McMASTER, Sec'y-Treas.

The McMaster & Ellis Company,

17 W. Camben Street,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BEST LOCATION. BEST RESULTS. QUICK RETURNS.

BUTTER. POULTRY. PORK.

Capons a Specialty.

1-23-9-1y

Foley's Honey and Tar

Will cure a cough or cold no matter how severe and prevent pneumonia and consumption.

A Guarantee.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. For Sale by Rob't S. McKinney.

A Sure Scheme.
Young Wife—I am determined to learn at what hour my husband comes home at night. Yet do what I will I cannot keep awake, and he is always careful not to make a particle of noise. Is there any drug which produces wakefulness? Old Wife—No need to buy drugs. Sprinkle the floor with tacks.

Aristocratic Fowls.
"Do animals have their social customs and institutions?"
"I presume so. I have no doubt that the geese have their descendants of the cacklers who saved Rome."—Puck.

His Specialty.
Friend—That new gardener seems to be a very hard worker. Suburbanite—Yes, that's his specialty. Friend—What? Working? Suburbanite—No, seeming to.—Town Topics.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

PURE FARM SEEDS.

A Bill Now Before the New York Legislature Bears on This Matter.

A very important resolution was adopted by the New York state grange relative to pure farm seeds. The essence of it has been embodied in a bill now before the legislature. As this is a matter of importance to farmers in every state, we reproduce the resolution as adopted and suggest that Patrons watch the progress of this measure in the New York legislature and give it the benefit of their influence. This is the resolution:

Whereas, It appears from information presented to this grange that the traffic in clover seed and other farm seeds includes large exportations of the best American grown seeds in Canada and the countries of Europe; and

Whereas, It also appears that these foreign countries maintain and enforce stringent inspection laws against the seeds of the United States, which does not maintain inspection laws against the seeds imported from those countries; and

Whereas, These conditions operate in such a way that, while much of the best American seed is exported to foreign countries, the portions rejected by their inspectors—consisting of seeds of low vitality, dead seeds, weed seeds and dirt, in fact, screenings—are reimported to this country and mixed by dealers with seed put upon the home market for sale to our farmers, to their pecuniary loss and the detriment of their lands; and

Whereas, We are informed by expert testimony that the demand by American farmers for seed that is low in price is the chief cause of this dishonest practice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite our sister granges throughout the country to place these facts under consideration to the end that by the creation of a strong public sentiment congress may be led to enact legislation which shall put an end to such and all similar frauds upon the American farmer; and

Resolved, That we urge upon our brother farmers everywhere to consider carefully, in the light of these facts, the folly of buying cheap seeds.

Following are the provisions of the bill:

No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale for the purposes of seeding any seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers or forage plants in quantities exceeding one pound unless every receptacle, package, sack or bag containing such seeds or a label securely attached thereto is marked in a plain, indelible manner as follows:

(a) With the full name and address of the seller.

(b) With the name and the kind or kinds of seeds.

(c) The percentage of purity of the sample.

(d) With the common name or names of the weeds of which, if any, are present in the seed sold, offered, exposed or held in possession for sale.

For the purposes of this act such seed so offered or exposed for sale shall be deemed to be free from prohibited seeds if they do not exist in greater proportion than five of any one kind to 1,000 of the seed being sold, offered, exposed or held in possession for sale. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person selling seeds direct to merchants to be cleaned or graded before being offered for sale for the purposes of seeding nor to seed that is held in storage for the purpose of being recleaned and which has not been offered, exposed or held in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding nor to seed marked "Not Absolutely Clean" and held or sold for export only.

This act shall take effect immediately.

CO-OPERATION IN MAINE.

Grange Does a Business of \$136,000 a Year and Owns Its Gristmill.

We learn through the Maine Farmer the following particulars relative to co-operation in Houlton grange and why co-operation is successful. The writer says:

"The first important thing is to select the right man to conduct the business—a man who is honest, efficient and who has a good business tact. The next thing is to have the Patrons loyal to the grange store, and if some goods should be bought when they were high in price and then before they were sold should fall in price and the store in the city that bought on the low market could undersell the grange the Patrons would need to buy of the grange store even if they did pay a little more on these goods.

"Our plan is to put a per cent above the total cost. All goods, excepting flour, sugar and grass seed, are sold at 5 per cent above cost; grass seed 2 per cent, which pays for the extra help to handle it just for a short time in the spring. Flour and sugar we handle at cost, with no per cent added.

"When we commenced business we had only \$136 as capital and did a \$10,000 business on that amount. Last year we did a business of \$136,000 and added to our capital over \$4,000. We have a good gristmill run by electricity.

"Our store and insurance company is a great saving to the farmers of the county. There are now quite a number of grange stores in the county. Patten grange is about ready to start one. They will issue grange notes at 6 per cent interest, and they will be taken by the members of the grange."

A Good Training School.

You hear a great deal about the farmer not being able to fill public positions. But he hasn't had the chance. There are now 40,000 young men, whose ages range from fourteen to twenty-one, who are presiding at grange meetings, taking part in the discussions and ritual work, that are being well trained and will be qualified to send to legislatures, to fill gubernatorial chairs and to congress.—National Master Bacheider.

Wide Awake Grange, Ontario county, N. Y., has purchased Gibson hall in Phelps to convert into a grange hall. The price paid was \$2,200.

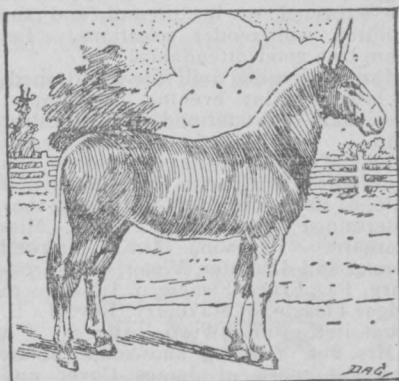
It is expected that the Vermont state grange will hold its next session at Burlington Dec. 8-10.

SELECTING A JACK.

Points to Be Considered In Purchasing a Well Bred Animal.

The high prices which have prevailed for some time in the mule market have prompted many farmers to look into the subject with a view to turning their attention to the production of this valuable draft animal. Considering the perplexities connected with the purchase of jacks, the following suggestions from a Missouri breeder cannot be otherwise than interesting and valuable:

"I wish to call the attention of all those in the market for a jack to some pertinent facts regarding the purchase of such an animal for breeding purposes. My experience covers an extended period in the business, and I therefore feel qualified to speak. A jack under fourteen hands high cannot be registered. It is also important to see that the color is black and that the points are white, as, if the animal answers to any other description, he is ineligible to registry. The buyer who would be discriminating in the selection of a jack should carefully look over his conformation and give special attention to his underpinning. He should have a good hoof and a wide heel, and it is always well to look for big bone, heavy head and ears.



A WELL BRED JACK.

Besides this, the buyer should assure himself that the animal is a proved breeder. When you have secured these points in an animal you can be pretty sure of getting your money's worth.

"As in all lines, there are tricks which every man who starts out to buy a jack should know in order to protect himself from being made the object of untrustworthy dealers. Ordinarily it is a very easy matter to swindle the average jack buyer, as nine out of ten who are out to purchase know nothing about the requirements of a good animal, and invariably they are taken advantage of. There are a good many breeders in the business who are practicing the policy of selling direct to the buyer instead of letting their productions go to the large cities and there be retailed out to buyers from different parts of the country. This plan of buying direct from the breeder has every advantage, and I would recommend it strongly. There are a good many things regarding the purchase of a jack which cannot be explained on paper, and therefore the buyer who would get the most worth of his money should use some discrimination in the choice of those whom he patronizes."

Lack of Water Lessens Milk Flow.

Don't let the cows shift for themselves in the matter of water. They must have all they want of such a temperature as will induce them to drink enough to supply their needs. Many a cow "falls down" in her milk production because she is starving for water, the water being either difficult of access or too cold to be palatable.

THE SHEPHERD.

Have a hospital pen where the sheep that give evidence of being sick can be isolated and treated. Many a contagious disease can in this way be kept from spreading in a flock.

Woven Wire Best For Fence.

Fences for sheep should not be less than three feet high, with post every sixteen feet, and preferably of woven wire with a single barbed wire at the top. Barbed wire is apt to cause the loss of wool, because sheep when in full fleece are frequently crowded through, especially if the wires are not stretched tightly.

Facts About Sheep.

From records kept at the Wisconsin experiment station of 240 ewes covering a period of five years the following conclusions were drawn:

Shropshire ewes appear to be more prolific than any other breed. Even six years old produce the largest percentage of increase, while young ewes have the greater percentage of single lambs. The percentage of ram lambs increases and the percentage of ewe lambs decreases as the age of the ewe advances. A ram is at his best at two or three years of age. The age of the ram does not have any effect on the sex of the offspring. Ram lambs average about one-half pound heavier at birth than ewe lambs. The larger the ewe the greater the percentage of increase, while the ram has no effect on the lambs in this respect.

Feeding Sheep.

It is always advisable in feeding sheep not to feed too much corn. Clover, hay and corn in equal parts by weight should be given during the fattening period. Except for fattening purposes it is better not to feed sheep on corn at all. Corn is said to contain about 60 per cent of starch and 6 per cent of oil, both being very digestible. Oil makes fat, and the starch produces heat and also fat. On account of its heat producing power it is inadvisable to feed corn. Because of there not being any great quantity of protein in corn it is necessary to feed something else with it, either clover or alfalfa.

OUR HOME DEPARTMENT.

Original and Selected Articles of Interest to the Home.

We invite contributions to this department from all readers who have something to say on topics which relate especially to home improvement, social conditions, or moral issues.

Great Baseball Catches.

Stories of exciting baseball plays and of many exciting moments in great games are recounted by Hugh S. Fullerton, the baseball expert, in the June American Magazine. The following is the story of the greatest catch ever made: "The greatest individual feat ever performed was one by which Bill Lange, now retired, saved a game for Chicago and \$200 for himself in Washington, in 1895."

There have been many anecdotes of remarkable feats in baseball, but probably the most spectacular is told by Hugh S. Fullerton in the June American Magazine, in the course of an article full of such stories: "That Baltimore crowd, a team of inferior players winning by dash, nerve and courage, gave many exhibitions of individual daring, but one of the greatest was the feat of Wee Willie Keeler on the home grounds."

Too few people think it a crime to swindle the customs. For that reason many bright and brainy persons think hard how to get goods from abroad without paying toll to Uncle Sam.

The custom house experts at the post-office have their hands full check-mating the clever moves of those who are constantly devising new ways to disguise dutiable things as innocent looking parcels.

"We used to pass cakes through without question," said one of the examiners. "It seemed too bad to lay hands on a Christmas pudding sent by relatives in England to some exile in this country."

keep them clean the longer. The paper keeps the cold air from circulating, and the refrigerator takes on an odor peculiar to itself. All plates, bowls and jars used in the refrigerator should be of glass or earthen ware and should be as thoroughly scalded as the refrigerator.

The Farmer's Daughter to the Jobless Man.

A contributor to "The Pilgrim's Scrip" in the June American Magazine writes: "I have just read the article entitled 'Looking for a Job' in the April number of your magazine. I am greatly interested in the problem of the unemployed from the other side. I do not wish to say that the author of that article does not know what he is talking about; he knows the condition of the laborer of medium ability in the cities far better than I."

"I am living on a four-hundred-acre farm in southern Michigan, in a small village five miles from the railroad. There is plenty of work on our farm for from two to six men all the time at a dollar and a quarter a day and board."

"I believe, moreover, that the case is very nearly the same all over the country outside of the cities and manufacturing centers. Everywhere young men and women are rushing to the towns to take positions at the same wages as the country offers, with living expenses more than doubled."

Kills to Stop the Fiend.

The worst foe for 12 years of John Deye, of Gladwin, Mich., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over \$400.00 without benefit.

Mosquitoes of Africa.

"The African mosquitoes intoxicate you. They inject so much poison into you that you are dazed, your eyes roll, and you stagger and speak thickly. In a word, you're drunk," said a missionary.

How To Save Money.

R. S. McKinney, the popular druggist, is selling Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of dyspepsia and constipation. In addition to selling a fifty-cent bottle, containing a month's treatment of sixty doses, for 25 cents, he gives his personal guarantee with every bottle he sells to refund the money if it does not give satisfaction.

The Refrigerator.

All the ice and food must be taken out of the refrigerator at least once a week. All parts, side walls, roof, icebox, trays and shelves are scrubbed with hot water, soap and sal soda and rinsed with scalding water.

A Japanese Strawberry Omelet. "A Japanese cook taught me the other day how to make a strawberry omelet," says Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion for June.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a hot omelet-pan, and when melted, pour in the egg mixture. As it cooks, prick and pick up with a fork until the whole is of a creamy consistency.

For Cleaning Wall-Paper.

To clean wall-paper use the following recipe: Ten cents' worth of liquid ammonia, ten cent's worth of oil of sassafras, one teaspoonful (even full) of soda, two teaspoonfuls (even full) of salt and one quart of cold water.

To build up a "run down" horse quickly, prevent Colic and keep the animal in good appetite, use Fairfield's Blood Tonic for Horses Only. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and exterminates worms.

The Most Common Cause of Suffering.

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that Chamberlain's Liniment will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible.

Why the Judge Paid.

A physician, says a medical journal that vouches for the truth of the story, was once summoned in haste to attend the child of a family that lived in two rooms in the heart of a large American city—not New York.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.

One bunch of asparagus, one pint of water, one slice of onion, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one quart of milk, one bay leaf, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one salt-spoonful of pepper.

Boston's English.

"If I were asked to name the city of these United States where the purest English is now spoken," said Otis Skinner, the actor, "I should unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of Boston. The clarity of speech there is not confined to people of wealth and culture, but extends to the working classes, the tollers and persons in all stations of life."

A Card.

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar fails to cure your cough or cold. It stops the cough, heals the lungs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Contains no opiates. The genuine is in a yellow package. Rob't S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

A Rose to the Living.

A rose to the living is more Than sumptuous wreaths to the dead. In filling love's infinite store, A rose to the living is more If graciously given before.

A Time Table.

Meats of the same cut are seldom of the same quality, so it is impossible to make an exact statement of the time required to cook them. But here is the average time, from which you determine how long before dinner to put the roast into the oven or the stew into the pot.

A ham which is to be put to cook in cold water should be allowed 20 minutes to the pound after it begins to boil. Veal should be roasted 20 minutes to the pound; a leg of mutton, 15 minutes to the pound.

An eight-pound goose should be cooked for three hours. A four-pound chicken, stewed or fricasee, requires two hours of cooking. Corned beef should be simmered 25 minutes to the pound.

What's in McClure's?

George Kibbe Turner in the leading article in the June McClure's shows how Tammany Hall, with the aid of crooks, thugs and the lowest order of parasites, controls New York City elections; Prof. E. T. Brewster contributes an article on "The Animal Mind from the Inside" in which he declares that animals cannot reason and that men do not reason anything like as much as they are commonly supposed to; Marion Hamilton Carter tells of the great work being done for "The Conservation of the Defective Child" by Dr. Wimer of the University of Pennsylvania; George F. Parker writes of Cleveland's part in the insurance crisis and President Taft explains his attitude toward organized labor. There are stories by Elsie Singmaster, Halbert Footner, Viola Roseboro, P. C. Macfarlane, Harriet Lummis Smith and the latest installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's great novel, "Marriage a la Mode."

Why the Judge Paid.

A physician, says a medical journal that vouches for the truth of the story, was once summoned in haste to attend the child of a family that lived in two rooms in the heart of a large American city—not New York. The child had been seized suddenly and seriously and just at election time.

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One Dose for Coughs. Children cough at night? Give them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Often a single dose at bedtime will completely control the cough. Good for any one with a cold or cough. Good for easy cases, hard cases; good for acute cases, chronic cases. Ask your doctor to tell you, honestly and frankly, just what he thinks of this old standard remedy. No alcohol in this cough medicine. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A lazy liver makes a lazy boy. An active brain demands an active liver. No better laxative for boys and girls than Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor about them. He knows. Clerk or Bricklayer? "You often hear clerks say they would rather be bricklayers on account of the pay, but they don't know what they're talking about. Clerking beats bricklaying every day in the week and twice on Sunday."

"The Dog of Montargis." Animal actors are by no means new to the stage. There are on record instances where a four legged performer has made the greatest success in a play, drawing hundreds of people night after night by the magnetism of his inarticulate art. In 1814 "The Dog of Montargis" was produced at Covent Garden theater, London. It was written around a true incident in which a man was murdered in the forest of Bondy and the murderer tracked by means of his dog. One day this dog suddenly sprang at the throat of a man and almost killed him, whereupon the wretch, terror struck, confessed that he was the murderer. This dramatic incident formed the basis of the play, and everything depended upon the cleverness of the dog. He was called Dragon, and his acting was so marvelous that the play achieved a remarkable success, running for thirty-nine performances.

Classified Advertisements. Dentistry. J. S. MYERS, D.D.S. J. E. MYERS, D.D.S. MYERS BROS., Surgeon Dentists, WESTMINSTER, MD.

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST, New Windsor - - - Maryland.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK. Does a General Banking Business. Loans Money on Real or Personal security. Discount Notes. Collections and Remittances promptly made.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

USE OUR Special Notice Column FOR SHORT ADS. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the cough and heals lungs

Wanted Results. "You are always trying to throw cold water on my literary ambitions," growled the aspiring author. "You say it doesn't pay. Look at Charles Dickens, will you? He left a fortune of \$400,000, all earned with his pen."

Economical. "I'd rather wait than eat," confided the sweet girl. "Then we'll have another dance instead of going to that fashionable restaurant," remarked the thrifty swain. "And," he added mentally, "that's \$9 saved."—Kansas City Journal.

