

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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P. B. ENGLAB, Editor and Manager

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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th., 1916.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

THE CANDIDATES.

For President.

CHARLES E. HUGHES REPUBLICAN
WOODROW WILSON DEMOCRAT

For Vice-President.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS REPUBLICAN
THOMAS R. MARSHALL DEMOCRAT

For U. S. Senator.

JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE REPUBLICAN
DAVID J. LEWIS DEMOCRAT

For House of Rep's.

WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE REPUBLICAN
JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT DEMOCRAT

AN ITEM OF NEWS not generally known, is that this country has already appropriated \$125,000,000 on account of our little administrative mix-up with Mexico. The kind of peace policy we employ seems extraordinarily expensive, for so small an enemy.

WAS THE SURRENDER of Congress to the trainmen a case of "too proud to fight"? Was it merely one of putting off the affair until after the election? or was it another exhibition of the "big stick," opposition to which represented disloyalty to the administration at a time when disloyalty would be fatal to success in November?

FOR THE MAJORITY of people, higher prices do not actually mean more prosperity, but only larger sums of money to handle; and when conditions are adjusted properly, this is about the right situation—the trouble is to get the "proper adjustment." The human race is in a continuous fight, in some way or other, over prices, trying to get the better of each other—trying to get their own, and then some.

THE MOST of the big dailies of the country have not been making much complaint over present paper prices for the reason that they have contracts for their supply of news print that will not expire until about January 1. So far, it is the smaller papers, mainly, that have been paying the big advance in price. Wait a while, and the big ones will bow, and depend on it, they will apply the proper remedies.

FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, the Dominion of Canada prevents the export to the United States of all pulp wood from the Crown lands of Canada, which represents 75 per cent. of all the pulp wood produced in Canada. With our foolish liberality to foreigners, news print paper is free of duty under normal conditions. Canada prohibits the export of raw material for American manufacturers and is allowed to send in the finished product free of duty. This is a good scheme for Canada, both coming and going.

Has Mr. Hughes Made Good?

Charles Evans Hughes has now been before the public, three months. He has had the unusual experience of having been almost an unknown quantity, before the nomination, which was the chief objection raised to his nomination. It was also urged against him that he was cold, and judicially inclined, and not likely to take to the public forum, even for the office of President.

He is placed, also, in the position of being the man preferred by his party to Col. Roosevelt, which naturally causes the country to look to what he now says with a peculiarly critical eye. He is also the result of anxious conferences and the most careful sifting, as being the one man over all others who could harmonize party factions and who could be depended on to give the country a safe administration in these unusually strenuous times.

What, then, is the popular verdict at this time, as to his having filled public expectations? His first message to the public at once relieved everybody's mind of any disinterest, or half heartedness, he might have as a candidate. It was a message that might have originated from Roosevelt himself, so far as its blunt statement of personal policy was concerned; and following it was a period of silence that now seems to have been broken for as long as the campaign lasts.

Naturally, the Democratic leaders are not sounding his praises. They say he has only one issue—condemnation of the

President's Mexican policy, without saying how it could have been improved; and that in general he advances nothing new, has been a failure as an interest awakener and as a leader of the shouting element, and that all of his speeches have been destructive rather than constructive.

Generally speaking, the Republicans of the country feel quite satisfied with him. The business interests, especially, are satisfied that his Americanism and his announced policies generally, are safe, and that his judicial cast of mind can be depended on to stand for an even and dignified consideration of the multiplicity of questions that come before the chief executive of the Nation.

That he has not taken the place of highest favor with the shouting element of the country is equally true. He is not a Roosevelt; not inventing hair-raising sentences in every speech, nor entertaining his audiences with spectacular stunts. By comparison with a standard of this kind, he has not been wildly cheered, nor repeated for his extravagances. There is, in fact, a tendency on the part of former "Bull-Moosers" to draw uncomplimentary comparisons, likely as a lingering farewell tribute to their old idol, but hardly explainable in definite terms.

Mr. Hughes, however, has not yet met the severest test, which will come in the campaign in the East, and in the great Middle West; as yet, he has been doing little more than getting acclimated, as it were, and it is rather too early to take his exact measure as a great campaigner, and his calibre for discussing the great questions before this country.

Appendicitis.

The layman is not in a position to speak advisedly on the subject of appendicitis, as he is not acquainted with the extent of the investigation that is being made by the medical fraternity, as to the cause of the disease, but certainly he is in position to state that no advice has been given publicity as to measures that should be taken for its prevention, and that State Boards of Health are apparently ignoring it, although it appears almost to be epidemic throughout the country.

We are of the opinion that if any disease would attack cattle, to the extent that appendicitis is attacking the human family, there would be all sorts of experiments and investigations, and preventive measures recommended. About the only explanation of the disease that we hear, is that in former times it was diagnosed as "cramp colic," and that there were frequent deaths, whereas, now the rule is for recovery to take place after an operation.

This is hardly a satisfactory point at which to stop, even if it be a good thing for the surgeons and hospitals, both very necessary modern improvements, so far as life-saving is concerned. Within Carroll county, in the last ten years, there were hundreds of cases of the disease, which cost many thousands of dollars for treatment, as well as a percentage of deaths, and this, we presume, has been the history of other counties and other states.

Appendicitis comes along, nowadays, as a familiar thing; patients are rushed off to hospitals for operations, and apparently that is all there is to it. The people pay the bills, and the unaffected indulge the hope that it won't hit them. To our mind, there is entirely too much cool matter of course about the situation, and not enough concern about prevention of the disease, for which there must be a distinct cause—perhaps a preventable one. We can not verify the statement, but it appears to us that there is hardly any other dangerous disease so prevalent in this section as appendicitis, not excepting true cases of typhoid fever, or diphtheria, or pneumonia; and if this statement be only half true, then the public should be given better information as to how to prevent it, if such information is obtainable.

We know that the disease is an inflammation of the vermiform appendix, that it may be catarrhal, ulcerative, perforative or gangrenous; that the old grape, or apple seed lodgment theory is not the sole, or even frequent, cause, and that the only safe thing to do is have the appendix chopped out; but, what is especially likely to cause the inflammation? And what conditions exist today, that were non-existent years ago, that are responsible for the increasing number of cases? Is anybody, or any public health organization, trying to find out?

The Majority Does Not Always Elect President.

Six Presidents have been elected by the electoral vote, with a majority of the popular vote against them, as the following figures since 1856 will show:

- 1856—James Buchanan elected. His popular vote was 1,838,189; opposing vote 2,215,798.
 - 1860—Abraham Lincoln elected. His popular vote was 1,860,452; opposing vote 2,783,741.
 - 1876—R. B. Hayes elected. His popular vote was 4,048,228; the opposing vote 4,299,893.
 - 1888—Benjamin Harrison elected. His popular vote was 5,445,274; the opposing vote 5,538,755.
 - 1892—Grover Cleveland elected. His popular vote was 5,554,504; opposing vote 6,213,127.
 - 1912—Woodrow Wilson elected. His popular vote was 6,292,670; opposing vote was 7,611,050.
- In all other years, the candidate elected received the popular as well as electoral majority.

The Eight-Hour Day.

When the President said that "the eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor," he gave utterance to one of those half-truths which are sometimes more misleading than untruths. The occasion was not exactly felicitous, for what the railway brotherhoods ask is rather an increase in the rate of pay than a decrease in the hours of labor. The judgment of society would concur in the conclusion that men subjected to a severe physical or mental strain should not be taxed beyond their powers of endurance. Locomotive engineers, for example, could not stand eight-hour runs day in and day out, nor would it be for the public welfare if they were expected to do so. There are other occupations in which even a shorter working period might suffice. On the other hand, there are millions of people who work more than eight hours a day without any perceptible injury to their health. It is impossible to set a universal standard. If Congress, therefore, should establish eight hours as the fixed and irrevocable limit, many industries would have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to it, and the economic results would be of a most serious kind.

The principle which really "has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor" is that the hours of labor in every occupation should be reasonable, that they should not sap the vitality of the worker, that they should leave him adequate time for rest and recreation. Legislation which restricts these hours in the case of women or children is a practical application of it. The old *laissez faire* doctrines of the Manchester school have been pretty thoroughly discredited in these days. Few believe in the peculiar sanctity of economic logic or appeal to the law of supply and demand as superior to humane considerations. Man is not a machine, and he cannot be worked like one. But there may be as much danger in leveling down as in leveling up.

A decrease in the hours of labor, no less than an increase in the rate of pay, inevitably adds to the cost of living. There is so much work to be done, and so much time to do it in. Thus if it takes four days to make an article that might be made in three, the price of that article is bound to be higher. The point at which the restriction of the hours of labor ceases to be desirable is the point at which the advantage to the worker is disproportionate to the disadvantage to the consumer. And, as every worker is himself a consumer, the burden cannot be handed on to some specific class presumably able to bear it. In other words, something for nothing is not a practical ideal. If you eat your pudding you will not have it.

It is not easy to imagine anything that would be more crippling to energy and enterprise than a universal eight-hour day. It is the amount of labor, rather than the time necessary for performing it, which counts most. No man ever accomplished much in the world by figuring out how little he could do. No nation can hold its own in a world-wide competition, such as we are beginning more and more to anticipate, by setting a slower pace than its competitors.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Turning Swords Into Plowshares.

Doubtless the first factories in Europe to resume normal activities will be those which, without altering their mechanical installation, have merely turned their output from the ordinary trade channels to the government. Next in order will come those plants in which new or modified machinery has been installed for the manufacture of certain lines of war products. In every instance these changes have been of a temporary nature as possible, and any new machinery installed has been designed with a view of ultimately adapting it to the manufacture of peace products at a minimum of time and expense. In this way many concerns which have added considerable war-work extensions will find themselves in the possession of greatly enlarged plants when peace again permits them to resume normal activities.

There is scarcely one of England's great factories, especially in metal-manufacture lines, which will not await the resumption of its regular activities with anywhere from a 50 to 400 or 500-per-cent increase in size, as well as an incalculable increase in efficiency. This class—it includes all sorts of plants, such as steel mills, locomotive, automobile and bicycle factories, tanneries, shoe factories, cotton and woolen mills, etc.—will doubtless confine itself after the war to the manufacture of more or less the same line of products turned out previously, but, on account of the fiercer trade war that will be waged in the world's markets, devoting more attention than before to distribution.

It has recently become known, however, that such of the new munition factories as the government does not feel it imperative to maintain permanently as arsenals will be converted into factories for the manufacture of aniline dyes and numerous other industrial chemicals of which Germany, through specializing upon, has hitherto had a practical monopoly in English markets, as well as in those of the rest of the world.

Certain favorably situated munition factories, with such of their mechanical equipment as is available, will be devoted to the manufacture of the Diesel and other types of the internal-combustion engine, a line in which Germany had a

commanding lead up to the outbreak of the war. Heavy electrical machinery is another line in which England plans to figure more extensively in the future through taking advantage of her augmented industrial facilities and heightened efficiency, and this is a department in which the United States as well as Germany will feel the effect of new competition.

The fact should not be overlooked that Germany, in this commercial war as at the outbreak of the political one which still rages, will have all the best of things on the score of immediate preparedness. That remarkably organized country, partly in commodities left on hand when her ports were closed, and partly in the accumulation of untiring industry during the war, is known to have on hand close to a billion and a half dollars' worth of goods ready to be launched upon the markets of the world the moment that German keels are free to plow the ways of the sea again. This, it is feared in the allied countries, will be thrown by Germany upon the world markets regardless of cost, with the two-fold purpose of regaining lost trade footholds and raising quickly the capital which will be so desperately needed in the Fatherland to set the wheels of industry revolving again. How to meet and counteract this colossal piece of "dumping" is actively engaging the attention of France and England at this moment, and the problem is one that will loom larger every day that peace draws nearer.—*Popular Mechanics' Magazine.*

Forget Your Aches

Stiff knees, aching limbs, lame back make life a burden. If you suffer from rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, the universal remedy for pain. Easy to apply; it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the tender flesh. Cleaner and more effective than mussy ointments or poultices. For strains or sprains, sore muscles or wrenched ligaments, resulting from strenuous exercise, Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief. Keep it on hand for emergencies. At your Druggist, 25c. Advertisement.

Health the Greatest Asset.

What profiteth a man that he gain the whole world yet lose his health? Naturalists say that long ago the prehistoric waters were infested with a species of enormous shark which finally became extinct by reason of the workings of its voracious appetite. Thus Nature eliminates the over-fed.

The desire for ease of life and plentiful diet is universal and is the great stimulus of man and animals alike. When man becomes greedy and takes more ease and food and drink than is his share, Nature discards him. In the race for power and place, for ease of circumstance and relief from the stimulus of hunger, the modern man is apt to forget that unless he is careful of his body he will soon be made to suffer for the infraction of Nature's inexorable physical law. With the loss in body tone comes an equal loss in mental acuity and the brain which for a time was able to operate despite the complaints of an over-fed, under-exercised, self-poisoned body, stops working.

Statisticians have discovered that the mortality rate of persons in the United States over 45 years of age is increasing. The strenuous life of today is not alone responsible for this. Lack of health-giving exercise, superfluity of diet, lack of restoring sleep, over-stimulation, the high pressure of the race for power, wealth and position, plus physical neglect, these bring early decay. The goal is reached, wealth is amassed,—honor, position and power are just being grasped when the apple of accomplishment turns to the ashes of dissolution. The brilliant mind becomes clouded, the steady hand is no longer accurate, the eye which once gazed fearlessly on the whole world is dimmed and it is not long before the final break up occurs. All of this was entirely preventable.

Other things being equal it is the man who leads the well-balanced life who lasts the longest, whose work to the end is uniformly the best, he who neither over-works nor over-plays, neither over-eats, over-drinks, nor over-sleeps, he who maintains a standard of simple healthy diet in moderation, who offsets mental work with physical recreation, who is as honest with his own body as he is with his own business. When success comes to such an one his physical and mental condition is such that he can enjoy in peace of mind and contentment of body the fruits of his labors.

The regulations of U. S. Public Health Service state: "It is the duty of officers to maintain their physical as well as their professional fitness. To this end they shall be allowed time for recreation and study whenever their official duties will permit. If the Government regards it as essential that its sanitary experts shall be safeguarded in this way, it is not equally important to every citizen that he similarly maintain a high standard of physical integrity?"—*U. S. Health Service.*

Are You Looking Old?

Old age comes quick enough without inviting it. Some look old at forty. That is because they neglect the liver and bowels. Keep your bowels regular and your liver healthy and you will not only feel younger but look younger. When troubled with constipation or biliousness take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are intended especially for these ailments and are excellent. Easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Hesson's Department Store

They're Arriving Daily

Our Store is receiving shipments daily, of New First-class Goods for each department, for the Fall trade. We have left no stone unturned in selecting our Goods, and feel it will be to Your Advantage to Look Our Lines Over in Supplying Your Fall Needs, as we can give you quality and Save You Money.

Dress Goods

Regardless of the advanced prices and general conditions of the market, we have endeavored to keep up the old standard of quality and variety, and are showing a very nice line of high-class Dress Goods for every occasion.

Sweater Coats

Our Stock of these has been carefully selected, so that we now have on display a Fine Line of Sweater Coats, of the best yarn, for Men, Women and Children, in most any color that's stylish.

School Supplies

We have a big stock of things to answer the demands of the school children, such as Ink and Pencil Tablets, Crayons, School Companions, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Book Satchels, Rulers, Etc.

Clothing Young Man! How about that New Suit for Fall?

Our New Suits are coming in now, and we have your's ready. Call and look them over. They are beauties!
If you have been having your Clothes made-to-order, REMEMBER TAYLOR IS HERE with his usual big line of samples, and will make you a Suit after your correct measure.

P. S.—Our Store Closes at 6:00 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.



The modest building pictured here housed the first bank with which the American government had any official connection, and from this small beginning has grown up the vast system of banking in this country.

Of that system this bank is a part, and it is that part which best represents the banking facilities of this community. It offers to our people the same opportunities that larger institutions offer the people of larger communities.

A savings deposit with us means a safe, money-earning investment for you. It means the beginning of a habit that will become a pleasure as you watch your account grow.

Start a bank account with us today.

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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It is Preparedness Day every day at Mathias'. Problems of monument design and finishing measured, weighed, mastered. Fortified to guard your interests, rigidly upholding quality, keeping down prices.
RIGHT NOW our Summer Stock is at the height of completeness and excellence, and selections can be made in ease and comfort after the Memorial Day rush.

Memorials need not be expensive to be effective, as you will be convinced by viewing the many concrete examples of Mathias' moderate prices for worthwhile Monuments, Headstones and Markers.
JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,
East Main St., Opposite Court St.,
Phone 127 WESTMINSTER, MD.
200 Monuments and Headstones to Select From

ADVERTISE Your Fall Sale in the CARROLL RECORD

POULTRY and EGGS

PROFIT IN LEGHORNS.

Result of An Interesting Experiment at the University of Missouri.

The poultry department of Missouri university has made public the results of experiments with a flock of White Leghorn pullets, which were housed in an open front poultry house, situated in a yard 100 feet square sown to winter wheat. In a year the fowls ate 2,693 pounds of grain and 962 pounds of mash. The total cost of the feed



HENS IN THE WHEAT FIELD.

was \$66.27. The flock numbered fifty to sixty. The eggs sold for \$157.17, giving a total profit of \$90.90. At an average price of 23.4 cents a dozen, the hens returned a profit of \$1.50 each above the cost of feed.

They were fed as a scratch food a mixture of two parts cracked corn and one part wheat. The mash consisted of equal parts of bran, shorts, cornmeal and beef scraps. Grit, oyster shells and water were kept before the birds all the time.

These conditions were about what the ordinary conditions are when raising a small flock of fowls, and can be duplicated by most persons. A \$1.50 profit on each hen per year is quite a fair remuneration when everything in the way of feed is bought. Where there are table scraps and other waste material to feed to the hens the profits are, of course, larger.

SHIPPING POULTRY.

Advice to Poultrymen Desiring to Build Up a Parcel Post Trade.

[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

All poultry should be carefully picked to avoid torn flesh and all pinfeathers removed. Dry picked poultry usually presents a much better appearance than that which is scalded. It is very important that poultry be thoroughly cooled before shipping. If desired the head and feet may be left on, but in parcel post marketing it is more economical to ship with heads and feet off. If heads are left on they should be neatly wrapped in parchment paper. If removed the skin of the neck should be first drawn back so that after the head is taken off the neck skin will completely cover the neck. This should then be tied and wrapped in parchment paper. Poultry ships and keeps much better if undrawn. It should not be drawn unless the customer insists on having it that way or unless state or local law requires it. No diseased poultry should be offered for sale. It is desirable to offer only plump, well fattened birds. Old stock of doubtful eating quality should be disposed of in some other manner.

Dressed poultry may be roughly divided as follows: Chickens, hens, ducks, geese and turkeys. The term "chickens" includes broilers, fryers and roasters.

Broilers usually weigh from one to two and one-half pounds, fryers from two to three and one-half pounds and roasters from three and one-half pounds up.

Hens for roasting must be in desirable condition and not so old that the flesh is not tender. Hens for stewing may include the older fowls.

Old roosters, unless specially ordered, should not be marketed by parcel post, as they are not of a satisfactory quality.

Turkeys may be classed as young hens or toms and old hens or toms. Ducks and geese should be sold at such an age and in such condition as required by the customer.

Farmers' bulletin No. 703, "Suggestions For Parcel Post Marketing," can be secured from the division of publications, United States department of agriculture.

Sulphur For Gapes.

A woman writing in Farm and Fireside about gapping chicks says: Here is my simple remedy for gapes, which is a relief to both chickens and the poultrywoman in charge. I use a large teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur mixed with about a pint of cornmeal or any mash food. This quantity is sufficient for twelve chicks, to be fed three mornings in succession, then omit three days. Continue the treatment until you see good results.

Feed Chicks Liberally.

A growing chick will not thrive on short rations. It must be fed liberally and that several times a day. If the right kind of food is fed there is little danger of overfeeding, especially if they have plenty of range. But care should be taken that they have no musty, moldy, sour or decayed food, for such is bound to cause trouble.

POULTRY NOTES.

For freshening up the premises, as well as guarding against the red mite, lice and other vermin, nothing is so good as white-washing.

Body lice on fowls are reached with lice or insect powders, and the fowls must be dusted often to keep them free from vermin. There is no good reason for dousing a healthy flock with medicines.

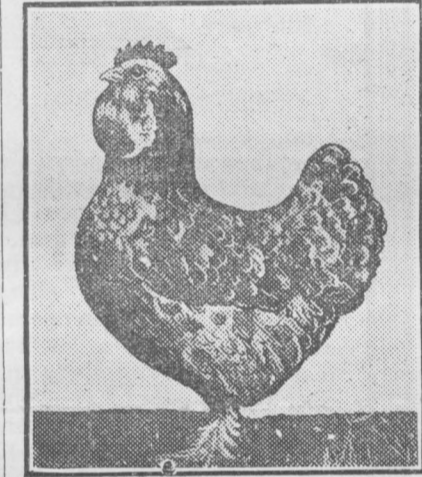
Lard, sulphur and a little coal oil mixed are recommended as an effective cure for scabby legs.

Bowel trouble thrives among broods of chicks that get sloppy mashes, especially when some of it is left from one feeding to another.

COOP METHOD OF FATTENING ROOSTERS

The "old rooster" is the poorest of all table poultry, so poor that when crated and shipped separately to market the returns received are almost nothing. If mixed with other poultry a few pounds of old rooster may be cut down the price that the rooster is a dead loss.

For home consumption the old rooster may be made over into almost a new chicken by castrating. This method, however, is slow if sure. A shorter cut recommended by W. Theo. Wittman, poultry expert of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture, and one bringing a great improvement is to coop him in a darkened, cool quiet place (a coop with a slatted bottom and a barn basement are good) and feed him regularly three times a day on soft or wet mash for a period of ten to twenty days. This wet mash



The Favertille breed of fowls originated in France and were unknown in this country until twenty years ago. Favertilles are good winter layers and are little affected by climatic conditions. The chicks are rapid growers and hardy, weighing up to two pounds at two months. Favertilles are bred in several colors, the hen here shown being of the salmon variety.

should be either finely ground oats and red middlings, half and half, wet down with either sweet or sour milk, or buckwheat middlings and ground oats.

If a rich, oily table bird is wished cornmeal and middlings should be fed, and not only so much as will be eaten up clean each meal, but such only as the weather being warm, has been fresh mixed. It is also important that the birds be freed of lice by dusting with insect powder, that the start on heavy mash feeding be done slowly and that one sort of milk be used, not sour one day and sweet the next. The bird or birds must be where they are quiet and out of sight and sound of other poultry. A little fresh water, green stuff, charcoal and a very little tallow or suet daily are desirable. The coop should be small, and if in a semi-dark place, as it should be, three or four birds can usually be handled successfully in each coop.

If properly handled according to above instructions your tough old rooster will be a fat, tender and juicy table bird at the end of two or three weeks.

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100 Years of Saving

The first savings bank in the United States was opened in 1816.

There were then 246 banks in the United States. Today this country is served by 27,062, banks whose combined resources are nearly 28 billion dollars.

Thrift has done that much in one century but there is much greater work for thrift to do.

Help yourself by becoming independent. Help the country by helping yourself.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

4 per-cent Interest Paid.

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We have for your inspection the largest assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes we have ever carried. Come in and look them over before buying.

We have special good values in Ladies' Shoes, at \$2.00. Also great values in Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.

We are agents for the Best Line of Men's Heavy Work Shoes on the market, from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per pair.

Everything that is new and up-to-date will be found here.

Remember we are headquarters for NECKWEAR, COLLARS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

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J. S. MYERS, J. E. MYERS
Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

Drs. Myers,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor - Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. 5-1-16

C. & P. Telephone.

Both Phones Opposite R. R.

S. D. MEHRING,

Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds,

Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part

from top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally: It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not? but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

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IN THE

CARROLL RECORD.

SPORTS COSTUME



Attractive sports costume of purple and tan checked pongee trimmed with cream-colored buttons. The mammoth pockets are an unusual feature. The suit is simple and natty and is the most cooling of sport costumes. It is especially the thing when playing tennis or some other athletic game. The hat is of leghorn and is trimmed with a heavy straw braiding.

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HATS TO MATCH THE EYES

Pretty Notion of the Season Popular With Mothers Who Are Blessed With Little Girls.

Mothers, this season, are adopting the rather pretty notion of matching the hats worn by their little girls with the wearer's eyes. The brown-eyed youngsters have hats of Tuscan straw and blue-eyed youngsters wear white Milan with blue ribbon trimming exactly matching the gray blue or sea blue shade of the iris. Black hats are for children with gray or hazel eyes. Children's hats, like the hats worn by women this year, have rather high crowns, but the head size is always large, so that the hat slips down well over the hair. Nothing is uglier than a small, high-perched crown on a child's head. The smaller the hat itself the lower it must descend to be smart. Very soft Milans are worn by children who can afford the best in millinery, and there are new plaid Milans, made of strands of colored straw, that are very distinctive. Some of these are in the Gengarry or Scotch shape. A red and white plaid Gengarry is trimmed with a band and streamers of red velvet ribbon and a cluster of bright red cherries near the front. Sailor hats of colored Milan with crown top and trimmed band of colored glazed kid are also very smart. Children's sailor hats this year are saucy and dashing in shape, especially those of the jack tar or coast guard type. Picture hats for special wear are of Leghorn, or very fine white Milan hemp, with wide, supple brims and rather low crowns. A band of black velvet ribbon tied in a small bow, with long streamer ends, and a single rose, hand-made, of silk, constitute a modish trimming for such a hat.

National Flags.

If the question were asked which country's national flag had been longest in use the answer would be either the dragon banner of China or the chrysanthemum flag of Japan. The former has been used from a very early period, and the latter is as old as the present dynasty in Japan, which is the most ancient in the world.

Among European national flags that of Denmark, a white St. George's cross on a red ground, is the most ancient, having been in use since 1219. No other flag has existed without change for anything like the same period as a national emblem, although there are royal standards that are older.

The Spanish colors date only from 1785, and Great Britain's flag in its present form was first flown over the union with Ireland in 1801. The stars and stripes of the United States was first planned and ordered by Washington of an upholsterer in Philadelphia and formally adopted on June 14, 1777.—London Spectator.

Shaving on One Side.

The shaving on one side only of the heads and beards of prisoners of war was obviously done to prevent any attempt at escape. But there have been other motives for such half shaving, which occurs at all sorts of points in history. Sometimes the act has been pure insult, as when Hanun, king of the children of Ammon, shaved off half of the beards of David's servants. In these days the victims would have mended matters by shaving the other half. But Jewish reverence for the beard forbade that, and David told the men to "tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown." Demosthenes, when he shut himself up for months in a subterranean chamber to practice oratory, shaved half of his head to cut off all temptation to go abroad.—London Chronicle.

We Are Always Ready

to serve you with good printing. No matter what the nature of the job may be we are ready to do it at a price that will be

Satisfactory

VALUE OF VEGETABLES IN THE DIET

Suggestions For The Use And Preparation Of Vegetables For The Table.

KATHLEEN C. CALKINS

Maryland Agricultural Extension Service.

Vegetables are valuable sources of heat and energy, protein and mineral matter. By careful choice of vegetables a person may eliminate meat from his diet entirely. People who suffer from auto-intoxication are advised to reduce the meat in the diet and substitute vegetable protein. The vegetables, rich in protein, may be cooked in many appetizing ways to give variety to the diet. Vegetables and fruits as well, are especially adapted for stimulating the activity of the intestines and by increased bulk of the food mass help the eliminative processes.

Vegetables with large quantities of raw starch should not be given to children. Indeed, it is difficult for most grown people to digest raw starch.

The source of vegetables which are to be eaten raw should be examined carefully, for vegetables which are grown on sewage-sick soil cause disease. Sewage-sick soil may be brought about from septic tanks or outside closet drainage into the garden.

Principles Of Cookery.

The most important principle of vegetable cookery is softening the vegetable fiber without destroying the flavor or dissolving away the ash constituents of the vegetable. The walls of the individual starch cells when in contact with moist heat; i. e., boiling or stewing, expand and break so that the saliva and other digestive juices attack the starch more readily.

The starch should be thoroughly cooked, because cooking not only makes the food more easily digestible, but also makes it more palatable.

Food is cooked to develop the flavors. Any method whereby flavor is lost is not satisfactory. Both flavor and mineral matter are lost by boiling vegetables. The only way to retain this valuable material is to use the water in which they are boiled for soups and sauces.

Cooking Vegetables.

Baking and steaming are both very good methods of cooking vegetables, for no nutritive value is lost.

In cooking vegetables in a large amount of water and then draining the water off, the mineral matter and flavors are lost because they are dissolved in the water. For an economical dietary this method should not be followed because it is wasteful. In cases where the housewife can afford to get the necessary mineral matter from meats or other sources, it may be allowable. This method may also be used for old potatoes, beets of rank flavor and strong onions.

A better method for fresh vegetables is stewing or cooking in a small amount of water so that it is almost boiled away by the time the vegetables are cooked.

Points To Remember.

1. The general rule is to allow one teaspoon of salt to each quart of water.
2. Violent boiling water is no hotter than boiling water, and violent boiling mashes and breaks the vegetables.
3. With some vegetables like corn, it is more satisfactory to add the salt toward the end of the process, otherwise it hardens the fiber.
4. Drain the vegetables as soon as tender.
5. Cook strongly flavored vegetables; i. e., onions and cabbage, in an uncovered dish.
6. Vegetables that should be cooked with a small amount of water are greens, tomatoes, and tender young peas.
7. The less tender vegetables, such as the peas, carrots and the outer pieces of celery and celery tips may be cooked and put through a sieve for soups. Left-over vegetables may be used for soups.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW ALFALFA.

The best time for seeding alfalfa in all of Maryland, excepting the mountain section, is between August 1st and September 1st; preferably between the middle and last of August.

In the mountain section seeding may commence after June 15th, but usually it is better to wait until about the middle of July. Nothing is gained by spring seeding, for little or no hay is obtained that season, because weeds usually crowd out the young alfalfa plants during the hot summer. On the other hand, fall seeding will yield full crops the following spring and is seldom subject to serious injury by weeds the first year.

The rate of seeding should be 25 pounds per acre. The seed should be sown by itself; never with a nurse crop. The method of seeding may be broadcasting by hand or with one of the various makes of machines on the market for that purpose. Among these the Wheel-barrow seeder gives good satisfaction. The seed should be covered to a depth of about 1/2-inch, and for doing this no implement is better suited than spike tooth harrow with the teeth slanting back, or a weeder.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Items of Local News Furnished by Our Regular Staff of Writers.

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct.

UNION BRIDGE.

Luther Beck, of Columbus, Ohio, was in town Tuesday morning. He is visiting at Woodsboro, Md., where he was born.

Mrs. Mollie Birely, of Ladiesburg, with her son-in-law and daughter, Calvin and Agnes Binkley, and grand-daughter, Lola Madaline Binkley, of Funkstown, visited at the homes of her aunts, Mrs. O'Connor and Mrs. Sinnott, Saturday afternoon.

Walter Strasburg made the trip on a motorcycle from his home in Springfield, Ohio, to Johnsview, Md., arriving at the latter place, Friday, Oct. Wednesday, he visited his mother, Mrs. Jos. Delphy, and his sister, Mrs. Sally Dinger, in town.

Miss Hilda Yingling, of Baltimore, spent part of the summer with Frank Eckard's family, returning home on Sunday.

John Hollenberry and wife, visited Jesse Nusbaum's family, at Avondale, Sunday. William Crabbs and family, of Hagerstown, were entertained for a few days by his aunt, Miss Annie Baust.

William Broadbeck, of Philadelphia, is visiting his family, who are spending the summer with Mrs. Broadbeck's parents, John Hollenberry and family.

Irwin Herbert and Glen Brown, Fawn Grove, relatives of Rev. T. H. Wright, were guests at the M. P. Parsonage, several days the past week.

The funeral service of the late Frank Sullivan, on Friday afternoon, was conducted by the Rev. L. F. Murray of the Church of God, assisted by Rev. T. H. Wright of the M. P. church, at his late home. Interment in Hill cemetery.

Charles Favorite and wife, Mrs. Alice Harner, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Jacob Rodkey, of Tyrone, were guests of Urbanus Bowersox and family, on Sunday.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. J. J. Weaver, spent several days in the family of her sister, Mrs. Frank Darby, of Hagerstown.

Miss Maria Angel, accompanied Rev. George Englar and wife, to Pittsburg, Pa., during the past week, with whom she will spend some time.

The Misses Grace and Mary Fox, of Washington, D. C., who were visiting their grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Weaver, have returned home.

Mrs. Anna Hoyt is visiting friends in Washington, D. C., entertained by Mrs. Frank Hayden.

Miss Grace McAllister, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mrs. Guy Segafosse and other friends.

Emory Crouse, wife and daughters, Mary and Margaret, Miss Ida Crouse, of Littlestown, Pa., Mrs. John Starr and Miss Mary Starr, of Mt. Union, were visitors at Misses Jane and Olivia Crouse's, on Sunday.

Theodore Eckard is improving his two properties by having a concrete pavement laid.

Mrs. Fannie Sollenberger, was attacked in a field by a calf, which threw her down, and bruised her considerably also causing a broken rib. Her son, Norris Frock, came to her rescue, or the injury would have been greater.

Charles Hollenberry and wife, of Pittsburg, Pa., are guests of his brother, John C. Hollenberry and family. They are both of Uniontown district.

Miss Nettie Myers visited her aunt, Mrs. Nettie Starr, and attended the "Chautauqua" in Westminster.

Mrs. Carroll Weaver and daughter, Mary Louise, of Baltimore, after spending a month with Harry Weaver and family here, returned home on Sunday.

Courtland Hoy, of Philadelphia, is with his family, at Mrs. Clayton Hahn's.

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Stop the First Cold

A cold does not get well of itself. The process of wearing out a cold wears you out, and your cough becomes serious if neglected. Hacking coughs drain the energy and sap the vitality.

DETOUR.

Martin Flohr, of Washington, D. C., visited D. Diller and wife this week. Carroll Flohr, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Diller for several weeks, returned home with his father.

Those who visited at Mrs. Hannah Weant's during the week were, E. O. Weant, wife and daughter, Mabel, and Donald Sponseller, of Westminster; M. A. Koons and wife, of Taneytown, on Sunday; Earle and Carroll Koons, of Taneytown, on Tuesday, and Dr. and Mrs. Luther Kemp, of Uniontown, and Miss Amy Clark, of Towson, on Thursday.

Master John Boyer has purchased from the Sherwood Forest Rabbitry, near Mr. Airy, a pair of large Flemish Giant rabbits. This sort of rabbits, when they are thoroughbred are John's, sometimes weigh as much as 25 lbs. when full grown.

Harry Spielman, of Washington, D. C., visited his parents here, during the week. Thomas Eiler spent last week with his sister, of near Westminster.

M. L. Fogle and wife, and Miss Catherine Appold, of Arlington, visited S. R. Wright and wife, this week. Mr. Fogle is on his way home from a western trip.

Charles Delaplane, wife and son, Ross, of Thurmont, spent Sunday with H. H. Boyer and wife.

Lewis Warner is having a carpenter sloop and garage built near his residence here.

Emma Powell's house here, which was offered at public sale at the court house, in Westminster, Saturday morning, was sold to E. L. Warner, for \$300.00.

Mrs. James Warren received word, on Tuesday, of the death of her sister and brother-in-law, David Warehime, and wife, of Pleasant Valley, who with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Logue, also of Pleasant Valley, were traveling through Pennsylvania, where their auto was struck by a passenger train at the Centreville grade crossing, near York. Mr. Logue was killed instantly. Mr. Warehime died Tuesday afternoon, and Mrs. Warehime died Wednesday morning.

MIDDLEBURG.

Cora Burgess and James Coleman spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Miss Martha Humbert and John Smith are visiting at Marker's Mill.

H. G. Mathias, who had typhoid fever, is able to sit up.

Mrs. C. F. Thomas and daughter, spent a few days at Ijamsville, visiting her mother.

Miss Carrie Harbaugh is attending the teachers' meeting at Westminster, this week.

The farmers are hauling dirt on the school ground to level it up, as it is in a bad condition.

H. L. Hyde, of New Windsor, and Clara Sittig, of Clear Ridge, spent Sunday at O. E. Hyde's.

R. J. Walden left, on Thursday with his horses for Pimlico.

O. E. Norris, who has been so very ill, is able to sit up.

Mrs. Nora Six entertained a company of young people on Monday evening.

Mrs. Ruth Ritter left, on last Saturday, for a visit to her home in Illinois.

LITTLESTOWN.

Levi Fink, a retired farmer, died at his home on West King Street, Saturday morning, after an illness from dropsy. He was aged 72 years.

For a number of years he was engaged in farming at the edge of town, but his latter years had been spent in town. Mr. Fink is survived by his wife, who before marriage, was Miss Sarah Menges, and two sons, Harry and Clayton Fink, both of Littlestown. The funeral was held on Monday with services at the house at 12.30 and further services and interment at St. John's Lutheran church, near town. Rev. I. M. Lau, officiating.

Mrs. Dennis Newman and infant son died at her home near Two Taverns, on Monday, September 4. She was aged about 26 years, and is survived by her husband and one infant daughter. The funeral was held Thursday morning at the house at 10 o'clock, and further services at Grace church, and interment at the cemetery adjoining.

William H. Robinson, superintendent of the Cinco cigar factory, and Miss Ruth Keiser, a clerk in the postoffice, went to Lancaster, on Saturday, where they were married. Wishing to evade their friends, the young couple told only the members of their families of their proposed marriage.

Mr. Robinson is the son of William Robinson, of Philadelphia, while the bride is a daughter of Jacob Keefer, who conducts a butchering establishment at this place. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside at Littlestown.

Maurice Feaser, of this place, was taken to Meisenhelder's sanatorium, at York, on Wednesday, where he will be operated on for appendicitis.

Constipation, the Father of Many ills. Of the numerous ills that affect humanity, a large share start with constipation. Keep your bowels regular and they may be avoided.

When a laxative is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

UNION MILLS.

Chas. O. Bowers, wife and children, are spending this week with his mother, Mrs. Susan Bish.

Mrs. Walter L. Frazier and two children have returned to their home, in Cincinnati, Ohio, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Emma J. Burgoon, who will remain with them for several months.

Weldon N. Nusbaum and family, and Chas. E. Nusbaum and daughter, Miss Miraud, visited Lewis Myers and family, near Tyrone, last Sunday.

The B. F. Shriver Canning Co. is in the midst of a rush with their corn and are compelled to work all day and part of the night. The crop is an excellent one.

The many friends of Mrs. Mary Shriver, widow of the late H. Wirt Shriver, will be grieved to learn of her death, which took place at noon, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Shriver was paralyzed last Sunday morning and never regained consciousness. She was about 75 years old and is survived by one son, Harry Shriver, and two daughters, Mrs. H. M. J. Kline, of Lancaster, and Miss Bessie, at home. Mrs. Shriver was a devoted mother and a kind neighbor, also a consistent member of the Reformed church, at Silver Run.

Funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon at her home in Union Mills, after which interment followed in the cemetery adjoining the church. Rev. S. C. Hoover officiating.

Also on Tuesday, later in the day, Mrs. Susan Leister, widow of the late John Leister, passed away. Mrs. Leister was aged about 84 years, and is survived by one sister, Mrs. Rebecca Shuey. She was a life-long member of the Reformed church, and her pastor, Rev. Hoover, conducted the funeral services at her home this Friday morning, followed by interment at Meadow Branch church.

BARK HILL.

Sunday School, at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. Meeting, at 7.30 p. m.

Quite a number of the people of our town went to Pen-Mar, on "Everybody's day." They report a good time.

Rev. W. G. Stine, preached in the church on Sunday, at 10.30.

Randolph Barrick and wife, of Union Bridge, were guests of William Keefer and wife, part of last week.

Rev. L. F. Murray, of Uniontown, called on Rev. W. H. Englar, on Thursday last, on official business.

George Boston, wife and son, William, spent last Thursday at Pen-Mar.

Miss Beatrice Rowe, of York, who has been visiting friends here, for several weeks, was a visitor at Pen-Mar, Thursday.

Thomas R. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor in town over Sunday.

Frank Boone, wife and two children, Union Bridge, were visitors at John Rowe's, on Sunday.

Rev. W. G. Stine, of Greencastle, Pa., was the guest of Rev. W. H. Englar, on Sunday.

Frank Rowe and wife, of Union Bridge, were visitors at Levi Rowe's, on Sunday.

Raymond Hyde and Miss May Welty, attended the Camp-meeting at New Windsor, on Sunday.

George Boston and wife, were visitors at Union Bridge, on Sunday.

Quite a number of the young people of this place attended the colored camp-meeting at New Windsor, Sunday night.

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was a visitor at George Boston's on Monday.

PINEY CREEK SUMMITT.

Howard Sentz, of Taneytown, was a Sunday guest of J. C. Sauerwein and family.

Master John Bollinger, of Greenmount, has been spending some time with his sister, Mrs. Russell Reaver.

Noah Cutsail and wife were Sunday guests of their son, Harry Cutsail and family.

Oliver Hesson, wife and daughter, Esther, spent Sunday at Spring Dale with Harry Smith and family, and Charles Hesson and wife.

Advertisement.

KEYSVILLE.

A. N. Forney and wife entertained on Sunday, their daughter, Nora, and grand-daughter, Helen Harner, of Baltimore, and John McHenry, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Norman Devilbiss, of Taneytown, is visiting his cousin, Wilbur Hahn.

Peter Wilhilde and wife, Margaret Shorb and Harry Fleagle, motored to Washington, D. C., to visit relatives, Saturday, and returned Monday night; also their daughter, Marian, who was visiting at the same place accompanied them home.

Mrs. Sarah Null, of Taneytown, visited at George Frock's.

The following motored to Gettysburg and took in the sights of the battlefield, recently: Misses Dora Devilbiss, Elsie and Lillie Baumgardner; Messrs. Russell Stonesifer, Roy Baumgardner and Charles Devilbiss.

John Newcomer, of Hanover, and Samuel Renner, of Taneytown, visited at Oliver Newcomer's, Sunday.

O. R. Koontz and wife, and Thomas Fox and wife, motored to Hanover, on Sunday.

Miss Mildred Fisher, of Baltimore, and L. E. Valentine, wife and child, of near Silver Run, spent Sunday with Calvin Valentine and wife.

C. E. Six, wife and son, Donald, visited over the week's-end with the former's mother, Mrs. William Six, of Monocacy.

William H. Devilbiss and wife were callers at John Crum's, near Detour, Sunday afternoon.

TYRONE.

Mrs. John Humbert, of Marker's Mill, spent Thursday evening with her friend, Mrs. Ira Rodkey.

L. O. Eckert, spent one day last week in Baltimore, visiting his brother, William, who is at the hospital.

Misses Sadie Flickinger, Namoi and Grace Rodkey, spent Sunday with William Flickinger and family.

Hershel Shipley and wife, Percy Peffer, wife and son, Percy, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with George Stonesifer and family. Their wives are spending several weeks.

Mrs. Harry Singer and gran ison, Chas. Fisher, of Baltimore, Mrs. George Nusbaum, Wm. Flickinger, wife and daughter, Anna, Mrs. Charles Lutz, daughter, Annie and son, Stanley, and Lula Cook, of Catonsville, spent Friday with Ira Rodkey and family.

Howard Rodkey, wife and daughters, Ruthanna and Alice, Raymond Rodkey and wife, spent Sunday with Jas. Unger and family, of Marker's Mills.

Charles Humbert and wife, spent Sunday with Harry Little and family.

Mrs. Harry Singer who has been spending a week with her sister, Mrs. George Nusbaum, has returned to her home in Baltimore.

Mrs. Rosie Winter, of Taneytown, spent several days with David Hahn and family.

How to Give Good Advice.

The best way to give good advice is to set a good example. When others see how quickly you get over your cold by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they are likely to follow your example. This remedy has been in use for many years and enjoys an excellent reputation. Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

LINWOOD.

Misses Margaret and Ada Englar, of Taneytown, were callers at Linwood Shade, on Monday.

Mrs. John Englar is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Patterson, of Washington, D. C.

Rev. Earle Riddle and bride, expect to return from Indiana, Saturday, and will be located at the hospitable home of Mrs. Louis Messler until Spring. Consequently there will be service at the church here, on Sunday.

Our public school will open September 25th.

Mrs. Warren and two children, of Baltimore, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Ira Otto.

Miss Mamie Wilcox, of Baltimore, is a guest at Linwood Shade.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea Remedy

This is a medicine that every family should be provided with. Colic and diarrhoea often come on suddenly and it is of the greatest importance that they be treated promptly. Consider the suffering that must be endured until a physician arrives or medicine can be obtained. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a reputation second to none for the quick relief which it affords. Obtainable everywhere.

Advertisement.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5th., 1916.—Mary E. Stoner and Emory E. Stoner, executors of John D. F. Stoner, deceased, reported sale of real estate which was finally ratified and confirmed.

The last will and testament of Martha E. Baker, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Richard C. Baker, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Mary Forney, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Annie E. Warehime, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Joseph Linticum was appointed guardian of Rosia R., Elmer E., Parepa F. and Roberta F. Linticum, wards.

Letters of administration upon the estate of William D. Ruby, deceased, were granted unto George F. Stuffle, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Jacob H. Stephen, administrator of John E. Stephen, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Susannah Bankert, executrix of John C. Bankert, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Emory A. Harrison was appointed guardian of Mildred W. and Violet May Harrison, wards.

Letters of administration upon the estate of George W. Harrison, deceased, were granted unto Emory A. Harrison.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th., 1916.—Ida Landis, executrix of Sarah A. Reck, deceased, received an order to deposit funds.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Grace H. Yingling, deceased, were granted unto Alice V. Walker, who returned an inventory of debts due.

Tuesday being a legal holiday, Court will be in session Monday and Wednesday of next week.

A New Roof At Trifling Cost

Rubber, Felt, Paper and Composition roofs do "dry out"— There is no doubt about it. Every reputable manufacturer of roofing readily confesses it.

Some few do advertise their particular roofing "never needs paint," but it requires only brief thought to realize the folly of supposing that any roof will last indefinitely without attention.

How long has that roof of yours been in service? Do you think it is as strong today as it was a year ago? Why not take a few minutes right now and look it over. Remove a little piece from the edge on the sunny side of the building and examine it carefully.

See how the coating is worn away. Tear it and see how brittle, or dried out it is. You will be surprised. It will pay you to give it a coat, now, of

Valdura Asphalt Paint

99.5 Per-cent Pure

This will give you a practically new roof, which will last longer than many offered for sale at the present time. You see, it builds it up with the very material a good roof should be made of. VALDURA contains no coal tar, benzine, gasoline, rosin, or other short-lived materials. It is made of Gilsonite Asphalt and Linseed Oil.

IT COVERS MORE SURFACE

than other roof paints and works well under the brush even in cold weather. It is sold with a guarantee and will prove a good investment. Ask for a sample. Prices \$1.25 a gallon, in small packages, and less in larger ones.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS. TANeyTOWN, MD. Greases

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR. Three strong reasons urge you to buy the Ford car: First, because of its record of satisfactory service to more than fifteen hundred thousand owners; Second, because of the reliability of the Company which makes it; Third, because of its large radiator and enclosed fan, streamline hood, crown fenders front and rear, black finish, nickel trimmings, it is most attractive in appearance.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE WESTMINSTER, MD. REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT. For Young Men and Women in Separate Departments. LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery, Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

Fall Millinery Opening Beginning Sept. 15th and 16th, 1916 Fine Display of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats The Public is Cordially Invited! THE MISSES WARNER, New Windsor, Md.

Piano Bargains Notice to Creditors This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of JACOB H. SHANE BROOK, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from any benefit of said estate. Given under my hands this 11th day of August, 1916. N. CLAYTON SHANE BROOK, Administrator

= An =
Elopement

It Was Accomplished
by Modern Military
Methods

By F. A. MITCHEL

formation of an objective point or an enemy's movements had been greatly developed by the aeroplane. It seemed a long process for him to apply for admission into the United States army aeroplane corps and practice flying, but the only plan of operations that appealed to him rendered this course essential, and he straightway became a military aerial aviator.

The ancient ascended into the upper air on a winged horse for fun. Why should not Whitehead ascend in a modern aeroplane for love?

It was autumn before the young officer became an aviator and made his first flight over Idlewild. It was a sunny afternoon, and Sadie was walking in the grounds without head covering save her hair, on which the sun shone with a warm glow. She was plucking flowers from a chrysanthemum plant. A girl plucking a flower is at any time a thing of beauty, but a girl on a soft October afternoon, robed in corresponding colors, viewed by a man from an aerial height above her, especially if that man is a lover, is especially entrancing.

Whitehead, not thinking of the distance between them and that sound rises rather than falls, coughed. Miss Ludlow, not hearing the sound, paid no attention to it and, after dawdling about among some late plants that were in bloom, went into the house.

Whitehead saw another sight, an automobile standing at the gate, the porter holding a card in one hand and a list of Mrs. Ludlow's forbidden visitors in the other. The officer called about till he saw the occupant of the car drive away, then turned and swooped down like a bird toward the point from which he had started.

The woeer regretted that he had not provided himself with means of communicating with the object of his love. He might fly over Idlewild a dozen times without again meeting with so favorable an opportunity. The season when a young girl would likely be strolling about in the open air was passing, and winter was not far away. Before he made his next trip over Idlewild he wrote a note to Sadie announcing his entrance into the army aviation corps and inviting her to an aerial ride with him. This note he attached to a contrivance designed to carry it to earth not too swiftly and in the direction he wished it to fall. He also provided himself with a small bomb with a time fuse that would explode before reaching the earth. This was intended to attract the young lady's attention.

He chose for his next flight over Idlewild a day after a cold storm, when the sun came out bright and warm, thinking it likely that the prisoner might go out for an airing. Nevertheless he spent a whole morning flitting over the place high in the air before seeing her. Then she came out on the porch and, reclining in a couch hammock, began to read a book. This was unfortunate, for Whitehead had hoped to find her at a distance from the house, where he might more safely communicate with her. He dared not drop her note to her where she was; but, making a virtue of necessity, he dropped it at a distance from her, but where he expected it would fall within the grounds.

Suddenly Sadie heard an explosion in the air and, looking up, saw a tiny parachute descending from the sky; but, not dreaming that it supported a letter for her, on seeing it drop at some distance from her she turned again to her book.

Whitehead's failure only spurred him on to new devices. Fearing that winter would come on before he could attract Sadie's attention from the air, he considered how he could communicate with her by mail. He was by this time familiar with the rocket camera used in war to photograph an enemy's position, and, taking one of these ingenious devices to a point near Idlewild, he sent it up. He had the satisfaction to see the camera it contained detached from it by an explosion and sail down under a parachute to a point near his feet. After developing the plate he obtained a photograph of Idlewild taken from a point several hundred yards above it. On the print he wrote in minute characters a day and hour and mailed it to Miss Sarah Ludlow, with an advertisement of a camera manufacturing firm in the same envelope.

Mrs. Ludlow received the letter and, supposing it to be merely an advertisement for her daughter to have it. Sadie recognized in the address on the envelope the handwriting of Lieutenant Whitehead. Naturally she suspected the contents to contain a hidden meaning. Bringing a hand glass to bear on the date written on the photographic print, she knew that something would happen at that time. The print she recognized as a photograph of Idlewild from above, and this eventually gave her the key to the puzzle.

Asparagus Boilers. Everybody is aware of the beneficial results obtained by eating asparagus, and while it is in season we should all serve this toothsome vegetable as often as possible. Asparagus boilers, with a rack that can be lifted out, thus draining the water from the vegetable, are excellent to use, as they insure the tips from breaking. These little boilers are of the best grade of tin and only cost 35 to 50 cents, according to size.

Berry and Lettuce Salad. A pretty salad is made with strawberries and lettuce. Clean and hull the berries, then put them on the ice until they are quite chilled. Take the heart out of a crisp head of lettuce, washing the outer leaves well and chilling thoroughly by setting them directly on the ice in a paper bag until they are ready to be used. Fill in the center of the lettuce with the berries, cover with powdered sugar or a sweet mayonnaise.

FOR COOLING WATER
INEXPENSIVE AND SATISFYING
APPARATUS IS THIS.

Comparatively Inexpensive and May Be Made Serviceable for Milk if Desired—Illustrations Show Method of Construction.

How many times have we stopped at the farmhouse along our way in the hot summer time and called for a drink of water, and been told to go to the spring, or drink spring-water that had been standing in a pail for several hours?

For those who have not the convenience of the icehouse, or a cool cistern, the following description of how to make an inexpensive and satisfactory



Suitable for Milk or Water.

ing water cooler will prove interesting. Any keg or barrel will do for ordinary purposes, but for the dining room or sitting room in any home the following will make a neat piece of furniture.

Secure a 10 or 15-gallon oak or keg, hardwood, preferably oak. A new one, one that may be stained, filled and varnished. Next secure a stone jar, one of which the diameter is three or four inches less than the keg, and the length of which is four or six inches less.

Fill the keg with charcoal until the jar sets in level with the top. That is, have the tops of each on a level. If any difference, let the jar be one-quarter of an inch the lower.

Have the jar in the exact center of the keg, and pack charcoal tightly around the jar until within two inches of the top. Then fill in the rest of the



Homemade Water Cooler.

way with Portland cement and sand, three parts sand and one part cement. Finish off smooth and level, keep a linen towel dampened and spread over the jar, hold in place by a tight-fitting cover. Fill the jar with cool water early in the morning, and it will keep cool for days.—J. W. Griffin in Exchange.

Prune Gelatin. One pound of prunes, one-half box of gelatin, two lemons, one cupful of sugar. Soak the prunes over night, stone them and simmer for 15 minutes. Soak the gelatin in a cupful of water for ten minutes, then pour over it a pint of boiling water and add the juice of the lemons. Place half of the gelatin into a wet mold and set it away to harden. When it is firm lay the prunes upon it, pour over them the remainder of the gelatin and allow to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Hawaiian Fish Stew. Four cupfuls of milk, one cupful of grated coconut, one tablespoonful of chopped onions, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of curry and one teaspoonful of ginger. The coconut is soaked in the milk for about one hour. In the meantime the onions are browned in butter and the curry and ginger are added; then the milk from the soaking coconut is drained and poured into the saucepan with the other ingredients, the fish is added and the whole is cooked until tender.

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BEEF SERVED WITH MACARONI

Nutritious and Appetizing Dish That May Be Prepared at Comparatively Small Cost.

Two pounds of shank (or any preferred cut). Have saucepan very hot, fry out a piece of fat or grease bottom with butter, cut up meat and place in pan, allowing to fry until seared on every side. Salt and pepper, dredge with flour, pour on boiling water to just cover meat, cover closely and simmer slowly until nearly done. Do not add more water unless there is danger of going dry for you only want enough for gravy and not a stew. Twenty minutes before serving pare potatoes and add whole with small pieces of onions. At the same time put macaroni to cook in rapidly boiling water and allow to boil 15 minutes, stirring often with a fork so as not to break, then drain and add to meat. Cook all together until potatoes are done; take out thick part on deep platter, thicken gravy with tablespoonful of flour dissolved with little cold water, beat very smooth, then pour contents in platter and serve very hot. Dumplings can be added, but we never eat them. We like it made of round steak, but cheaper cuts are just as good, and really it is a delicious dish.—Boston Globe.

GOOD THINGS TO KNOW

When ironing table linen, iron with the selvege and not across the grain. To clean bamboo furniture use a brush dipped in warm water and salt. The salt prevents the bamboo from turning color. Salt rubbed on tea cups will remove tea stains, and discoloration on crockery or china will respond to the same treatment. To clean collars apply benzine and after an hour or more, when the grease has become softened, rub it or remove with soapsuds. A little clear coffee can be added to starch for tan or cream materials, and this is better than pure white starch in many colored things. For black garments black starch is sold that is quite satisfactory. White starch is almost sure to give unsatisfactory results on black material. Iron saucepans should be cleaned as soon as possible after use, and if anything greasy has been boiled in them but in some soda and boil up.

To Whip Condensed Milk. Place one can of condensed milk in water and heat to boiling. Remove promptly and thoroughly chill by placing the can on ice. When cool, open the can and pour the milk, the entire contents of a small can or half the contents of a large one, into a chilled bowl, placed in another bowl filled with cracked ice. After the milk has become thoroughly chilled whip in the regular way with an ordinary egg beater for five minutes. Sweeten and flavor if desired. Keep it on ice until served. Condensed milk will whip without heating, but there are better results when following the above directions.

Suet Pudding With Sterling Suet. One cupful finely chopped suet, one cupful molasses, one cupful milk, three cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful soda, one and a half teaspoonfuls salt, one-half teaspoonful each ginger, cloves, nutmeg and one teaspoonful cinnamon. Mix and sift dry ingredients; add molasses and milk to suit; combine mixtures. Turn into buttered mold, cover and steam three hours. Serve with sterling sauce. Raisins and currants may be added. Sterling Sauce—half cupful butter, one cupful brown sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla, four tablespoonfuls cream or milk. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually and milk and flavoring drop by drop to prevent separation.

Creole French Dressing. Four tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, yolk of one hard-boiled egg, salt and pepper to taste. Rub the oil into the mustard, a drop at a time, until mustard is moistened and smooth, then alternate the oil and vinegar until all is in. When smooth add the hard-boiled egg, salt and pepper to taste, and beat well. If the oil seems to separate, a few drops more of vinegar and a hard beating will make it smooth again.

Using Left-Overs. Here is a good way to use cold tongue, even if there is only an end left that is too small to slice: Cut the cold tongue into small dice. Now put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan and let it melt slowly. Add the same amount of flour, salt, pepper, and the juice of half a lemon. Add a cupful of strained tomato pulp. Simmer slowly for ten minutes. Strain, then return to the saucepan, lay in the tongue, and let it stand where it will keep hot without boiling for five minutes. Serve in a hot platter.

Homemade Cork Cleaner. When cleaning steel knives I have found that a cork is much better than a cloth for rubbing on the soap or scouring powder. It cleans the knives quickly and at the same time polishes them. A cork from an olive bottle is the best.—Exchange.

Prune Salad. Mix fine quality prunes, steamed, stoned and cut in pieces, with shredded nuts—pecans, walnuts or almonds. Serve on lettuce with a cream mayonnaise in which is mixed a little celery, very finely minced, or run through the finest cutter of the meat grinder.

Keen Sight of the Gull.

There is perhaps no other bird of land or sea so keen of sight as the common gull. To convince a skeptical friend of this an American naturalist once made some interesting experiments. Two men were passengers on a steamer making twenty miles an hour. A dozen gulls followed them in the steamer's wake without apparent effort and circled in graceful curves over the water. Breaking a cracker biscuit into four parts, less than an inch square each, the naturalist handed one piece to his friend and told him to drop it into the seething waters on the starboard.

Immediately the bit of biscuit became invisible to human eyes, and yet before it had gone thirty yards astern a gull detected it and, dipping into the foam, secured it. One by one it picked up the other bits of biscuit, though neither of the two men could see them. Tearing off a postage stamp from an old envelope the naturalist dropped it overboard. The gull detected the waif and made as if to pick it up. But when within a yard or so of it the bird saw that it was nothing in his line and glided upward again to his favorite station on a line with the topmost truck.

A Moneyless Man.

A man without money is a body without a soul, a walking death, a specter that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak he is interrupted every moment so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared may end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease and is regarded as an incubation to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby, landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants anything from a tradesman he is asked for cash before delivery.—Bruno's Weekly.

Genius and Mediocrity.

Cornelius did not speak correctly the language of which he was such a master. Descartes was silent in mixed society. Theomistocles, when asked to play on a lute, said, "I cannot fiddle, but I can make a little village into a great city." Addison was unable to converse in company. Vergil was heavy colloquially. La Fontaine was coarse and stupid when surrounded by men. The Countess of Pembroke had been often heard to say of Chaucer that his silence was more agreeable to her than his conversation. Socrates, celebrated for his written orations, was so timid that he never ventured to speak in public. Hence it has been remarked, "Mediocrity can talk; it is for genius to observe."

The Louis Styles.

It was the French King Louis XI. who invented gold lace, and it was Louis XIV. who ordered all the silk upholsteries of the palace done in white with figures of gold and blue and a touch of red. The louisine silks are named after him, and all the French kings of the name of Louis have had their names brought down to posterity through the invention of some article of dress, whether it be a Louis Quinze heel or a Louis Seize coat, while to Louis Quatorze belongs the honor of a cuff and a hat.—London Telegraph.

High Tribute.

"Don't you think Miss Sweetthing's complexion is perfectly lovely?" inquired the infatuated youth. "I do, indeed," replied the cynical young woman. "In fact, I have told her several times that that shade harmonizes best with the present color of her hair."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Falling Leaves.

When leaves fall they are actually cut off from the stems by a layer of cork that forms across the base of their stalks. No nourishment is left in the dead leaf, but only the waste products of vitality, of which the tree is well rid.

o o o o o PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT. o o o o o

- o Acute Rheumatism, o
- o The remedies of most avail in acute muscular rheumatism, according to Dr. William Fitch Cheney of Stanford university o in an address reported in the o New York Medical Journal, are: o First.—Rest. Nature usually o enforces this method of manage- o ment if the attack is sufficiently o acute.
- o Second.—Heat. Heat is always o grateful and gives relief. It o may be applied in a variety of o ways.
- o Third.—Purgation. It may be o admitted that there is no scien- o tific reason why purgation should o aid, but the fact remains that it o does.
- o Fourth.—Salicylates. They do o mitigate the pain, and they are o trustworthy agents to use after o the initial purgation.
- o Fifth.—Opium. Ordinarily all o opiates are out of place because o they have in general bad effects o that outweigh the good. Ex- o ternally the old established lead o and opium wash, applied hot, is o a most valuable aid in removing o pain.
- o Massage, vibratory treatment, o hydrotherapy and counterirritation also have some value.
- o o o o o

NOT A COMFORTABLE ABODE

First White House, According to Reports, by No Means a Desirable Place of Residence.

The formal transfer of the national capital from Philadelphia to Washington took place in October of 1800. A few months before that time, on May 27, President John Adams left Philadelphia to visit the new capital. He was much feted en route, not only as the president of the United States, but also because he had been one of the committee of five appointed in 1776 to prepare a declaration of independence, and because he had seconded Richard Henry Lee's resolution that the United States "are and of right ought to be free and independent."

The capital at that time was referred to as "a great Serbonian bog," and even the plucky Mrs. Adams—who by her admirers was sometimes called the "Portia of the rebellious provinces" on account of her unselfish devotion to the cause of the revolution—was somewhat dismayed when she arrived at the new White House as its first mistress. She evidently considered it a dreary prospect, judging from her first letter to her daughter after her arrival. The house was cold and drafty, and though it was surrounded by a forest, there seemed great difficulty in getting wood cut and carted for the president's use, as there was also difficulty in getting grates made and set, they could not burn coal, so the mansion was not comfortable.

Mrs. Adams made a brave effort to have the house put in order by the new year, when she held her first large reception, and the people came from miles around to see the president's new house. Before the next national reception day Mr. Jefferson had taken possession of the mansion, and open house was the order of the day from the beginning of his occupancy.

The apostle of democracy was worshipped by the people, and held this first general reception on July 4, following his election.

MARK TWAIN NO FINANCIER

Humorist Lost Money in All Sorts of Wild Schemes and Rejected Golden Opportunity.

Mark Twain, as most people know, was, during a number of years before his financial downfall, an exceedingly prosperous literary man, but unfortunately there were moments when he forgot that his lot was satisfactory and tried to improve it. His Colonel Sellers imagination, inherited from both sides of his family, led him into business adventures that were generally unprofitable. When a man came along with a patent steam-generator that would save 90 per cent of the usual coal supply, Mark Twain invested his whole bank surplus and saw that money no more forever. Then came a steam-pulley, a small affair, but powerful enough to relieve him of \$32,000 in a brief time. A new method of marine telegraphy, a promising contrivance, failed to return the \$25,000 invested in it by the humorist; and so on and so on. Every scheme was plausible enough to catch Mark Twain, according to Albert Bigelow Paine, writing in St. Nicholas, except the one that would have made his fortune. A certain Alexander Graham Bell appeared one day offering stock in an invention for carrying the human voice on an electric wire. But Mark Twain had grown wise. He refused to invest even \$5,000. Instead, he lent \$5,000 to a friend, who went bankrupt three days later.

Summer Homes in Federal Forests.

To promote a more general use of the national forest lands for summer home and recreational purposes, a federal law has been put into effect which allows the leasing at nominal fees of tracts of ground of not more than five acres for periods up to 30 years. This plan replaces that hitherto in effect which provided for the issuance of revocable permits. Because it was impossible under that system for an individual to be certain of the duration of his tenure, many persons showed restraint in making material improvements on the grounds they held. It was largely because of this that the present law was made. The term permits now granted necessitate the yearly payment of fees ranging upward from \$5 according to the location of the ground selected. Persons anticipating making improvements not in excess of \$1,000 are able to obtain land permits from district foresters which are effective for 15 years. Other leases must be approved at Washington. When land is to be used for hotel or resort purposes the application is accompanied by the plans, specifications, and estimated cost of the buildings to be erected and improvements to be made.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Salt and Pellagra.

A sharp increase in the number of cases of pellagra among the poor of Italy is expected to follow the issuance of a royal decree, adding an additional tax of 1 cent on a pound of salt. There are about 120,000 cases of pellagra in Italy at present. Twenty per cent of the cases brought under observation are fatal. Pellagra develops almost exclusively among the poorer classes who subsist almost entirely on cornmeal in one form or another. Investigation has convinced Italian medical men that the use of salt in cooking of corn products prevents fermentation and checks the disease. The new tax will put salt out of the reach of many thousands of Italians.

