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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 23.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 19

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

A spelling "bee" will be held at the Tom's Creek school house on Wednesday evening, Nov. 15th. Everyone cordially invited.

Sentiment for placing an embargo on the exportation of food supplies, is growing throughout the country, as well as on hides and leather.

A German submarine is reported to be in the Gulf of Mexico, supposed to be looking for foreign vessels flying between Gulf ports and Europe.

The Union Pacific R. R. has decided to make a test before the Courts of the Adamson 8-hour law, and has filed a preliminary suit in Omaha.

The war in Europe, the past week, has been a stand-off, except that the Roumanians have stopped running and are again on the aggressive. The Russians also claim slight advances.

As a salvo for the loss of the Senatorship, as well as his seat in Congress, it is intimated that Mr. Lewis may be given some good government appointment, or perhaps one under Governor Harrington, after March 4, next.

Between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 changed hands in New York city, on account of betting on the election. The odds were in favor of Hughes up to the end.

Grace Marshall, the 28-year-old starved child-woman, whose remarkable case was in the papers a year ago, has now grown to weigh 120 lbs., and is said to be improving mentally, at the home of her aunt, near Easton.

Who would have thought that there were so many men in Maryland concerned about how the poor tax-payers would get along without liquor license revenue? And that they are the people who paid for the big "wet" advertisements?

S. Raymond Senseny has resigned as treasurer of the Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company, after having been associated with the company for more than sixteen years. After a short vacation it is his intention to become associated with interests elsewhere. The resignation becomes effective December 1.

It has been announced that the shooting of Mrs. Daisy Marshall and Charles Michael, near Woodboro, last week, presumably by the latter in a fit of jealousy, will not be investigated any further by the authorities, but that the verdict of the coroner's jury will be accepted.

One of the Republican electors in Missouri committed suicide, the day before the election. The Republican state committee hurriedly filled the vacancy, but of course too late to have the name printed on the ballot. Voters were advised to write the name on, and to use stickers, but thousands of votes were cast for the dead man.

Cheese is one of the American products now being exported to England in large quantities for use in the European armies. Wisconsin produces more cheese than any other state, its output last year being 152,000,000 pounds. More Swiss comes second in production. Wisconsin than in Switzerland. The foreign demand has caused the price to advance.

The Baltimore News, on Monday, carried approximately 1670 inches of Prohibition and Political advertising, or very nearly 10 pages, divided as follows: against Prohibition 918 inches, or 5 1/2 pages; for Prohibition 168 inches, or 1 1/4 pages; for the Union Bridge, sample ballot 108 inches. The probability is that this represented an expenditure at least \$2500.00

The fourth day of March 1917 comes on Sunday, and there is no exact provision of the law covering what shall be done in the matter of swearing in the President. President Hayes took the oath twice--on March 3 and 5th. Both Monroe and Taylor took the oath on Monday, March 5. It appears to be a matter of preference when the oath shall be taken, but the law makes the term begin on March 4.

Fish for the Monocacy.

What will be good news to the anglers of this section is the arrival of some fine fish for the Monocacy. They consisted of 400 Mississippi cats. These were about six inches long. They grow to a very large size and it is expected they will furnish fine sport in time for the fishermen. The cats are active and are a beautiful fish. Some very large Mississippi cats have been caught in local waters.

Besides the cats, the Bureau of Fisheries sent 75 crappie, which are said to be a new fish for this section. They are a white fish with black spots. Crappie will develop to about a foot in length and makes fine eating. It is considered a good game fish.

The government also had a consignment for Emmitsburg, consisting of 400 bass, which were sent on that point. Fifty of these are eight inches long.

The Local Option Vote in Carroll.

The decreased majority of the "drys" in Carroll county is a distinct surprise to anti-saloon workers, but there are a number of reasons therefor developing that account for the vote, and show that a very strong but quiet effort was made by the "wets"; indeed, that they expected a victory, and that perhaps only the very energetic campaign of the Union Temperance League and its helpers prevented a still smaller dry majority.

	1914	1916
Taneytown	180 109	176 113
Uniontown	178 65	163 90
Myers	191 147	184 186
Woolerys	184 122	195 118
Freedom	153 129	130 164
Manchester	354 152	316 184
Westminster	149 232	150 217
Hamstead	118 234	111 228
Franklin	165 153	139 166
Middleburg	257 200	210 226
New Windsor	181 164	163 171
Union Bridge	261 130	231 166
Mt. Airy	280 214	269 229
Berrett	144 106	128 117
Total	4233 3017	3930 3250

In the other voting districts the "drys" carried the following:

District	Dry	Wet
Frederick county	851	
Washington county	474	
Havre de Grace	412	388

The "wets" carried-- Allegheny county 2020 Baltimore city 28,630 Baltimore county 9,855 Pr. George's county 73 Ellicott City 139 Annapolis 500 None except the most optimistic expected to carry Baltimore city, while the county was regarded as fighting ground, but it must be remembered that a large portion of the vote of the county is practically city--merely the difference between one side of a street and another--and it was this city part of it that overbalanced the country part.

The Public High School, the Poor Boy's College.

"The public high school is the poor boy's college. It was designed especially for the benefit of the boy--or girl--who cannot afford, for one reason or another, the expenses or time of a four years' college course. The man of means can, and frequently does, send his son to private school for preparation and afterward to college. The man of small salary for the most part cannot do this. He must rely on the public school. If it be good, his boy gets the chance to which he is entitled. If it be badly equipped and lacking in efficiency, the poor boy is cheated of opportunities for self-improvement that rightly belong to him.

Violated School Law; Fined \$5.

Howard Lease, of Libertytown, was fined five dollars and costs by Justice John J. Hitzelberger, of that place, on Wednesday afternoon, after he had been convicted of refusing to allow his son, Webster Lease, aged 12, to attend school. Lease paid the fine, but declared he would not enroll his son at the school at Liberty, but would have him live at the home of a son-in-law, Charles Holtzschel, and enroll in the Unionville school. The boy had been employed on a farm busking and had been employed on a farm busking and had been employed on a farm busking and had been employed on a farm busking.

Fine Large Corn.

Levi D. Maus, of near Tyrone, left three whopper ears of corn at the Record office, on Wednesday, measuring over 12 inches each. He says he had two ears of this corn that made him 54 barrels, some of the ears measuring 15 inches. He hauled a load of it to Taneytown--all fine large ears. In all he had an unusually fine crop, and one hard to beat.

Official Vote of Carroll County, 1916

CANDIDATES	Taneytown 1	Taneytown 2	Uniontown 1	Uniontown 2	Myers	Woolerys 1	Woolerys 2	Freedom	Manchester 1	Manchester 2	Westminster 1	Westminster 2	Westminster 3	Westminster 4	Hamstead	Franklin	Middleburg	New Windsor	Union Bridge	Mt. Airy	Berrett	Total for County	
For President																							
Wilson & Marshall (Dem)	102	115	109	106	282	186	193	204	288	262	192	202	189	181	333	126	90	240	157	179	224	4016	
Hughes & Fairbanks (Rep)	213	190	156	130	143	120	119	261	107	101	122	245	154	221	188	151	161	235	204	175	209	3602	
Reimer & Harrison (Lab)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
Handley & Landrith (Pro)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	18	
Benson & Kirkpatrick (Soc)																							
For U. S. Senator																							
Joseph I. France (Rep)	206	181	150	124	147	115	112	239	105	96	111	231	137	201	161	134	148	206	195	184	173	3356	
James W. Frizzell (Pro)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	
Frank N. H. Lang (Dem)	87	106	98	97	244	150	142	221	237	203	163	108	177	170	283	107	82	206	122	141	199	3415	
David J. Lewis (Soc)																							
Sylv. L. V. Young (Soc)																							
For Representatives																							
Wm. H. Champlin (Soc)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
John S. Green (Pro)	2	4	3	1	4	31	4	11	7	13	4	8	5	9	13	3	4	5	2	11	4	102	
Wm. H. Lawrence (Rep)	186	168	123	115	141	99	101	219	95	87	96	121	132	196	161	132	142	199	178	154	163	3019	
J. F. C. Talbot (Dem)	91	94	94	86	240	135	140	220	228	186	157	156	161	144	277	92	69	188	122	133	203	3216	
For Anti-saloon Proposition																							
For Anti-saloon Proposition	176	154	163	125	184	195	130	316	150	111	139	210	163	231	269	128	128	316	176	327	239	3930	
Against Anti-saloon Proposition	113	105	90	85	186	118	164	184	217	228	166	226	171	166	229	117	97	135	169	108	176	3250	
For Const'l Amendment																							
For Const'l Amendment	70	54	15	59	69	28	37	95	73	88	84	57	82	93	153	55	40	125	51	108	63	1499	
Against Const'l Amendment	32	37	5	28	26	26	41	47	51	57	26	42	35	38	40	37	26	36	21	22	51	730	
Rejected Ballots	5	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	39	

Some of the Districts failed to report rejected ballots.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE WILL BE RECOUNTED

Wilson is Elected on the Face of the Returns.

The remarkable campaign for President kept up its reputation for doubtfulness until the last. The first reports were all so favorable to Hughes that practically all of the papers conceded his election on Wednesday morning. Later returns and more definite figures left California, Indiana, West Virginia, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, New Hampshire, Idaho and New Mexico in doubt, and Hughes shouters sorrowfully realized that their joy had been premature.

State	Hughes	Wilson
Alabama	12	3
Arizona	3	9
Arkansas	9	3
California	13	6
Colorado	6	7
Connecticut	7	3
Delaware	3	7
Florida	6	14
Georgia	14	4
Idaho	4	29
Illinois	29	15
Indiana	15	13
Iowa	13	10
Kansas	10	13
Kentucky	13	10
Louisiana	10	6
Maine	6	8
Maryland	8	18
Massachusetts	18	15
Michigan	15	10
Minnesota	10	18
Mississippi	18	4
Missouri	4	14
Montana	14	8
Nebraska	8	3
Nevada	3	3
New Hampshire	3	14
New Jersey	14	3
New Mexico	3	45
New York	45	12
North Carolina	12	24
North Dakota	24	5
Ohio	5	10
Oklahoma	10	5
Oregon	5	9
Pennsylvania	9	38
Rhode Island	38	5
South Carolina	5	9
South Dakota	9	20
Tennessee	20	12
Texas	12	4
Utah	4	12
Vermont	12	7
Virginia	7	8
Washington	8	13
West Virginia	13	3
Wisconsin	3	243
Wyoming	243	272

The Vote in the County.

The vote in the county shows that most of the districts had trouble with marking the ballot. This is shown in the increased vote of the Presidential candidates over the Senatorial and Congressional candidates, which means that many considered a mark in the square opposite the names of candidates for President and Vice-President a vote for a full ticket, or that they were afraid to attempt to mark it any further. It is also very clearly shown that many voted only in the first column, containing names of candidates for President and Senator, and omitted voting for any candidate for Congress in the second column, hardly a preference by intention.

Temperance League Commendation.

The Postoffice Department has issued a warning against the National Mail Order Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., as being a fraud within the interpretation of the U. S. postal laws. This concern issues circular letters in which it offers silk petticoats worth \$4.75, for 10 cents, providing each person sending the 10 cents will write letters to five friends telling them of the proposition. It seems strange that anybody would be caught by such a scheme, but thousands of letters have already been turned back by postal authority to the writers--especially to those who had their address on the envelope.

Notes From The Result.

Dr. Joseph I. France (Rep.) for U. S. Senator, defeated David J. Lewis (Dem.) in Maryland by a plurality of 3451. This result was foreshadowed several days previous to the election when it was pretty clearly demonstrated that he would not receive the full support of all the factions in his party; what is termed the Lee following, being held largely responsible for the defeat.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, Nov. 6th., 1916.--Letters of administration upon the estate of Mary C. Brandenburg, deceased, were granted unto William C. Brandenburg, who received an order to notify creditors. George F. Stoffle, administrator of William D. Ruby, deceased, reported sale of personal property. Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles F. Myers, deceased, were granted unto C. Howard Myers, who received a warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

MARRIED.

Flickinger--Miller.--Mr. William E. Flickinger and Miss Bessie G. Miller, both of Westminster, were married, Nov. 9, at the Lutheran Parsonage, Uniontown, by Rev. W. E. Saltzger.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

HAWK.--On Nov. 4, 1916, near Piney Creek church, Miss Bertie Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hawk, from tuberculosis, aged 22 years, 5 months, 6 days. Funeral services and interment at Piney Creek church, on Monday, in charge of Rev. Seth Russell Downie and Rev. W. J. Marks.

SINGER.--Mary M. Singer, little daughter of Roy H. and Elizabeth Singer, died Saturday, Nov. 4, 1916, at 7 p. m., of whooping cough, aged 3 months and 5 days. Funeral services were held at the home, on Monday afternoon, by the Lutheran cemetery. The pall-bearers were four little girls, Avis Eckert, Edna Zile, Susan Fritz and Viola Palmer.

REAVER.--Frank F. Reaver died on Thursday night, at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, of abscess of the throat. Mr. Reaver was 31 years, 4 months and 27 days old, and the son of Mrs. Ida B. Reaver. Besides his mother he leaves three brothers, Joseph B., of Illinois; Harry E. and Russell R., of Mt. Airy; and two sisters, Mrs. Clyde R. Betts and Miss Dorrine at home. Interment was made in the cemetery adjoining the hospital.

STOVER.--Mr. Cornelius Stover, a well known farmer of this district, died at Frederick Hospital, last Saturday, following an operation. He had gone to the hospital, on Wednesday. Mr. Stover had been very ill with pneumonia, early in the summer, and had recovered from that, but his system was no doubt weakened, which left him in an unfavorable condition for a serious operation. His age was 68 years, 4 months, 17 days.

He leaves a wife and four children: Mrs. Annie Campbell, of Westminster; Mrs. Leila Kooztz, and William J. Stover, of this district, and Samuel Stover, of Johnsville. Funeral services were held on Tuesday, in the Lutheran church, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

WILHIDE.--Robert, second son of Ross R., and Emma M. Wilhide, died Friday, Nov. 3, 1916, of tremulous meningitis, aged 6 years, 2 months, 18 days. He sustained a very severe fall on the back of his head and neck while playing at school. Owing to various reports being circulated, the funeral was held privately, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 1:30 o'clock, by F. Y. Jagers, his four uncles acting as pall-bearers: William and George Stansbury, Allen Brown and John Crabbs.

Besides his bereaved parents he leaves one brother and one sister. Robert was a very bright boy easily making friends with everyone, and will be sadly missed not only in the home but in the whole community. Interment in Keysville cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving remembrance of my dear wife, Harriet E. Frock, who departed this life two years ago, Nov. 7, 1914.

I oftentimes think of the days I spent with you--when you were happy and I was happy too. Those days are gone, and have been for two long years. But I never will forget the days I spent with you, my dear.

In the house of fadeless beauty she is now a shining star. Dwelling in the Holy City with the golden gates ajar. Some bright morning we will meet her resting by the waters fair--she is waiting for our coming in the upper garden here.

By her husband, LEVI D. FROCK.

In the graveyard, softly sleeping, Where the flowers gently wave, Lies the one we loved so dearly, In her lonely, silent grave.

I often sit and think of you When I am all alone, For memory is the only thing That grief can call its own.

Two years has passed, my heart still sore, As time flies on I miss her more, She sleeps I leave her in peace to rest, The parting was painful, but God knoweth best.

By her son JOHN and WIFE.

CARD OF THANKS.

The thanks of the family of the late Mr. Cornelius Stover, are hereby extended to all who so very kindly, in many ways, helped the family during their late bereavement.

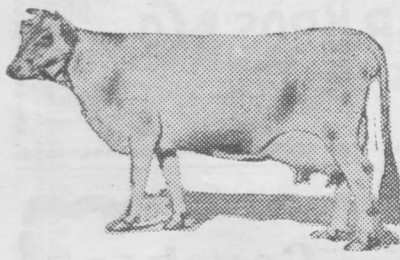
DAIRY and CREAMERY

DISEASES OF THE UDDER.

Simple Mammitis Usually Yields Readily to Proper Treatment.

Treatment of the diseases of the udder is so often unsatisfactory that it should be the aim of every dairyman to prevent them by proper care and attention rather than to wait until the disease is well developed and then expect successful treatment. It is an old saying, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," writes G. H. Conn, D. V. M., in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. We believe though that the least prevention of a cow's udder from disease is worth more than all the cures that you can possibly employ.

Some cows have large, pendulous udders, which are often injured when the cows get up or lie down, especially if the stall is too small. Injuries are sometimes sustained while the cows are in the pasture or when they step over high door sills and the like. Occasionally the udder is injured by coming in contact with a cement floor when no bedding is used. These wounds should receive attention, as they become very serious if the injury becomes infected. The treatment



The Jersey cow, Sophie XIX, of Hood farm, herewith shown, has won her title as champion cow of her breed. She produced 17,557 pounds of milk, containing 1,175 pounds (more than her own weight) of butter in one year. But Sophie XIX is more than a one year record cow. She has been tested for six consecutive years and in that period of time produced 73,522 pounds milk and 5,235 pounds butter.

which we recommend for simple mammitis will do very well for this class of injuries.

Simple mammitis is a condition that is usually spoken of among cattlemen and dairymen as garget. It is a simple congestion of the udder. It attacks the cow in various ways. Its severity at times puts the animal off feed and raises the temperature several degrees and may almost completely stop the milk flow. At other times it will be so mild as to cause very little inconvenience. The frequent emptying and the kneading of the udder by a sucking calf's nose will sometimes be all the treatment necessary.

The temperature in the simple congestion of which we are now speaking is rarely above two or three degrees. The milk flow is decreased to some extent, and as the disease progresses the milk becomes watery and finally contains strings and clots. The udder is doughy to the touch. Reduce the feed and bathe the udder with hot water, after which it should have a thorough yet a gentle massage with one part of poke root, belladonna or spirits of camphor in seven or eight parts of lanolin or vaseline. If the udder begins to soften after several hours of treatment it is usually a good symptom that the case is terminating favorably and that the function of the gland will be restored.

CAUSE OF ROPY MILK.

Improperly Sterilized Utensils Often Responsible For Bacteria.

Stringy or ropy milk is due to the action of bacteria which find their way into the milk from various sources and are often difficult to eradicate, says Hoard's Dairyman. It is sometimes found that the drinking tank or the tanks where the milk and cream are cooled contain the bacteria which are the source of the trouble. Herds permitted to wade through low places often produce ropy milk. The germ is sometimes carried into the milk through improper sterilization of the milking utensils. When it comes in this way it is comparatively easy to get rid of, as all of the milk pails, strainers, strainer cloths and milk cans—in fact, everything used in the handling of milk—can be placed in boiling water for a period of ten to fifteen minutes, and this will destroy the germs or bacteria, or, if there is provision for sterilizing with steam, this will also be very efficient.

If the trouble happens to come from other sources than the utensils, such as low and undrained pastures, about the only way to get rid of the trouble is to keep the cows from the low places and thoroughly wash the udders and flanks with some disinfectant like a solution of chloride of lime. If there is reason to believe that trouble arises in the tank from which the cattle drink or where the milk is cooled, then both places must be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized.

Building a Dairy Herd.

The Iowa state experiment station has demonstrated by tests extending over a period of eight years that it is possible by proper care and feed materially to increase the yield of a scrub cow and by the use of a pure bred sire greatly to increase the efficiency of the scrub cow's progeny. This is a good way to build up a paying dairy herd.

AROUND THE DAIRY.

It takes feed to make milk. Be sure your cow is getting all she can profitably use. Many good cows fail because not given a chance.

Nothing flattens the pocket-book like letting the cows fall off in milk this time of the year. Hold them up.

Keep the kind of cows for the end in view, whether it is milk, cream or butter, and then give them a chance to do their best.

It is hard to make some men realize the great influence of a good, pure bred sire in a herd. The sire is more than half the herd. If he is richly bred every heifer inherits from him good butter traits.

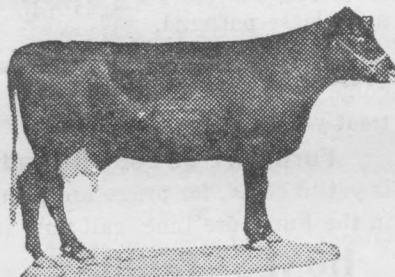
Give the cow an opportunity to do her best, then submit her to the Babcock test and milk scales before condemning her performance.

RULES TO OBSERVE IN FEEDING CALVES

It has always been my practice to take the calf from the mother as soon as it has been dropped, never allowing it to nurse at all, writes B. Hancock, Jr., in Home and Farm. The cow will very soon forget the calf if this method is pursued, and the calf will learn the art of drinking from the pail much more readily. The mother's fresh milk should be given the first week, and it should always be fed warm from a clean tin or galvanized pail. A wooden vessel is not easily kept sweet.

The mother's whole milk should also be fed the second week, but the third week, if the calf is in good health and seems to be thriving well, its change to skim milk may be gradually begun. Remember that you are not to feed more skim milk simply because the cream has been removed. Too heavy feeding of skim milk will produce sickness.

The change from whole milk to skim milk should be about in the following manner: To an average calf two weeks old I generally feed of whole milk about three quarts at a feed twice a day, or six quarts a day. When I wish to make the change to a skim milk ration I use one pint of skim milk at a



Red Polls have been bred and used as a dual purpose breed for a long time. The steers take on flesh readily and make fine beef carcasses. The cows are persistent milkers and produce a profitable amount of butter fat, many herds averaging 300 pounds a year. The cow shown is a pure bred Red Poll.

feed the first day, two pints the second, third and fourth days, three pints the next two days, and so on, increasing a pint every two days until the entire ration is skim milk. It is just as necessary to feed the skim milk warm as the whole milk.

After the calf is a couple of months old the change to cold milk may be made, but never suddenly. This should be very gradual. Give the calf a nice clean lot or pasture for exercise or if the weather will not permit of its being out of doors give it a roomy stall or shed. Give him some clean hay, beginning when he is about three to four weeks old. If you feed alfalfa be careful not to feed too much.

As soon as he will eat grain give him some bran and chopped oats. If several calves are fed together they should be stanchioned so they will not suck each other's ears after drinking their milk. By placing the grain before them in the stanchion they will be less liable to form the habit of sucking the ears of other calves. It is of the very greatest importance that the calf's digestion is kept in perfect order.

Coolers Improve Cream.

California dairymen have given the cream cooler a chance to improve the quality of cream delivered at the factories this summer. Secretary F. W. Andreasen of the state dairy bureau says of their success:

"Thousands of cream coolers have been installed by the dairymen during the past few months, and many creameries have reported great improvement in the quality of the cream. We have had good support from the creameries in our efforts in this line, and in some localities the operators have decided not to accept cream from a patron if our inspector reports that he will not separate and cool the same immediately after milking."

Heavy Cream Best.

Cream that tests from 30 to 40 per cent butter fat remains fresh and sweet much longer than that of a thinner grade, commands a premium price on the market, makes higher grade butter, leaves the producer a greater amount of skim milk for feeding to the calves, pigs and poultry and takes less fertility away from the land.

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.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN

MARYLAND

READY FOR FALL

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.

WM. C. DEVILBISS,

22 W. Main Street,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

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.

C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-11

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.

Read the Advertisements

— IN THE —

CARROLL RECORD.

MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR BRUISES

Children's Bumps, Sprains and Minor Hurts Quickly Relieved by Sloan's Liniment

It is the very nature of children to hurt themselves—to come crying to mother with little fingers bruised, with heads bumped, with sprained ankles and wrists.

They are painful hurts, too. But their pain and sting can't survive the gentle use of this liniment. A single application of Sloan's Liniment and the little fellow's bravely kept back tears give way to smiles. His hurt is relieved.

In every home where there are children a bottle of Sloan's Liniment is a necessity.

Aching muscles, rheumatism, lumbago, stiff neck, backache, chilblains, etc., can be effectively relieved with Sloan's Liniment. Cleaner than musky ointments or plasters.

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn.

WINTER RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS

Suggestions Offered For Making Up Economical Feed Mixtures.

LEGUME HAYS ARE IMPORTANT

Dairymen Are Urged To Consult Their County Demonstration Agents In Selecting Available Feeds.

College Park, Md., October 26.—In response to many inquiries received from dairymen regarding rations for their cows, G. E. Wolcott, of the Extension Service, has prepared a series of rations to suit different conditions. Dairymen are urged to consult their County Demonstration Agents in planning rations for their cows. Mr. Wolcott says, "The season for winter feeding is at hand. In order to produce milk at the lowest possible feed cost, the dairyman should exercise a great deal of care in the selection of his feeds. The crops grown on the farm should be supplemented with feeds that will make a balanced ration, which will be bulky, palatable and have a good physiological effect on the system. The farmer who has a supply of good legume hay is fortunate, since it will not be necessary for him to purchase large amounts of high protein feeds.

The grain mixtures are given in three groups according to the percentage of protein they contain:

GROUP 1—Grain mixtures to be fed with low protein roughages, such as corn silage, corn stover, timothy hay and millet hay.

Mixture 1—Percent of digestible protein, 18.4.

500 pounds corn meal.

400 pounds dried distillers' grains (corn).

200 pounds gluten feed.

300 pounds linseed meal (old process).

Mixture 2—Percent of digestible protein, 19.8.

100 pounds corn meal.

100 pounds cotton-seed meal.

100 pounds linseed meal (old process).

200 pounds wheat bran.

GROUP 2—Grain mixtures to be fed with high protein roughages, such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, vetch or other legume hay.

Mixture 10—Percent of digestible protein, 14.1.

400 pounds corn meal.

100 pounds cotton-seed meal.

100 pounds gluten feed.

100 pounds wheat bran.

Mixture 11—Percent of digestible protein, 15.6.

400 pounds corn meal.

200 pounds gluten feed.

200 pounds linseed meal (old process).

100 pounds oats (ground).

GROUP 3—Grain mixtures to be fed with a combination of high and low protein roughages, such as clover or other legume hay and silage, corn stover and clover or other legume hay, mixed hay, etc.

Mixture 14—Percent of digestible protein, 16.3.

400 pounds corn meal.

300 pounds dried distillers' grains (corn).

100 pounds gluten feed.

100 pounds linseed meal (old process).

Mixture 15—Percent of digestible protein, 16.1.

300 pounds corn meal.

100 pounds cotton-seed meal.

100 pounds linseed meal (old process).

200 pounds wheat bran.

Why Feed Expensively?

College Park, Md., October 26.—Poultry keepers are facing a serious problem in feeding their laying hens economically, owing to the high price of whole grain. Poultryman Roy H. Waite, of The Maryland Experiment Station, gives the following timely advice regarding the feeding problem:

"There is no excuse at the present time for feeding poultry on corn alone. Wheat prices have gone out of sight for poultrymen. At least it does not pay to feed the good grades, especially if it has to be bought. Corn is nearly as high, but is about the only grain that one can afford to feed. I was very much surprised a few days ago to find that I could purchase ingredients with which to mix a good poultry mash cheaper per hundred pounds than corn.

Corn was \$1.05 per bushel, retail. Bran was \$1.50 per hundred pounds. Middlings were \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

Beef scrap was \$3.00 per hundred pounds.

At these prices, I paid \$1.87 per hundred for corn and but \$1.80 per hundred for a mash containing 20 per cent beef scrap and 80 per cent of wheat by-products. There is no good reason for not feeding mash when it is cheaper than corn.

Hens cannot lay on corn alone. They must have more protein than corn will furnish. Hens that eat, but do not lay, are a complete loss, no matter how high prices of eggs are. Why not turn them into a profit? Commercial meat scrap, table or butcher scraps, skim milk, etc., will furnish protein in a good available form."

USING LEFT-OVERS

THEY CAN BE UTILIZED TO ADVANTAGE AND MEAN ECONOMY.

How to Keep Them If They Are Not to Be Used the Same Day—Some Recipes for Use of Left-Over Bread.

Of all the left-over remnants of food from the kitchen bread is the most common, perhaps, and many pieces are daily thrown away which a little thought would turn to excellent use. If the left-over pieces are not utilized the same day, an excellent plan is to wrap them in pieces of waxed paper and store them in a stone jar. They will keep well for a week in this way.

Dried Crumbs for Stuffing and Meat Frying.—Put the crusts and small pieces in a baking pan and dry in the oven without burning. They may then be put through the food chopper and stored in clean mason jars until wanted. They may be used as a basis for meat croquettes, poultry stuffing and other things.

French toast may be made from the whole slices of left-over bread. It is an excellent luncheon pick-up dish. Beat an egg and add a little milk. Dip the slices of bread in this and fry a nice brown in hot drippings. Serve with butter, jelly or marmalade.

Bread Custard Pudding.—Cut the bread in dainty shapes and butter liberally. Make a plain custard of eggs, milk and sugar. Put in baking dish and float the buttered bread on top. Sprinkle with grated nutmeg and bake in a quick oven until brown. This is excellent.

To make croutons for the various soups so much relished in summer, cut the bread in cubes and fry in butter or dripping just before serving with the soup. Add five or six to each plate of soup. These are delicious with almost any soup.

Bread Jelly for Invalids.—Scald the stale bread freed from crusts. Mash to a paste until of mushlike consistency. Add a little sugar and flavoring, mold, chill and serve with cream.

Sterilized bread crumbs are especially valuable for the young children in the household. A jar should be kept filled with these. They may be heated when wanted and sprinkled in soft eggs, soups, milk, fruit juices and, indeed, anything eaten by very young children where fresh bread is often positively dangerous.

Dried bread is also valuable for mixing with various other foods for feeding the household pets.

MANY WAYS OF USING CIDER

There is No Need of Consigning It to the Vinegar Barrel Just Because It is Getting "Hard."

When your sweet cider begins to get "hard" don't consign it to the vinegar barrel, but try using it in the following ways:

To bake apples or pears, use cider instead of water to cover half the fruit. Sweeten with brown sugar instead of white, add a few cloves, a stick of cinnamon, a pinch of ground ginger, and the result will be a dish of deliciously flavored fruit covered with a rich, spicy lot of juice.

Or use cider as the foundation of a gelatin or minute tapioca dessert in place of water. Sweeten to taste, add a bit of lemon juice, and when beginning to set add some chopped dates and English walnuts. Or it can be served perfectly plain and rather tart with the meat course.

It seems to fit right in with a turkey or chicken dinner, just as much so as cranberry jelly, and is a delightful change.

English Pudding.

One-half cupful chopped salt pork, fill cup with boiling water, let stand a few minutes to dissolve, two-thirds cupful molasses, finish filling cup with sour milk, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, one cupful chopped raisins, three and one-half or four cupfuls flour. Steam two hours.

Sauce for Pudding.—One cupful sugar, two cupfuls boiling water, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and nutmeg. Thicken with two teaspoonfuls flour. Remove from stove, add a tablespoonful of good sharp vinegar and piece of butter.

Homemade Soap.

Homemade hard soap that you know is sweet and clean is easily made, costs but a few cents and saves several dollars' worth of the purchased article. Put into a crock one can of lye, pour on it a quart of water. Let cool. Add a half cupful of borax in water to dissolve, mix together a half cupful each of ammonia and kerosene. Have five pounds of clean grease warmed in a granite pan, pour in the cold lye, then the ammonia and oil and the borax, stirring with a clean stick until all is well blended. Pour into a strong box and in 24 hours cut in bars.

Cherry Core.

Half dozen apples, half pint water, one cupful canned cherries, one cupful sugar, six candied cherries. Pare the apples and remove the cores; put into a deep pan with sugar and water. Cover tightly and boil until the apples are tender. Turn often, as the sirup will not cover the fruit. Put each apple into an individual serving dish, about the edges place the jelly formed by the sirup, and let cool. Fill the center of each apple with cherries and serve with whipped cream topped with candied cherry.

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Made from Hominy Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Peanut Meal and Dried Grains, and blended by our special milling process. Scientifically prepared and always uniform. A succulent, bulky ration. Its digestibility makes your cows give more milk than any other ration of same analysis. Consequently, "Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the cheapest feed on the market for milk production. This will be readily demonstrated to any dairyman who will carefully compare results.

Write for samples and prices if your dealer cannot supply you with "Spring Garden" Brand.

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To Corn Dealers and Shippers: We buy white and yellow corn either shelled or on cob delivered at our mill or at your station.

Efficiency is What Counts.

Of course there can be no such thing as perfection in this vale of tears, but the man who turns his back upon it on that account hasn't good common sense. The man who is low down and tending upward is nearer perfection than the man who is high up and tending downward. Tendency is the profoundest fact in life—in religion, education, society, politics. When an astronomer sees a comet for the first time he will ascertain its direction, even if its progress is only a minute or two, and will describe its course among the stars for weeks ahead. He simply studies the tendency, and one can tell where a man will be ten years from now by the same sort of mathematics. That tendency may reach human perfection if it is started right and the direction maintained.—Ohio State Journal.

Recognition.

One morning on the street car I noticed a large negro woman, very much over-dressed and, judging from her expression, much pleased with herself.

A negro girl of about seventeen came in and sat beside her, saying genially, "Howdy do, Missus Brown?"

The woman turned and, looking down upon the girl, said: "Chile, yo' face looks pow'ful similar, but Ah fails to organize yo'."—Exchange.

The Apocalypse.

There is no other book in the New Testament about which so much has been written and to so little purpose. Dr. South said of it, "It either finds a man mad or makes him so." It is said of Calvin that he showed his wisdom in not writing a commentary on this, as he did on other books.—Chadwick.

The Only Chance.

Old Gotrox—Can you draw me a will that cannot be broken? Young Lawyer—Why—I've never drawn one as yet, and—Old Gotrox—Then you doubtless could. Get about it while ignorant.—Boston Globe.

Musical Note.

She—Every time Screecher, the grand opera tenor, gets a sore throat it costs him \$1,000. He—Gee, his throat must be as long as a giraffe's!—Musical America.

Sufferer From Indigestion Relieved. "Before taking Chamberlain's Tablets my husband suffered for several years from indigestion, causing him to have pains in the stomach and distress after eating. Chamberlain's Tablets relieved him of these spells right away," writes Mrs. Thomas Casey, Geneva, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

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Rats destroy nearly a billion dollars worth of food and property every year. Kill your rats and mice and stop your loss with **RAT CORN**. It is safe to use. Deadly to rats but harmless to human beings. Rats simply dry up. No odor whatever. Valuable bait for each can. "How to Destroy Rats," 25c, 50c and \$1.00. In Seed, Hardware, Drug and General Stores.

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83-Acre Farm, more or less, in Taneytown district. Buildings all good; none better. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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Large new frame house, 10 rooms and store-room, on Frederick street, Taneytown.

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100 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district. 15 acres in fine white oak timber. Crops well; taxes about \$50.

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Double dwelling, located on East side of Middle street extending, Taneytown.

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TRACT NO. 14.
Small property for sale cheap, in Harney, Carroll county.

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For rent—the old reliable Fink implement warehouse. Possession at once.

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Small slate land farm of 33 Acres, more or less, in Uniontown District. Price attractive. Considered cheap.

TRACT NO. 19.
Small Farm of 30 Acres in Frederick Co., Md. Improvements good. Come quick as this property will be sold.

I will also take property not to be advertised. Will negotiate fair dealing to buyer and seller. Come in, we'll talk it over.

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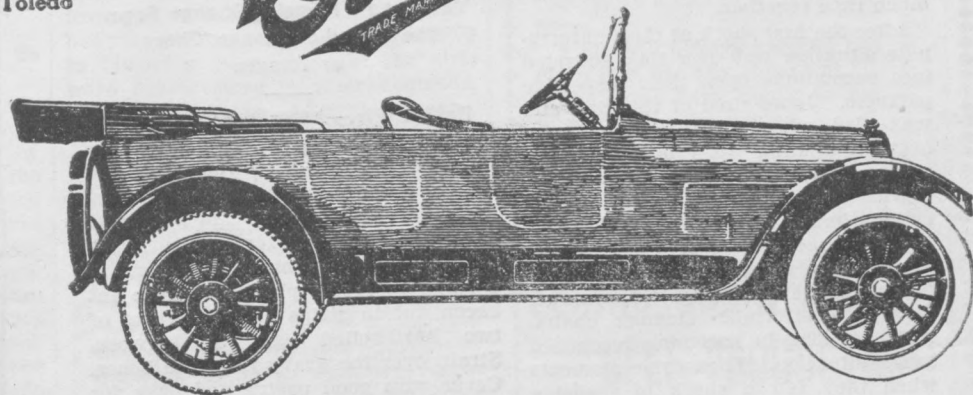
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"Made in U. S. A."

SUN DOES WORK OF FURNACE

California Has Proved That the Rays of "Old Sol" Can Be Utilized for That Purpose.

The hot water used by about half the residents of Monrovia, Cal., is heated by the sun, as is that used in many establishments in other parts of the Pacific coast, according to the Scientific American. The arrangement is very simple and can be installed anywhere, but it would not be profitable to use it except where there is abundance of sunlight and that fairly regular.

A steel tank is placed upon the roof, concealed by a false chimney in which insulating material is packed to prevent the escape of the water's heat by radiation. A wooden box about four inches deep, with a copper bottom, is placed where it will catch most sunlight. In this box are coils, soldered to the copper bottom, and through these coils the water runs to the storage tank, while other water from the bottom of the tank flows in to take its place. After circulating thus two or three times the water in the tank reaches almost boiling point.

The insulation keeps the water hot for the greater part of a day, so that in the event of the sun falling to shine the household will still have hot water. When the sun does not shine for several successive days it is necessary to resort to artificial heating, such as gas.

Guns Which Save Life.

The three and six pounders with which all the sea-going revenue cutters of the service are armed now are used to shoot lines to vessels in distress. For years they have served as nothing more than ornaments on the decks of the cutters; for it never was necessary to use them in the enforcement of customs and navigation laws. They were carried mainly for their moral effect.

These guns have been found far more effective in line shooting than the line guns formerly carried—small brass cannons of the type seen at life-saving stations along the coasts. Although the cannons were in use for many years, they were never entirely satisfactory. It was almost impossible to aim them with any degree of accuracy, and accordingly line shooting with them was a "hit or miss" matter in the majority of cases.

The rapid-fire guns now used are a great improvement on the old pieces and insure accuracy.

Lo, the Poor Mule in Mexico.

Americans are wont to employ the mule as a symbol of stubbornness and to speak of the donkey as the epitome of stupidity, but patience and meekness are the outstanding characteristics of these animals in Mexico, the National Geographic Magazine says. With rations on which an American sheep or a European goat would go hungry, the burdens which these poor beasts are forced to bear are out of all proportion to their strength and size, and they are driven many a weary mile over bridle paths where a horse would find hard traveling; but they are always docile and uncomplaining, as if adversity were a stranger to them. Imagine a dozen donkeys transformed into as many lumber wagons with long, heavy boards strapped on each side, and driven a dozen miles without food, except now and then a chance bit of prickly foliage which they manage to nip as they walk along!

AFFECTED SLIGHTLY BY SEA

General Opinion That Tides Have More or Less Influence Over Flowing Wells.

In their investigation of the underground water resources of the coastal plain of Virginia, the geologists of the United States geological survey have collected data relating to many hundreds of artesian wells that yield excellent waters. The variation in flow exhibited by these wells with the rise and fall of the tide is of peculiar interest, the flow being notably greater at the flood than at the ebb tide. It is the general opinion among well drillers that practically all flowing wells near tidal rivers or inlets from open bays do feel the distant sea, but some of them so slightly that the variation in flow is not noticeable. The geologist in charge of the ground-water investigations in Virginia states that changes in water level in wells due to fluctuations in the height of the surface of some neighboring body of water, have been observed all over the world. It is customary to explain these changes by supposing a direct connection between the river, lake or bay; but in many places, as in eastern Virginia, such connection is clearly impossible, owing to the depth of the wells and the nature of the intervening beds, some of them dense, tough marls and clays. These beds, however, though they do not transmit water, nevertheless contain it, and as water is practically incompressible, any variation of level on the river or bay is transmitted to the well through the water-filled gravels, sands, clays, and marls. When a porous bed is tapped by a well the water rises to the point of equilibrium and fluctuates as the hand of the ocean varies its pressure on the beds that confine the artesian flow.

FOR EFFICIENCY IN FARMING

Big Corporations Might Succeed, but at Expense of Nation's Foundation.

A dream of the day when American farming shall be taken from the hands of the small bungling farmer, and put into large business hands of high efficiency was spread before the Minnesota conference on rural life by President Vincent. He sees the farm lands operated scientifically and in large units by corporate owners, the farm home converted into a modern city home, machinery lightening both labor and transportation, and factories utilizing the farmer's time that now is wasted in wet and chilly weather.

The saving under consolidated management of material that now is wasted under untraced individual ownership might support a one-third larger population in greater comfort than at present. We are the most wasteful of peoples in the north temperate zone, and the time will soon come when the average American will be compelled to adopt wiser methods of dealing with his land or give up his land.

But to take over the farm-owning fraction of the American people, hire it, think for it, house and care for it, manage and market its goods, would be to lose an educative force with which the nation can ill afford to part. The sense of ownership distributed among many individuals has been an element of moral strength that has proved dependable in time of great national stress.—Minneapolis Journal.

That American Plan.

Some Philadelphia paper roused up once to record this dialogue: "Well, she makes him a good wife, doesn't she?" "Yes, indeed, and she makes him a good husband, too." That's another angle on the modern American scheme (if there is one!) of family life. We are all accustomed to seeing the wife determine where the family is to live, what church they are to go to, where the children are to get their schooling, what lines of work the boys are to take up, what chances the girls are to have at getting married (except in so far as the younger women may have a say themselves), what standard of living the family is to maintain, etc., etc. but it's rather a shock to be told, even in jest, that she is also the master pilot of what should be their joint-stock craft. What has become of the old-fashioned husband, with a touch of Dombey in him, who had a chart and a compass of his own and an eye for the fixed stars of this life's sky? Have golf and the automobile so prolonged man's period of infancy that woman is now the maturer being and has to do the family steering?—Collier's.

Higher Mathematics, This.

At any rate, buttermilk is achieving quite a vogue just north of Broadway, notwithstanding what the residents of the downtown section may think of the concoction. Hailing from the blue-country, where the rich albeit sour buttermilk is won't to pucker everyone's face, Miss Irene Warfield has fired her search for some of the genuine article in the local dairies, so she recently purchased a small churn of the Billy Van variety and set out to make her own buttermilk.

"I wonder how much buttermilk I can get," the young lady mused, as she took down the family cookbook, "from three quarts of ordinary milk?"

"Well," a friend told her, after pondering the moot question for a few moments, "I should say you oughtn't to expect more than five or six quarts."—New York Morning Telegraph.

Why Maguey Blooms Are Rare.

A maguey plant in bloom is a sight one seldom sees in Mexico, for the reason that the stem is cut at its base and hollowed out, and the sap that would have gone into the flower is collected and converted into that evil-smelling, criminal-making concoction, called pulque. When the sap gathers—at the rate of 10 to 15 pints a day—peons pass from plant to plant, and with their mouths to one end of a tube suck it up, and then discharge it into containers made of pig skins, flung, saddle-bag fashion, across the back of an uncurried donkey. The liquid is then carried to the central station, where it is "ripened" in vats of untanned cowhide.—National Geographic Magazine.

How to Treat a Cold.

Either coddle a cold thoroughly, or do not coddle it at all. It is good to keep in a warm bed, in a warm room, where no drafts can come. It is bad to keep in a warm bed in a drafty room, and it is worse to shiver about the house. If you cannot keep quite away from drafts and cold go into the open and take active exercise. It is no use to saunter. That is one way of making you worse. Run or walk yourself into a heat, and on arriving home put on warm, dry underlinen. It is a fact that patients suffering from bad bronchitis have been cured by exercising until bathed in perspiration, and then being rubbed down in a warm room and put to bed.

BEGIN TO SEE NEW LIGHT

Many Men Prominent in Business Are Losing Enthusiasm for "Speeding Up" Idea.

"Is your horse a good traveler?" asked one man of another who had stopped him on the highway to "swap" horses.

"A good traveler? Why, stranger, I can drive that horse so far in a day that you couldn't get him back in three!"

Naturally this ingenious though not ingenious argument did not effect a trade. But it is the sort of argument that in a disguised form is being used effectively by individuals and people all over the map.

"Efficiency" and "pep" are the two most overworked words in the language these times. Wherever one goes he can hear the mental motors buzzing and the wheels whirring. Every man is so keyed up and densely charged with his life purpose that you are almost afraid to shake hands with him for fear of getting an electric shock. But, listen, you fellows not already—because of overwork—headed for the psychopathic hospital, the word has gone forth that "speeding up" has reached its limit and that it doesn't pay.

"The inefficiency of 'efficiency' has proved both costly and brutal," says a man who has been a lifelong student of busy men. "A man should be his best up to seventy. If a man disappears at fifty-five he is inefficient, no matter what he has done before that time—inefficient because he has thrown away the ripe fruit of all his life."

Don't drive yourself so far in a day that you cannot get back in three—or perhaps ever. A good share of the world believes that the efficiency of a certain European nation was the cause of setting itself and its whole civilization back half a century. Remember the story of the clever little boy who stole the party ice cream and ate it all himself and died the next day? "Moderation," Bishop Hall says, "is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtue."

Preventing Cakes From Sticking.

In baking cakes, gems and muffins, which are very apt to stick to the bottom of the pan, try cooling the bottom of the pan quickly on ice or by folding over it a wet cloth which has been soaked in cold water. This does not fail to bring out the cake in perfect condition.

Sewing Comfort.

When you sew on white goods, it is an excellent plan to keep a small saucer of flour at hand. Dip the finger tips in this now and then. The hands will not perspire and you will be able to handle the goods much more comfortably.

Some Time

You will be in need of printing of some kind. Whether it be letter-heads, statements wedding invitations or public sale bills, remember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

A Double Elopement

It Ended Differently From What Might Have Been Expected

By F. A. MITCHEL

Walter Jones was standing on the deck of a steamer about to sail for Hongkong intently watching the gangplank. Belated voyagers were elbowing their way up the narrow passage against those who were going ashore in obedience to the call to do so. Jones was watching for Evelyn Smithson. They were lovers. The girl's parents objected to their union on the ground that she was too young to marry. Walter had been offered a position in a branch of the mercantile house he was with in Hongkong. He and Evelyn had agreed to go there together without their parents' knowledge or consent, but married on the steamer and after crossing the Pacific take up their residence in the orient.

The last passenger had hurried down the gangplank, and men were lining up on each side to pull it on to the dock. Jones made a dash to get ashore, but was stopped by a stewardess, who said to him:

"Are you the gentleman who was to meet a lady on the ship?"

"Yes. Where is she?"

The woman led the way to a stateroom, where he found a girl in a high state of excitement, but she was not Evelyn Smithson. The two stood looking at each other for a moment in a paralyzed condition.

"This is not my husband," said the girl to the stewardess.

"Nor my betrothed."

There was a brief explanation. There were two runaway matches, and only half of each couple seemed to have got aboard.

Jones ran up the companionway and found the ship out in open water. To get ashore would require a boat. He spent some time trying to get one, but the officers were so busy that they paid no attention to him. This gave him time to think. After all, wouldn't it be as well for him to make a virtue of necessity and go to China? Perhaps Evelyn had backed out at the last moment. Perhaps her intended flight had been discovered. In any event, the elopement had miscarried, and she would doubtless be prevented from seeing him or communicating with him. Better let the matter rest for a year or two. So he decided upon doing what he could not very well help doing.

The first thing he did after coming to this decision was to go down into the cabin to make inquiries whether the party of the first part in the other elopement had found her husband. She was in a state of terrible distress. He was to have come aboard secretly as she had done—she had been veiled—and they were to meet the moment the ship left her moorings. It was now well out in the bay, and he had not appeared.

Here were two disappointed persons suffering from a like cause. Naturally the young bride, having no one else to sympathize with her, turned to Jones. She poured her story into his ears, and he listened to it as a fellow sufferer.

Mrs. Stanley was twenty years old. She had no fortune, but the man she had married an hour before the ship sailed was rich. His parents were opposed to his marrying a poor girl and had forbidden the match. They had decided to be married clandestinely and make a voyage to the Hawaiian Islands. By the time they returned the groom's parents would like to have decided to forgive him. The bride's parents were delighted with the match, and from them no forgiveness was required. Mr. Stanley, Sr., must have got on his son's track in time to prevent his sailing with his bride if not in time to prevent the wedding.

Mrs. Stanley's case was infinitely harder to bear than Jones'. He had not been married; he was going to China to assume a lucrative position and might be reunited in time with the girl of his choice. Mrs. Stanley was a bride separated from her husband immediately after her marriage, obliged to go to an island in the middle of the Pacific ocean where she had not a friend or acquaintance. She had very little money with her, her husband being expected to provide the necessary funds.

There are numerous crossroads in the domain of fate. Sometimes at these crossings there are collisions; sometimes parties expected to meet on one of them fail to connect. In any event, the changes that occur at such points are at times remarkable. The case of these two couples who aimed to sail by the same steamer was one of the most productive of results on record.

Jones and Mrs. Stanley were unexpectedly bound together, the man on the eve of a union with another woman, the woman very shortly after having taken another man as her wedded husband. If ever there was anything to produce sympathetic relations between two persons it was this similar misfortune. Mrs. Stanley was a very attractive woman. Jones was an excellent man, well educated, refined and possessed the faculty of leadership. He was going to China to carry out important plans of the firm with which he was connected. He was just the kind of man a woman distressingly situated would lean on for advice, aid and comfort.

Jones at once offered to supply Mrs. Stanley with all the funds she needed. This was no sacrifice or risk for him, for the lady told him that the moment she reached Honolulu she would cable back to America for money. But it put her under an obligation to Jones, and she was naturally grateful. The voyage to Honolulu is a long one, and the two, being without other friends or acquaintances on the vessel, spent much time together.

After the first shock at their unfortunate situation was over they subsided into encomiums upon their respective partners. Jones tired of this first and was glad when his companion gave over expatiating upon her husband's noble qualities. It soon seemed like a widow extolling the virtues of her first husband to her second.

The voyage was favored with pleasant weather, and the two, having nothing to do but idle away their time on deck in comfortable steamer chairs, were not long in becoming reconciled to the situation. Then came moments when they felt a shock in realizing that the frightful separation they were enduring was losing its frightfulness. One day when the water was rough and Mrs. Stanley was kept in her room by seasickness Jones walked the deck disconsolate, thinking of her instead of his Evelyn. On another occasion, when Mrs. Stanley, after seeing Jones strolling along the side when the ship was lurching, heard the cry of "Man overboard!" she paled, fearing that it might be Jones.

When the vessel reached Honolulu Jones decided that it would be neglect of a defenseless woman to leave his companion without seeing her comfortably started on her return journey. Since his ship spent but half a day there, to do this he must remain over and take another passage to Hongkong. In any event, Mrs. Stanley determined to wait the arrival of the next steamer from America, which would doubtless bring her advices from her husband and her family. In such a complicated case nothing could be decided upon cablegrams.

When the next mail from San Francisco came it brought two letters for Mrs. Stanley—the one from her husband, the other from her parents, who had become aware of the contretemps. The latter inclosed a draft for funds and advised her immediate return, which was indeed what was to have been expected. The former letter contained a great shock for the bride.

Joseph Stanley wrote his newly married wife that his father, having suspected something was in the wind, had employed a detective to shadow him. Stanley had avoided the detective so far as to be married, but the detective had caught him just as he was about to enter the dockhouse to board the steamer. This was by way of explanation. The letter went on to say that, being taken to his father, he had been told that unless he consented to an annulment of his marriage the fortune that would be his—a million dollars—would be left to a cousin, Robert Stanley, whom Joseph hated.

Since he had not been brought up to earn his living, a due regard for his bride as well as himself compelled him to submit. His father had held a will he had made in his hands, ready to destroy it, waiting for his son's decision. When it was given he was required to sign an application to the courts for an annulment of his marriage.

Jones received a similar shock in a cablegram intended to intercept his voyage from Evelyn Smithson asking him to await advices at Honolulu. When the advices came they revealed a greater weakness on the part of Evelyn than Joseph Stanley had shown. The morning that Evelyn was to have sailed with Jones her mother, seeing that she was agitated, pressed her to tell her what was on her mind. Evelyn weakened and confessed what she was about to do.

Of course the confession was tantamount to a backdown. Mrs. Smithson, anxious to be rid of a man whom she did not wish her daughter to marry—at least not then—refused to lend word to the steamer that Evelyn would not sail.

Jones and Mrs. Stanley having received their letters by the same steamer read them in the latter's private parlor at the hotel where she stopped. Jones finished reading his letter first and waited for his companion to do the same. When she did she handed her letter to him. He read it and looked up at her. Seeing something encouraging in her eye he went to her and kissed another man's wife.

Now, had Mrs. Stanley not been a married woman Jones might have married her and the two could have continued this double intended wedding journey condensed into a single one. But Mrs. Stanley was tied to another man, and there was nothing for it but to return to America and procure an annulment of her marriage before they could be united.

Making a virtue of necessity, they made the long voyage from Honolulu to New York, contenting themselves with spooning on deck. But on reaching home they found that Stanley had taken time by the forelock, and it was no great interval between their arrival and their marriage.

When the law permitted the union of Jones and Mrs. Stanley they considered the matter of a wedding journey. But having had a courtship journey they concluded that they did not need anything more in that line. The zest had been taken off, and both agreed that they would prefer to go from the church to their own home. This they did, and both declared it preferable to the wedding journeys they had intended under different conditions.

To complete the bouleversement narrated in this story Stanley should have married Evelyn Smithson.

GOOD MEAT DISHES

NONE OF THEM EXPENSIVE BUT ALL ARE APPETIZING.

Good for the Luncheon or Dinner Menu and a Pleasing Change From the Round of Steaks, Chops or Roasts.

Rabbit Pie.—After boning the rabbit, put the bones, with sufficient water to cover, into a stewpan, together with a large onion, a bunch of mixed herbs and nutmeg, salt and pepper to season, and simmer for an hour. Arrange the rabbit meat in layers in a large pie dish, placing a little fat bacon cut in strips and the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs in between. Strain over the gravy from the bones. Cover with good pastry and bake for an hour and a half.

Beef and Potato Pie.—The ingredients required are one pound of beefsteak, one large onion, two and a half pounds of potatoes, salt to taste. Cut the meat into small pieces, also the onion. Put it to stew for about two hours, then add the potatoes, which have been cut into pieces about the same size as the beef. Cover over with a pie crust made from half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of lard and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. About forty minutes should be allowed for the baking of the pie.

Beef and Tomato Pie.—Slices of cold beef should be arranged in a pie dish with layers of thickly sliced tomatoes and onions, then add seasoning. Continue the layers till the dish is full; add sufficient gravy to moisten the whole, cover with parboiled potatoes cut in slices and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Cheese and Potato Pie.—This is an unusual dish, but will be found savory. The ingredients required are three-quarters of a pound of cheese, one pint of milk, three pounds of potatoes, three ounces of margarine or dripping, pepper and salt. Mash the potatoes with the milk. Add three-quarters of the fat and cheese, with pepper and salt to taste; mix well and stir over the mixture into a well-greased pie dish. Sprinkle the remainder of the cheese on the top and add the rest of the margarine cut into small pieces. The pie may be baked in front of the fire or in the oven, and will be ready for the table when thoroughly browned.

Sailor's Pie.—Many years ago this pie was popular. The ingredients required are one pound of scraps of fresh uncooked meat, four onions, three pounds of potatoes, a little powdered thyme, one pound or so of suet or dripping crust and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Clean and slice the vegetables and cut the meat in small pieces. Put all into a saucepan with the thyme and seasoning. Simmer until the meat is tender and then cover with pastry rolled out to the size of the saucepan. Fit it well into the saucepan and cook for about an hour and a half, after which cut the crust into medium pieces and arrange them round the stew on a hot dish.

Meat Puffs.—Make a puff paste with dripping or lard, roll out about a quarter of an inch thick and in oblong pieces; place a spoonful of cold meat of any kind, chopped fine and well seasoned, on each piece of paste, roll up and brush over with egg, and bake in a quick oven.

Paste for Cleaning.

Here is something that all housewives do not know: To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces of pure white soap cut into shavings; boil for ten minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Cool in a china or glass dish. If put into a glass jar and covered tightly it will last two weeks. This paste will cleanse kid gloves and satin slippers, remove spots from woolen goods, and fresh ink stains from carpets. It should be always at hand in the kitchen. To remove paint from clothing saturate the spots two or three times with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine and then wash out in white soapsuds.

Washing Shirt Waists.

When washing shirt waists or middies which have colored collar and cuffs, the color will sometimes run into the white goods. To remove this stain place the article in very sour buttermilk for four to five days, keeping the goods well under the milk. The color will disappear from the white goods and the colored collar and cuffs will remain as before. I have tried this in a number of cases of different articles and find it entirely satisfactory.—New York Press.

Lunch Muffins.

Five tablespoonfuls condensed milk, three-fourths cupful water, two cupfuls flour, three ounces butter, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two eggs, pinch of salt. Mix flour, salt and baking powder and sift twice. Beat eggs, without separating, until light, and add the milk diluted with water. Add this mixture and the butter which has been melted to the flour. Beat well and bake in greased muffin tins for about 20 to 30 minutes.—Pictorial Review.

Grape and Cheese Salad.

Get some nice white Malaga or Tokay grapes; slit one side open and with the tip of a small knife take out the seeds. Pile them on lettuce or cress, cover with a French dressing made with lemon and set on ice to chill for a few moments. Then cover all with cream cheese put through the ricer.



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get on talking-terms with Prince Albert tobacco!

P. A. comes to you with a real reason for all the goodness and satisfaction it offers. It is made by a patented process that removes bite and parch! You can smoke it long and hard without a comeback! Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

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PRINCE national ALBERT

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If you do you are a judicious advertiser and a good business man. Judicious advertising Always Pays and especially when you advertise in a paper that is read by everybody in its territory.

This newspaper reaches the eye of everybody who might be a possible buyer in this section.

Cocoonut Soup.
Grate very fine 1/4 pound of fresh cocoonut and let it simmer gently for a quarter of an hour in two quarts of beef broth. Strain the liquid and thicken with 1/2 cup of ground rice. Season with a little salt, cayenne and mace. Just before serving, add a cupful of thick cream.

A Meatless Mince.
One large lemon, rind and juice, three apples, four ounces of beef suet, one-half pound of currants, four ounces of brown sugar, two ounces of citron, one ounce of candied orange peel, one wineglassful of liquor, one wineglassful of molasses, one teaspoonful of mixed spices.

To Mend Celluloid.
Moisten the broken edges with glacial acetic acid and hold them together until the acid dries.

PRINTERS' INK

HAS been responsible for thousands of business successes throughout the country. Everybody in town may know you but they don't know what you have to sell.

Advertising Will Help You

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VIII.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 19, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xxviii, 11-31. Memory Verses, 30, 31—Golden Text, Rom. i, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

After carrying three months at Malta another ship from Alexandria, which had wintered in the Isle, was sailing for Italy, and on that they departed and reached Italy in safety, remaining three days at Syracuse and seven days at Puteoli on the way. No doubt the gospel was preached at both places, but at the latter place there were believers, and the fellowship must have been very helpful to all. It would be a great event for the brethren at Puteoli to hear from those who had so recently come from Jerusalem, and to hear Paul tell of his missionary tours and rehearse all that God had done by him and all that he had suffered on his tours at Jerusalem must have thrilled an assembly of believers and inspired them with greater zeal for God and his kingdom.

The brethren at Rome, having heard of Paul's arrival in Italy, came out to meet him as far as Appii forum and the three taverns, and, having welcomed him and encouraged him, they returned to Rome together. I sometimes use this incident as suggestively illustrative of our meeting the Lord in the air and returning with Him when He shall come to set up His kingdom. Just the meeting and returning—I have no other thought of any analogy in the incident (verses 11-15). Another handful of purpose seems to have come Paul's way in his being allowed to dwell by himself with a soldier that kept him (verse 16). That soldier must have learned much of Jesus Christ, for as Paul talked to him privately it was like pouring water into a bottle rather than throwing it at a lot of bottles. Our Lord spoke more than once to audiences of one, as in the case of Nicodemus and the woman of Samaria.

Having called the chief of the Jews together, Paul explained to them why he had come to Rome as a prisoner, adding, "For the hope of Israel I am bound with this chain" (verses 17-20). There is only one person who is called the hope of Israel or the hope of the church, only one in whom there is any hope for either (Jer. xiv, 8; xvii, 13; Joel iii, 10; I Tim. i, 1). His coming for us is our blessed hope, and His coming with us in glory will prove Him to be the hope and Saviour of Israel as a nation (Tit. ii, 13; Isa. xxv, 8, 9; Zech. xii, 10; xlii, 1). The brethren at Rome said that they had never heard anything against Paul, but they would like to hear what he thought of this sect that was everywhere spoken against. A day having been appointed, many came to his lodging, to whom he testified and expounded the Scriptures of Moses and the prophets concerning Jesus and the kingdom of God, from morning till evening (verses 21-23).

As they listened to him some believed not. They could not agree and had much reasoning among themselves which led Paul to turn to the gentiles with the good news, quoting to the Jews that the Holy Spirit had said by Isaiah concerning them hundreds of years before in what we call chapter vi. These sayings of the Spirit through Isaiah concerning Israel's blindness and hardness of heart are quoted in Matt. xiii, 14, 15; John xii, 39, 40; Rom. xi, 8, as well as in our lesson. Jeremiah and Ezekiel were both told that they must expect opposition and that their message would not be received by many (Jer. i, 17, 19; Ezek. ii and iii, xxxiii, 31). The apostles also were told that they were sent out as sheep in the midst of wolves and might expect to be hated, put out of the synagogue and killed (Matt. x, 16-28; John xv, 18-21; xvi, 1-3). The most that we can aim to do in this age is by all means to save some (I Cor. ix, 22), for we are nowhere taught that the world will ever be won to Christ until Israel shall have received Him at His coming in glory, and then when the glory of the Lord shall have risen upon Israel and shall be seen upon her the nations shall come to her light and kings to the brightness of her rising.

Paul continued to preach the kingdom of God and teach those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ for two whole years to all who came to him in his own hired house. There were many believers, even in Caesar's household, and his bonds for Christ were manifest at Caesar's court as well as elsewhere, and many of the brethren in the Lord, waxing confident by his bonds, were much more bold to speak the word without fear (Phil. i, 13, 14, margin; iv, 22). This book of the Acts begins with the things pertaining to the kingdom of God during the forty days between His resurrection and ascension (Acts i, 3) and ends with the record of Paul's two years' testimony at Rome concerning the same great topic. In connection with our Lord's teaching after He rose from the dead we need to notice what He talked about on the way to Emmaus and also that same evening in Jerusalem (Luke xxiv, 27-44) and observe that both He and Paul used the same textbook, the Scriptures written by the Holy Spirit through Moses and the prophets, for all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost (II Tim. iii, 16; I Pet. i, 21).

IDEA OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

What is Known as "Hardening" Is Exercise of the Wholesome Kind Against Resistance.

The tendency toward physical training, as well as its specialized form, military training, does not aim so much at the increase of the actual physical power as at the increase of the reserve power. The former, no matter how small, is usually sufficient to maintain ordinary bodily needs.

But the ordinary muscular force is wholly inadequate to sustain any unusual demands of the body, whether from disease or otherwise, and against which the body must be prepared. The little speak of the increase of reserve force as a "hardening" process. Under this conception it is believed that any hardship or discomfort increases the body reserve, and that the more suffering and hardship the better.

The more comfort and ease under which one lives, the less reserve force there is developed—because not needed—and the "softer" they become. Hardening is exercise of the wholesome kind against resistance. It must, however, be done with an eye on the actual powers of the body, from the standpoint of endurance. The amount of fatigue must never rise beyond a point where the fatigue products can be easily absorbed and the body recuperate.

Otherwise, whatever increase of power there is will be actual and needed to drive a less easily running human engine. There may be increased muscular power, but it will be bound—"muscle bound"—to the actual needs of the body.—Medical Record.

HOPELESS JOB FOR TEACHER

Why Little Tommy Jones Made Excceedingly Small Progress With His Grammar Lesson.

The teacher was teaching her pupils grammar. "Now, Tom Jones," she said to an intelligent youngster in the front seat of the class. "A is the indefinite article, you see and must only be used with the singular number. You say 'a man,' but you can't say 'a men,' can you?"

"Yes, I can," replied Tommy. "I can say 'a men,' too, like father does after his prayers." "Come, Tommy, no jokes," replied the teacher, reprovingly; "decline 'he.'"

"Nominative he, possessive his, objective him." "Now, you can't say 'him book,' but you can say 'his book.'"

"Yes, I do say 'hymn book,' too," said Tommy, with a chuckle.

Each one of these sallies made teacher smile in spite of herself. "But now, Tommy, seriously, just attend to the active and passive verb. Now, 'I strike' is active, you see, because if you strike you do something. But 'I am struck' is passive, because if you are struck you don't do anything, do you?"

"Yes, I do; I strike back again." After this the teacher gave him up as a bad job.—Exchange.

Queer Wax of Oregon.

Nehalem wax is the name given a somewhat mysterious product found on the beach near the mouth of the Nehalem river in Oregon. It was observed by the early explorers of that coast. Later, considerable deposits were found in the sands of the beach. In 1846 several tons of this queer, waxlike substance were shipped to Hawaii, and since then many tons of it have been sent to northwestern markets.

Opinion is divided concerning the nature and origin of this substance. Some hold that it is beeswax, and others contend that it is a mineral substance called ozocerite. It is usually found in large rectangular blocks. It has a honeylike aroma when freshly cut. Examination made in the laboratory of a western university shows that the substance closely resembles beeswax in composition, and does not accord with the properties of ozocerite.

This conclusion, oddly enough, favors an Indian legend of the wreck of a ship at the mouth of the Nehalem before the coming of the white man. A Spanish ship with supplies for the Catholic missions in the North sailed from Lower California in 1769 and was never afterward heard from.

Imitation in Animals.

A question bearing upon an animal's power to recall and be guided by ideas is this: Can an animal learn to do something new by watching and imitating another animal? Everyone knows that animals imitate one another in doing things that "come naturally" to them—that is, if one rabbit runs away, the others follow; if one chicken takes a drink, the others will. But suppose a chicken is shut up in a pen with food on the other side and can let itself out only if it pecks at a string in one corner, which is attached to a latch. Suppose, further, that another chick that has learned how to get out is put in the pen with him and by pecking the string escapes; will the chick that is watching do likewise?

Dreadful Experience.

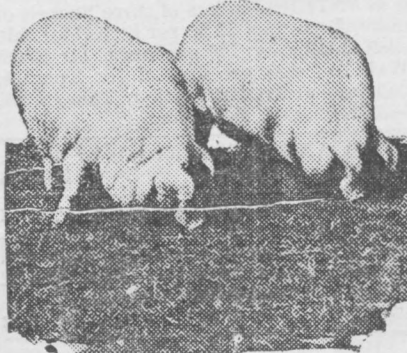
"At any rate, the person who bathes in a tub need have no fear of sharks," remarked Mr. Dubwaite. "Still, there are other perils," said Mr. Twobble. "Mention one, sir. Just one." "This morning while Mrs. Twobble was taking a bath a cockroach strolled along the edge of the tub and she alarmed the neighborhood."

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

HARVESTING WITH HOGS.

Field Crops That May Profitably Be Gathered by Swine.

At the Iowa experiment station ten pigs were allowed the run of a clover pasture for sixteen weeks, and they were fed corn in connection with the clover, consuming 416 pounds of corn to 100 pounds gain. An acre pasture of clover under these conditions produced 400 pounds of pork, a good argument in favor of clover. Timothy under similar conditions produced 278 pounds of pork. Ten pigs on this pasture consumed 451 pounds of corn per 100 pounds' gain. Hogs on clover made 87 per cent more rapid gain than those fed expensive concentrates in con-



Admirers of the Mulefoot breed of hogs claim that they are harder, have greater vitality, mature earlier and cost less to fatten than other breeds. The sows are gentle, good mothers and are usually prolific. The hogs pictured are Mulefoots.

nection with corn in the dry lot, 30 per cent more rapid gains than the lot on timothy pasture and fed corn as a grain ration.

Rape is practically equal to clover as a forage crop for hogs. It should be used more as a catch crop than as one to be depended upon exclusively for green feed. Sowing rape in the cornfield is becoming quite common, especially where the corn crop is to be harvested by sheep or hogs, a practice that is coming more and more into use and one which is proving to be very profitable in these times of scarcity of labor.

The mistake must not be made, however, to rely altogether on green forage crops, as this will not give satisfactory results. Some grain must be fed in connection with it. Healthier and more vigorous stock will thus be obtained. The pigs should be fed grain twice a day and not more than they will clean up quickly. They will not eat more than about two-thirds as much grain as though they were fed no green feed at all. These facts should convince any hog man that it pays to provide pasture of some kind for swine.

The field pea may also be harvested with swine in the field after the crop is matured, and with decided profit where the autumns are dry, but the straw is, of course, sacrificed. Peas may be harvested with more profit by sheep because of the relatively large consumption of vines as well as of grain along with the pods.

In regard to "hogging down corn" it may be said that the returns are equally good in pork produced where the hogs gather their own feed as where they are hand fed in the usual way. The hogs develop good constitution and considerable strength and are in the best of condition for quick fattening feeds after coming out of the field. When properly handled the hogs harvest the crop without waste, even cleaning up many of the weeds in the field. All in all, the green forage crops furnish the most feasible way of obtaining very rapid and profitable gains with all classes of live stock and should be used much more than they are being used at present.

COMFORT FOR HORSES.

Slatted Box Stalls a Humane Way of Stabling Work Animals.

One of the blessings of modern barn architecture is that more and more box stalls for tired horses are being erected. Light, airy, slatted box stalls are a joy and comfort both to owner and animal, writes G. W. Brown in the Farm Journal.

When we bring our animals in tired and sweated instead of almost criminally tying them up in a close, dark partition stall we turn them loose in knee deep bedding, remove headstall, collar and harness, and then they eat their noonday meal or rest at night in cool comfort. A stiff tieup stall never was intended for anything but punishment to the hard working brute creation. Out with it!

We have the bottoms of our horse hay mangers slatted so that all dust, dirt and waste filter through and work into manure with the bedding. A few days ago we found in a newly built barn tight bottom mangers with a trapdoor, which lifts up in order to sweep all dust and dirt out. This is a pretty good idea when we know what disagreeable tasks we get into trying to plow and harrow with heaving, short winded animals fed in dusty, dirt ridden mangers.

Keep Boars Apart.

It may save some labor when there is lots of work to do and some fencing when there is no time to build fences if a couple of boars are summered in the same lot. But it may save the life of a valuable animal if they are kept in separate lots.

WANT HUSBANDS WHO DANCE

Woman Students Say Men May Smoke and Play Bridge, but Must Not Drink.

Minneapolis.—The student newspaper of the University of Minneapolis, which had asked the woman students of the institution the question: "How much salary must a man receive before you would consent to marry?" has received replies ranging from \$800 to \$10,000 a year. Most of the girls were conservative in their demands, however, and the general average, based on early replies, is about \$1,500. One girl wrote: "What is money to me? Give me a true, loving husband and a cottage."

A large majority of the girls demanded that their future husbands be good dancers, some said they must know the "latest steps" and one went so far as to say she would marry only a man who was a "dreamy dancer." Smoking would be permitted, even demanded, by a large number of the girls, but drinking would be prohibited, and those who advocated card playing say bridge should be substituted for poker, although one girl concedes her future husband one night a week for the latter game.

SINGS AS PAIN GRIPS HER

Seven-Year-Old Girl Chants Popular Airs While Burns Are Being Dressed in Hospital.

Kansas City.—"It's a long way to Tipperary. It's a long way to go."

The voice of Laura Johnson, seven years of age, floated from the operating room at Emergency hospital and echoed through the building.

Nurses and doctors left their work, attracted by the unusual singing. One pushed open the door. On a white table lay the child. A nurse was bending over her. From the child's knees to her feet were burns.

During the painful proceedings the singing did not stop for more than a minute. Only once did the girl stop, when the pain caused her to bite her lip to keep back the tears. Then she began to sing "The Rosary."

The child was burned when she pulled a kettle of boiling soup off the stove. The child's mother, Mrs. Albert Johnson, carried her daughter to the hospital for treatment.

TEACH BOYS HOW TO COOK

Domestic Science Applied by Lads in Kansas Opposed by the Girl Students.

McPherson, Kan.—Leap year is producing adverse results in Central academy and college here.

A dozen boys have applied for a domestic science course and others will join. The instructor is Miss Viola Graham, and she has received a number of additional applications. The course will include cooking and sewing and will continue the remainder of the school year.

The girls are doing their best to prevent the movement of bachelorhood by inviting the boys to attend skating parties, but the domestic science boy students are busy practicing the culinary art, and they assert that if the women intend to live independent lives they also can.

CAN'T FREEZE IN THIS



A life-saving suit which keeps the wearer's head above water and his body warm even in zero weather has been perfected by T. E. Aud, of Herndon, Va. The suit was tested in the Potomac river in the presence of Gen. George Uhler and other officers of the United States steamboat inspection service, the test resulting in a favorable, though unofficial, report by General Uhler. The lower part of the suit contains four pounds of lead to the foot, and the upper part is filled with cork to float the body in an upright position. The material is non-conducting so that the heat of the body will keep the wearer alive for four days in icy water, the inventor claims. In the picture Mr. Aud is shown wearing the suit.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Keep the fall pigs separated from the shoats and older hogs. Do not attempt to winter more sheep than can be done without crowding. Kindness and a reassuring voice go a long way in giving courage to a colt or a frightened horse. A pig will always keep its bed clean if it has any chance at all. The sheep barn should be put in shape for the winter. A strong colt full of vitality is a joy as well as a profit.

FEEDING GRAIN FOR BEEF PRODUCTION

Professor T. L. Haecker, who has charge of the animal nutrition work at the Minnesota experiment station farm at St. Paul, believes that even in that state beef production can be made profitable under rational systems of feeding. Professor Haecker has for nine years been experimenting in fattening cattle and as a result has drawn the conclusion that the most important point in increasing the profits is to reduce the amount of grain nearly half and increase the amount of roughage.

The feeding experiments started by Professor Haecker in 1907 dealt with 184 beef bred steers. These were fed in eight different groups under varying conditions. In every case the steers more than paid for the feed given them. Steers that were stall fed all their lives brought more at market prices than their feed cost. Steers run on pasture for two seasons brought from \$20 to \$25 more than the cost of feed.

Mr. Haecker says that nearly twice as much grain is given under ordinary conditions of beef feeding as can be used. It does not add to the farmer's bank account to overfeed the cattle and expect the hogs to dig the waste out of the manure pile. Feeding experiments commonly used before this from



The Hereford as a breed has no doubt done more missionary work in the improving of the beef quality in the herds of the western, northwestern and southwestern plains and range country than any other breed of cattle. The evidence of this great reform may be observed at any of the big central markets in the preponderance of white faced cattle that are daily handled from these districts. This is not an argument against other breeds of beef cattle, but the evidence of indorsement of the Hereford for the range. The head pictured is of a Hereford bull.

ten to twenty pounds of grain per day during the fattening period. Mr. Haecker never succeeded in feeding eleven pounds. To feed a steer from the time he weighs 100 pounds until he weighs 1,200 pounds, according to the tests, requires on the average the following amounts of feed: Grain, 2,288.2 pounds—consisting of approximately eighteen bushels of corn, five and a quarter bushels of barley, nine and a half bushels of oats, 763 pounds of bran, 645 pounds of oilmeal and 323 pounds of middlings, 2,500.5 pounds of hay and 3,240.9 pounds of silage.

The grain cost for the five chief groups of steers averaged for the first year \$14.32 a head and for the second year \$30.92, making a total cost of \$54.24 for the grain feed for a two-year-old steer finished for market.

A small daily gain was found to be most profitable. A gain of little less than two pounds a day was kept up on these steers. It gave better results than heavy gains for a few weeks that could not be maintained.

The cost of producing additional gains increases as the cattle become heavier. The tests show that the cost of feeding calves to a weight of 100 pounds is about 10 cents a pound. From 200 to 300 pounds the feed costs 4.9 cents a pound. A pound in the 900 to 1,000 pound period costs 9.3 cents, and in the 1,400 to 1,500 pound period it costs 15.4 cents.

Heavy grain feeding is wasteful and increases the cost of the cattle without making the product any bigger or any better.

Watch Sheep For Maggots.

Lambs are likely to be bothered with maggots during hot weather, especially those that have just been docked or castrated. Maggots will develop in twenty-four hours. Sometimes they get into patches of clotted filth about the hind quarters and spread and make bad sores if not checked. To clean out maggots, pour on them lysol, creolin or other strong dip, full strength. Several applications may be necessary. When the maggots are all killed, use a healing salve on the wound. Sheep and lambs should be watched closely and maggots destroyed before they do serious harm.

EVENING PETTICOAT

TO BE MADE OF SOFT TAFFETA AND CREPE DE CHINE.

Width of Garment Depends Upon Gown With Which It Is to Be Worn—Wide Variety of Colors and Materials.

The sketch illustrates a very dainty "evening" petticoat, employing soft taffeta in one of the pastel shades for its upper section, the lower part being of crepe de chine in blending or contrasting shade. Each of the pointed tabs of chiffon is ruffled in silk, the same finish being applied to the edge of the skirt.

If desired pompadour flowered silk may be used with plain color chiffon, and the effect will be very pleasing.

Manufacturers of petticoats, as well as the retail shops, state that experience has convinced them of the folly of trying to sell plain, "sensible" undergarments, and this is especially true of petticoats. Women buy the showy kind most freely.

In evening petticoats especially it is impossible to give an ironed ruling as to correct width. If a flaring frock is worn it must be held out by equally flaring petticoats; and if a dress cut on straight lines is worn, then obviously a narrower skirt will be required, which literally means that ev-



Evening Petticoat of Silk and Chiffon.

ery woman should equip herself with a generous supply of petticoats.

To make the petticoat sketched, two and a half yards of silk 36 inches wide will be required for upper section and ruffings, with approximately three yards of chiffon or other sheer fabric for flounce.

In utility petticoats of taffeta and satin developed for the coming season, purple is quoted as a favorite color. However, a range of bright shades is popular, including rose, gold, Copenhagen blue, wistaria, Belgian blue and several shades of green.

Petticoats, like separate blouses, are developed in shades to match the suits, and womankind may select a petticoat to tone exactly with the street tailor with which she intends to wear it, or she may go to the other extreme and select one that contrasts as vividly as possible, and in either case be satisfied that style approves her choice.

Shot silks and some pretty brocades have been pressed into service for the development of petticoats.

TOOK INK STAIN FROM RUG

Prompt Use of Salt Left Costly Floor Covering Inmaculate as Before the Accident.

While stopping at a new and expensively furnished hotel a guest spilled a bottle of ink on a costly velvet rug, light blue and pink in color. A friend who was calling on her at the time quieted her fears by assuring her that she would "fix it so that not the slightest stain would be left."

First she had a quart of fine table salt sent up at once. Sifting the salt through her fingers she covered the ink spot entirely. To all appearances there was nothing but a pile of fine table salt on the rug.

Over this she placed a heavy chair, cautioning the guest not to disturb it nor to allow the maid to do so. After promising to return the next afternoon to finish the job she went cheerfully about her own affairs.

True to her word, she made her appearance the following afternoon, and calling for a dustpan and whiskbroom removed the salt. There was not the slightest stain of ink on the rug. The salt having been carefully sifted on the spot had slipped into the pile and absorbed all the ink. Of course, the salt, except a thin layer on the outside of the pile, was as black as ink could make it.

This method of preventing ink stains is as effective as it is simple. The secret of success lies in acting promptly, having fine salt, sifting it on the spot so slowly and gently that it slips into the goods, and allowing it to remain undisturbed until it is bone dry. Then it may be safely removed with a whiskbroom and dustpan.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

Brief Items of Local News of Special Interest to Our Home Readers.

Theo. C. Fair, of Carlisle, paid his home folks a visit, this week.

It is illegal to hunt game before sun-up and after sun-down, so we are reliably informed.

The new dimes are out—new in design, but hardly an improvement in general appearance.

Large quantities of corn have been brought to this market, this week, the most of it excellent quality.

Our card signs against trespassing, are selling right along; some buy as many as a dozen—5¢ each, or 50¢ a dozen.

Mrs. Joseph Nissly, of Landisville, Pa., and Jacob Witmer, of Mount Joy, Pa., visited their sister, Mrs. Jesse Myers, this week.

Howard Brown, of Harrisburg, Pa., is home on a ten days' trip to visit his sick mother, Mrs. Joseph W. Brown and family.

Earle W. and J. Carroll Koons, of Lancaster, Pa., spent the first of the week with their parents, M. A. Koons and wife.

Mrs. D. W. Garner is getting along very well at Frederick hospital, her general condition being one of satisfactory improvement.

Regular meeting of the Grange, on Monday evening, 13th. Members are urged to be present at this meeting. Important business.

The total cost of the walk from the Lutheran church to the cemetery, including purchased land, grading and draining, was \$910.90.

Mrs. George Kooz and son, William, and Miss Ida Thomson, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with J. A. Thomson and wife.

Miss Edna Aulthouse, of Littlestown, Pa., is spending several weeks with her grand-mother, Mrs. J. A. Anders, and other relatives in and near town.

Stuart Wantz and sons, Preston and Sherman, of Baltimore, and Bud Boring and son, Maurice, of Hampstead, were guests of I. C. Kelley, on Sunday.

Both of our Banks are on the "Roll of Honor" of State Banks and Trust Companies, as they show surplus and undivided profits greater than their capital stock.

Chas. Harner, wife and daughters, Bruce and Ruth, of near Harney, and Raymond Hess, wife and son, of near Littlestown, visited Samuel Harner's, last Sunday.

Election day brought the voters of the district out early in the day, to a greater extent than usual, and the day itself was fine, notwithstanding a forbidding outlook, on Monday.

Mrs. Daniel H. Fair, who had been spending four weeks in Baltimore, returned home on Sunday morning, accompanied by her son, Robert. The latter returning in the evening.

E. K. Leatherman & Son, as successors to Mark R. Snider, are now in the general merchandise business in Harney, having purchased both the store and dwelling property and stock of goods from Mr. Snider.

We ought to have a few more acceptances of the Youth's Companion combination proposition from Taneytown. We make no money on it, but it's a good offer that we would like to see more of our readers accept.

The Taneytown-Westminster state road has been evenly covered with a coating of flint gravel and some substance like tar, that makes it level and yet not too smooth for horse travel. If it stands freezing and wear, it will be a fine surface.

Louis H. Harwitel, a farmer of near Ladiesburg, who is known to some in this neighborhood, was killed in a runaway accident, on Thursday. The horses ran down a hill and Harwitel was thrown from the wagon. He formerly lived in this county.

The bans of matrimony were published in St. Joseph's church, Bonneville, Pa., on Sunday morning, between James Sanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanders, of Taneytown, and Miss Marie McMaster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McMaster, of near Bonneville. The wedding will take place, Nov. 21st.

Taneytown was one of the districts to hold up its "dry" vote to very close to that of two years ago, notwithstanding reports that it would go the other way. After May 1st there will likely be considerable less travel up the Emmitsburg road, and more toward Littlestown, notwithstanding the new state road to the former place.

Rev. E. C. B. Castle and family, who recently returned home to Mechanicsburg, Pa., from the Hagerstown conference, were given a big reception under the auspices of the Men's Bible Class. Refreshments were served to about 350 persons. Short talks were made by the pastors of other denominations, interspersed with music, and a general reception program.

A Husking Bee.

(For the Record.) True neighborliness was shown by a number of persons, neighbors and friends of Harry Cutsail, near Kump, on Wednesday evening, when they gave a husking bee. It will be remembered that Mr. Cutsail underwent an operation some months ago, and is recovering very slowly, and though he is able to be about, has not been well enough to do any hard work; and his brother who has been living at his home and has been overseeing the farm work, has also been ill for the past two weeks.

Knowing this, the neighbors and friends decided to assist husking at least a portion of his corn, gathering together for this purpose, and by working vigorously accomplishing a great deal. Mr. Cutsail appreciates the kindness of his neighbors who have been so willing to assist him in his ill health on two different days cutting and husking quite a lot of corn for him in order that he could get out his wheat crop in good time. A sumptuous dinner was served by the hostess and her able assistants. The ladies assisted in husking as well as men.

Those who formed the husking bee were B. L. Bowers and wife, Thomas Lemmon and wife, Truman Bowers and wife, Edward Harner and wife, Henry Hawk and wife, D. W. Mayers and wife, Frank Study and wife, Mrs. Emma King; Misses Naomi Mayers and Edna Bowers; Messrs. George Bowers, Edward Copenhaver, Filmore Bowers, William Stouffer, Samuel Currens, Robert Reaver, Birnie Shriner, Maurice Bowers, George Mayers, G. W. Krug, David Mehling Charles Bowers, Clarence Mayers, John Stambangh and Edgar Sauerwein.

Taneytown Ladies Thanked.

The Union Temperance League of Carroll county, sent a letter of thanks to Miss Anna Galt and her assistants, for their splendid assistance in serving lunch on the occasion of the great automobile parade, as it passed through Taneytown, and which added materially to the success of the day.

CHURCH NOTICES

Presbyterian, Town—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m. Worship. Text: "My Kingdom is not of this world's kingdoms; my realm lies elsewhere." Everybody always welcome. 7 p. m., C. E. meeting.

Piney Creek—1 p. m., Bible School; 2 p. m., Worship. Text: "He will draw upon what is mine and disclose it to you." Welcome everybody.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning a special service will be held by the Sunday School in the interest of home missions. At the evening service the pastor will preach on "The Secret of a Great Life." The preparatory service and Communion will be held November 18 and 19. Any persons desiring to unite with the church should inform the pastor at once if possible.

Church of God, Uniontown—Sunday School at 9.00 a. m.; preaching at 10.15 a. m. Revival services will begin in the evening at 7.00 o'clock, in charge of Rev. S. A. Kipe. Preaching at Fritzellburg at 2.00 p. m. L. F. MURRAY, Pastor.

Reformed church, Taneytown—Service at 10.15 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9.15; prayer service, Wednesday evening, at 7.30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30, Catechetical Class at 2.15.

Keyville—Service at 2 p. m., Sunday school at 1 p. m.

Uniontown Lutheran—Preaching at Mt. Union, Sunday, at 10 a. m.; Winters, 2 p. m. Bring things for the Deaconess Home.

St. James' Lutheran, Union Bridge—Sunday school, 9.30 a. m.; worship, 10.30 a. m., theme: "First Things First." Evening, 7.30, theme: "Stones Which Talk."

U. B. services, Harney—Bible School 9.00 a. m.; preaching, 10.00 a. m. Subject: "The Ideal Minister." Taneytown—Bible School, 1.30 p. m.; preaching 2.30 p. m. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Reformed Church, Union Bridge.—St. Paul's, 9.15 a. m., Sunday school. Baust—9.30 a. m., Sunday school; 10.30, divine worship, subject: "Christian Stewardship"; 1.30 p. m., The Every-Member Canvass; 7.30 p. m., Young Peoples' Society, subject: "How to be Strong."

Her Son Subject to Croup. "My son Edwin is subject to croup," writes Mrs. E. O. Irwin, New Kensington, Pa. "I put in many sleepless hours at night before I learned of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mothers need not fear this disease if they keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house and use it as directed. It always gave my boy relief." Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

Big Increase in Tax Basis.

The Frederick News says: "That the reassessment of real estate now being conducted in Frederick city and county will yield about \$10,000,000 increase in the taxable basis of Frederick county is the belief of those in close touch with the work, and who have been following it since its inauguration. The present taxable basis of the county is about \$31,000,000, so that an increase of \$10,000,000 will bring the taxable basis to \$41,000,000. With this increase taken into consideration, it is predicted that there will be a decrease in the next county tax rate.

Supervisor of Assessments Alfred W. Gaver has received reports from every district and they show that good progress is being made. "Many inequalities of assessment have been revealed," said Mr. Gaver, in talking about the work. "We are trying to make all assessments uniform. Only real estate is being assessed." However, if any personal property is come across that the assessors have reason to believe is not on the county tax books, notes of this will likely be made. In thirteen days 89 pieces of real estate have been assessed in New Market district. This includes large farms, small farms, lots, etc. Taking the 89 places assessed in this one district as an average for the entire county, and figuring on the basis of 26 districts, the approximate number of big and small farms, lots, etc., which have been assessed to this time would be 2,314."

A Surprise Party.

(Editor Record.) A very pleasant surprise party was held at the hospitable home of Charles Foreman and family, near Taneytown, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, in honor of their daughter, Elsie. The evening was spent in social conversation while the young folks indulged themselves with music on violin, banjo and guitar, with Mrs. Shirk at the organ, until a late hour when all were invited to the dining room for refreshments, which consisted of cakes, candies, popcorn, and potato chips. At a late hour all departed for their homes.

Those present were: Charles A. Foreman and wife, John H. Shirk and wife, Hansen Fogle and wife, W. G. Boone and wife, Joseph Foreman and wife, Wm. Angell and wife, Wm. Weishaar and wife, Lewis Reifsnider and wife, Cleve Weishaar and wife, Wilbur Devibiss and wife, Mrs. Charles Devibiss, Mrs. Carrie Fogle, of Baltimore, Misses Ruth Koons, Blanche and Helen Hahn, Pauline and Helen Devibiss, Ada and Carrie Frounfelder, Grace and Mary Weishaar, Ruth and Linnie Angell, Clara Hape, Elsie Foreman and Helen Weishaar; Messrs. Alfred Hape, Joseph Frounfelder, Luther Hahn, Russell and Frank Boone, Eugene and Charles Foreman, Guy Wetzel, Chas. Shildt, Earl and Guy Foreman, Bruce Shirk, Charles and Luther Hahn, Chas. and Russell Frounfelder, Earl Angell, Gussie Deltz, Howard Gorsuch, Ralph Foreman, Wilbur and Raymond Reifsnider, Wm. Weishaar, Jr., and Wilbur Sullivan.

NOTICE TO MILK CUSTOMERS

On account of the high cost of everything, oh and after the 15th of November, I am compelled to put Milk up.

Quart Bottles, 8 cents quart
Pint Bottles, 4 cents pint
Cream, 11 cents pint
" 6 cents half pint
" 3 cents quarter pint.
Loose Milk, 7 cents quart
" 4 cents pint

If customers come to the wagon for it. If I have to put it on the porch, it will be the same as bottled milk. All bottles must be returned promptly, or I will have to charge for them.

GEO. R. SAUBLE.

PUBLIC SALE OF LIVE STOCK

The undersigned, intending to reduce his stock, will sell at public sale, on his premises near Harney, Md., on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1916, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following personal property:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES
1 sorrel mare, 3 years old, an excellent free driver and off-side worker;
1 dark bay horse, 5 years old, a good double and single driver and off-side worker;
1 bay mare, good leader and will work anywhere hitched;
1 dark bay mule, 14 years old, good Durham and Holstein cattle, 3 sets of which are much cows; 1 red cow, carrying her 5th calf; 1 red cow, carrying 5th calf, fresh in January; 1 Holstein cow, carrying 3rd calf, fresh in May; 1 Holstein cow, carrying 4th calf, fresh in June; 1 black cow, carrying 5th calf, fresh in June; 5 heifers, 1 spotted heifer, fresh in January; 1 Holstein heifer, fresh during the summer; 1 Durham heifer, fresh in June; 2 black heifers, fresh in May; 5 bulls, 1 fat bull, 2 fit for service; 16 head of fine sheep, most of them are young; and with lamb, also some young buck lambs; 30 head of hogs, 3 brood sows, ranging during the winter, balance are shoats, ranging from 40 to 70 pounds; one 4-horse wagon, one good as new; 1 spring-tooth harrow, good as new; 1 good power jack, jocky sticks, new middle rings, 2 old falling-top buggies, 1 falling-top buggy, good as new; a lot of old iron and casting, 1 set of breachtands, 3 sets of front gears, 3 collars, 4 bridles, flynets, 1 pair of check lines; 100 White Leghorn laying hens, by the pound, some new home-made and some from the pound, some new home-made and some from the pound, by the crock, and other articles.

TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 10 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for. No smoking in and around barn.

MERVIN L. EYLER, Auctioneer.

Large Public Sale 75 Horses, Mules, Colts 75

At our stables in the rear of the old Montour House, in Westminster, Md., on

Tuesday, November 14th, 1916 at 12 m., sharp.

If you or any of your friends have any Horses or Mules for sale, don't fail to get them ready for this sale and we will get them sold for you for the cash; also there will be no charge for offering your stock at this sale; but if sold, will charge you \$2.50 for all stock sold under \$25.00; and stock bringing over \$25.00 our charge will be \$5.00. Don't fail to bring all you have for sale, and any kind. Sale rain or shine.

Terms of Sale: A reasonable credit will be given.

KING & McHENRY, Westminster, Md.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses

Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Monday, Nov. 13th, 1916. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, HANOVER, PA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

500 OLD ROOSTERS wanted at once, also Guineas, Squabs and Poultry. Shell-barks \$2.00 a bushel or 4¢ a pound. Roasting Pigs wanted, 15 to 20 lbs. 50¢ for delivering Calves.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50¢ for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-12

WILD RABBITS WANTED.—Furs of all kinds bought at highest cash prices. Guineas higher than ever; Chickens, Squabs, Eggs, Calves and all kinds of country produce wanted at highest cash prices, 50¢ for delivering Calves; Shell-barks, 4c a lb.—FARMERS' PRODUCE CO., H. C. BRENDEL, Manager. Phone 3-J.

BROOM-MAKING from Dec. 1st. to March 1st., by CHAS. P. RIFFLE.

WANTED.—In lots of three Bushels or more, I will pay \$2.50 per Bushel for thin shell Shellbarks; 75¢ per Bushel for Black Walnuts; 60¢ per Bushel for Turnips, delivered at Freight Station, Taneytown.—A. SHERMAN, York, Pa.

SOW AND 10 PIGS for sale by C. E. HARNER, near Harney. 11-10-2t

OYSTER SUPPER by the Y. P. S. of Baust church will be held in Crouse's Hall, Tyrone, on Thanksgiving night and Saturday night following, Nov. 30 and Dec. 2. Music by the Orchestra. 14-10-3t

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN for The Ladies' Home Journal, The Saturday Evening Post, The Country Gentleman. I also deliver copies to your home.—ARTHUR P. KELLEY, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE.—9 Pigs, 6 weeks old.—DAVID F. EYLER, Phone 48-F3, Taneytown.

FOR RENT.—Half of my house on Middle St., at once.—JOHN A. NULL.

LOST.—Rubber lever between Taneytown and Humbert's clearing. Finder please return to RECORD Office for reward.

FOR SALE.—A fine Mare Colt, 7 months old.—MAURICE D. BOWERS, near Piney Creek Station. 11-10-2t

WILL BUY Rags, Rubber, Iron, and all kinds of metals, secondhand Automobiles, books, papers. Phone 6M., or write CHARLES SOMMERS, Taneytown. 11-3-tf

WANTED.—Fresh Cows and Springers—high prices paid.—SCOTT M. SMITH. 11-3-5

WANTED.—A man to establish a Tea and Coffee Route. A good chance for the right man. Write or call.—THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., York, Pa. 11-3-3t

NO TRESPASS CARDS, for tacking on trees or fences, 5¢ each at RECORD office. 11-3-3t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Elliot House, Taneytown, from Nov. 21 to 27, for the practice of his profession. 10-3-3t

FOR SALE.—2 Feed Cutters, 10 and 11 inch, one is new; 3 Chopping Mills, one new; 1 Sharple's Cream Separator and 1 Barrel Churn, both in good order; 1 Portable Steam Engine; Double Heater Stove, in good order; several log chains; new and second-hand pipe; new home-made Wheelbarrow; new cast Hog Troughs, at right prices. Will also buy your junk.—S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge. Phone 15-J. 10-20,tf

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Holstein Bull Calves, different ages, nicely marked, at prices reduced for 60 days. Also a few O. I. C. Male Pigs.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 10-13,8t

FOR SALE.—The choice of 2 very desirable homes in Uniontown, Md., both in good repair. The one is a new house with 4 acre of land; the other contains 1 1/2 acres more or less, of good quality, with all necessary outbuildings. Apply to—G. W. SLOAKER. 9-25-tf

GUINEAS

weighing over 1 1/2 lbs., 80c. each, for next week. J. F. WEANT & SON, 1004-6 Hillen St., BALTIMORE, MD.

SALYX A MEDICATED SALT SELLING FOR LESS

A tonic, conditioner, digestive and worm destroyer for hogs, sheep, cattle and horses.

PRICES
25 lb. pkg. \$1.00
100 lb. keg 4.00
200 lb. bbl. 7.50
300 lb. bbl. 10.50

WHY PAY MORE? Booklet Free SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. LEADING HARDWARE STORE TANEYTOWN, MD.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Corrected weekly, on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Bros. & Co.
Wheat 1.83@1.83
Corn, new, 75 lbs. to bus. 75@75
Rye 85@85
Oats 40@40
Timothy Hay 10.00@10.00
Mixed Hay 8.00@9.00
Bundle Rye Straw 9.00@9.00

Baltimore Markets. Corrected Weekly
Wheat 1.91@1.91
Corn 1.10@1.15
Oats 53@58
Rye 1.30@1.35
Hay, Timothy 16.00@17.00
Hay, Mixed 15.00@16.00
Hay, Clover 11.00@11.50

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines. Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 p. m.

GLORIOUSLY READY FOR FALL

The One Place "Where Smart Style Meets Moderate Price." This showing is remarkably distinctive. Purchases for it were made months ago. At that time we realized that, owing to the shortage of many desirable lines of Merchandise and other upset trade conditions, A Great Scarcity of Certain Articles was going to prevail.

Sweater Coats For Men, Women and Children. All the new colors and styles.

Heavy Winter Underwear For all the family.

Ladies' Coat Suits Made of All-Wool Amoskeag Serge, in Navy and Black colors. Latest style, guaranteed Sateen lining. \$9.90 to \$15.50

RALSTON Shoes For Men Better than ever this season. They will give you the utmost in style, comfort and wear.

NEW FALL COATS For Ladies and Misses This special sale of Coats will interest every woman. Three-quarter length—belted and the loose hanging styles, in the new plaids, velour, checks and stylish mixtures. Children's Coats Many different styles and prices.

Ladies' High Boots. Ladies' high and low heel Shoes, in Patent Colt, Gun Metal and Vici Kid, lace or button styles in the latest toe and heel models.

Blankets and Comforts. Exceptionally low priced.

Come on Boys; Come here for your School Clothes.

MILLINERY DISPLAY Beautiful Crimmed Hats

An Opening Display providing more extensive variety, more distinctive styles and at Lower Prices Than Ever Before.

Madam! Here You Have Style Without Extravagant Cost.

Come! Come prepared to see the greatest merchandising event in Taneytown! Come and get the best Bargains of your life.

Men's New Fall Suits No Finer Style to Be Had.

Their price has not been raised; are built up to a definite standard of style and quality. Look at our samples and let us make your suit. We Guarantee Fit and Price.

We Welcome You Back! Not a New Store, but a New Firm in Harney, Md., at M. R. Snider's Stand

We invite each and every one of his customers back, and bring your friends with you to see the large display of NEW GOODS we are showing in each department, which has been very carefully selected by our buyer, at bottom prices.

A large assortment of New Clothing and Overcoats, Hats and Caps for Men and Boys, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Oil-cloth, Queensware, Enamelware, a full and complete line of Dry Goods of all kinds, Neckties and Collars, a full line of Cord, Cotton and Wool Pants for Men and Boys, also Overalls, at old prices; Shoes—this line is second to none, in both Every-day and Dress Shoes, for each one of the family; a full and complete line of New "Ball Band" Gum, Felt and Lumberman Socks and Boots; Arctics, of all kinds, and a full line of Rubber Shoes; Gloves of all kinds; Sweaters for Ladies, Girls, Men and Boys; a full and complete line of New Underwear, both in Union Suits and 2-Piece Suits; Carpet and Matting at less than cost today; 50 Beautiful New Rugs, Bed Blankets and Comforts of all kinds.

You will find some great Bargains in each department, as M. R. Snider purchased lots of the above lines last January, at old prices, and we invite you to call and see our Stock of Up-to-date Goods at prices in reach of all.

Notice! On Saturday, Nov. 11th., we will begin to give tickets for all cash purchases, and we have a beautiful line of Rocking Chairs, Pictures, Mirrors and Rugs, which you can get free by dealing with us. All prices guaranteed, and you get the above premiums, or we will allow you 4% for tickets returned to us in exchange for anything in our Store except Sugar, for which we do give cash tickets.

STOP AND LOOK! HOW ABOUT THIS? The person returning the largest amount in tickets on or before Jan. 1st., 1917, will receive a beautiful pair of \$7.50 White Bed Blankets, free; the second largest amount, a beautiful \$4.00 Blue Bed Spread; the third largest amount, \$1.00 worth of anything in our Store. These premiums will all be shown on 2nd Floor from now until New Year's Day, until you take them away. Yours for Business,

E. K. LEATHERMAN & SON, Successors to M. R. Snider, HARNEY, MARYLAND.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT, Jeweler and Optician, TANEYTOWN, MD.

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