

WHY

Stringent Game Laws Are Needed in America

A recent Washington dispatch conveyed the impression that, due to a decision of the Supreme court, the federal government could no longer enforce the act to protect migratory birds. We are informed by B. G. Merrill, United States game warden at Hiusdale, that the dispatch is entirely misleading. The litigation in question involved the act of 1913, whereas a new law based on a treaty with Great Britain was passed by congress last year. Mr. Merrill says this law gives the government full power to provide closed seasons for migratory birds.

All lovers of wild life, as well as every right-minded sportsman, will be glad to know that federal protection for these birds has not been withdrawn. They will not be so happy to learn that the legislature of New York has passed a law to extend the time within which ducks may be shot on Long Island. The area involved is, of course, not very large, but any relaxation of the game laws should cause concern.

In France, which has been thickly populated for centuries, there is still wild game in the Argonne forest. Our men went gunning for rabbits, deer, and even wild boar. They are there because they are protected by rigid game laws. Unless we follow a policy of protecting the wild life in this country, France will still have game in its forests after America is entirely denuded.—Chicago Tribune.

WISE PROVISION OF NATURE

Why the Tip of Ermine Weasel's Tail Is Black Is Explained by Naturalist.

"Most scouts know that the ermine weasel changes to white on the coming of cold weather," says Dr. E. F. Bigelow, the Scout naturalist in Boys' Life. "William E. Cram tells why the tip of the tail is black.

"Late in the autumn, or early in the winter, the ermine changes from reddish brown to white, sometimes slightly washed with greenish yellow or cream color, and again as brilliantly white as anything in nature or art; the end of the tail, however, remains intensely black and at first thought it might be supposed that this would make the animals conspicuous on the white background of snow; but in reality it has just the opposite effect. Place an ermine on new-fallen snow in such a way that it casts no shadow and you will find that the black point holds your eye in spite of yourself and that at a little distance it is quite impossible to follow the outline of the weasel itself. Cover the tail with snow and you can begin to make out the position of the rest of the animal, but as long as the tip of the tail is in sight you see that and that only."

Why Romans Dread Owls.

Some of the worst things ever said about the owl came from the elder Pliny. The Roman naturalist, who trusted more to others' observations than his own, and in whose writings fact and fiction are often inextricably blended, calls the owl an inauspicious and funereal bird. He is particularly severe upon the horned owl, to which he gives a very lugubrious character, calling it the monster of the night that never utters a cheerful note, but emits a doleful shriek or moan. This owl and the screech-owl were especially abhorred and dreaded by the Romans as messengers of death. As the former inhabited only deserted and inaccessible places, its appearance in cities was considered a very alarming omen. During the early days of the consulship a horned-owl happened to stray into the capitol of Rome, causing general consternation. To avert the disasters which the round-faced prodigy was believed to portend, a lustration or general purification was ordered. Butler has referred to this incident in some amusing lines in Hudibras.

How False Fur Is Made.

A process patented in France consists in an improvement in the manufacture of stuffs or objects which imitate fur, plush or velvet, or for use as carpets and the like. The process starts with an animal's fur, or an assemblage of animal or vegetable fibers, and these are immobilized by freezing them in a block of ice. The ice is then sawed into slabs, and a slab is made to undergo a surface melting so as to partially free the hair or fibers on one side, then a suitable glue or cement is applied upon this surface.

A sheet of flexible material acting as the basis of a new make-up is then laid on, so that the hairs adhere to it, and afterward the whole is freed from the ice by melting, leaving the hairs attached to the support. Rubber serves as a good basis for the glue or cement.

How It Could Be Done.

Mike Molloy had got a job in the joinery works and the foreman, thinking to have a rise out of him, said: "Say, Mike, can you file steam?" "Certainly," replied Mike, to the foreman's surprise, "if you put it in the vise for me."

How Fake Pistol Works.

A new electric flashlight pistol of French invention for scaring criminals not only displays a bright light when the trigger is pulled, but also makes a noise like a real weapon firing.

CHINESE WOMEN STUDY HEALTH

Three Doctors Return From America to Begin Active Health Campaign Among Women.

ALL AGENCIES COMBINE.

American Y. W. C. A. Will Support Women's Part of Chinese Health Campaign as Part of World Service Program.

As a result of the Y. W. C. A. International Conference of Women Physicians, held during September and October, Chinese women are to have a far-reaching health program.

Dr. Ida Kahn, Dr. Li Bi-Cu and Dr. Dai, three of China's half hundred women physicians, who attended this



HIR IDA KAHN URGES CHINESE WOMEN TO WORK.

conference, are to take an active part in promoting this health program for women which will be the share of the Y. W. C. A. in the big health movement in China.

The funds for establishing these health centers, for demonstrations on how to care for babies, for health lectures for the women, for babies' dispensaries and for a general educational campaign, will be raised by the American Y. W. C. A. as part of its program of world service for women and girls in 1920.

Dr. Ida Kahn, in a recent appeal to modern Chinese women said, "Let our women of education in Peking and elsewhere gather themselves together to work for the schools, Red Cross and Y. W. C. A., and everything else which bespeaks the betterment of the country, instead of staying at home to play poker and 'sparrow,' and going out to attend endless dinners, tea parties and dances.

"Let us rally our forces and help the ship of state to move safely. One person cannot accomplish much, but one or two hundred millions of women can work wonders. Let us go back to a more Spartan-like simplicity of living and let us build up social service until every city in China is sanitary, every section of the town has its proper schools, and every child, whether boy or girl, is sent to such schools. True social service brings democracy in its train, and we who are citizens of a new republic can help to make it truly great by preaching and living democracy all the time. Why not learn to do our household duties, deeming it effeminate to be waited upon by maids and slave girls all the time?"

"The status of women in China, while leaving much to be desired, still is quite hopeful when we consider that she is just emerging into the sisterhood of the nations. Our men can depend upon us to bear the burdens of the day, for nowhere is there a more industrious, diligent and persevering womanhood than in China."

Dr. Kahn is lecturing in this country on the needs of her fellow country women, in the interests of the Y. W. C. A. Educational Campaign which plans to acquaint people with all phases of Y. W. C. A. work in the United States, South America, China, Japan, India and Europe. This educational campaign will be followed by an active effort to raise the \$3,000,000 needed for service for women throughout the world.

CHINESE WOMEN HAVE FINANCIAL ABILITY.

They Carried Y. W. C. A. Campaign "Over the Top."

Much has been said about the honesty and skill of the Chinese business man. The world has neglected to mention the financial ability of Chinese women. They proved this ability in the last financial campaign of the Y. W. C. A. in Tientsin.

Ordinarily three weeks are allowed in which to raise the budget by subscription after the finance committee has decided upon the sum necessary to carry on the work of the coming year. The Tientsin campaign was carried on entirely by Chinese women and broke all records by going over the top in ten days with a large surplus over the budget.

HOW COAL MINES LAID FOUNDATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POWER.

—Britain owes its position in the world of commerce and industry, which means its financial status in the world, to coal more than to anything else. If beneath its soil and in its river beds it had possessed as much gold as Australia, or California, or South Africa, it would not have availed it nearly so much as its wealth in "black diamonds." Not only do the coal mines employ more than a million men, but indirectly they produce employment for the cotton, woolen, iron, shipbuilding, and many other great industries without which the country would soon be plunged in poverty.

It is an amazing fact that Britain produces a fourth of all coal used in the world. Coal is money to Britain. It pays in coal for thousands of commodities which are imported into that country, and which no amount of "reconstruction" could enable them to produce within their own borders. Yet Britain's coal is by no means inexhaustible, and it is estimated that at the present rate of consumption it can only last 500 years.

KEPT BUSY ALL THE TIME

Why Missionaries, Unlike Their More Fortunate Brothers, Can Have No Regular Hours.

The missionary formerly worked months, and even long years, for a single convert, and, when he had secured him, had only a single illiterate man from the lower classes. Now he has accessible, on the one hand, millions of lower-class people; and, on the other, an increasing number of men and women who are already the great leaders among their countrymen. The present mission staff and equipment is adapted largely for dealing with the man of the lower classes, and for dealing with him individually. Slowly the skeleton organization has been expanded and partially filled out; but no church has yet grasped these larger opportunities for personal evangelism which the last few years and decades have brought. As the opportunity has grown, schools, hospitals and publishing houses have been added—designed to care for work already under way. With few exceptions the missionaries on the field are tied down to the direction of these institutions. They must supervise the churches and the native pastors; run the hospital; manage the printing press; keep accounts, and, in the greater proportion of fields, cultivate an American constituency to meet their increasing needs for more money. Many missionaries are now compelled, aside from their own salaries, to finance the greater part of their work. There is a man in India whose mission expenses run from 1,200 to 1,500 "rupees" a month. He receives 300 by appropriation; the remainder he must raise as best he can. More extraordinary still is the fact that he actually raises it.—Tyler Dennett in Asia Magazine.

Why Hospitals in Clouds.

For many years medical men have been hunting for a place that would be absolutely germ-proof, and at last it has been found, the Philadelphia North American states. Now that aviation is becoming a part of modern warfare, we have learned a great deal about the air that we never knew before. If we go high enough, there are no germs and the pressure is less also as we go higher up. The question now is, wouldn't it be a good thing to put our hospitals up there, at least those dealing with open wounds and diseases that needs lots of fresh air, such as tuberculosis? Enormous airships could be anchored above our heads and the patients could be carried up in airplanes. Stranger things than that are happening every day around us, and physicians say that the idea even now is more than a pipe dream. Such a hospital would be ideal for children with the rickets. Up in the clouds, where there was nothing but pure air and sunlight, the very lack of which caused their disease, they would probably come down in a few weeks totally cured.

How Soft Coal Is Made Hard.

Converting bituminous coal into an equivalent of hard coal is a late development that will have a far-reaching effect on American industry, according to Popular Mechanics magazine. The new fuel is entirely smokeless and under the new process by-products now wasted are recovered. These largely compensate for the cost of conversion. A plant has been in operation in the East for some time, perfecting the process and making tests of a practical character. The raw coal is subjected to a distillation process at low temperatures, the residue being pressed into hard, durable bricks that are again subjected to distillation and produce an intense heat.

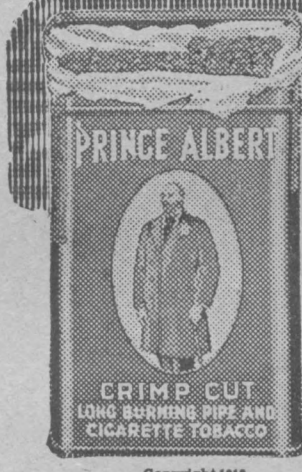
How Bobby Got Dirty.

John and Robert had just been dressed in their new white suits and were waiting near the porch for their mother to take them downtown. When their mother came out John's suit was still clean, but Robert's suit was soiled. "Why, Robert, I have a notion to leave you at home," said his mother. "Oh, don't, mother," said Robert, half crying; "you know the dirt blows right past John and sticks on me."

PRINCE ALBERT



SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!



Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so

appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the going's good you get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Topsy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moisture-top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



Economy Fuel

Kerosene Oil is the economical fuel—easily obtained, stored and used.

Used in a portable Perfection Heater it does the work of furnace coal during Autumn, and supplements it in Winter.

The Perfection is clean, safe, sootless, odorless—burns ten hours on a gallon of kerosene. Easily filled and re-wicked.

Aladdin Security Oil gives best results. At your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)

Washington, D. C. BALTIMORE, MD. Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

Use Aladdin Security Oil




PERFECTION Oil Heaters

JOHN R. HARE,
Watch & Clock Maker,
Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md.
Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

DIAGNOSTICIAN DR. FAHRNEY HAGERSTOWN, MD.

I study and treat chronic diseases and deformities. I cure many cases the ordinary doctor does not understand. Is there anything wrong with you—send me your name and address and I will tell you what to do, and there is no charge for this. I'm the only Dr. Fahrney in town.

McKinney says

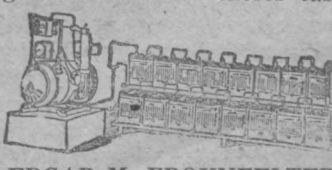
After you eat—always take **EATONIC** FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH. Instantly relieves heartburn, Bleated Gassy Feeling, Stops food souring, repeating, and all stomach miseries. Aids digestion and appetite. Keeps stomach sweet and strong. Increases Vitality and Power. EATONIC is the best remedy. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Only costs a cent or two a day to use it. Positively guaranteed to please or we will refund money. Get a big box today. You will see.

Rob't S. McKinney, Taneytown, Md. 9-19-11

Subscribe for the RECORD

DELCO
The complete Electric Power

Lights the barn. Runs the milking machine. Makes chores easy.



EDGAR M. FROUNFELTER, New Windsor, Md.

Patronize Our Advertisers

ONE-FOURTH WORLD'S WOMEN IN CHINA

Seventy Per Cent. Employees in Shanghai Cotton Mills Women and Children Working Twelve Hour Shifts.

One-fourth of the women in the world are Chinese—200,000,000 of them. They are going into industry in large numbers to work long hours and for little money.

In Shanghai, for instance, seventy per cent. of the employees in the cotton mills are women and children. Working hours for spinners are from six in the morning until six at night and from six at night until six in the morning. Weavers work from 5:30 in the morning until seven at night and the wages are from ten to twenty cents a day. Hundreds of women are employed in silk flature mills, standing hour after hour washing cocoons in basins of boiling water in the excessively hot rooms necessary for apartments where fine silk is spun. In Canton alone, there are 150,000 women in factories at a maximum wage of forty cents a day for women and of fifteen cents a day for girls.

As part of its program of world service for women the National Young Women's Christian Association is expecting to put on its staff of secretaries in China an expert on industrial conditions who will develop social work in factories, and work to improve conditions for women employees. This work will include the introduction of recreation and social life among the workers and of health lectures and educational classes.

Y. W. C. A. STUDENTS TEACHING IN CHINA

Physical Training School Maintained in Shanghai.

The vast majority of Chinese men remember their mothers as cripples. Many a girl wanders into a mission school who has not had her own feet bound, but has never seen a woman of her own class who could walk, and, therefore, she walks in a most ungainly fashion—scarcely conscious of her natural feet.

The Chinese Medical Association—an Association composed only of Chinese physicians mostly graduates from American and English institutions—have asked the entire educated community of the country to co-operate in better health for the children of China. All the Mission Boards operating in China felt that one of the greatest contributions the Young Women's Christian Association could offer to the health of China would be to establish a normal school for the training of physical directors.

Accordingly, in Shanghai, which is the greatest port in China, the national committee established such a school in 1914. The school has won favor with all educationists, both missionary and government. There have already been nine graduates from this school. Miss Ying Mei Chun, a graduate of the Wellesley School of Physical Education, has been dean of the school. Graduates of the school are scattered from Canton to Peking, teaching with conspicuous success in twelve mission and government schools.

JAPANESE DOCTOR IS Y. W. C. A. OFFICIAL

Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, treasurer of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in Japan. Dr. Inouye has been



Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, a delegate to the six-week international conference of women physicians called by the Y. W. C. A.

particularly interested in the public health and recreational plans of her city for some time and is medical inspector for girls in the public schools of Tokyo, as also in several private schools in the city. There are approximately 500 women physicians in Japan now, she says, and 400 women medical students. Dr. Inouye was the only delegate from Japan to the Y. W. C. A. International Conference of Women Physicians, in session during September and October.

DAY OF FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

Fact About Measurement of Time With Which Some May Not Be Thoroughly Familiar.

Dr. Willis E. Johnson, in his work on "Mathematical Geography," shows that "portions of three days may exist at the same time between 11:30 o'clock a. m. and 12:30 o'clock p. m., London time. When it is Monday noon at London Tuesday has begun at Cape Desher, but Monday morning has not yet dawned at Attu Island. Nearly half an hour of Sunday still remains there." What is known as the "International Date Line" divides the days from one another—this being situated on the one hundred and eightieth meridian. This runs due north and south, but there are two slight changes which have been made in it, for the sake of convenience.

While a day at any particular place is 24 hours long, each day lasts on earth at least 48 hours. Any given day, say Christmas, is first counted, as that day just west of the date line. The people just west of the date line, who first hailed Christmas have enjoyed 12 hours of it when it reaches England; 18 hours of it when it reaches central United States, and 24 hours of it, or a whole day, when it begins in western Alaska, just east of the date line. Christmas, then, has existed 24 hours on the globe, but having just begun in western Alaska, it will tarry 24 hours longer among mankind. Owing, however, to the irregularity of the date line, days last more than 49 hours; in fact, 49 hours, 12 minutes.

TO AROUSE HEAVY SLEEPER

Writer Recommends That It Be Done With an Odor, Preferably Not Too Powerful.

"What is the best method of waking a soundly sleeping person?" is a question quite a few millions of persons would like to have answered, there being few who have not or do not continue to exhaust every scheme and method known to them to rouse some heavy-headed members of their families in time to eat breakfast and get to the office or school on time.

"With an odor, undoubtedly," a well-known physician replied to the question. "The sense of smell is the most easily aroused of any of the five. We have trained ourselves to disregard noises—or else we would get no sleep at all in a city. In the country the same sounds which we utterly disregard in town would awaken us instantly," says the Kansas City Star. "To shake a person is more or less successful, as a rule, but often it serves to only half rouse the sleeper, and he turns over and goes to sleep again, or, if he does wake, he is apt to be in a bad humor. Any really unusual noise is effective, but one can't think of a new noise-making method every morning."

"When an odor is used, however, the sleeper wakes at once—is wide awake. Almost any odor will answer, if not too faint. Perfume of any kind is especially good. Ammonia, camphor—in fact anything with a decided odor, will do, but it should not be too powerful, or the awakening will be violent."

Sense of Taste.

The sensation of taste, while of common and constant experience, is highly complicated in its nature. What is commonly called taste is not a simple sensation at all, but rather a complex. In addition to the actual functioning of the apparatus properly pertaining to the sense of taste, the tongue receives impressions of various other sorts, all of which go to make up this complex. As finally recorded in the consciousness, the taste of any substance has to do with its heat or coolness, perhaps with a mild amount of pain, certainly with astringency or acidity—which are in themselves further complexes of thermic and tactile sensations—and above all with smell. The reader will probably agree that ice cream and coffee are entirely different from their true selves when served at inopportune temperatures; and it is a matter of record that a person of the keenest taste may make the most ludicrous errors if asked, blindfolded and with his nose stopped, to identify substances placed in his mouth.

Where the Steak Went.

One rainy day I walked into a cafeteria, selected my dinner, and just as I stood at the checker's desk the party in front of me took a step back, knocking the tray from my hands and spilling the entire contents on the floor. I thought as I looked at the unfortunate mess that I failed to see the steak which had been on the tray, but supposed that it had fallen under a chair out of sight. A waitress stepped up to me and told me to select my dinner over again, which I did, with every one in the place watching me. I bolted the food as quickly as I could and went out into the rain once more, when upon opening my umbrella the piece of steak which I had failed to see in the restaurant fell from it.—Chicago Tribune.

She Didn't Change.

We had learned the family name of our new neighbors and so were somewhat surprised when their small daughter, while playing with our children, announced that her surname differed from the rest of the family. "Why, that isn't your mama's name, is it," I asked? "Oh, no, but she got married again, and you see I stayed just like I always was."—Chicago Tribune.

Auberge du Pigeon.

Strasbourg, French once more, is unfolding, like a rose to the sun. The old life has begun again, as it was lived before the interruption in 1871. Houses are throwing open their shutters and hanging up once familiar signs. One of them, the Pigeon Inn, one of the glories of Strasbourg with its painted wood carvings, its old windows and curious ship decorations, has reopened its doors. It was built in 1331 and began its career under the sign of "Au Pigeon." Then later the sign changed to "Au Pigeon Blanc" and for two centuries the inn was the rendezvous of the university students. After 1870 the sign was taken down, the Pigeon Blanc's hospitality ceased and the house became the headquarters of a Roman Catholic society. The days of its ecclesiastical importance are happily over. The inn becomes the "Pigeon Blanc" once more, opening a new chapter of its long history under true Alsatian management.—Christian Science Monitor.

Rather Warm in the Deepest Well.

The deepest well in the world is six and one-half miles southeast of Fairmont, W. Va., drilled by the Hope Natural Gas company of Pittsburgh. It is 7,579 feet deep. The well had to be abandoned because the drilling tools stuck in the drill hole, the cable parted and left the tools and 4,000 feet of cable in the hole.

C. E. Van Orstrand of the United States geological survey, informs the Scientific American that the temperature at 7,000 feet was 172 degrees F., and the rate of increase was one degree in 51 feet. At this rate the boiling point would be reached at about 10,000 feet below the surface.

All Alike.

Patient—The doctor's bills are higher and my wife says the medicines cost more than they did. Nurse—Don't worry about that now. I want to take your temperature. Patient—I'll bet you'll find even that is going up.

Gentleness.

Gentleness is a natural element. To train, restrain or subdue the character so that it will manifest this virtue is not to give to that character the element of gentleness. The result will be to tame but not to make gentle. When one is able to control by watchfulness his actions, so that they result in gentleness, he possesses something less than gentleness. Gentleness must be natural to be truly genuine. Where love, latent and fervent, abounds, that is the sort of soul that possesses gentleness. It is out of the abundance of the heart that the mouth should speak. It is from the abundance of the regenerate spirit that the soul shall unveil the grace of gentleness in myriad relations. Disposition, temper and manner are in the province of this virtue. They must possess it.—Christian Intelligence.

Cotton in the Far North.

Flowers grow profusely in many parts of the arctic regions. One of the most frequently met with is the cotton plant. Northern miners have a saying that wherever cotton blooms, ice is not far below. One may walk for miles, between the months of June and August, through fields of cotton plants in flower, the white, silky tops swaying in the arctic breeze. At present little use is made of it, from an industrial point of view, except where the down is gathered for filling pillows. The flowers bloom luxuriantly, as is natural where the sun shines continuously during the summer months. Among others, the flower-hunter may gather purple larkspur, bluebells, monk's hood, primroses, asters, lilies-of-the-valley and even a kind of arctic geranium, pink or white in color.

Don't Have to Discourage Them.

"What's the matter? Did you have to fire the cook again?" "No. Nowadays you don't have to fire a cook or a maid. She just quits."

WOLF SHOWS REAL CUNNING

Stefansson Compares Him With the Fox, to the Disadvantage of the Smaller Animal

The wisdom of the fox is not so evident as the saying is widespread, but the more I see of wolves the more respect I have for their intelligence, which is unique among the nonhuman inhabitants of the North.

The second day on the new land I met a wolf that came running toward me at first, for he could not fail to mistake me at a distance for a caribou, but when he got within two hundred yards and could see more plainly he realized my strangeness and, what is truly remarkable, inferred that I might be dangerous. This wolf could certainly never have seen a human being before, and the only dark thing of size comparable to mine that he had ever seen must have been either a caribou or a muskox. The caribou are his prey, and while he seldom kills his muskox he at least has no reason to fear that exceptionally clumsy and slow-moving animal.

But at two hundred yards this wolf paused and, after a good look that satisfied him that I was something new in his experience, commenced to circle me at that distance to get my wind. When he got it took him off at top speed. The similarly unsophisticated foxes of this region will commonly run within ten or fifteen yards of you and follow you around for miles, barking like a toy dog following a pedestrian.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson in Harper's Magazine.

Quite Henglish, This.

"Hout!" cried the umpire as the wicket keeper made a catch. "Look 'ere," protested the batsman, "it wasn't off my bat, it was off my 'ead." "Oh!" said the umpire. "My mistake, I 'eard the ball 'it wood and I supposed it was off the bat."—Boston Evening Transcript.

FOR SALE STORE PROPERTY AND STOCK.

Having purchased the Bankard Hotel, Taneytown, and will open a store and Garage there, I will sell my store property and any amount of the stock desired.

This property is situated in Mayberry, 1 mile from State Road. This is the best country stand in the county.

Will sell right to a quick buyer. Apply to—

GUY W. HAINES.

11-14-tf



GLASSES THAT improve looks as well as sight are assured by our skill in eye examination and in adjusting the frames to suit the features. So not alone for the preservation of your sight, but also for the improvement in your appearance you should come to me for eye aids. Will be at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, the first Thursday, of each month. My next visit will be Thursday, Jan. 1—C. L. KEFAUVER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md. 2-28-tf

Do You

Use Good Paper When You Write? We Can Print Anything and Do It Right.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year To All

To all our faithful old friends, our cherished new friends, and those whose friendship we strive to deserve, we tender these greetings. May the New Year be a Prosperous and Happy one. May joy and recompense come to you and may it be our privilege to add to your success.

Gitts Lead in Value Giving

J. W. GITT COMPANY
Largest Department Store
HANOVER, PA.

Gitts are not Boosters of the High Cost of Living

Buy Here and Teach Your Dollars More Cents

PETS BELOVED BY SAINTS

Dr. Douglas Hyde, in Series of Lectures, Deals Interestingly With Medieval Irish Lore.

Dr. Douglas Hyde recently delivered a series of lectures—the Margaret Stokes lectures—in the Alexandra college, Dublin, dealing with medieval Irish lore. He told anecdotes about the Irish saints and their love of birds and beasts. He traced the love of animals by people in different periods and in different countries. Even the Irish pagans had their pet animals, says Our Dumb Animals.

He took the three Irish saints, St. Patrick, St. Brigid and St. Columella, and spoke of their affection for their pet animals. St. Patrick's kindness to the fawn was well authenticated, and the fawn returned the love to his master.

St. Brigid had her pet dog, a most faithful animal. She also loved birds, and the birds, especially domestic fowls, loved her in a remarkable manner.

The crane was St. Columella's pet, although his love for dumb animals surpassed that of the other saints. It was recorded in the life of the saint that dumb animals, too, were in love with him, especially birds, and that some of the latter followed him from Ireland to the island of Iona. There was, in proof of the love of animals for the saint, the story of how the horse wept on the bosom of the saint the night before he died.

Dr. Hyde mentioned a large number of other saints, Irish and Latin, about whom he told stories, showing their love for animals, making special reference to St. Kevin, St. Columella, St. Molna, St. Moling, who had made friends of wolves, foxes, partridges and herons.

NACE'S MUSIC STORE

20 Carlisle Street
HANOVER, PA.

Wish all readers of this paper a Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR.

We also invite you to call at our New Store for one of our Calendars for 1920.

It is our intention to get one in each home if possible.

