

THE CARROLL RECORD.

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

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SATURDAY, JUNE 1st., 1907.

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

Prices and Labor.

Strange as it may seem, our good in-
sures often produce results which worry
us. Some of the matters which we
advocate as reform measures, or which
appeal to us on humanitarian grounds,
after being started, go way around Rob-
in Hood's barn and come back to light-
en our pocket books through the means
of higher prices for manufactured ar-
ticles, and higher cost of labor; and in
many instances, instead of realizing the
true course of events and things we
straightaway blame the tariff and the
trusts for the imposition.

The law of compensation applies to
everything in the world, human and
natural. From certain causes we get
certain effects. When we exercise char-
ity, in any direction, there must be a
corresponding financial loss; when we
curtail the total of production, we add
to the cost of production; and very
often when we interfere with business
we add to the expense of conducting
business, which in some way must be
compensated for.

Here is a list of fancies which have of
late been very popular:

- No child labor in factories.
- Pure food legislation.
- No "Sweet shop" work.
- An eight-hour work day.
- Railroad rate legislation.
- Sympathy for Union Labor.

Every one of the above have had their
share in advancing the cause of them,
the lavish appropriation of public money
for extensive improvements, and the
very liberal spending of money by pri-
vate individuals instead of saving it, and
we have about all of the reasons neces-
sary to consider as to why the wages of
labor has increased, why manufactured
articles are higher, and why labor is so
scarce in country districts. There is no
need to go as far as the tariff and trusts.

We can also include—as adding to cost
—the growing scarcity of many raw ma-
terials, and the fact that the enormous
influx of foreign labor is largely in-
efficient and unskilled. These are the
natural and primary causes. Combina-
tions, and the tariff, have their share of
the blame, but it is very easy to see how
small their real share must be. It is
difficult to expect to buy cheap when the mills
and factories can't turn out work fast
enough for the demand.

The whole country is money-spending
mad. There are hundreds of thousands
who are spending money as though there
would never be any necessity for a bank
account, and as though their earning
capacity will always increase and con-
tinue indefinitely. Some day, there will
come a wind from another quarter, and
following it a lot of vain regrets. Just
now, the country is not profiting from
its prosperity, but is distinctly following
the motto, "Come easy, go easy."

Non-Essentials.

There is a vast amount of time and
energy wasted on the discussion of non-
essentials, in matters religious, social,
and political, the total value of what is
to divide and weaken bodies which en-
gage in it. Of what real good and use
is it to make it a criminal offense, or a
sign of unworthiness, because in some
trifling outward form one does not con-
form to a strict code of regulations, which
are nothing more than the set-up
opinions of a few would-be judges of
their fellows?

"Judge not, that ye be not judged,"
is a Scriptural injunction which suffers
from disuse to a lamentable extent, a
fact which must be of great satisfaction
to his Satanic majesty. The magnify-
ing of creeds, doctrines, formalisms,
liturgies, fashions in dress, signs of mem-
bership, badges, uniforms, and codes of
etiquette, serve no better purpose than
to delay the christianizing and fraternizing
of the world. Extremism is but a
modern form of Phariseism, and gives
the outsider the best argument he has,
or can wish for, to remain outside of,
and scoff at, organizations meant to be
good.

It is the base of politics that individ-
uals can have no individual independence
but must always support the "organiza-
tion," right or wrong. It is the great
weakness of the christian church, as a
whole, that professed followers of Christ
persist in quarreling over such things as
form of baptism, ministerial acts, the
garb of ministers and lay members, and
the smallest details as to what men may
and may not do, if they would only have
salvation. It is the rankest folly that
society rests its distinctions on mere
worldly possessions and outward dem-
onstrations, rather than on nobility of
character and sound integrity.

Is there any wonder that we have a
strong tendency toward unbelief in popu-
lar government, in the church, and in
the leadership of social censurers when
those who assume to lead are so hope-
lessly divided over non-essentials? Do
we not need, rather, a beginning over-
again of a great many institutions which
have reached the low level of disallow-
ing personal liberty, in matters personal
which have either no relation, or but a
very slight one, to matters of real final
importance? Evidently, there is entire-
ly too much childish, and old-womanish,
narrowness and interference where there
should be intelligent, broadminded, ad-
vice and example.

The Most and Least of it.

A good many fairly successful busi-
ness men never advertise. Of course,
there is such a thing as succeeding, in a
small way, in business, even when one
does not practice up-to-date methods,
but it requires more worry and harder
work, and not much at the end. Then,
there is such a thing as a getting part
of the benefit of other people's adver-
tising—a sort of "overflow" or "shop-
ping" business—when the crowd is
attracted to a town, part of it "looks
around."

We think we have discovered one
thing, for a fact; that it is the business
men who do not advertise who complain
most of the "Mail order" houses; also,
that they are the ones who complain

most of "no money in business." Prob-
ably we imagine this, but think not.
Those who really succeed without adver-
tising, are extremely fortunate—but they
do not realize how much more they
would succeed if they did advertise, and
this is their misfortune.
Unfortunately, a good many men do
not appear to know how to advertise.
They are good buyers, and good sellers,
but do not know how to sell goods
with principle. They are very much like
the old-time farmer who by main
strength and long hours compels his
acres to yield good crops, while his more
modern neighbors secure equally good
results with less hard work by using
more intelligent and more skillful meth-
ods. We believe that a trial term of ad-
vertising in the RECORD—only by the
use of a small space and advertising
seasonable specialties—will amply demon-
strate that instead of it being true that
one can't afford to advertise, it will be
made clear that one can't afford not to do
it. At most, it costs but a small amount
to make the test for a year—so little that
those who do not try it are almost self-
convicted of not wanting to do more
business—and at least, they should not
complain of the "mail order" houses,
the business of which is all done by ad-
vertising, when they do not make use of
the same means of reaching the people
—and more customers.

A "Long-eared" Policy.

The Baltimore News, which persist-
ently intimates that Gov. Warfield has
been "slandered" by the politicians of his
party, finds in this one of the reasons
why the "long-eared" animal has long
been used in caricatures to represent
Democracy, and in the following rather
caustic style gives the party some
gratuitous advice:

"The party is all the time boasting
that it represents pre-eminently the in-
telligence, character and wealth of the
community. It is all the time pointing
to the opposing party as drawing its
numerical strength in large measure
from the colored population, and from a
comparatively 'undesirable' class among
the white population. And yet it not only
permitted the Republican party to be
the instrument of carrying out its
progress after twenty years of stagna-
tion, and to set the pace both in state
and city government, but it doesn't
seem to know how to follow the pace
after it has been set. Lloyd Lowndes
made a fine Governor, going far ahead
of any recent precedent in carrying out
the government upon business princi-
ples, and the Republicans renominated
him upon his record. Mayor Timanus
made a fine Mayor, and disappointed
hundreds of small politicians through
his failure to distribute the plums, but
the Republicans renominated him on
his record. It is not true that in both
instances the party was defeated; but
the defeats were not disastrous. The
party is alive and kicking, and has a
good chance to get in again. If it had
kicked Lowndes aside and kicked
Timanus aside, it would have become
insignificant as a political factor in this
state."

And yet here is Governor Warfield
putting himself out of the race for a
second term simply because he has been
manifested, among the so-called
leaders in the Democratic party, one
particle of desire to have him nomi-
nated. He has made a admirable
Governor. He is by all odds the
strongest candidate that could be put
up. His re-election would be an excel-
lent thing for the state irrespective of
politics, and it would be an excellent
thing for the party. And yet he not only
goes out of the field, but among the con-
spicuous representatives of the party
which boasts of its superior quality there
is not a voice raised to bid him stay. It
looks as though the party in Maryland
thought it had a prescriptive right
to the government of the state, with
reference to its own desires. Well, it
will find that this is a mistake. All
the party has to do to demonstrate
its error is to turn down the best man it
has got, put up somebody that suits the
small bore politicians, and give the Re-
publicans a chance to put up a first-rate
man. Judging by their past history,
they will seize the chance gratefully
enough. And if that situation is pre-
sented to the voters, we hope, and be-
lieve, that the Democratic party will get
just the lesson it is inviting.

Wachter on the Outlook.

Hon. F. C. Wachter, who is one of the
best posted men in the state on the ques-
tion of practical politics, in expressing
himself in favor of a rigid "corrupt prac-
tices" law, said:
"The campaign in the city this spring,"
said Mr. Wachter, "established a new
order of politics in the State. Corpora-
tions of every kind and character have
gone out of the business of contributing
to campaign funds. This means that no
man without unlimited means can take
the gubernatorial nomination and hope
to win, for he has got to finance his own
fight. It is a sad state of affairs, for the
poor man—no matter how worthy he
may be, no matter how ambitious he
may be—has no hope of securing high
political honors."
"This money question, though, is a se-
rious matter. Everybody knows that the
demand for money becomes more exact-
ing year after year from the corruptible
element of the parties. It is no longer a
question of accepting money when it is
offered. They demand money, and with-
out it they will not vote. Any party that
attempts to ignore this element is sure to
lose. What we want is a corrupt prac-
tices act that will act, I don't know, but
some lawyers say that it is a hard job to
draw a bill that will put an end to this
sort of thing—a bill that will really ac-
complish the thing it is supposed to ac-
complish. I can hardly believe that is
the case. Where there is an evil of that
kind, there must be some remedy. It has
been found for dealing with the trusts
and a way ought to be discovered for
putting an end to this money busi-
ness. If all the able lawyers in Maryland
put their heads together I believe they
will work out a plan that will meet the
situation."

No Constitutional Covenant.

The statement made by Mr. John P.
Poe of his views concerning the holding
of a convention to frame a new Constitu-
tion for the State of Maryland was
fairly regarded as indicating the quiet
death of that proposition. Mr. Poe
sets forth with great clearness the ele-
ments of the question, or of the situa-
tion, for it can hardly be dignified with
the name of a question. An agitation
in favor of a new Constitution would be
purely fictitious. There is no public
demand for it. There is a general feel-
ing that the demand for change involved
in it would far outweigh any prospect
of benefit. The Democratic party would
be seriously divided on the question if it
were made a party issue, and the Re-
publican party would of course be solid-
ly arrayed against the proposition. The
chances are, as Mr. Poe says, that the
result would be not only a defeat as to
the proposition for a Constitutional Con-
vention, but also a defeat as to the

When Railways Reform.

In the list of decisions just handed
down by the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission it is noteworthy that one-half of
the cases are dismissed because the rail-
ways, after first contesting the suits, have
admitted their error and given the relief
granted without the intervention of the
court. Such cases cover a wide territory
and many classes of merchandise. They
indicate that the railways, at least, have
learned that it is not wise to litigate to
the millennium and also that the man-
dates of the commission can be made
effective.

L. D. MAUS,

TYRONE, MD.

party ticket. With nothing in favor of
the scheme, therefore, and everything
against it, Mr. Poe finds it the part of
wisdom that the Democratic State Con-
vention shall, in its platform, declare
unanimously against the holding of a
Constitutional Convention. By so doing,
it will definitely eliminate an issue
which, if alive, would operate to the
injury of the party, and will at the same
time act according to the intrinsic merits
of the question.

We are glad to see that Mr. Poe re-
cognizes the desirability of not only put-
ting the question of an entire new Con-
stitution out of the way, but also of
avoiding a recurrence of the question
of a suffrage amendment. There is a
time for all things, and it is more com-
mon sense to recognize that the time for
agitating a Constitutional amendment for
a restriction of the suffrage is not at the
very next Legislature after the one
which made that the great issue of the
state, with the result of an overhanging
defeat for its proposition. The people
are entitled to a rest on this matter,
and Mr. Poe is sagacious in proposing
that it be made clear to the public that
"there is no purpose to propose a suffrage
amendment at the session of the Legisla-
ture in 1908."—Balt. News.

Those Rejected Ballots.

With the apparent fact that 4,670 bal-
lots were pronounced defective and were
rejected in the late municipal election,
and that much of suffrage expression
being lost in declaring the result, it
would seem that a remedy against such
delinquency should be provided by ap-
propriate enactments.

This is a matter of most serious mo-
ment to both parties. There is no polit-
ics really in it. It simply means that
the corresponding number of people,
under the present method of voting,
either do not know how to mark their
tickets, cannot comprehend the value of
the ballot, or are entirely careless as to
results.

No man should go to the polls with-
out clearly understanding that his ballot
is not an ordinary piece of paper, but
that it signifies his prerogative as a citi-
zen and is a proud expression of his
will. His signature can go to no per-
sonal obligation more effective, or indeed
more sacred, than when he marks and
presents his ballot for deposit and to be
counted in the direction of law, repre-
sentation and government. If the quali-
fied voter does not know how to mark
his ticket he should seek the fullest in-
struction how to do it before going to
the polls. Opportunities to do this are
ample; otherwise his act is a travesty
and a farce.

It must be confessed that the present
ballot form is puzzling to even many
intelligent people and the rigid require-
ments for marking are frequently over-
looked. The election law is a wise and
admirable one, but that the form of the
ballot needs much revision so as to make
it plainer is being evidenced at every
successive election.

Every man registered is a voter. But
it is simply demonstrable that there are
so many who are registered whose votes
are, in the counting up, marked "re-
jected," owing to ignorance or carelessness.
—Balt. Telegram.

Taft for Tariff Revision.

Secretary Taft is now squarely before
the country as the tariff-revision candi-
date for the Republican Presidential
nomination, and he is not disturbed by
the denunciation of him by the Protec-
tive Tariff League as a free-trader.

Secretary Taft declined to declare for
the stand-pat policy for the reason that
he believes that the country needs a re-
vision of the tariff. Mr. Taft frankly
told the League that he believed the
people would demand a revision of the
tariff so strongly that it would be disas-
trous to the party unless some definite
promise of revision were given.

In discussing this interview and the
action of the Protective Tariff League,
the Secretary of War said:
"I am a tariff revisionist. No man can
win the next election who does not favor
changes in the tariff. I agree with the
position taken by the American Manu-
facturers' Association, which recently
declared in favor of a revision."

Comic Supplements Scored.

Accusing the comic supplements of
Sunday newspapers of "bad morals and
bad art," the International Kindergarten
union, which closed a week's session
in the Teachers' College, New York, May
3, has declared war against them. These
are the principal points in the indict-
ment:
Count No. 1.—They inculcate bad mor-
als in inciting children to rebellion
against their parents by idealizing boys
and girls who invariably get the best of
their elders.

Count No. 2.—They represent a low
type of art, most of them being as bad
artistically as they are in their influence
on the impressionable minds of their
readers.

Count No. 3.—There is no necessity for
their existence in their present form.
Something far more artistic and more
entertaining could be furnished which
would prove quite as popular.

No exception would be made by Mrs.
Ada M. Hughes, of Toronto, formerly
president of the union.

"They are all bad, so far as I have
seen," she said. "Where they do not
teach children to be disobedient, they are
bad artistically, and in a sense that makes
them bad morally."

Miss Mabel McKinney, of Cleveland,
who was succeeded as recording secre-
tary of the union, was equally severe.

Miss Ella C. Elder, of Buffalo, chair-
man of the committee on literature, pre-
sented this subject to the union. It was
decided to provide funds for the sending
of circulars to women's clubs and to par-
ents, calling upon them to bar comic
supplements from their homes. A sub-
committee is to be selected to provide
a substitute and present its plan to the
next convention, which probably will be
held in New Orleans. The organization has
11,000 members throughout the United
States and Canada.—American Press.

Special Prices

at the Tyron Store

The public please take notice that
in order to make room for Summer
Goods, I offer the following:
10 yds Lawn Dress Goods, was 95c;
reduced to 1c.
20 yds Lawn Dress Goods, was 10c;
reduced to 5c.
20 yds Lawn Dress Goods, was 12c;
reduced to 8c.
20 yds Lawn Dress Goods, was 15c;
reduced to 10c.
20 yds Calico, was 6c and 5c; reduced
to 4c and 5c.
20 yds Percale, was 7c and 8c; reduced
to 4c and 5c.
20 yds Dress Goods reduced 10%.

We mean business. All these
goods must be sold at Reduced
Rates for strictly cash.

L. D. MAUS,

TYRONE, MD.

4-17-07

When the
Hair Falls
Then it's time to act! No time
to study, to read, to experi-
ment! You want to save your
hair, and save it quickly, too!
So make up your mind this
very minute that if your hair
ever comes out you will use
Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes
the scalp healthy. The hair
stays in. It cannot do any-
thing else. It's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"I see for over sixty years
made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPILLA,
WITCHAMORE'S
CHERRY PECTORAL.

cers, all the machinery of the law and
hires lawyers to denounce the wretched
man who in the least violates the
statutes. But the same corporation will
disobey the law freely in the hope that
it can hire lawyers who will find some
technical objection to intervene and pre-
vent punishment.

This was formerly the case much more
than now, for it is becoming more dan-
gerous to violate the mandates of the
law, and corporations are beginning to
learn that honesty is the best and the
cheapest policy.—Phila. Inquirer.

Negroes Owned Negroes.

Perhaps everybody else knows that
there used to be in the South not a few
negro owners of negro slaves, but some
detailed information on the subject
given by the Charleston News and
Courier is the first we had ever heard of
such a thing, and we are immensely
enough to believe that not many people
in the North will fail to share our sur-
prise.

It seems that in Charleston itself, just
before the war broke out, there were not
only many free negroes with property,
but many well up into the thousands, but
the list of taxpayers for 1840 shows that
there were 132 of them from whom was
collected an impost of \$3 each on one or
more slaves of their own race. Of the
colored Charlestonians two had 14 slaves
each, another owned 13, owned 12, and
so on downward. How they came into
possession of their slaves—that is,
whether by purchase, gift or otherwise, is
not stated.—The News and Courier says it does not
know; but old residents of the city say
that the black slave-owners acquired
their chattels exactly as did the white
people and managed them in very much
the same way, often hiring them out to
other employers and, of course, making
all their wages, they had no special
prejudice against "the institution," nor
could they be expected to have, since to
many of them of their own race, and
slaves, they had been familiar in Africa,
a fact that is often forgotten.

And there were negro slaveholders in
other parts of the South, as well as in
Georgia, for instance, where one Bob Parker
died a trucking business with 14 slaves
and the black drivers thereof included
among his property, besides a number of
negro women and children. And of a
certain Dilsey Pope, in the same city.
It is related that she owned her own
husband, that she hired out until he
offended her in some manner not re-
corded, and then she punished him by
selling him to a white man, for a price
now forgotten. These well-to-do
free persons of color, according to the
News and Courier, had no political
privileges, and, as a class, a thing
for them as "social quality" had not
even been imagined, but they were
amply protected in all their civil rights.

For the Nerves.

Ours is an age when we give our
nerves but a very poor chance.
Half the time our bodies are taking
their revenge upon them for over-strain.
The happiness of many a home is tan-
pered with because the over-wrought
nervous system becomes irritable and erratic through
nervous exhaustion. No moment of rest
or relaxation. It may be from necessary
labor to make both ends meet; it may
be the ceaseless toil and strain for social
prestige. It means the same thing—
burning the candle at both ends.
If taken in the beginning it is easily
managed. After a while it grows al-
most beyond our control or that of a
physician.

But it can be cured, no matter how
bad, and it can be forestalled. First of
all, when you feel exhausted, stop
when or where, stop—rest five minutes.
It will often save you years of suffering.
A moment in the nick of time is worth
hours of afterthought.

If strictly observed the following will
prove effectual—but be persistent.
Go to bed as early as possible, rise
early, but get eight hours' sleep. Throw
open the window, and in a warm, loose
robe breathe deeply, slowly, during
twenty minutes, then take vigorously a
simple gymnastic exercise for ten min-
utes.
Then sponge off with tepid, then cold
water, to which throw a handful of
salt.—American Cultivator.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

The average man cannot afford to em-
ploy a physician for every slight ailment
or injury that may occur in his family,
nor can he afford to neglect them. A
slight ailment, such as the scratch of a pin
has been known to cause the loss of a
limb. Hence every man must have
necessity be his own doctor for the
class of ailments. Success often de-
pends upon prompt treatment, which
can only be secured by the use of medi-
cines kept at hand. Chamberlain's Rem-
edies have been in the market for many
years and enjoy a good reputation.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for
coughs, colds, croup and whooping
cough.
Chamberlain's Pain Balm (an anti-
septic liniment) for cuts, bruises, burns,
sprains, swellings, lame back and rheu-
matic pains.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver
Tablets for constipation, biliousness and
stomach troubles.

Chamberlain's Salve for diseases of
the skin.

One bottle of each of these five prepa-
rations costs but \$1.25. For sale by
R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown,
Md.

Special Prices

at the Tyron Store

The public please take notice that
in order to make room for Summer
Goods, I offer the following:
10 yds Lawn Dress Goods, was 95c;
reduced to 1c.
20 yds Lawn Dress Goods, was 10c;
reduced to 5c.
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20 yds Calico, was 6c and 5c; reduced
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We mean business. All these
goods must be sold at Reduced
Rates for strictly cash.

L. D. MAUS,

TYRONE, MD.

4-17-07

YOUNT'S
A Small List of
Fancy Groceries
not found in every
Store.

Prepared Shaker Salt,
For the Table; always dry.
10c.

Lyle's Golden Syrup,
Finest Sugar Syrup; made in London.
2 lbs net.
Per Can. 20c.

Apollo Brand
SUCCOTASH,
2 Cans for 25c.

Carnation Brand
Yellow Free Peaches.
Packed by Southern California Pack-
ing Co.
Per Can. 22c.

Alaska Pink Salmon,
Per Can. 10c.

Vermont Maple Syrup,
Quart Bottle, 25c.

Atmore's Plum Pudding
Genuine English; 1 lb net.
Per an. 25c.

Egg-O-See Company's
Corn Flaked & Toasted
Made the Egg-O-See way. The new
cereal.
10c.

Condensed
Horse Radish,
Bottle, 15c.

Salad Dressing,
Bottle, 15c.

SKAT.
The best hand soap known. A valuable
preparation, having a most magical
effect upon all kinds of dirt, machine
grease, paint, printers' ink, stains, etc.,
and may be used with any kind of water
with good results.
Per Can. 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser.
Chases dirt, makes everything "spick
and span." Old Dutch Cleanser is more
economical and convenient than scouring
bricks.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,
Taneytown, Md.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,
DRUGGIST,
TANEYTOWN, - - MD.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning June 2.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic—How to realize the presence of Christ.—John xiv, 15-17.

The question of the realization of the presence of Christ in our hearts and lives is a most important one. That Christ is constantly with us, our constant companion, cannot be denied, for it is directly taught by Christ Himself in the Scriptures. When He was about to depart from the disciples' world, He comforted them with the thought that they should not be left alone in His absence—"that God would send them another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever," and further on He adds, "He dwelleth with you and shall be in you." The Holy Spirit therefore as the representative of Christ is in us, dwelling in and abiding with us, and His dwelling in us is Christ dwelling in us. But while we acknowledge the fact of the dwelling of Christ in our hearts, the fact of the Spirit's presence through the growth of the Spirit, but no Christian need grow discouraged over this lack of realization of the presence of Christ. Christ's union with us is a mystical union, but the great majority of Christians are practical rather than highly spiritual in disposition, and hence it is impossible for them to grasp what is so easy for those who possess mysticism, and highly spiritual natures. What is so difficult to the practical man is second nature to the mystic. To many Christians Christ's words, "Abide in Me and I in you," mean little or nothing. To others they mean everything. They revel in the consciousness of Christ's presence, and they breathe the Holy Spirit into their very beings, as they breathe the air into their lungs.

But it is a mistake to suppose that those who are naturally a spiritual disposition possess a superior Christianity to those who are more practical. Indeed, the opposite is often the case. There are many temptations of a serious nature, to which the mystical in disposition are susceptible, that would never appeal to the average Christian at all. Among these are pride, hypocrisy, presumptuous boasting and even certain immoralities. The man of practical bent may have no ecstatic visions in the consciousness of Christ's presence, but he believes in Him, loves Him and faithfully serves Him, which makes him a Christian in name and in fact. He has the presence of Christ even if he is not so conscious of that fact.

The realization of Christ's presence in us and with us, is after all, a great blessing and a great joy and undoubtedly a great inspiration to service. This being true, also, we can imagine how we may realize this presence, how we may feel and know that He is always with us, our companion and our friend. Or, if we may be allowed to change the inquiry a little and to ask rather by what means we may have fuller realization of Christ's presence with us, its importance increases. And in discussing this subject for the average Christian no elaborate, impossible and mystical scheme should be proposed. The Bible itself suggests what may be helpful to us all in the accomplishment of this desire.

1. Love will give us a realization of Christ's presence. The more deeply and truly we love Him the more we will feel His presence with us. This may be illustrated by human love. We feel the presence of those we love most dearly at all times. Their faces are before us, we hear their voices, and the very atmosphere about them seems to be charged with their presence. So it is when our love for Christ is deep and intense and not merely a travesty upon love.

2. Obedience will give us a realization of Christ's presence. In obeying those we love we have an increased realization of their presence with us. This is especially true of loved ones who have departed from us. If they have left us commandments, they are able to perform, our remembrance of them is heightened and they seem to be with us. This is more true in obeying Christ. As we obey His commandments and fulfill His mission we become more conscious that He is with us.

3. Personal communion with Christ in prayer, the reading of His word and meditation—all these things are helpful to a realization of His presence with us.

4. Faith will give us a realization of Christ's presence. He has promised that He will be with us, and of course He keeps His promises. All we have to do is to stand on them. To believe is to have them. He is with us. To be more conscious of His presence we have but to exercise more faith in Him and in His word.

BIBLE READINGS.
Isa. xl, 25, 26; xlii, 13; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; John xv, 1-4; xvi, 1-4; Rom. viii, 12-14; Gal. ii, 20; Eph. iii, 14-17; 1 Cor. i, 26-31; vi, 15-17.

A Topic Card Suggestion.
The second United Christian Endeavorers of Spokane, Wash., have a very bright topic card, upon which we had the following list of suggestive imperatives:

1. Be present.
2. Be on time.
3. Be prayerful.
4. Be obedient.
5. Be attentive.
6. Be sociable.

My Pledge.
(In acrostic.)
P-ay over it.
L-ive it out.
E-xamine it often.
D-o more than I desire?
G-o forward steadily!
E-njoy it heartily!
—Amos R. Wells in Australian Golden Link.

Iowa was once the strongest grange state in the Union. That was in the early days of the order. It has grievously fallen from grace. It had't granges enough to give it representation at the national grange last year. What's the matter with the Iowa farmers?

Pittsfield, Mass., can have the meeting of the next Bay State grange if it can secure sufficient hotel accommodations. It is getting to be a problem in some states to get the state grange at its annual sessions.

The first specially manufactured grange for denatured alcohol will bear the brand or stamp "P. of H." in recognition of the grange for securing industrial alcohol free of tax.

Northern New York grangers will probably have the annual outing at Thousand Islands in August.

That hacking cough continues Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Second Quarter, For June 2, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. iii, 1-14—Memorize Verses 2, 4—Golden Text, Ex. iii, 12—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Another forty years had passed since the day when Moses saw the pillar of fire and heard the voice of God. The time had come for God to deliver Israel by his hand, and during these forty years he had been alone with God, away from all the wisdom of Egypt (Acts vii, 23, 30). He knew enough of the purpose of God concerning Israel when he was forty years of age to lead him to renounce what he might mean for him to be acknowledged as the son of Pharaoh's daughter and all the pleasures of Pharaoh's court and cast in his lot with the people whom God had purposed to make a blessing to all the nations of the earth. He had received the recompense of the reward; he endured as seeing Him who is invisible (Heb. xi, 24-27). But instead of waiting God's time he thought he knew the time, or it may be that God heard their cry and their groaning, and looking upon them, remembered His covenant with their fathers (ii, 23-25). Moses had been learning many things never taught in the schools of Egypt. Joseph learned similar things in prison and as a slave, David in Adullam, Paul in Arabia, John the Baptist in the wilderness. To know God we must learn from Him alone in His school.

When God's time comes to work, things happen, as we say, suddenly, like the fire that fell on Sodom, like the deliverance from Egypt of the Israelites, like the things that go on in the ordinary routine of the common everyday life; then there comes the time when God's clock strikes the hour, and the event foreseen by Him from all eternity becomes an actual occurrence. David was a shepherd, and the sheep, not expecting an invitation to meet Samuel, but God wanted him and sent for him.

A bush burning was perhaps not an unusual sight, but a bush burning and not burned up was something out of the ordinary. It may be that Moses saw that burning bush some time before he thought anything of it (God is so patient, but as it caught his attention again and again he thought of it). It was strange that so small a bush should burn so long and said to himself, "It will turn aside and see this great sight and see why this bush does not burn up" (verse 3). This was a question that he asked himself. He saw that Moses turned aside to see then He called him by name from the midst of the bush (verse 4). In Deut. xiv, 10, the Lord is spoken of as "Him that dwelleth in the bush," and Joseph is described as one "separate from his brethren."

We must be separated unto God before we can know Him as a consuming fire, for service, by His Spirit, in His word, by every event in our daily life, ordinary and otherwise, He has something to say to us and is ever seeking to gain our attention, but by selfishness or disobedience we so often miss His message. Having obtained the attention of Moses, He called him by name, and promptly the answer came, "Here am I."

I know only one other similar saying to that in verse 5, and it is found in Josh. v, 15. This is to Moses, and to lead the people out of Egypt; that is to Joshua, about to lead the people into the promised land. As I understand it, the word to each one was: This is my affair, my business, holy ground, will use you, but you must never think that you have any responsibility beyond that of obedience, and always remember that I am with you. I infer from Josh. i, 3, where we read that every place they trod upon was theirs. But in these two cases God says, "This is mine, not yours."

All depends upon who God is and what He can do. In verse 6, 14, 15, Moses is told who sent him. When he asks in verse 11, "Who am I that I should go and that I should bring forth?" he is talking from himself, proudly and foolishly, for until we have learned our emptiness and our insignificance we are not apt to be used by God. The Lord had said, "I have seen, I have heard, I know, I am come down to deliver" (verses 7, 8). He speaks as the faithful, covenant-keeping God, and says what He will do as such, so there is nothing for Moses but to go along with Him.

While we are nothing and can do nothing, God says, "Certainly I will be with thee." "Now, therefore, go and I will be with thee" (verse 12). He says what He will do as such, so there is nothing for Moses but to go along with Him.

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Preventive For Indigestion.
The best preventive for indigestion and dyspepsia both for children and laymen is one-quarter pound solution of the faithful, covenant-keeping God, and says what He will do as such, so there is nothing for Moses but to go along with Him.

Debating Teams to Contest.
The Springfield (Mass.) Pomona has undertaken to organize a series of debates between teams representing various subordinate granges. The plan is for each local organization to elect one or two members to represent it, and the other designate a debating team from the several granges in the Pomona circuit will be paired off, and the winners of one set will debate the winners of a second set. When the contest is narrowed down until two undefeated teams remain, these teams will go before the Springfield Pomona grange and debate for honors.

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Prosperity of the Farmer.

Steadily climbing upward is the contentment which may fairly be called the progress of farming in this country. It is surely advancing. It has been the privilege of the writer recently to take a wide look at the farming interest of the country, and he comes back with a firm conviction that never has the prospect been more encouraging. True, there are some sections where this is not strictly correct. In localities, especially of the East, and particularly in our own State of New York, this advancement is not so marked as it is in others. It cannot be denied that the large cities, now so prosperous, are making heavy drafts on the rural population for help. Cities are growing, and farmers are troubled to get help at even that rate.

While this is true, it is also a fact that the movement for new ways to stay on the farm who are already there never has been more pronounced than it is now. There has been running high for several years, and it is higher now than ever before. It has come to the attention of the writer that city men who have been paying the highest prices for the produce of the season through have this spring voluntarily advanced the price 2 or 3 cents a pound, and are glad to get it. The farmer has been able to get what he can make good dairy butter now need have no trouble to dispose of all he can produce at profitable figures. The only difficulty is to make enough. The dealers are paying their patrons good prices, while those who let their milk go to the dairies or to the supply of the needs of the cities are realizing good returns. This latter source of outlet is constantly growing. The cities are reaching out further and further for good milk. Think of New York City using milk from Western New York cows! No wonder Buffalo feels the impulse of this competition and makes its own milk to draw away to itself the dairy product it must have to supply its daily increasing needs. And no wonder the farmers of that section who are being paid for their farms and making them more attractive than ever in the past.

And then it is evident that other branches of farming are almost, if not quite, equally remunerative. No matter whether it be in connection with dairying or independently of anything else, there is a fine profit in eggs and poultry meat such as never before. The farms are now on which one can raise a flock of well bred poultry. They are no longer roosting in the trees or under the barn, as in the past, but are housed in comfortable buildings. It is no longer considered a thing to be ashamed of for a man to say that he looks after the hens himself, instead of putting that part of the farm work off on his wife. He has demonstrated their right to live and have a good place in the farm economy. Still another source of income is the raising of a flock of well bred poultry. They are no longer roosting in the trees or under the barn, as in the past, but are housed in comfortable buildings. It is no longer considered a thing to be ashamed of for a man to say that he looks after the hens himself, instead of putting that part of the farm work off on his wife. He has demonstrated their right to live and have a good place in the farm economy. Still another source of income is the raising of a flock of well bred poultry. They are no longer roosting in the trees or under the barn, as in the past, but are housed in comfortable buildings. It is no longer considered a thing to be ashamed of for a man to say that he looks after the hens himself, instead of putting that part of the farm work off on his wife. He has demonstrated their right to live and have a good place in the farm economy.

Good Timothy hay is selling on the market for \$14 a ton, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the crop last year was small. This price is doing one thing that we may all regret—it is causing our farmers to sell off their hay, instead of feeding it on the farm. It is always a disaster practice, if followed long enough. Wherever it is done any length of time you will find empty barns, poor meadows and soon the sign, "The farm is for sale."

But one sure indication of the steady progress we are making is the fact that the better class of houses and barns one may see on a trip through the country. Everywhere this sign of progress is a sure one, and few houses and barns are seen unless they are doing a profitable business. This indication of better things may at the time seem to be a better thing, the finer the carriage and the more hopeful tone in the voice of the people. Boys and girls are more and more going away at least to college, and to the schools of the cities and the larger towns.

Better roads and lines of trolley help bring the farm and the city closer together. And so everything points upward for the farmer.—E. L. VINCENT in Tribune Farmer.

Do Not Neglect The Children.
At this season of the year the first natural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Misprinted Bank Notes.
Imperfect or misprinted banknotes sometimes, though rarely, slip past the eyes of the inspectors in the United States Bureau of Engraving. It is said that a fifty dollar national bank note was the most remarkable misprint that ever escaped the Government employees and was discovered in a peculiar way. A clerk in a Chicago hotel in making up his accounts one day found a discrepancy which he could not explain. He placed the pile of bills on his left hand side, and as he counted each one turned the note over and deposited it on a pile at his right.

He found that when he counted from left to right his cash exactly balanced, but when he counted back again a shortage of \$50 was shown. After spending two hours in a vain endeavor to find out what was the matter, he called on the manager for assistance.

The manager had no better success. Backward and forward he counted the bills, but always with the same result. One time the cash balanced and the next the shortage was developed. Finally each bill was examined separately, both forward and reverse.

And then the mystified man discovered the cause of his trouble. One of the bills had the design of \$50 on the reverse and that of \$100 on the reverse. The clerk had received the bill as \$100.

The United States Treasury was communicated with, and it was admitted that such a bill was out and that the Department had a record of it. It was discovered in 1880 that a number of banknotes of the denomination of \$50 and \$100, printed for the Etna National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., had been reversed in the press. One note was the obverse of a \$50 bill at the top and the obverse of a hundred dollar bill at the bottom. The other plate bore the reverse of the two notes.

After each sheet was printed it was laid aside to dry before being run through for the obverse printing. In some way the pressman turned one sheet upside down, with the result that two misprinted bills came forth—one with a fifty dollar obverse and a hundred dollar reverse, the other with a hundred dollar obverse and a fifty dollar reverse. The cashier of the bank was the first to become aware of the error. He noticed that something was wrong after he had paid out the note with the fifty dollar obverse and the hundred dollar back, by coming across the one with the hundred dollar face and the fifty dollar back. The note held by the cashier was returned to the Treasury and destroyed, a perfect note being issued in its place. The error note is now in the possession of a collector of paper money, who values it highly.

Cut drawers will retain their freshness much longer if a little salt and charcoal are added to the water in which they are put. The charcoal should be broken into small lumps.

A small nail with a pencil attached will be found so convenient to hang in a kitchen closet. When an article is needed from the store, a note should be made on the nail.

"We'll wait," exclaimed Miss Passy, "so she's twenty-five today. I guess it would surprise her if I should tell her she was the same age."

"Oh, no," replied Miss Knox; "she knows that, of course."

"She knows that I'm twenty-five?"

"No; that you were."—Philadelphia Press.

BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

The Desperate Fight That Heralded the Dawn of Texas Freedom.

On the morning of the 21st of April, 1836, the day chosen for the battle of San Jacinto, the army of Texas, Houston's first words had been, "The sun of Austerlitz has risen again." He had then called a council of war and asked the opinion of his six field officers as to whether they should attack the enemy or wait for the attack to come from them.

The four senior officers strongly counseled delay, but their arguments did not convince Houston, who declared that the battle must be fought, and plainly announced the intention on his own responsibility to risk a general engagement. He then dispatched Deaf Smith, his most trusted scout, to cut down the bridge which the enemy could only means of escape to either army.

"Make the best of your way," he had said in his habitual tone of kindly friendship, "no Vince's bridge, cut it down. The bridge is the only way for the day." And just as the first charge was starting a horseman dashed with foam from his panting charger had dashed along the line of the patriot army, and without having been ordered he should hear, this deathly to all hopes of possible escape: "I have cut down Vince's bridge. Now, fight for your lives and remember the Alamo!"

The Texas army, with Houston riding at the front of the center column, had then dashed forward against the Mexican breastworks, behind which stood the army of Santa Anna, drawn up in perfect order and calmly awaiting his fire for short range. Their first volley, however, by the grace of a divine Providence, as the Texans declared, went too high. Houston's leg was severely wounded, but his column still advanced undiminished.

Then came the answering volley, "poured into the very bosoms" of the astonished Mexicans—unable to reload and without having time for the change. The Texans had "chubbed their muskets" and dealt desperate blows, and finally, when they had thus battered their way into the very center of the Mexican army, they had opened a murderous havoc, killing and "literally cut their way through dense masses of living flesh."

The battle had lasted only twenty minutes, but in that time a new nation had been born. The words of the poet, "From the battle of San Jacinto," said Webster in 1842, "the war was at an end."—Metropolitan Magazine.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Too many of us consider an excuse a reason.

Everything sounds like an excuse to some men.

The philosophical person is apt not to be when considering troubles of his own.

Many a man who thinks he is getting into a peach orchard really finds his way into a lemon grove.

There are lots of answers to the question, "What's the use?" but the man who asks it never wants one.

When an acquaintance says to you, "I have been thinking about you," brace yourself to hear something disagreeable.

Most of us when we ride a free horse start out on a walk, quicken into a brisk trot, then break into a wild gallop and are thrown.—Aldrich Globe.

Good For Twenty.
"Lawyers get stung as easily as other people," said one who practices in the criminal courts. "Here's what happened to me the other day. A \$250,000, nine tipped me off that there was a case coming up in special sessions and it would be easy to get the defendant, a negro, free."

"Sure enough, I got the fellow off, and when we reached the corridor I politely intimated that I had heard there was a twenty awaiting me for my trouble."

"Sure thing, boss," said the negro, diving into his pockets. "It certainly ain't worth twenty, all right. Without a suit I'm reduced over two dimes."—New York Sun.

Colds and Cold Heads.
A baldheaded physician said: "I used to be dreadfully subject to colds even in the summer. I used to have a cold all the time. The minute I took it off I began to sneeze and wheeze. But now for a year I have not once had a cold. Why? I could go on and on, but I will tell you. I have without any ill effect. My immunity to colds comes from this: Every morning I put my head under the cold water spout and let the cold water run over my face and head. This is a refreshing thing, and since I began to do it I have never had a cold."—McClure Magazine.

The Moorhen.
What could be the perfect device for the moorhen? She sinks herself in the water beneath an overhanging rock or bank, leaving only her bill in sight. And that looks like a fallen leaf. You may stand within six feet of her and she will not care, so sure is she that her ruse will succeed.—London Standard.

Shotgun Photography.
Cameras of the kind now flying through Germany. A projectile to take photographs and claimed to have been successful at the height of half a mile is the idea of Herr Marle, a German photographer. The camera having the form of the usual kind of camera, shell is thrown into the air by means of a kind of trap. At a predetermined angle, as the camera turns to make its shot, and the picture slightly downward, the shutter is automatically released and a picture is taken of a broad expanse of country. In still air the flight and spot at which the aerial camera will fall can be calculated with great precision. Precautions are taken to avoid damage by concussion, and the results are expected to be of great possible value in military operations.—Pittsburg Gazette Times.

Flying Fish Struck Sail.
When the liner Korea was bowling along on a smooth sea in the tropics between Yokohama and Honolulu, a flying fish, struck Second Officer R. A. H. and caused him some little injury. The fish was one of a large school and had flown to an unusual height at the time. Allan was at the moment taking an aerial picture, and the flying fish, which he struck, was flying over the ship and he saved the flying fish, which is retained as a memento of his strange experience. The bridge of the Korea, where Allan was, is about fifty feet above the surface of the sea.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Acorns as Poultry Food.
Acorns are not a valuable foodstuff for poultry, because they are deficient in the forming elements, besides the fact that they contain tannin, which causes muscular tissues and to a certain extent impairs the flavor of flesh and eggs—that is, when poultry have many acorns. Poultry will rarely devour whole acorns. Therefore to induce them to devour them it is necessary to kibbly them or to grind and add them in limited quantities to the soft food.

Enlargement of the Liver.
Enlargement of the liver is generally due to overfeeding of grain and lack of exercise. Some stocks are more prone to it than others. A hen in bad condition is the best bird. For the stock that is in bad condition, give more green food and less grain. Give also as much exercise as possible.

Ward Out the Worthless.
In nearly every flock there are hens that really are a disgrace. Better weed them out before hatching. The chances are they are not paying for themselves now and surely will not if allowed to run at large and hatch their progeny next season.

The Old Time Pip.
Pip is a term usually applied to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the chief symptoms being a drying of the membrane of the mouth, particularly the covering of the tongue. Edges and ends of tongue become horny and sometimes separate in the form of a hard shell. Usually accompanies some deranged condition of the digestive organs or some disease affecting the air passages. May result from inhaling irritating dust. Try moistening tongue and mouth with a mixture of equal parts glycerin and water two or three times a day. If this

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THE GRANGE.

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

RITUALISTIC WORK.

Time Devoted to Its Proper Role in a Time Well Spent.

To one who has studied the ritual of our Order it almost seems a miracle of life to have the beautiful lessons of life and farm work murdered as they are at times, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer. No expression whatever is put into the rendering of the lectures. Notwithstanding one of our main teachings is, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Officers should not only commit their parts to memory, but should study the expression so they may render them in a manner that will bring out in an impressive way the lessons that are assigned to teach. Let our initiates enter the grange for the first time to find everything in perfect order, officers and members performing their parts in an earnest, faithful manner, as good actors on our grange farm, and we are assured of members who will take hold of the work in the same spirit. If, on the other hand, the new member enters to find the hall in confusion, whistling, conversation going on here and there, officers mumbling over some thing which he, they or nobody else understands, in the same way will his grange career be carried on.

And another thing, the chief lesson in perfect order and calmness is discipline. Slight the work or the laws which govern our Order and this lesson is thrown away. Impress upon our younger members that there is a right and a wrong way to do things and you will have a better order of men, for they will be at all times ready to work together as one whole for the good of all.

THE REPORT SYSTEM.

Enables State Lecturer to Locate Weak Spots and Render Aid.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts and this year New York are conducting a system of quarterly reports from subordinate grange lecturers to the state lecturer relative to their work and the progress of the work. The total is little less than amazing. Take the New Hampshire report, for instance, which is for nine months only, ending Oct. 1, 1906. During this time there were 1,300 grangers in various grades of the state the following:

Selections of vocal music, 4,292; recitations of instrumental music, 3,154; readings and recitations, 7,233; essays, 1,035; addresses, 310; lectures, 74; farces, 254; tableaux, 435; discussions, 1,780; number of speakers on discussions, 10,335; attendance during programs, 134,784.

These questions were assigned for study. These questions were assigned for study. These questions were assigned for study. These questions were assigned for study. These questions were assigned for study.

An Egg Food Formula.
The following formula is one that is highly recommended as an egg food or powder: Ground mustard seed, five ounces; the cornmeal, five ounces; ground fenugreek, four ounces; sulphate of sodium, an ounce; red pepper, half an ounce; ginger, half an ounce; fine ground bone, half an ounce; common salt, half an ounce; iron carbonate, half an ounce; black antimony, half an ounce. All of the above should be reduced to a fine powder and thoroughly mixed. The dose is one tablespoonful to each quart of mash food. It should be given three times a week.

Worms In Fowls.
For worms in fowls feed a mash food each morning for a week containing a liberal amount of freshly crushed garlic bulbs, or, if you cannot obtain them, good strong raw onions. Use as much of this in the mash as you can get the birds to eat readily. Disinfect all droppings with a 2 per cent solution of sulphuric acid. Burn up all litter material and thoroughly disinfect your poultry houses. If you leave droppings lying about they will be scattered over by other birds, and these will become affected also.

Co-operative Insurance.
W. H. Vary of Watertown, N. Y., president of the Central Organization of Co-operative Fire Insurance in that state and which is largely composed of grange fire insurance

