



**THE CARROLL RECORD**  
NON-PARTISAN.

Published every Saturday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning, each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th., 1909.

SEVERAL of our Senators, who will be "missed" after the present Congress, are spending their remaining time, apparently, in trying to antagonize the administration, notably in the Panama Canal project, by trying to create dissatisfaction with the present lock plan. We will wait for the report of the engineers, which is very likely to be worth more than the opinions of out-going Senators.

AN EFFORT IS BEING made in Massachusetts to have the legislature pass a bill to prohibit any person from publishing in a newspaper any paid matter calculated to aid, injure or promote the sale of any shares of stock, bonds or securities unless such matter is plainly made to appear as an advertisement with the word "advertisement" in a separate line in type not smaller than that of the body of the newspaper or other periodical. The penalty carried is a fine not exceeding \$10,000 for any violation or imprisonment. We would like to see such a law passed for Maryland.

IT IS ALL very well to talk of eliminating the ignorant Negro vote, but why eliminate the intelligent Negro vote? If Negroes of all shades of color and intelligence are to be eliminated, why not treat the ignorant and highly colored foreign voter the same way? Why is the vote of an ignorant Negro any more dangerous to the state than that of an equally ignorant vote of any other Nationality? The only answer to these questions, that we have seen, is, that the ignorant Negro always votes the Republican ticket, while other ignorances divide their votes between the two parties. Surely this is very convincing argument.

**Poor Old Baltimore!**

The Baltimore papers persist in "throwing it up" to the residents of the counties that the city pays more than three-fifths of all the taxes of the state, builds country school houses, maintains country roads, and all such outside benevolences, for which the city is neither given credit by the state in the matter of proper representation, nor by the country people themselves.

Poor old tax-ridden Baltimore! It owns so much valuable property that it almost makes it shed tears to pay the legal taxes on the same. By the way, was not the proposition before the last legislature to have a new assessment of property defeated by the city delegates and influences? We have the recollection that this was the fact, and if so, why? Was Baltimore afraid that its tax-dodgers would be rounded up, and be compelled to pay for still more country school houses and roads?

Our city scribes seem to forget that property is the basis of taxation—not cities and people. Where property happens to be, is merely incidental. Residents of the state own property in Baltimore, and pay taxes on it there; while residents of the city own property in the counties, and pay taxes on it there. We are willing to bet that country property owners, as a rule, pay their full share of the state taxes, and that each county could live to itself, if needs be, and prosper without Baltimore, more easily than Baltimore would prosper without the counties.

It seems evident that, on the basis of population, Baltimore is entitled to greater representation in the legislature, but it could not use more damaging argument against securing it than by continuing to "blow" of the amount of state tax it pays, which the counties get the benefit of. Besides, it's a baby argument, to make the best of it.

**Lottery Advertisements.**

Several weeks ago the RECORD was offered an advertising contract, which our judgment told us was in violation of the lottery laws of the United States. We therefore declined the offer, and advised that the question be referred to the Postmaster of the home office of the advertiser, which was not done, and the advertisement has since appeared in two

issues of two papers. In the meantime, the Postmaster at Taneytown had referred the matter to the Attorney General for the P. O. Department, who replied that the advertisement was clearly in violation of law, sustaining the opinion of the RECORD. Whether the advertisement will continue to be published, remains to be seen.

It is evident, from this incident, that the P. O. authorities should issue, to all newspaper publishers, clear and positive information regarding what constitutes a lottery, as well as the penalty for violation. A postmaster cannot examine the papers he handles, in order to detect violations of law; therefore, unless the publisher is watchful, as well as desirous of not publishing illegal advertisements, the same are likely to appear, in spite of law to the contrary. Besides, one publisher, as in the present case, is apt to lose business, while others may gain it, in default of the possession of full information by all.

It is perhaps true in such cases that ignorance of the law does not excuse, and that newspapers publishing lottery schemes are subject to existing lottery laws, but it would seem only fair and just that they should have issued to them a full exposition of the whole matter, and then be held fully responsible for violations.

**The Governor on Appropriations to Schools.**

Perhaps Governor Crothers has appointed too many commissions, through which he hopes to revolutionize things with reference to state appropriations, but some of his recommendations are practically sensible and wise, and this is particularly true with reference to the commission to report on our educational system. He gave the committee these thoughts to digest:

"It will require you to look into the question of appropriations to private institutions, because appropriations to institutions are made just like general appropriations are recommended frequently by some individual in the legislature who is greatly interested in some project in his own county, or section, and the appropriation is made very often through his energy and activity, without any regard to the part it is going to play in the educational system of the state. I do not say it as a fact, because I have no information to warrant it, but I feel that perhaps there are appropriations made to institutions in the same locality that are doing the same work that a high school is doing. Prudence and wisdom would suggest that the appropriation to the private institution should be withdrawn."

This sounds like very convincing truth and logic. Carroll county, for instance, is suffering for want of the extension of the High School system, while it has Western Maryland College, at Westminster, receiving something like \$17,000 a year from the state. Of course, the college is not a county institution, and does not, as such, receive money entitled to go to our county schools, but in a broad sense it does receive state money which should go to the various counties in the state needing an extension of High School education.

It is not fair to our public school system, nor is it American, for the state to support private institutions of learning, while the system of state schools is suffering. We wish the Governor success in making his convictions materialize, but we are of the opinion that he will have a particularly hard road over which to travel with them.

**Congress too Curious.**

Congress sometimes acts with very little judgment and tact, and in no instance is this more clear than in demanding secret and valuable information, possessed by officials and heads of departments, to be furnished to Congress, and thus made public. That "everybody's business, is nobody's business," is a truth that Congress, when it is huffy and spiteful, seems to forget, and in so doing places itself in a very silly position.

The secrets possessed by the officials of a corporation may very properly be demanded by a Board of Directors, because they are still apt to remain secret, and out of the possession of those having no right to them; but when Congress demands inside, or special, information, secured perhaps by detectives, or inspectors, it is spread on the record and goes to the public, and when this happens before a particular case has been concluded, and ready for action to be taken, it is neither good business nor good sense.

Publicity is a virtue which can easily be overworked, and damagingly so in criminal and many other cases. There are many facts in connection with governmental systems and departmental workings which even Congress has no right to know, as a matter of public business, though it demand and bluster to that end. The present Congress has been especially full of curiosity in that direction, but it has largely been because of pettish and spiteful reasons.

**Legislative Processes.**

There are signs that the people all over the country are awakening to the importance of the processes and methods by which their laws are made, interpreted and administered. It is of little avail for the people to declare their wishes if the procedure by which alone these wishes can be made effective is such as to give control to the few whose per-

sonal interests conflict with those of the masses. Accordingly it has at last dawned upon those who are endeavoring to stop abuses and to bring about long needed reforms in substantive law that the first thing to be done is to bring the machinery of legislation into such shape that the will of the majority may assert itself in the most expeditious and effective manner.

Indications of this new awakening are to be observed on every hand. All the newer state constitutions provide for improvements over the methods which seemed adequate in years gone by. First place is given to publicity, that most powerful agency for throttling wrong and chicanery. Legislative bills must be printed; due notice of amendments must be brought home to all who are to participate in the passage of the law; a certain period of time must intervene between successive steps in the process of law making; members must go on record as to their individual action; special and local laws are forbidden wherever it is possible to legislate by general laws, thus affording protection against favoritism and dispensation for wholesome restraint.

Under the new idea, rules are formulated under which committees and committee chairman become the servants instead of the masters of the law-making bodies; their pernicious power of pigeon-holing and shifting bills is abrogated by the simple device of compelling them to act one way or the other within a specified time, in default of which the legislative body acts upon the measure directly. All the newer constitutions recognize the present advanced state of the art of printing, and the greater certainty, and economy of time and money in printing bills rather than in writing them out.

Some of the older states have observed this progress in the art of scientific law-making and have introduced like changes in the machinery of legislation. The establishment of legislative reference bureaus for the collection and dissemination of facts, and the employment of skilled men to draft bills and check up mistakes, are other significant evidences of the growing notion that law-making is a serious business, to be performed in a business-like way.

The national Congress is not immune from the march of this new idea. In both houses formidable movements are under way for such a reform in procedure as shall give the majority, in fact as well as in theory, the right to rule. In the House the chief protest is against the arbitrary power lodged in the speaker, while in the Senate the domination of a small clique through control of the important committees is the main point of attack.

It is doubtful whether any state in the Union is in greater need of reform along the lines of legislative procedure than Maryland. The most casual study of the practices which have been allowed to grow up at Annapolis will disclose the main reasons why the state of our legislation is so unsatisfactory. We seem to have fostered all the abuses in the long catalogue of legislative crimes and misdemeanors.

Some of them are directly authorized by laws and rules, but the more insidious and damaging ones rest upon "courtesy" or custom—frequently a custom to violate a rule or a law or even the Constitution itself. An illustration of the latter class is the passage of bills without reading them to the house and the recording of votes without so much as a roll call. Nearly every session has its aftermath of surprises and outrages: trick laws, misleading titles, hidden snakes, mysterious and unauthorized changes in bills, falsified records of the proceedings.

No state can attain to influence and greatness if it permits the very highest function of sovereignty—that of law-making—to be defiled at the very source. But even in Maryland an awakening has come. The people are gradually perceiving how easy it has been to cheat and defraud them out of their heritage. They are beginning to see the light at last. A special commission is investigating this subject and remedies will be suggested for facilitating honest action and checking knavery and corruption. There should be no abatement of interest until the necessary changes are actually brought about, and after that, it will require eternal vigilance to see that they are lived up to and that they "stay put."—Baltimore Star.

**Soldier Balks Death Plot.**

It seemed to J. A. Stone, a civil war veteran, of Kemp, Tex., that a plot existed between a desperate lung trouble and the grave to cause his death. "I contracted a stubborn cold," he writes, "that developed a cough that stuck to me, in spite of all remedies, for years. My weight ran down to 130 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery, which restored my health completely. I now weigh 178 pounds." For severe Colds, obstinate Coughs, Hemorrhages, Asthma, and to prevent Pneumonia its unrivaled. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by R. S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

**Removing the Ineligibility of Mr. Knox.**

The passage by the House of Representatives of the bill intended to make Senator Knox eligible to the office of Secretary of State, for which Mr. Taft

has selected him, will, we believe, meet with the hearty approval of the country. It would have caused general regret if the country had been deprived of the services of Mr. Knox as Secretary of State upon a technicality. The Constitution makes a member of Congress ineligible during the term for which he was elected for appointment to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time. Since Mr. Knox has been in the Senate the salary of the Secretary of State has been increased from \$8,000 a year to \$12,000. This would clearly, as matters stood, make Mr. Knox ineligible to the place.

The object of the clause of the Constitution quoted above was to prevent Congressmen from scheming to create offices or to increase the emoluments of offices to their own personal advantage. But with the repeal of the law which increased the salary of the Secretary of State, it is as if it had not been enacted. If Mr. Knox had any design of promoting his own advantage by voting for the increase, which is, of course, impossible, that design would be defeated by restoring the salary to the former sum. To say now, after the passage of the bill reducing the salary to \$8,000, that Mr. Knox cannot be appointed Secretary of State is to stand upon a technicality which has little form and no substance. Such a technicality should not be permitted to deprive the country of the services of Mr. Knox as Secretary of State, an office for which it is believed he is eminently fitted.

At the same time it has naturally caused some mirth that Mr. Knox's ineligibility has escaped the attention of the eminent constitutional lawyers in and around Congress and that the discovery, before it was too late to apply the remedy, was left to a newspaper man. It is gratifying to note that the opposition manifested in the House of Representatives to the bill designed to make Mr. Knox eligible was not along partisan lines. Democrats and Republicans voted for the bill, and Democrats and Republicans voted against it. Those who opposed it were apparently influenced by the belief that it would be ineffectual.—Sun.

**INDIGESTION ENDS.**

**Misery From Your Disordered Stomach Goes In Five Minutes.**

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of a case of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will occasionally take a little Diapiesin after eating.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison or stomach gas, which causes Belching, Dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, Nausea, Indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), Biliousness, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain in stomach and intestines or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapiesin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. Each triangle will digest all the food you can eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour. Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from your druggist and start taking today and by tomorrow you will actually brag about your healthy, strong Stomach, for you then can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and Gas that is in your stomach and intestines is going to be carried away without the use of laxatives or any other assistance.

**Log Cabin Sayings.**

Reason some folks aint in no hurry ter go ter heaven is kaze dey dont want de angels ter think dey got de idee dat der treasure wont keep 'twel day come.

Hit's no wonder of Satan goes lak' a race hoss, kaze ever' time he stan's still de ol' sinners saddles all de sins on him.

Jedgement Day looks fur off ter de sinners, but hit's my opinion dat Kunnel Gabriel will wake us all up too soon.

Adam was de fust man in de fruit business, but as de president of de apple trust he never would 'a' been a success.

De roundness or de flatness er de worl' don't interfere wid my feelin's; what gits me is how ter fence in one li' patch er it whilst de yuther folks is reachin' fer it all.

Trouble is so sociable he'll talk ter you all day long, set up wid you all night, and go ter yo' funeral in de rain.

De married man what makes er success er his business is de same feller what listens ter what his ol' 'oman says at de supper table.—Frank L. Stanton, in UNCLE REMUS—THE HOME MAGAZINE for February.

**Revolts at Cold Steel.**

"Your only hope," said three doctors to Mrs. M. E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich., suffering from severe rectal trouble, lies in an operation," "then I used Dr. King's New Life Pills," she writes, "till wholly cured." They prevent Appendicitis, cure Constipation, Headache. 25c at R. S. McKinney's, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

**HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.**

**We are Now Showing the Largest and Most Up-to-date Line of Mercerized Waistings in the History of our Business.**

**Prices at 10c yard and upwards.**

**SPECIALS.**

4-4 Unbleached Muslin, at 5c.  
9-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, at 20c.  
Good Ginghams, at 5c.  
Good Dress Ginghams, 8, 10 and 12c.  
Nice White Bat Cotton, 10c.  
Ladies' 25c Underwear, at 15c.  
Bed Blankets at a Big Discount.

If you are in need of a Ladies' or Misses' Coat, it will pay you to get our prices on same, before buying elsewhere.

Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, are now going at a sacrifice. Come quick before your size is gone.

**Just received a new line of Ladies' Dress Goods, in Stripes, in all the Latest Shades of the season. Ask to see them.**

**HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE.**

**The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD.**

**Total Assets, \$569,573.43.**

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

TOTAL DEPOSITS.		TOTAL LOANS.	
Feb. 9, 1901	\$242,330.46	Feb. 9, 1901	\$225,996.58
Feb. 9, 1903	321,304.03	Feb. 9, 1903	323,439.56
Feb. 9, 1905	356,268.52	Feb. 9, 1905	363,190.84
Feb. 9, 1907	473,300.01	Feb. 9, 1907	479,167.13
February 9, 1909	505,164.09	February 9, 1909	512,463.54

**TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.**

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

**DIRECTORS:**  
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GEORGE H. BIRNIE, Cashier. EDWIN H. SHARETT.  
G. WALTER WILT, Ass't Cashier. MARTIN D. HESS.  
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**Now**

**Is the Time to Have Your Chickens in Good Condition.**

Nothing better for this purpose than—

**Dr. Hess' Pan-a-ce-a.**

Makes healthy Fowls and increases Egg Production.  
25c, 60c, and \$1.25 Packages.

**FOR SALE BY—**  
**Robert S. McKinney, DRUGGIST, Taneytown, Md.**

**Our Special Notice Column.**

Is a clearing house for all sorts of surplus property, as well as for "Wants," articles "Lost" and "Found," and important notices in general. Even to those who do not patronize it. It is worth the cost of a year's subscription for the information it carries.

**FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.**

**THE Keeley Cure**

ESTABLISHED 1880

ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

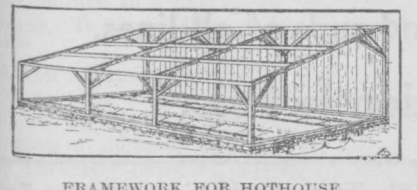
ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE  
211 N. CAPITOL ST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

# Farm and Garden

## INEXPENSIVE HOTHOUSE.

Practical Structure For the Farm or Suburban Residence.

All farmers and their families, as well as people who live in the suburbs, are interested in hothouses. The illustrations in this article are nearly self-explanatory, the principal feature being the heating system. The cut showing the exposed framework also shows two trenches excavated the entire length of the house. These trenches are walled with stone, brick or portland cement concrete. The



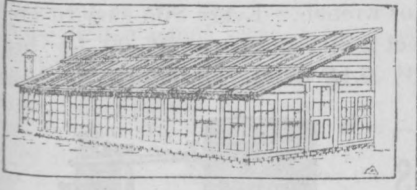
FRAMEWORK FOR HOTHOUSE.

front end, however, must be made of brick and also covered with brick at least eight feet from the outer end. The inside dimensions are about 12 by 14 inches. A tight fitting iron door is bricked in and the remaining portion of the trench finished with stone or cement. Thin stone may be used to cover the top, or cement slabs may be molded. A galvanized iron or brick smoke flue is built at the rear end and must be provided with a good, tight damper. The doors may be secured in any foundry and are not at all expensive. The furnace and smoke flue must be as near air tight as possible, and no trouble will be found in holding the heat at almost any temperature between 70 and 103 degrees. A stick of cord wood placed on a live bed of coals will hold the heat at 100 for twelve hours or more.

For a hothouse fifteen to eighteen feet wide two of these furnaces are used, and the fire doors may be outside or have a roof over them, as suits your fancy. Compared to steam or hot water heat, the cost to install this system is very small, and the expense to operate will be still smaller. The south, east and west sides and ends are of glass. The north side is boarded up and down with boxing or stock boards, these covered with two or three layers of tar building paper, and the paper in turn covered with drop siding. The gable ends are finished in the same manner. The north ends, also the gables, have several nail ties for the boxing not shown in the drawing.

The posts for this structure are of 4 by 4 and about six feet at the low side and seven and a half to eight feet at the highest point. The posts are sixteen feet on centers and well braced, as shown.

Regular hotbed and storm sash are used for the sides and roof, as they may be secured ready for use for less than a carpenter can make the open sash. As shown on the roof, the sashes are placed as shingles are laid, and all are fastened to the timbers with heavy screws, but each alternate sash of the top section is hung on hinges and arranged to be held open with long iron hooks. The sashes on the ends and sides are also hung on hinges, and each alternate sash opens out at the bottom. The cracks between the sashes are covered with O. G. battens, and a small one-quarter



HOTHOUSE COMPLETE.

inch groove, cut three-eighths of an inch from the edges of sash, catches any water that may blow under the battens, and the same is carried down on the lower sash. It is needless to say that this house should have a good foundation and all woodwork kept well painted. Curtains must be so arranged under the glass that the operator may at will exclude the sun's rays. If not so arranged the tender vegetables are very likely to be burned up.

**Kerosene Emulsion.**  
To make kerosene emulsion boil one-half pound soap in one gallon of water and when boiling add two gallons of kerosene. Remove from the fire and churn vigorously for ten minutes, using for the purpose a hand force pump, or for small lots shake the material together in a pail or can. When the emulsion has a milky appearance cool it and add from ten to fifteen gallons of water. For the scale the preparation should be used with not over ten gallons of water to the quantity stated. In winter spraying for San Jose scale trees will stand a stronger spray, and the scalecide solution or the lime sulphur mixture is used.

**Tightening Fences.**  
For tightening barbed or other wire in long lengths the farm wagon is a very handy and efficient tool. One of the rear wheels is raised from the ground, and the wire is passed once around the hub and fastened to a spoke of the wheel. The wagon is then braced by any suitable means and the wheel turned in the manner of the mainer's wheel. In this way a pull of a hundred pounds on the tire will exert a force of 400 or 500 pounds on the wire.

## SAVING PLANTS IN WINTER.

Suggestions as to the Best Means of Protection.

The utility of protecting plants, bulbs, shrubs and trees of all kinds is not sufficiently appreciated. Even those of reputed hardiness in any given climate will well repay the expense of partial protection from the severity of low temperature.

The degree of cold that plants will resist without being injured cannot be determined except by actual experiment, as their power of resistance depends entirely on their environment. A plant sometimes will be destroyed by exposure to a temperature not lower than it had previously encountered without sustaining any apparent injury. The exact process by which cold destroys plants is a matter upon which there is yet room for conjecture. The mechanical action of frost on vegetable tissue undoubtedly is a cause of injury.

It is well known that mere degrees of cold do not indicate the extent of the injury that plants suffer during winter. The moisture of the soil and the moisture of the atmosphere are of equal importance. Plants that pass with safety through a below zero cold in December frequently will be destroyed by the dry winds of March, although the thermometer may not indicate 10 degrees of frost. The moisture of the plant is evaporated, and the injury will depend upon the amount thus evaporated.

In a climate as changeable as ours it is by no means an uncommon occurrence to have all the seasons represented in a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. Consequently during midwinter plants suffer more here than in climates much colder, where the ground is covered with snow the entire winter. To the layman it is hard to explain why plants that are perfectly hardy in Maine when transferred to the White House gardens at Washington frequently are destroyed by 10 or 15 degrees of frost because of no covering.

The thickness of protection should depend upon the size of the plants. Of course all this is more particularly for newly planted material. All trees will be much better with a blanket four inches thick. For trees two to three inches in diameter make a mat of at least three feet across the roots of whatever material there is to be had. Borders of shrubbery and herbaceous plants and roses are better if the spaces between them are thickly covered three inches thick. Bulbs of all kinds—narcissus, tulips, hyacinths and lilies—if covered two inches thick with manure, three parts decayed, will be much benefited.

Now, in the spring don't rake off every bit of the protecting material you have used. Leave on as much as possible. Nature does not prim up all she laid down in November.

**Cutting the Ice Crop.**  
In cutting or sawing ice be particular to get your cakes of even size and square. You can then pack the ice away tightly and solidly without any air spaces between the cakes or layers. If you get your ice in the house in a solid mass and keep it covered with sawdust or cut straw, properly tamped in, there will be no trouble with ice melting and giving out in late summer, when it is needed most. In packing away ice leave it a foot or fifteen inches from the wall, and with every layer put sawdust on the outside to hold it in place.

**Work of Large and Small Cows.**  
Small cows consume relatively more feed and produce more dairy products than large ones. The Jerseys per thousand pounds live weight consumed daily during the St. Louis dairy demonstration on an average 17 per cent more nutrient than the Holsteins, 20 per cent more than the Swisses and over 50 per cent more than the Shorthorns, but they returned 43 per cent more butter fat than the Holsteins, 100 per cent more than the Swisses, and 70 per cent more than the Shorthorns.

**Shovel Handles For a Barrel.**  
A couple of railroad laborers carrying a barrel of water between them clearly demonstrated that necessity is the mother of invention. A closer investigation showed that they had



**EASY PLAN FOR CARRYING A BARREL.**  
made use of the handles from two broken shovels. The handles were cut to the proper length and trimmed on an angle, as shown in the sketch. These handles were then fastened to the sides of the barrel opposite each other with large screws.

**Japanese Millet.**  
Japanese millet requires less attention than corn, is easily cut and handled and gives a great yield to the acre. Under favorable circumstances it will grow four to five feet high. The cattle eat it as well as they do the corn, with about the same results in milk and butter production.

**Lesping the Farm.**  
Put everything down in writing when you lease a farm. Memory cannot be relied on. It is remarkable how different men will remember different things. If it is all down in black and white there can be no mistake.

D. M. MEHRING.

CHAS. H. BASEHOAR.

## We are now filling up with the Latest and Best Things, it is possible to get for Early Spring.

### Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

The Dry Goods line is a mere novelty for Spring. The beautiful stripes in all kinds of Suitings are splendidly valued. We have a lower price on Dry Goods to-day, than we ever were able to quote before. Silk Waistings are wider, prettier and cheaper than we ever offered before. All other lines accordingly as good. 20% Discount continues on all Ready-made

### Clothing and Overcoats

and will be until this notice is changed.

### Shoes. Shoes.

We have four hundred pairs of shoes in work, which will arrive about March 1st. They are great values for the money, and there is nothing that can exceed them in beauty and price. The *Blue Ribbon Shoe* will be a leader this season. Look them over and be convinced.

## MEHRING & BASEHOAR.

# Mutual Fire Ins. Company

OF CARROLL COUNTY.

Home Office, Westminster, Md.

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

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

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E. OLIVER GRIMES, JR., Counsel.

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1-9-9

## THE GRANGE

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

### NEW YORK PATRONS.

Notes and Suggestions Relative to the Forthcoming Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the New York state grange will be held at Little Falls early in February and promises to be one of the most important of recent years. The growth of the Order in the state and its influence on farm legislation are so great that the proceedings of the state grange meeting are carefully watched by not only the farmers, but by the legislators as well. There was an increase in the membership of over 5,000 within the past year, making the total membership about \$2,000. Governor Hughes is to be present on the evening of the second day of the session, and National Master Bachelor of Concord, N. H., and State Master Healey of Connecticut will attend the meeting.

State Master Godfrey suggests that all persons who have resolutions to be introduced at the annual session should prepare them in typewriting and send them to their delegates promptly. This is a very important suggestion for the reason that when resolutions are introduced late in the session they cannot receive the consideration at the hands of the committee that they should have. We may add that resolutions should be prepared with great care, made as brief as possible and concise, and they should be made to say just what they mean.

The state master also calls the attention of the delegates to the fact that this will be a working body. Delegates should not attend the state grange meeting for recreation or amusement; they are there for work. This year the voting body will consist of fully 500 delegates, including the associates, and every one of the chief delegates will find work on some committee. They should attend with a view of serving the grange and the Order in general to the best of their ability. When all work with this thought in mind the best results will be accomplished.

There will also be a meeting of the county deputies of the state in connection with the state grange meeting. All county deputies are allowed two days' pay and their railroad fare. Among the topics which will be discussed are the following: "The Deputy's Obligation to the State Grange," by J. J. Bardeen; "How to Organize a Grange," by Fred Shepard; "Grange Inspection," by W. F. Pratt; "Promptness in Making Report to the State Secretary," by L. R. Pardee. This meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock. The deputy's office is a very important one, as he represents the state master in his county, and much benefit may accrue from the deputies' meeting.

It is probable that at this meeting of the state grange special attention may be given to larger and more practical co-operation among the granges in buying and selling farm products and farm supplies. Massachusetts has set the example, which, though possessing nothing new, nevertheless shows how they propose to handle this matter in the Bay State. A co-operative organization has been formed with capital of \$25,000. Stock in five dollar shares is sold only to members of the Order. Grange stores in the past have not been very successful. Sometimes it has been the fault of discriminating against non-members in asking them to pay higher prices for goods than members of the Order. This cannot be expected. The stock in such a concern should be held by members of the Order only, and they should receive a dividend on it when the business warrants a division and also a certain percentage as rebate on each dollar's worth of goods purchased. Thus members will have two advantages over the non-members, but the non-members will be able to buy as cheaply at the store as the members.

### THE DOMINION GRANGE.

The Order in Canada Is Progressing Slowly.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Dominion grange, Toronto, was the largest in attendance for years. The grange movement has made rapid progress in Canada the past two years and seems to have entered upon a new era of prosperity. There are now eighty-six granges, twenty-two of which were organized during the past year. Had the society sufficient funds to pay for a permanent organizer the number of granges could easily be doubled, and, in fact, the movement is likely to go pretty fast of its own volition. As yet it is confined to Ontario.

The meeting was given up to discussing reports of standing committees and resolutions dealing with matters affecting the position of the farmer and methods of government. The tariff came in for some attention. The grange put itself on record as in favor of extending the preference on British goods, the gradual elimination of protection from the tariff and of meeting any advances from the United States in the way of reciprocity. The grange protested against all methods designed to develop the military spirit among school children.

E. C. Drury of Crown Hill was elected master, Miss Robinson of Middlemarch secretary-treasurer and J. G. Lethbridge of Alliance lecturer.

## HEALTH OF SWINE.

Some Points by a Successful Breeder. A Champion Yorkshire.

A successful swine breeder says of keeping hogs healthy:

A very important consideration is sunshine and exercise, and without both of these I have never been able to have success. I have too often seen hogs cramped into a little, dark, filthy pen for fattening. I find it most profitable to give my hogs good range at all times, whether feeding to fatten or not. It will sometimes happen that cholera will get into the whole neighborhood, and in such an event I would try to keep my herd as far from the adjoining neighbor as possible and use an abundance of a good disinfectant about the grounds and a little in the water. In fact, this will do no harm in health. But should cholera get started in my herd the first thing I would do would be to kill and burn the sick ones, taking them away from the others on the operation. I have tried to cure a few cases, but always failed and lost money by allowing them to stay on the farm.

The feeding of swine is a great question and can be mastered only by experience. Hogs to be healthy must have a variety of food—grains, roots and forage. The condition of the hog should govern the kind and quantity. Different conditions would suggest different methods, and therefore it is not safe to lay down any iron bound rules.

The question of water is also a very great one, and one that, from my observation, is often neglected. Some think that any kind of hole will do for hogs, and consequently they are left to drink from the hole that they wallow in. This, I think, is one of the main causes of sickness in hogs. The



CHAMPION YORKSHIRE SOW.

water becomes stagnant and foul and is full of disease germs, and the hog, taking this foul water into its stomach, is bound to sooner or later become diseased. Everything that can be done to keep things in first class order, letting nothing go undone, I find to be far better than any medicine that I have ever tried.

The fine champion Yorkshire sow shown in the illustration has never been beaten in the show ring. The owner says this sow was fed from pigweed on a combination of shorts, corn, tankage, slops, etc. He thinks tankage a great food, tending toward great smoothness. She has produced several pigs which won blue ribbons at a number of big fairs.

### FEEDING THE FLOCK.

Irregularity in This Work Means Loss in Fat and Flesh.

A good observer of sheep and lambs has made the remark that sheep are excellent timekeepers. They have no alarm clocks of their own, but seem to keep the sense of time very clearly in their minds, so clearly, in fact, that if you are disposed to be somewhat irregular in your hours of doing your farm work it would be best for you to invest in an alarm clock for your own use. In such a case you can safely charge the investment which the clock represents up to the clock.

It will pay you back with interest. In other words, there is perhaps no other animal that is more sensitive about being fed on time each day than is your fattening lamb or sheep. Noise, confusion—anything, in fact, which annoys and distresses the flock means the loss of good money making fat and flesh to you. No one should be allowed to have any part in the handling of the flock who is in the habit of losing his temper or who is rough in manner or speech when working about the flock.

As a matter of fact, so important is this matter of sheep feeding that you cannot so much as show a stranger around the shed where the sheep are being fed without the act costing you in good hard money from the loss of flesh which the distraction of the sensitive animal will produce.

### Ventilating the Dairy Barn.

Every barn should have a system of flues or, if they are too expensive, cotton windows. More trouble of garget and udder disease results from sudden drafts than from any other cause. In the outgoing flue the area should be in proportion to the number of cows, about one square foot to a cow, and should be opened at the top of the barn. Inside the barn the opening in summer should be up high and in the winter lower down. The incoming flues should have the same area, but there should be more of them, necessarily making them smaller. The air should come in from the outside near the sills and into the barn from under the eaves.—Professor H. E. Cook, Lewis County, N. Y.

### Treatment of the Hog.

No animal of the farm will stand as poor treatment as the hog and thrive as well, says a breeder. It can be bred with the same degree of truth that no animal will respond more quickly under good treatment. By treatment I refer to a good breeding as well as good care.

### The Costly Scrub.

It costs no more to support the well bred animal than the scrub, and a well bred animal, be it either for milk or beef, will render better returns for the food consumed than the scrub.









