

LIVE STOCK HUSBANDRY

HINTS ON HORSE SHOEING.

When Too Long Delayed the Hoofs Are Sure to Suffer.

The impression seems to prevail that a colt ought not to be shod so long as he can go without it, and many colts acquire a short step, dawdling gait, because the feet are tender, and this causes them to be afraid to step out freely. So long as they can stay on the farm they may get along, but natural feet ought not to be expected to do duty on unnatural footing such as public roads afford, writes W. W. Hunter in the National Stockman.

Most farmers allow shoes to remain on too long. The hoof continues to



Every farmer should aim to mate only suitable sires and dams for the production of ideal horses for the various purposes, and then should feed and develop the product perfectly. Only a pure bred sire can beget a grade horse. He also must be sound, muscular, prepotent and suitable in type if the colt is to be ideal. This is equally true of his mate. The sire does not necessarily correct in his progeny the serious faults of conformation of his mate. He reproduces only those of his features which are stronger or dominant over the corresponding features of the mare. The stallion shown is a Percheron.

grow all the time, and the shoe that is a perfect fit when it was put on will not fit the hoof after it has grown a month or more, and when shoes are left on for three months, as is sometimes done, the best of feet are injured and sometimes ruined.

One point in controversy between the blacksmith and the farmer is the use of worn shoes. I have already referred to the need for heavy shoes on draft horses, especially when calks and toes are used. A little thought will enable any one to understand that thin, light shoes would not bear the pressure without springing.

I shall mention but one more of the many mistakes we all make, that is shoeing the front feet and leaving the hind ones bare. In a state of nature on very hard ground this practice is all right, for lively colts wear their front feet off in play, so shoes may be needed, but when a horse is asked to draw a load he ought to be shod so he will not be afraid to throw weight on his hind feet so that there will be no risk of slipping, for the hind legs and feet are the fulcrum which bears the weight of the load and the force which moves it. Horses, like men, are creatures of habit, and any conditions that will tend to divert any part of the body from its natural function injures the efficiency of the horse.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

Young Animals Should Be Kept Gaining Steadily From Birth.

No line of work has undergone such a marked change during the last decade as has the cattle feeding business, writes W. H. Tourhove in the Country Gentleman. When farm grains were cheap little consideration was given to the cost of production. Before 1908 steer feeding was based almost entirely upon the efficiency of the ration rather than upon the cost of a pound of gain. Today the cost of production is the most important item. Even though smaller daily gains are made, if they can be made at a lower cost and the cattle can be sold at a price that will make the net returns greater such a method of feeding should be practiced.

The care and feeding of the young growing animal are important factors in beef production. A calf that is destined for the butcher's block or for the breeding herd should be kept in growing condition from the time of birth until he goes into the herd as a mature animal or finds his way into the feed lot.

An animal that is stunted during his growing period will not make satisfactory gains in the feed lot, nor will he ever be fully developed. It is not necessary to force the young cattle, but they should be kept gaining gradually. In this connection it is important to use farm grown grains and forage crops whenever possible. Corn silage, clover and alfalfa hay during winter and good pasture during the summer are most excellent for developing young cattle.

Sore Mouth in Pigs.

This is due to an infection and in order to get rid of it pens and yards must be cleaned thoroughly, then disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of compound cresol. Wash the sores on the pigs with a 3 per cent solution of the same medicine. Whitewash sheds and sprinkle lime over the lots and especially around any damp places, as the germ causing the disease grows more in moist or wet locations.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Have you trimmed the lambs and docked their tails?

Are the pigs in pasture? Do not forget the nose ring. It is not pretty, but it saves the sod.

The horse gets thirsty, too, and it is a long time from morn till noon and noon till night. When you take your jug to the field fill an old milk can with water for the horses.

No class of live stock is better suited to consume the crops grown on the farm than beef cattle.

Growing boys on the farm ought to be taught the principles of horse management early in life, so that they grow up to the work with the "knack," as it were, inborn.

TREATMENT OF SHEEP FOR STOMACH WORMS

Intestinal parasites, such as stomach worms and tapeworms, cause weakness and bloodlessness, indicated by pale membranes of the eyelids and mouth and white appearing "paper" skin, emaciation, scouring and then dropsical swellings under the jaws. Stomach worms mostly affect lambs in this way and often cause death, writes Dr. A. S. Alexander in Rural New Yorker. Adult sheep are more likely to be ill affected by tapeworms. In buying sheep see that the membranes referred to are natural pink and healthy appearing and that the skin also is of right color and "feel" and the animal in good flesh. Nodular disease (knotty guts) is indicated by little pealike nodes in the walls of the intestines. The nodes are filled with gray yellow or greenish substance and contain the worms in one stage of their existence. One cannot tell if such disease is present, but thousands of fat sheep slaughtered at the great abattoirs of the country are found af-



The Corriedale is a New Zealand breed of sheep. The name originates from the section of New Zealand in which these sheep were first developed. New Zealanders consider the Corriedale the ideal dual purpose sheep adapted to ranging. It is a product of crossing Leicester, Lincoln and Romney Marsh rams on Merino ewes. So far as known none of these sheep have been brought to America. The Corriedale is a good range sheep, lambs maturing early and making splendid mutton, and the wool being of desirable market grade. The sheep shown is a Corriedale.

fect. Well fed sheep manage to survive the effects of the nodular worm. There is no remedy. Treatment has to be given for the other worms mentioned. Gasoline is the best drug for stomach worms and powdered kamala is effective for tapeworms. Pea silage, if of good quality and not moldy, is an excellent feed for sheep when used along with plenty of mixed or clover or alfalfa hay, wheat screenings or oats and bran, etc. Moldy, spoiled pea silage is deadly and pea silage fed very heavily without enough of other sound feeds may injuriously affect the kidneys. We have known it to prove deadly to sheep.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

As a Supplement of Corn It Ranks High as a Pork Producer.

According to a recent bulletin from the Nebraska experiment station, it costs 5 cents per pound for feed alone to make pork when corn is worth 60 cents a bushel. It was found in most of these tests that the use of such supplementary feeds as oil meal, tankage and cottonseed meal gave more rapid gains and greater profits than corn and alfalfa, although the reverse was true in some instances.

The most suitable supplementary feed for corn in fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. It is evident that corn must be supplemented with some byproduct rich in protein in order to secure the most rapid and profitable gains, although under certain conditions it might be found more profitable in the long run to depend upon alfalfa alone as a supplementary feed.

Likes the Red Hog.

I have tried two other breeds of hogs in twenty-five years' experience, and I think that the red hog will do best on such a ration as corn and clover alone—that is, better than any other breed, says A. C. Adams in the National Stockman. Tankage, mill feeds and all such byproducts are constantly advancing in price, and the thing to be done by hog breeders is to develop a breed of hogs that do well on corn and clover. Of course pigs after being weaned require something more for a good while. That hog is best that does best under normal conditions. That hog is the red hog—easy to grow, easy to fatten, easy to sell, but blamed hard to beat!

IF YOU HAVE

Real Estate for Sale

Advertise it in

The Carroll Record

The time of the year is at hand when Farms and other Real Estate at Private Sale, possession of which will be given April 1, 1916, should be advertised. July and August are the best months for the first announcements.

Such properties should be advertised and described, at length. When at private sale, about four weeks should be a sufficient length of time to give the desired publicity. If not sold then, a public sale can be arranged for at a later date.

Our "Special Notice" Column is not designed for use in advertising Real Estate. When it is used for this purpose, our rate is Two Cents for each word.

The RECORD is an exceptionally valuable medium for advertising Farms, owing to its wide circulation among a good class of readers. We do not have a lot of "dead beat" subscribers who have been carried along for years, without paying.

The paper that is held in the highest value as a newspaper, is also worth the most for advertising purposes—no matter whether it be Real Estate or Merchandise that is for sale. Tell the story where it will be seen, and read!

Try the RECORD and get results! Rates will be given beforehand, if desired, but send in your written copy—the charge will be modest.

THE CARROLL RECORD

Taneytown, Md.

OSTRICH IS POPULAR.

Many Uses Have Been Found For It This Season.



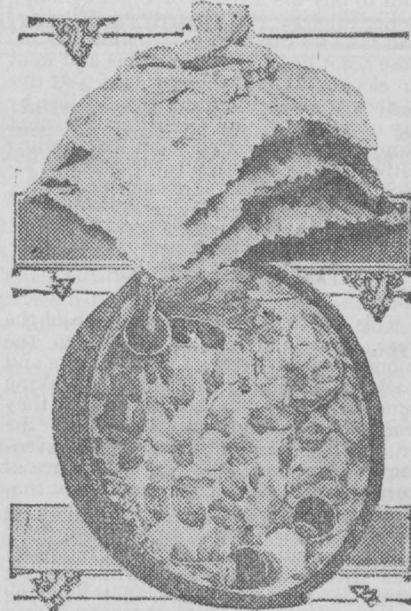
BLUE OSTRICH BOA.

Ostrich is to be one of the fashionable trimmings for hats. Likewise it will be used in the fall for many other decorative purposes. One of these ways is suggested by the illustration which shows a dainty little boa of blue ostrich with blue ribbon shaped ornaments and streamers at the ends. This little boa is secured by concealed snap fasteners.

CONVENIENT DARNING OUTFITS

Three Tiered Bag and Well Fitted Basket For the Mender or Fancy Worker.

It is not too early to begin planning for Christmas. The two useful little articles illustrated here would make splendid gifts for the thrifty housewife who has mending to do or for the maid or matron who loves fancy work. The bag shown above is fashioned of squares of cretonne. Two of the squares are lined with plain material and stitched together at the edges. Three of these sections are then fastened together by cutting out the centers, fastening them there and attaching a ribbon covered embroidery hoop to the top opening. Little pockets may be attached to the compartments inside the bag for the accom-



CRETONNE BAG AND BASKET.

modation of sewing or fancy work materials. There is of course a ribbon hanger attached to the bag, by means of which it may be conveniently carried about.

The little basket shown is an imported darning basket, which is lined with flowered cretonne and provided with all the implements required for darning successfully. These include a darning egg and emory pincushion, reefs of darning silk and cotton and wool and a pocket for needles. The basket might be duplicated in raffia or by any one who has skill in basket making, or it may be purchased ready made and, after being lined with cretonne, fitted up with the required articles.

Restoring Colors in Carpets.

If a carpet is almost all wool the color may be brightened or wholly restored if washed with a pail of water containing three gills of ox gall. If necessary to use fresh ox gall procure it at the butcher's, cut it into small pieces, cover with warm water and allow it to soak for several hours. Dilute the liquid and wipe the carpet off with it. It makes a lather and should be rinsed off with clear water.

Neutralizing a Shock.

If you know that you are going to hear a loud sound it is well to open the mouth, as the shock will then be neutralized. Noises in the ears are most annoying and sometimes resist all treatment. They are often associated with deafness and should therefore receive due attention.

When Preparing Eggs For Cooking.

Often when separating the white from the yolk of an egg the yolk becomes broken and falls into the white. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry and touch the yolk with a corner of it, when the latter will adhere to the cloth and may easily be removed.

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK MEETS WITH APPRECIATION.

Thirteen Maryland Counties Now Have County Agricultural Agents.

Progressive farmers throughout the State are beginning to recognize the value of agricultural demonstration work. This work is being conducted in thirteen counties of the State through local or county agricultural agents, who represent the combined extension service of the Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture. One of the most helpful lines of work which the county agent does



DEMONSTRATION DAY PARADE.

aside from conducting demonstrations and giving purely local advice, is the bringing of the specialists of the Agricultural College and the Department into systematic touch with his people.

One of these methods is the holding of county field days in the interest of better agricultural and demonstration work. It results in bringing the agricultural agencies to the farmer and making him feel that their workers were really at his service has never been done before. Meetings are accompanied by practical demonstrations and are held at every convenient place possible, such as cross roads, school houses, village stores, picnic grounds and often in the front yard of some farm home. The speakers enter quickly into the spirit of the occasion, giving short, practical talks that the listening farmers and their wives can take right home and put into practice.

In explaining the handling of the corn crop during the recent field days in Worcester and Somerset counties, the extension worker in farm crops used sample ears brought him by farmers to explain seed selection or took his audience to the edge of a convenient corn field to point out to them the advantage of a well-prepared seed bed and proper cultivation. The specialist in plant diseases explained the practical points of scientific potato growing. He carried with him a sack of potatoes which he used to show how to treat them for scab, how to select marketable potatoes and how to make hill selections for the improvement of seed.

The speaker on fruit and truck crops gave practical advice on the handling of the strawberry crop from field to market right in sight of a number of fields where actual picking was in progress. Growers present expressed their appreciation of the value of his instructions, only regretting that they had not had such help long before.

The main benefits resulting were no doubt that the workers of the Agricultural College and Department of Agriculture actually met and talked with the farmers of these two counties right in their own surroundings and became well acquainted. The work of the county agent was also thoroughly explained and demonstrated so the people might realize how they could best make use of his services and through him of those of the State College and the Federal Department. In the future all local agricultural work by either of the above agencies will be done in co-operation with the county agents wherever a county is far-sighted enough to have employed one, thus securing for itself every benefit of the demonstration organization.

THE AMBITIOUS POULTRY KEEP-ER CANNOT AFFORD TO NEGLECT HIS FOWLS' AT ANY TIME.

ROY H. WAITE, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Just because your young chickens have grown to an age when any little neglect doesn't cause them to die off in large numbers, do not think that you can take your attention from them. In order to get winter eggs, your flock of pullets must be in good shape before cold weather begins. If you get them started to laying early, with reasonable care they will usually continue to lay well all winter. If they begin the winter in poor shape they will have to spend most of their energy in keeping comfortable and will have no surplus to put into egg production.

After the rush of spring hatching and caring for the youngsters, there is often a tendency to take a long breath, so to speak, and lay back to take things easy when the chicks get a little size and chick troubles are over. You, however, will have to keep them "jumping" if you are to have them in laying condition by early fall. See that they have clean, comfortable quarters in which to roost. See that they are free from lice and mites. See that they can find shade on hot, blistering days. But above all, see that they can get hold of the proper feeds.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI.—Third Quarter, For Aug. 8, 1915.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, 1 Kings xii:6-16. Memory Verse, 1—Golden Text, Prov. xvi, 18—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In this record of the division of the kingdom and its cause we still see God over all controlling and in all working, for He has foreseen everything from the beginning and provided for every so called emergency and always tells the final outcome. This division of the kingdom has never been healed till this day, but it will be in His time, according to Ezek. xxxvii, 21, 22, "I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all, and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all." The immediate cause of this division is found in chapter xi, 9, 10, "The Lord was angry with Solomon because his heart was turned from the Lord God of Israel, which had appeared unto him twice and had commanded him concerning this thing that he should not go after other gods." Therefore was the kingdom rent in twain. Departure from God and disobedience to Him is back of all trouble, as a rule, and the devil is back of that, but the time will come when on this earth there shall be no more trouble, and from this earth and this atmosphere the devil shall have gone forever (Rev. xx, 10; xli, 1-4; xxii, 3-5). Whether it be providing a king for Israel, as we have seen in the case of Saul, and David, and Solomon, or dividing the kingdom, as we are about to see, the Lord generally works by ordinary human instrumentality.

In our lesson story today we see Hadad Rezon and Jeroboam and Rehoboam and old men and young men all doing seemingly as they saw fit, but behind the scenes is an unseen hand controlling. "The Lord stirred up an adversary unto Solomon, Hadad, the Edomite." "God stirred him up another adversary, Rezon, the son of Eliadab." "Thus saith the Lord, the God of Israel, Behold I will rend the kingdom out of the hand of Solomon and will give ten tribes to thee." "The cause was from the Lord, that He might perform His saying, which the Lord spake by Ahijah, the Shilonite, unto Jeroboam, the son of Nebat." "Thus saith the Lord, Ye shall not go up nor fight against your brethren, the children of Israel: return every man to his house, for this thing is from Me." (1 Kings xi, 14, 23, 31; xii, 15, 24). Even the devil cannot touch a child of God without God's permission, as we see in the case of Job and of Simon Peter.

The believer who aims to walk with God in humility and obedience may live in continual peace and quietness, assured that all things are God's best for him and that no real evil can ever befall him. But if there is disobedience or willfulness God will in love and wisdom chasten for our good. Solomon being dead, Rehoboam, his son, reigned in his stead, all Israel having made him king at Shechem (xii, 1; II Chron. x, 1). When Jeroboam heard in Egypt that Solomon was dead he returned and, with a deputation, waited upon Rehoboam with a request that he would lighten the burdens which his father's magnificent reign had caused to be placed upon them. He asked for three days to consider their request, and meantime he consulted first with the old men and then with his young men. The former advised moderation and that he speak kindly to the people, but the latter advised increased severity. So when the third day came and Jeroboam and the people came again for his reply he spake to them as the young men had advised, for the Lord was by their evil counsel working out His purpose (verse 15), as He also wrought by the counsel of Hushai, which was evil toward Absalom, to overthrow him. "The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations," but all other counsel or device He bringeth to nought (Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11). "Whatsoever the Lord pleased that did He in heaven and in earth, in the seas and all deep places" (Ps. cxxxv, 6).

However people may associate themselves against Him or take counsel together against His people, all shall be broken to pieces and come to nought. (Isa. viii, 9, 10). For "the Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand." (Isa. xiv, 24). He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder He restrains. He saith to the sea, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." (Ps. lxxiv, 10; Job xxxviii, 11). If our hearts are whole toward Him He will hold strongly with us and cause others to see and know that He is with us; but if we are self-willed and rely on human wisdom He will work against us and overthrow us, though He may bear long with us. He has a purpose for every individual life of His redeemed, as well as for the church, which is His body, and for His people Israel and for all nations; and He will accomplish His purpose through His willing people individually and collectively. We never heard of anything so great as the love of God.

HENDRICK'S PLACE

He Held It Only Long Enough to Make Sure of a Better.

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

(Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.) Evelyn Post acknowledged the respectful greeting of the tall, straight young man in the doorway. Hendrick did not look the part of chauffeur—not exactly; he was altogether too handsome, too self-possessed, with an air of authority that did not rest well on a servant. But his skill in driving compensated for these other faults. He had remained in the employ of Evelyn's mother for three months and all during that time he had kept his "place."

But Evelyn did not like him—she was positive of that; because he looked disconcertingly like men of her own class. It was puzzling and not at all desirable in a menial. There even were times when she found herself addressing him on terms of equality. Of course, she always followed such a lapse by unusual haughtiness. Altogether the advice of Hendrick was rather disquieting to his young mistress.

Now he stood, quietly attentive, waiting for his morning orders. "Get the morning mail, Hendrick," said Mrs. Post; "return and drive Miss Post over to Mill Hill." "I beg your pardon, Mrs. Post, but the river is rising and the Mill Hill bridge is unsafe," said Hendrick. "Then go around the other way—the long road," returned Mrs. Post. Hendrick bowed and disappeared. At eleven o'clock Hendrick returned with the car and announced that the long bridge was down in the flood and that the upper bridge could not long hold up against the waters pouring from the swollen creeks which were tributary to the river.

Evelyn paused with one foot on the step of the car. "I'm sure it cannot be so bad," she said carelessly. "You will drive over, Hendrick; Mrs. Beatty's please." Hendrick hesitated, almost as if he were going to demur; then he shrugged his shapely shoulders, climbed to his seat and started the car.

Evelyn found herself studying her chauffeur's stern, clear-cut profile. How becoming was the neat tan livery—Hendrick was so dark—she bit her lip and stamped her foot on the rugs. She would tell her mother to discharge Hendrick in the morning. He was presumptuous! "Presumptuous? In what way?" asked her conscience.

Evelyn Post knew that the chauffeur's presumption lay in the fact that he stimulated her interest—nothing beyond that! At the foot of the slope that led to the bridge, Hendrick stopped the car and turned to Evelyn. "Do you still wish to cross the river, Miss Post?" he asked.

Evelyn glanced indifferently at the bridge in the distance. "Certainly—drive on Hendrick." "The bridge isn't safe, Miss Post," objected Hendrick, with a note of sternness in his voice. "So you said before," returned Evelyn coldly. "Please drive on. I promised Mrs. Beatty I would be there at twelve o'clock, and it is now half past the hour." The car glided down the hill until the front tires touched the timbers of the bridge. Evelyn glanced at the river boiling between its narrow banks. She could see that it was rising rapidly, and the wooden planks of the bridge were wet where the waters had splashed up between them. The trail structure trembled at the first impact of the heavy car.

no sign of the plucky chauffeur who had dared death to carry out her foolish orders.

She tossed aside her veil and hat and, crawling out on the jutting end of a girder, she looked down at the fallen motor car. "Hendrick!" she called, and her voice broke into sobs. She fancied that some of the planks around the car moved; then a gloved hand was visible, then a shoulder, and at last Hendrick's pale face looking up at her from the heaped debris.

"Go back!" he ordered hoarsely. For answer Evelyn leaned over the abyss of boiling foam and stretched out a hand. "Let me help you—what can I do?" she called. "Go back!" he repeated. "I am all right." "You can do nothing alone," she protested. "Keep perfectly quiet and I will go for help—please, please keep still and let me do something for you." "Very well," he agreed shortly. "Only make haste and get off that broken girder—go back cautiously, fix your eyes on shore and don't lose your nerve."

With encouraging words he cheered her way back along the dangerous stringpiece—a way which she had bravely trod a short while before in the great fear that he was forever lost.

Gaining the river bank, she tossed her long cloak aside, sped up the road to the top of Mill Hill, and stumbled through the gate just as Mrs. Beatty came down the drive in her smart runabout.

There were hurried exclamations and questions, which Evelyn answered with what calmness she could muster. Then Alice Beatty issued a few orders and in ten minutes several men were racing down the long hill to the broken bridge. Mrs. Beatty and Evelyn followed in the runabout.

When they reached the bridge it was to find the flood tearing at the splintered boards which had imprisoned Hendrick in the fallen motor car. The Beatty servants were quick-witted and trained to meet emergencies. Two of them tossed down a noosed rope to the chauffeur, who slipped it under his arms. Then, by main force they pulled.

When Hendrick reached the river bank he promptly lost consciousness. Bigley, the gardener, made a hasty examination and spoke to his mistress. "He's hurt his head, I think, ma'am. We better be taking him up to the house in the car."

Evelyn turned her head that she might not see Hendrick's still, white face, stern even in its unconsciousness. Mrs. Beatty leaned forward eagerly, pressed back the heavy locks of brown hair and screamed: "Why it's Teddy! Evelyn, I thought you said it was your new chauffeur!" "Why it is—Hendrick—he has only been with us a few months. If it isn't Hendrick—who is it, Alice?" "My cousin, Teddy Hendrickson," sobbed Mrs. Beatty, holding Hendrick's strong hand in both of hers. "He speculated and lost every penny he had. Father offered to help him get back on his feet again, but he refused—said he'd find some way out all by himself—he's the pluckiest boy alive! Then Teddy disappeared and father has been looking for him high and low ever since."

Evelyn was crying bitterly as they walked back up the hill. It was several hours afterward, when the late chauffeur was lying with bandaged head in the best bedroom of the Beatty home, that Evelyn was admitted to see him. Mrs. Beatty had personally borne her cousin's request to see Miss Post.

The room was bathed in the late afternoon sunlight. Teddy Hendrickson was lying with his dark eyes fixed on the door. A glad look came into his face when Evelyn entered. For a long while they looked at each other. Then the girl's glance wavered and fell beneath his ardent glance. "I'm sorry—I cannot tell you how sorry I am to have been the cause of your injuries. It was all my silly willfulness, and I hope you will forgive me." "Forgive—you?" he breathed quickly. "You must have known it was a privilege to serve you." "And I am sorry—sorry that I said—that I said you did not know your place—I didn't understand that it was your better judgment and your courage in rising above your situation that prompted your defiance of my orders." She held out her hand timidly and Hendrickson covered it in a warm clasp. His dark eyes looked into her blue ones with a strange significance. "I know the place I want to fill, Miss Post," he said quietly, "and some day I will gain it."

Woman's World

Born a Princess and Crowned a Queen, She Is Also a Writer.



DOWAGER QUEEN OF ROUMANIA (GARMEN SYLVA).

Carmen Sylva is one of the first poets of the Balkans, and its most talented writer of fairy tales. She embroiders, paints miniatures on Ivory, is a fine musician, having been a pupil of Rubenstein and Mme. Clara Schumann, a brilliant conversationalist, an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently six languages and understanding as many more.

Founding schools, opera houses, hospitals and asylums for the blind, encouraging the peasant women to embroider, a liberal patron of the arts, an architect and adviser of a nation, the queen of Roumania has known no rest in her reign of thirty-five years. All her revenues, except those required for necessities, even the large sums received from the work of her versatile pen, are devoted to charities.

She has always given all she had for the glory and benefit of Roumania. Is it any wonder that throughout the kingdom her subjects call her the "Mother Queen"? She has given herself completely to another country, and then forgotten the gift, for how a queen of northern blood, born in another land, can be so devoted to an adopted people is a mystery. Yet she loves Roumania more than her fatherland.

And her noble countenance reveals all that she has accomplished. Endowed with a commanding presence, a face which wears an indescribable smile of sweetness, and with large expressive gray eyes, Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva) is the ideal of a majestic queen. She was born Princess of Wied December, 1848, and was crowned queen of Roumania, the beloved consort of the late King Charles.

How to Clean Your Spats. Linen spats have largely superseded the vogue of cloth, as is quite proper for warm weather wear. They may be laundered without endangering their shapeliness by too great shrinkage if ordinary care is taken. Some women have discovered that the best way is to put them over a shoe form and to scrub them with white soapsuds applied with a stiff hand brush.

Naphtha is all right for the first or second cleaning, but water and soap will be found eventually to improve the color and be the easiest way of freshening up the spats. Even the white cloth overgaiters yield to the cleanly influence of water and soap, and a good laundress will be able to launder them well.

Spats of tan and checked lines are among the novelties, but as summer approaches we shall likely find the hosiery of color taking the place of the overgaiter. Nevertheless for the smart tailor completion women will cling to the shoe accessories which originally came to us by way of England and were formerly associated only with men's footwear.

Did You Ever— Save old socks and stockings, sew them together for scrub cloths, stove polishers, mop rags, etc.? Save candy jars, label and fill them with different spices and keep them in a neat row on the cupboard or pantry shelf? Make a tin sheet to fit the oven on which to roll, cut and bake cookies without handling? They keep their shape better, and it is much less labor. Sew tapes to each corner of the baby's quilt, so he can't kick it off? Hang a five cent slate on the inside of the cupboard door on which to jot down items liable to be forgotten? Put a clean marble in a pot of vegetables to keep them from scorching? The heat keeps the marble rolling around.

Cut the opposite sides of a dress separately when the goods is the same on both sides? It often saves from one-half to a yard of goods.

A Good Window Cleaner. A bag filled with powdered pumice stone is an excellent window cleaner. Make the bag of unbleached cotton cloth of a soft quality, not too firm. When finished the bag is six inches wide and twelve inches long. Into this put about one-eighth of a pound of pumice stone. To prevent soiling this bag it is slipped into a cheesecloth case that can be removed and washed. No water is used on the window, but it is rubbed first with a piece of tissue paper, then polished with the bag.

Teach Your Child To Be Thrifty

Then you will never have cause to blush for it.

FEW PARENTS' HEARTS HAVE EVER ACHED OVER THE MISDOINGS OF A THRIFTY CHILD.

GUIDE YOUR BOY AND GIRL OUT OF THE PATH OF THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Start an account for them in our bank and teach them the importance of saving.

If you do not follow our advice, you may regret it.

If you do follow it you will always be thankful.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK



FRESH AIR BAKING MEANS BETTER COOKING

"YES! I am doing all my baking in a NEW PERFECTION Oven on a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove this summer."

"It bakes bread so richly browned—such delicious biscuits—such light, fluffy cake."

The secret is the current of fresh hot air passing continually over and under the food—drying out the steam and preventing sogginess, an exclusive advantage of the NEW PERFECTION Oven.

With a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove and a NEW PERFECTION Oven you can have a cool, clean kitchen all summer. No wood to cut; no coal to carry; no smoke or ashes.

The NEW PERFECTION is like a gas stove. It is ready day or night. Needs no priming. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. Hardware dealers and general stores everywhere.

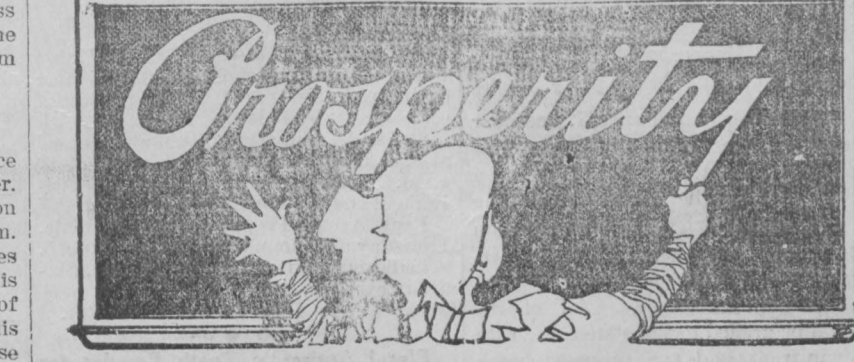
Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain the best results in oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES

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