

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAB, Editor and Manager

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th., 1915.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

CHRISTMAS.

There are at least two distinct thoughts about Christmas, from two distinct followings—glad it is here, and glad when it is over. The reason for this is, that the Modern Christmas, as it is celebrated, is a pretty strenuous time with a very large percentage of our population, and the very fact that there is a "glad when it is over" class, is evidence that we do not make of Christmas a wholly rational holiday.

It ought to mean just one thing to all—a time of "Peace and Good-will"—a joyous season unmingled with regrets of any sort—but the American people are famous for going the limit, or beyond, with almost everything, and our big annual holiday is no exception; we over-spend, over-prepare, over-eat, and generally over-plunge, and naturally there is the inevitable reaction.

However, we would hardly be satisfied with anything less, and even with our better sense confronting us with fresh evidence, we will do the same thing over, next year, that we this year feel a little grudgingly about. It is a pretty hard thing to be fully rational at Christmas time, unless we are so unresponsive to the season that it does not soften up our generosity, and cuts no figure in disturbing the one great object in our life, of getting and not giving.

And after all, even though we may be foolishly liberal, and dissipate too freely in one way or another, it is better that way than to be the opposite, for there is hardly any justification for those who keep on pinching and saving, and who do not relax the least in their cold everyday habits, and who consider Christmas merely as any other day in the year.

The spirit of the Christ is wonderfully misrepresented, we are sure, in some of our Christmas doings, and we indulge in a license not at all appropriate to the significance of the day, but when our inflections are merely of the innocent sort, inspired by the good nature in us, we suspect that they will not constitute a formidable charge against us at the end of life.

Says Women Drink More.

According to Dr. Quackenbos, a professor of Columbia University, drinking is on the increase among women, both of the lower and higher classes, and that the tendency is toward the elimination of the unobtrusive young lady, and in her place "a coarse, boisterous, immodestly attired person controlled by unworthy impulses and wholly unfit to fulfil her function in the home as a character former, a wife and mother."

The Dr. likely speaks largely from his knowledge of the city life, and is perhaps extreme in his views, but that a man of his prominence dares to make such expressions in public, must carry with it at least a semblance of facts to substantiate what he says, and this is not a happy picture, especially in connection with the growing sentiment, apparently, among women for equal suffrage, and does not square with their claims of being almost solidly opposed to the sale and use of liquors.

His statements, however, must emphasize the need of wider restriction of the sale of intoxicants, both in city and country, and justifies the latter, apparently, in helping to vote dry laws on the former, for there can be nothing more repugnant to morality than drinking women and the evil influences sure to radiate from them. It may seem like a proposition stated backward that necessity exists for men to legislate in the interest of purer and truer women, in this respect, but full familiarity with conditions points toward that conclusion.

Fortunately, however, the great majority of women can not possibly—even in our cities—fall within the limits of pen pictures of Dr. Quackenbos; but if the tendency is there, if there is any alarming increase in the class, the situation is of a most alarming character, and one that needs the strongest counteracting efforts of our best men and women everywhere.

What Will Baltimore Get?

The Baltimore American is getting anxious as to what the legislature will do for Baltimore. We expect that the only thing to do, is wait and see. Baltimore may have a "right to ask" about it in advance, but as there is hardly anybody who can tell, what is the use of asking? Evidently, the American, in its query that follows, is skeptical as to results.

"Baltimore has a right to ask what the Maryland legislature which starts with the beginning of the new year means to do for the state's metropolis. The city needs legislation that will enable and encourage it to expand and grow. For such legislation it will ask, but what are the chances of getting it? With country members arrayed, as they usually are, against the city and under control of a leader from the Eastern Shore, a leader who has no love for Baltimore, the city's outlook is pretty blue. It will take the hardest kind of fighting to get a square deal for the city from the Democratic legislature of 1916."

The American makes an incorrect statement when it indicates that country members are naturally, or "usually," against the city. This is the sort of talk that has been coming from some sources in Baltimore, for years, and it is not the kind to gain friends in the country. Baltimore must stop its pettishness, and its inclination toward regarding the country sections of the state as merely producing "hay-seeds," and a generally inferior code of intelligence as compared with the city.

There is perhaps some truth in the inference that country members have heretofore been used by political leaders to circumvent city leaders, and there is also perhaps an indefinable rivalry as between city and country interests, but we are of the opinion that Baltimore has usually taken the initiative in selfishness, rather too plainly. In the matter of what Baltimore wants, at the coming session, we are of the opinion that if it puts up a reasonable and fair list, it will get fair treatment—and this is especially true with reference to extended city limits and greater representation at Annapolis.

Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, in our estimation, would be improved by having their political powers and legislative influence clipped, and especially the former. The city is clearly entitled to the population and increased representation that a reasonable annexation law would include, and we trust that the representatives from Carroll will so vote. There is nothing in the recent political or moral history of the suburban sections of Baltimore, to justify their continuance under county rule.

Col. Roosevelt After Wilson.

Col. Roosevelt, who has recently been keeping reasonably quiet, has opened up in the Metropolitan Magazine, which seems to be his special distributing agent just now, against the Wilson peace policy, and very naturally deals in some quite original phrases. He says:

"All of Mr. Henry Ford's companions in the peace propaganda, led by gentlemen of the Bryan and Jordan type, could with profit study the thoughts expressed by E. S. Martin when he said: 'Whether there are more people in the world or less; whether they are fat or lean, whether there are Fords or oxen, makes no vital difference; but whether men shall be willing to die for what they believe in makes all the difference between a pigsty and Paradise. Not by bread alone, Henry, shall men live.'"

"Oh, well, anyhow the President kept us out of war!" The people who make this plea assert with quivering voices that they "are behind the President." So they are well behind him. The farther away from the position of duty and honor and hazard he has backed, the farther behind him these gentry have stood—or run. "Stand by the President"—yes, while the President is right; and stand against him when he is wrong. In '56 and '60 the only way to stand by Lincoln was to stand against Pierce and Buchanan—as Lincoln did. If after the firing on Sumter Lincoln had immediately in a speech declared that the friends of Union might be "too proud to fight," and had spent the next four months in exchanging "firm" diplomatic notes with Jefferson Davis, he would have received the enthusiastic support of the ardent adherents of peace—and we would now have had no country.

The administration has recently devised a new campaign catch phrase—"safety first." It certainly expresses their attitude in putting honor and duty in the second place, or, rather, in no place at all. Safety first! This is the motto on which in a shipwreck those men act who crowd into the life-boats ahead of the women and children.

Mr. Wilson, a year later, has finally adopted my principle about preparedness, although he has sought to apply it in a half-hearted and inefficient manner; a year after I denounced peace at any price, he followed suit, quoting the verses of Ezekiel, which for months had been quoting; a year after I attacked hyphenated Americanism, Mr. Wilson followed suit—at least before the Colonial Dames; and now he accepts my doctrine of America's duty to neutral nations, which a year ago he stoutly opposed. But he applies it only as American dollars, and only in relation to nations who can be trusted not to be rude. I believe it should be applied as regards American dollars, but even more as regards American lives, and that it should first and most stoutly be asserted as regards the chief and most formidable offender."

Readjusting Rural Mail Delivery.

The postoffice department is said to be getting many complaints about readjustment of rural mail routes. The government is trying to extend the service still further without increasing costs. That means rearranging the routes so as to take in more territory. It will be a problem to meet all the conflicting demands from localities and patrons.

When the service first started carriers got only about \$300 a year. Now they have become an important body, with political influence, and are usually paid about \$1200 a year. As they have to furnish their own teams or automobiles, this may not be too much. But with the tendency of government jobs to be soft, the department should see to it that it gets a fair and reasonable day's work in every case. It must be enormously difficult for men in an office at Washington to sit down at their desks and arrange everything in a practical way. A route may look perfectly good on the map. But it may be composed of roads so rough or hilly as to be impracticable.

No one wants to be at the tail end of a route and unable to get his mail until late in the day. Few people like to receive their mail from a route running out of some distant postoffice, as they have to give their correspondents an address previously unknown, which causes confusion. This also is often unpopular for reasons of sentiment. If the carrier starts on his work early, he misses newspapers and mails that he ought to deliver. If he starts late, the patrons grumble at the delay. To the man sitting at the desk in Washington, this conflict of interests must seem impossible to reconcile.

The patrons should keep in mind the enormous cost of the service and be careful not to ask too much. It is of course desirable for business reasons that a farmer should get his mail in season to answer important letters the same day. But in most cases this is not vital. Even if the lonely farm house does not get its newspapers and mail until the evening lamp is lighted, the government is still rendering it a wonderful and incomparable service.—Frederick News.

Big Decrease in Emigration.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The tide of emigration to the United States ebbed to its lowest point in more than 20 years during the last fiscal year, according to figures made public today in the annual report of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor. The total number of immigrant aliens, the report shows, fell from 1,218,480 in the previous year to 826,700 in the period ending June 30 last. All admitted arrivals of aliens, immigrant and nonimmigrant, were only 434,244, as compared with 1,403,801 the year before.

Departures of aliens, emigrant and non-emigrant, likewise show a notable decrease. For the first fiscal year of 1914 departures were 638,805; for 1915, 384,174. The fiscal year of 1915, covers the period of sailing home of reservists from the beginning of the European war till June 30 last. During that time the emigrant aliens, presumably including the number sailing to join the colors in Europe, were 204,074, compared with 303,338 the previous 12 months. The nonemigrant aliens departing totaled 180,100 for 1915 and 330,467 for 1914, showing a net decrease for all alien departures of 249,631. Immigrants admitted to the country showed to customs officials money in their possession aggregating \$19,568,000, an average of \$60 each.—Phil. Ledger.

The Trials of a Farmer Who Moved to Town.

In *Farm and Fireside* is the story of a farmer who sold his property to live in the city, because his city friends "wore good clothes, had money jingling in their pockets, went to the movies, belonged to clubs, and enjoyed a yearly vacation." He found, however, that the city man pays dearly for these luxuries.

"We came to know," he said, "that it was just as hard for the city man to get up at seven o'clock in the morning as it was for the country man to get up at five. Why so? Because he must not relax; he is ever on duty. He must smile at this person and that person. He dares not notice anyone's peculiarities, or oddities, or unreasonableness. The result is he must find his relaxation in the evening; therefore the family rarely gets to bed before ten or eleven o'clock, and seven in the morning finds him just as sleepy and far less refreshed than five found him on the farm."

"We found going to work for somebody else every day in the year, except Sunday and perhaps a two-weeks vacation, under somebody else as manager, didn't exactly suit our country spirit of freedom. We came to know that our friends saved scarcely a cent; and, furthermore, one couldn't exactly see how they were extravagant. In the city it seems unbelievably hard to separate luxuries from necessities."

Why You Should Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Because it has an established reputation won by its good works.
Because it is most esteemed by those who have used it for many years, as occasion required, and are best acquainted with its good qualities.
Because it loosens and relieves a cold and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition.
Because it does not contain opium or any other narcotic.
Because it is within the reach of all. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.
Advertisement.

Farm Management.

Certain fundamental principles of farm management are advanced by specialists of the department as having been brought out or substantiated by a thorough agricultural survey of an old and representative farming section of Chester County, Pa. These principles are summarized as follows:

Farming conforms to local soil, climate, labor, and market conditions as well as to the business conditions of the individual farmer.

When conditions remain unchanged for a long time, farming becomes approximately what it ought to be to get the best results, provided that practice which is immediately the most profitable does not deplete soil fertility.

Success in farming, measured in per cent of profit on investment, does not depend on the magnitude of the farm business, but measured in terms of the standard of living of the farm family it is directly proportional to the magnitude of business.

Profits increase as yields per acre increase until the yields are considerably above the average for the locality, but beyond this point increased yields are obtained at a loss.

In quantity of product per dairy cow the point of diminishing returns is not reached in ordinary farm practice.

It is easier and more profitable to increase low yields per acre than high ones, and small product per cow than large product. In other words, profits can be increased more easily by attention to the weakest points in a farming system.

There is a way of grouping the enterprises of a farm that is more profitable than any other way; that is, there is a certain most profitable acreage for each crop and a most profitable proportion of income from any source.

Some enterprises, such as poultry keeping, may easily be made profitable as side lines, yet are difficult to make profitable when made a main feature of the farm business.

Production costs much more per bushel or per ton on the small farm than on the large farm of the same type.

Diversity of business is an important factor of success on the average farm. A moderate degree of diversity is better than either extreme.—U. S. Ag. Department.

For Children's Cough.

You cannot use anything better for your child's cough and cold than Dr. King's New Discovery. It is prepared from Pine Tar mixed with healing and soothing balsams. It does not contain anything harmful and is slightly laxative, just enough to expel the poisons from the system. Dr. King's New Discovery is antiseptic—kills the cold germs—raises the phlegm—loosens the cough and soothes the irritation. Don't put off treatment. Coughs and colds often lead to serious lung troubles. It is also good for adults and the aged. Get a bottle today. All Druggists. Advertisement.

Farm Investments.

Figures are frequently published purporting to show the amounts of money taken from the gullible public by fake promotion schemes, worthless stock promoters, etc. The gullible public includes representatives of all classes, and there is sufficient evidence that farmers are frequently included in lists of victims. Such "investments" by farmers are usually small, but they represent the fruits of hard and earnest labor and their loss is a serious matter to the loser.

The farmer as a rule does not need to seek far for safe and profitable investments. The farm itself will pay good returns on all the money put into it until it is equipped with machinery for ease, convenience and economy of maximum production; with drainage, fences, buildings, etc., for efficient management, and with conveniences and comforts for most thorough enjoyment of the farm home. The requirements of the farm and the home to meet these needs depend upon the tastes of the individual farmer, but until those tastes have been satisfied there is little need of seeking outside investments. The most pitiful of all farm investments are those made in questionable commodities while the farmer or his family are "saving" money by suffering the inconveniences of poor equipment or lack of all equipment.

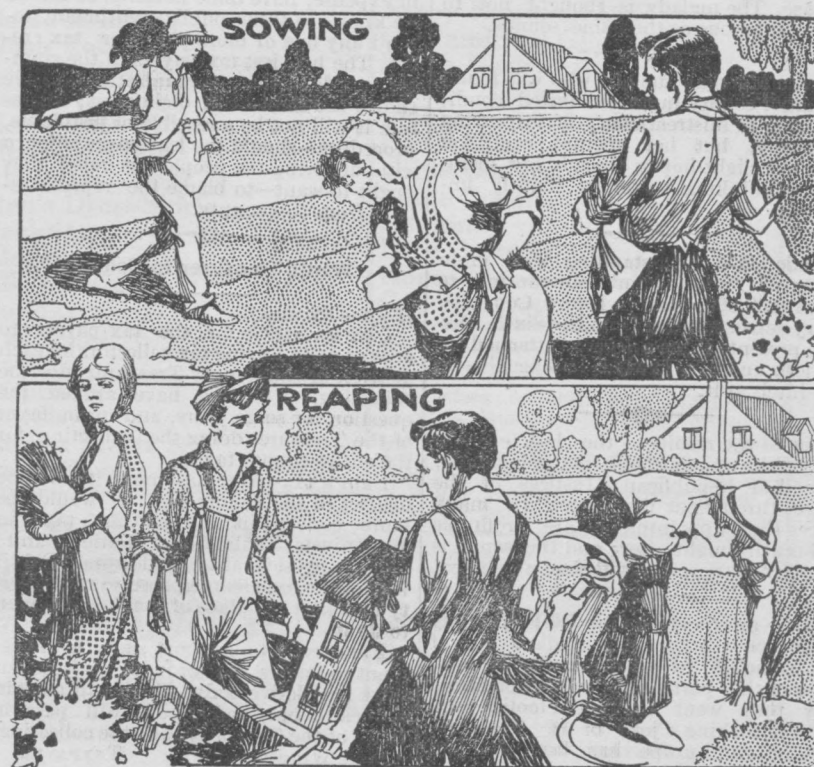
A most excellent farmer of our acquaintance lives in the little old house left to him by his father. He and his wife carry water up a steep, eight-foot bank from a spring located some hundred feet from the house. They have carried water for all purposes and for the stock at times for the past twenty years. Both house and barn are bare of the modern conveniences in equipment that would make their every-day work easier and more enjoyable. But they have prospered. They have saved money—a little each year. This money had been carefully invested in safe government bonds for a number of years. Not long ago a smooth-tongued individual offered a wonderful opportunity in the form of certain copper mining stocks. The farmer and his wife were attracted to the possibilities of 10 and 12 or possibly 15 per cent returns on their investment. The modest government bonds were exchanged for the alluring stock certificates, and the pleasant-faced salesman went on his way.

The farmer and his wife have awakened to their loss, and the thoughts of what might have been are not making the bare house any more enjoyable, the bare barn any more convenient for the aging hands or the water any lighter as it is still being carried to house and stable.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

The Season's Greetings.

We take great pleasure in extending to the public our "Christmas" and "New Year's" greetings and thank you all for your liberal patronage during the past year.



Putting money in the bank is sowing seeds for future reaping.

The Birnie Trust Company

TANEYTOWN, MD.

READY FOR FALL

We have for your inspection the largest assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes we have ever carried. Come in and look them over before buying.

We have special good values in Ladies' Shoes, at \$2.00. Also great values in Boys' and Girls' School Shoes.

We are agents for the Best Line of Men's Heavy Work Shoes on the market, from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per pair.

Everything that is new and up-to-date will be found here in Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps.

Remember we are headquarters for NECKWEAR, COLLARS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

WM. C. DEVILBISS,
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If you spend your money with your neighbor he'll spend his with you.

The ads. in your home paper will tell you how to spend it judiciously.

BOOST FOR HOME TRADE AND PROSPERITY

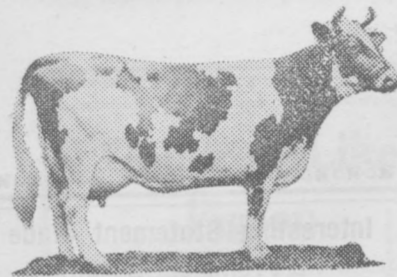
DAIRY and CREAMERY

FEED THE DRY COWS.

Pays to Have Animals in Good Condition at Calving Time.

Milk insurance? Probably you have not heard it called that, but feeding a dry cow is insurance against next year's low yield, and nothing else, writes George Leslie in the Country Gentleman. Visiting farms all over the United States, I have often had intelligent men tell me it "cost enough to feed the cows when they were milking without paying for grain to put into them when they were dry and doing nothing." They do not realize that nothing on four feet is nearer perpetual motion than the dairy cow, milking or dry.

The dry cow is doing three things—building up the calf's body, storing up flesh, not fat, to draw upon when she



The cattle on the island of Guernsey, as also on the neighboring islands of Jersey and Alderney, were undoubtedly imported originally from Normandy. There was a divergence in breeding, however, and, while the Jerseyman sought to breed a cow of great beauty, the Guernseyman stuck to his yellow and white cow, firm in his faith in her ability to bring profits. The law prevents the importation of foreign cattle, so the Guernsey breed has remained pure. The picture shows a Guernsey cow.

comes in, and keeping up her own bodily health. Water, hay and cornstalks will not do these things, and if the cow gets nothing else the milk pails will not be so full by many dozen quarts when she comes in.

When, after a couple of months of fairly good yield, your cow begins to slacken off instead of keeping on and doing well for ten months, you have evidence that she was not given the feed she should have had when dry. The cow builds up her own worn-out body tissues, builds the bones, blood and flesh of her calf and makes the milk she gives all from the feed you put into her manger. While she is dry she uses it all for body building for herself and her calf, but if you shorten her feed it is the cow that goes without, not the calf. As a logical consequence the cow calves in poor flesh and has nothing to draw upon for milk production in the way of body flesh, which is mainly protein, and can make only the milk you give her feed for, which is not all she is capable of. The cow that is fed well while dry lays by a store of red flesh, and when she calves she has that to draw upon for weeks, thus allowing you to feed her lightly at first and then more heavily, so that she comes to her full flow at about the same time the straw fed cow begins to shrink.

Up to two weeks before calving the dry cow should be given the ration she is fed to make milk; then it should be changed to equal parts of ground oats and wheat bran, with a small amount, about half a pound, of linseed oil meal. It is assumed that bran and linseed form part of the milking ration. Roughage and succulence the cow should have always, but the silage or roots or beet pulp can be decreased while she is dry.

CAUSE OF ROPY MILK.

Condition Usually Due to Unclean Dairy Utensils.

Stringy or ropy milk is usually due to a certain class of bacteria which work upon the casein and albuminoids of the milk, says Hoard's Dairyman. They get into it from pails, tanks, vats or other milking utensils and give to the milk or cream a stringy consistency. Sometimes this infection can be traced to cattle wading in sloughs or marshes. In such cases no doubt the bacteria are carried on the udder and teats, and at the next milking the freshly drawn milk is infected. If a needle is dipped into such milk and then lifted some of it will be raised in long threads.

The remedy for this trouble is clean milking utensils and containers and an avoidance of the above mentioned sloughs. This is only one of the many reasons for scalding, either with boiling water or steam, all milk containers and for practicing scrupulous cleanliness in milking and handling the milk. Feed does not affect this trouble.

Ration For the Bull.

A good ration for the bull will consist of all the clover hay he will consume without waste and ten to fifteen pounds of good silage. If the bull is at heavy service or it is necessary in order to keep him in good condition feed sufficient of a grain mixture consisting of equal parts of dried brewers' grains and ground oats or bran. At \$20 per ton the dried brewers' grains is the cheapest feed, but the oats or bran will add variety and lighten up the ration. If no silage is fed it may be desirable to feed from a half pound to a pound of oilmeal daily, possibly adding corn and cob meal to the regular grain ration. Hoard's Dairyman.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Good cows are never cheap, are hard to find and harder to buy. Re-enforce your dairy from your own best cows. Cold rains are much harder on cows than dry cold. Damp cold penetrates to the bone. Provide dry shelter. If you don't believe in keeping cows comfortable visit the stables of the men with the big cream check. That ought to convince you. If it is desired to use artificial coloring it should be added to the cream just before churning. Calves should have daily outdoor exercise when the weather will permit.

RULES THAT MAKE FOR DAIRY SUCCESS

It requires something more than a herd of good cows and proper equipment to bring about dairy success—there must be a real dairyman in charge of the plant. Some never will learn, but there are many taking up dairying who have that thirst for knowledge that will eventually bring them the success for which they are working. To such the following advice from the dairy department of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture will be helpful. Paste it up in your cow barn, where it can frequently be read: Use pure bred dairy sires from cows having large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat. Raise well the heifer calves from cows which for one or more generations have made large and profitable productions of milk and butter fat. Breed heifers at the age of sixteen to twenty months. Feed heifers liberally and milk regularly.

In summer time do not try to save feed by turning to pasture too early. Supplement poor pastures with corn silage or green soiling crops, like rye, peas, oats, green corn fodder, cabbage and other available feed.

Provide plenty of pure, fresh water, shade and protection against flies during hot weather.

In winter time feed cows daily one pound of grain for every three pounds



The Brown Swiss cattle as a breed are plain, substantial, although rather fleshy, and give the appearance of being somewhat coarse in bone and general make-up. The head and neck especially are large and plain contrasted with some of the other dairy breeds. The cows average about 1,200 pounds in weight and the majority of them can be counted on to average 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. The cow shown is a good specimen of the breed.

of milk produced, twenty-five to forty pounds of corn silage and what clover or alfalfa they will eat.

Do not turn cows out to remain and suffer in cold, stormy weather.

Allow them to have water which is not colder than that from a deep well twice or three times daily.

Brush cows daily if you can possibly find the time, for it pays better than does grooming of horses, which, as a rule, is not neglected.

Keep cows in clean, well lighted, properly ventilated stables.

Treat cows gently and avoid excitement. Weigh the milk of each cow at milking time.

Get your neighbors to share with you in owning a Babcock milk tester and test the milk of each cow.

Discard the cow which has failed at the end of the year to pay market price for all the feed she has consumed.

Give cows six to eight weeks' rest between lactation periods.

Silage Unsafe For Bulls.

Heavy feeding of silage to a bull at service is not desirable and may render him impotent, says Hoard's Dairyman. Some breeders will not feed silage under any conditions, but probably the majority will feed it in limited quantities together with all the alfalfa or clover hay the bull will consume. To supplement this roughage sufficient grain is fed to keep the bull in good service condition, but not fat. Restricted and careful feeding and plenty of exercise are the fundamental requirements in keeping a bull in good service condition.

Standard Weight of Milk.

Most state standards prescribe that a quart liquid measure shall contain 57.75 cubic inches and a gallon 231 cubic inches. There is no legal standard for the weight of a gallon of milk, but in order to compare the weight and measure of milk 8.6 pounds have been taken by dairy authorities as the weight of a gallon of average testing milk. This would make one quart weigh 2.15 pounds.

Another Christmas Society

Thousands will be Made Happy This Christmas!

They never missed the small amount they paid in every week, and when they receive checks for the total amount of their savings, it will be

JUST LIKE FINDING MONEY!

By all means be sure to join this year, and take advantage of the easy way to save money and a sure way to have it for Christmas.

We Pay 4% on Money.

Safe Deposit Vaults, \$1.00 up.

Capital, Surplus and Profits in excess of \$65,000.00.

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TANEYTOWN MARYLAND

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Silver is the first thought when considering gifts for any season or occasion. No more graceful compliment can be extended than an offering of rich silver elegant in design, perfect in taste and in the newest shapes.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

is the mark which represents the highest perfection in silver plate. With this imprint on every article, you can buy

"Silver Plate that Wears"

as safely as an expert. This stamp also guarantees that each piece is perfect in artistic design and finish.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "CL," showing all designs.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.,
Successor to Meriden Britannia Co.,
MERIDEN, CONN.

A Wrong Impression

Many people USED to think that Mathias' Monuments must be high priced because they are of such fine quality and so beautiful.

NOW-A-DAYS more and more people, desiring worthwhile monuments, come to Mathias because they have learned, from experience or through their friends, that Mathias' Prices are moderate for RELIABLE monuments, as well as for all kinds of GOOD cemetery work.

The extensive variety and the wide range of prices make this an unusually attractive monument shop to visit.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,
East Main St., Opposite Court St.,
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New and Up-to-date Equipment.

Oak Wood.

The oak is a historic wood. As early as the eleventh century it became the favorite wood of civilized Europe, and specimens of carving and interior finish have come down to us from that early day, their pristine beauty enhanced by the subduing finger of time.

Giving Due Credit.

"Willie, I hope your teacher appreciates how much I teach you at home." "That's what I keep tellin' her, ma. She said yesterday, 'I wonder where you learn your bad manners, Willie,' and I said right away, 'Ma teaches 'em to me.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Wise Child.

"Johnny, do you know that your mother has been looking for you?" asked the neighbor next door. "Sure I do," replied Johnny. "That's the reason she can't find me!"—Judge.

She Was So Precise.

"Do you go in for aviation?" he asked the Boston beauty. "No, not for aviation. One goes in for sea bathing, but for aviation one goes up."—Judge.

Cause and Effect.

There is nothing so calculated to give a young man that tired feeling as annexing a rich father-in-law.—New York Times.

The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.—Cowper.

If Food Is Too Salty.

One often puts too much salt in food while cooking it. To remove the salt place a wet cloth over the top of the vessel in which the food is cooking, and the steam will draw the salt into the wet cloth.—Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Reserved.

Late comer at lecture (to occupant of aisle seat)—Is the seat next you reserved? Occupant—Evidently. It has not made a sound since I came in.—Dallas News.

Poor Product.

"I'm a self made man, I am." "Well, there is one thing you needn't worry about." "What is that?" "Taking out a patent."

Another Freak Abroad.

Lyerly, Ga.—Mrs. W. H. Napler of Harrisburg has a week-old white Indian Runner duckling that is a freak of new order, having three feet perfectly developed. This oddity is lively and hearty, growing right along with its two-footed kin.

Easy.

"Jagson has quit drinking during office hours." "Well! Well! I admire him for that. Was it much of a struggle?" "No. He simply closed up his office."

FOR FALL WEAR.

Practical Suit to Replace Taffeta and Linen.



IDEAL FOR THE JUVENILE.

Serge, navy or brown will retain these plaits well. Patch pockets and a belt fitted in a novel way constitute a natty, if a simple, finish of the coat. The buttons are serge covered. A jaunty toque goes well with this trim suit.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Recent Death of Longfellow's Daughter Recalls Old Poem.

Mrs. Richard Henry Dana, daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who died at her home in Manchester, Mass., recently, was the "Edith with golden hair" of Longfellow's "The Children's Hour." The poem, which was written about his three daughters when they were children, Miss Alice Longfellow, Mrs. Dana and Mrs. James G. Thorpe, is one of Longfellow's most appealing poems and shows clearly why children loved him so:

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations
That is known as children's hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper and then a silence,
Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall!
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall.

They climb up into my turret,
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape they surround me;
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me intwine,
Till I think of the bishop of Bingen
In his mouse tower on the Rhine!

Do you think, oh, blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old mustache as I am
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you down into the dungeon
In the round tower of my heart.

And there I will keep you forever—
Yes, forever and a day—
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin
And molder in dust away.

KITCHEN KINKS.

Red ants will speedily leave if the infested places are soaked with pennyroyal oil, powdered cloves or borax, camphor gum or anything that has tar in it.

A white ring on a polished table may be removed by rubbing with a flannel cloth dipped in camphor.

If the bottoms of dishes that are set over the fire are first rubbed with soap they will afterward clean easily.

A white felt hat may be cleaned with warm cornmeal to which a little borax has been added.

When a suede belt or purse looks soiled and greasy rub with a fine emery paper, and it will look like new.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF LAND MORTGAGES

How the German Farmers Secure Long Term Loans Through their Own Land Mortgage Associations.

F. B. BOMBERGER,
Maryland Agricultural College.

The Landschaft, or Land Mortgage Association of Germany is a co-operative union of landholders within a limited district for the purpose of securing long time loans for its members on their land by issuing bonds against the collective value of the lands of the members. Anyone who owns from ten to twenty-five acres of land within the district may become a member. The association elects its own officers and, through an elective Executive Committee and Auditors Committee, carries on its own affairs, but it is always under the regulation and supervision of the government.

A landholder wishing to borrow money through the Landschaft, makes his application setting forth the amount desired and the use which he intends to make of the money. The title to his land is examined; and, if it is satisfactory he is permitted to borrow up to two-thirds of the assessed valuation of his land, by giving to the Landschaft a first mortgage on the land for the amount he borrows. To prevent fraud or loss three separate appraisals of the land are made.

The association is not a bank and has no supply of funds on hand, it does not, therefore, lend him the money directly; but it issues to him mortgage bonds of an amount equal to the face value of the mortgage. These bonds are sold by the borrower himself, or, more usually, by the Association in the open market. Thus the funds are secured for the borrower's use.

Are Best Of Security.

This mortgage bond is secured by all the property of the Landschaft, is made payable to bearer and is transferable at any time without endorsement. Although these bonds do not run for any definite length of time and are not payable on demand, the Landschaft may call them in and pay them off at any time. The amount of bonds outstanding at any time cannot exceed the amount of the mortgages held by the Association. So careful is the management of these Landschaften and so strict is the governmental supervision that, although the average rate of interest on these bonds is very low, ranging from 3% to 4%, they are regarded as the very best form of investment for trust funds, savings bank funds, etc. Thus on June 13, 1913, while German Government 4% bonds sold at 96 Landschaften 4% bonds sold at 100; and on the same date Government 3% bonds sold at 74.80 while Landschaften 3% bonds sold at 80.50. Each of these Landschaften or Mortgage Associations is united with others to form a central or Provincial Mortgage Union, the function of which is to provide a wider market for the bonds.

Mortgage Is Gradually Paid Off.

One of the most valuable features of the loans secured through these Associations is the gradual amortization or cancellation of the debt by means of small periodical payments made at the time when the interest installments are paid. These small annual or semi-annual payments, which range from one-fourth to three-fourths of one per cent, are obligatory upon the borrower. Thus on a loan at 4 per cent, 3/4 of one per cent is added for amortization or cancellation and one-fourth per cent is added to cover the operating expenses of the Association, making a total of 5%. By paying this amount annually for from forty to forty-five years the whole loan will be paid off. In other words, the Landschaft requires the borrower, by making small payments, to accumulate a sinking fund which will, in the term of years of the mortgage, amount to enough to pay the principal debt. The longer the term of the mortgage the lower will be the amortization fee.

Necessary Capital Easily Secured.

Of course, if the borrower desires at any time to pay off the loan before the mortgage is due, he may do so. The average length of time for which loans run in the Province of Saxony is about twenty-five years. In most cases provision is made that when 10% of the original loan is amortized and additional loan for the same amount may be made on the same land. In each district is a local officer of the Landschaft, elected at their annual meeting, who assists members in getting loans and looks after the interests of the Landschaft in the district. If a borrower is misusing the money borrowed, this officer serves as the agent of the Landschaft in the matter of the foreclosure of the mortgage. The expense of operation of these Associations is exceedingly small. The result is that German farmers are able to secure ample capital, for long terms, at small rates of interest with the assurance that, so long as the interest and small amortization fee is paid, the principal debt is slowly but surely being paid off.

The annual short courses at the Agricultural College begin January 3, 1916, being as follows:

Soils and Fertilizers, January 3-8;
Farm Crops, January 10-15; Domestic Science, January 10-15; Road Building and Maintenance, January 10-15; Poultry Husbandry, January 17-22; Horticulture, January 24-February 5; Animal Husbandry, February 7-26; Farm Machinery and Farm Engines, February 28-March 4; Farm Carpentry and Blacksmithing, March 6-11.

We Offer YOU

One of the Most Attractive Stocks of HOLIDAY GIFTS ever offered by a jewelry store in Frederick.

Our prices are right and we respectfully solicit your patronage.

MCCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE,
48 North Market St., Next to "THE NEWS."
FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Children Like Figsen

A mild laxative should always be kept in the home—especially where there are children—it more than pays. Even a slight attack of indigestion may become chronic if not attended to promptly—the slightest stomach derangement if neglected will result in many a restless night—for you as well as the younger ones.

NYAL'S FIGSEN

is pleasant to take, mildly laxative, will not gripe, and readily taken by children. Taken just before a meal it stimulates the digestive juices and brings about a proper absorption of food. Nyal's Figsen is a tonic laxative—equally good for young or old.

TWO SIZES
10 and 25 Cents

We expect to be here in business a good many years. The only way we can do it is by treating everybody right. That's our policy.

For Sale by—
J. J. WOLFE, Pharmacist,
New Windsor, Md.
10-22-3310

BE PREPARED



POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
300 ARTICLES—300 ILLUSTRATIONS
KEEP informed of the World's Progress in Engineering, Mechanics and Invention. For Father and Son and All the Family. It appeals to all classes—Old and Young—Men and Women. It is the favorite magazine in thousands of homes throughout the world. Our Foreign Correspondents are constantly on the watch for things new and interesting and it is written so you can understand it. The Shop Notes Department (27 Pages) contains Practical Hints for Shop Work and easy ways for the layman to do things around the home. Amateur Mechanics (17 Pages) for the Boys and Girls who like to make things, tells how to make Wires and Telegraphs, Clocks, Engines, Boats, Snowshoes, Jewelry, Road Furniture, etc. Contains instructions for the Mechanic, Carpenter and Sportsman. \$1.50 PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 15c. Order from your newsdealer, or direct from the publisher, POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE, 6 No. Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO.

RATIFICATION NOTICE

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, October Term, 1915.

Estate of John T. Reek, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 30th day of November, 1915, that the sale of Real Estate of John T. Reek, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Daniel W. Garner, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to the said Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st Monday, 3rd day of January, next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 4th Monday, 27th day of December, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$1785.00.
ROBERT N. KOONTZ,
HARRY K. SHAFER,
SAMUEL MILLER, Judges.
True Copy,
Test: WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

ANNA B. BAKER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of July, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 10th day of December, 1915.
JOHN A. C. BAKER, Administrator.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store

REFUTES THE CANAL THEORY

Member of British Astronomical Association Takes Issue With Scientists Concerning Mars.

According to the report on the 1909 opposition of Mars, published by the "section for the observation of Mars" of the British Astronomical Association, under the direction of E. M. Antoniadi, "the alleged existence of a geometrical network of canals on Mars has received a lasting and unanswerable confutation." Mr. Antoniadi had the advantage of using on Mars the great Meudon refractor, the most powerful telescope in the Old World. In working with smaller instruments he himself had, like other observers, obtained frequent glimpses of narrow, straight lines, but in the Meudon instrument these lines were seen only when the definition was bad and the image of the planet "flaring." With good seeing, a complex natural structure of the so-called "continental" regions of the planet was revealed, a variety of irregular bands and shadings, replacing the sharp, narrow lines drawn by Schiaparelli, Lowell and others. Mr. Antoniadi pronounces the geometrical lines, and also the doubling of the lines, mere optical illusions, and presents a large number of his own drawings side by side with those made of the same regions by Schiaparelli and Lowell, in support of this contention. He notes that the markings which Schiaparelli only glimpsed with his modest 8 1/2-inch refractor were held quite steadily in the 32 3/4-inch refractor at Meudon.—Scientific American.

INDISCRETION COST HIM LIFE

Ambassador "Talked Too Much," and the Result Was Unpleasant for Himself and Others.

In a "History of the Turks," Chalcoyias, a Greek, relates how a fleet of crusaders sailing toward Constantinople in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was becalmed at the entrance of the Hellespont. At that time there was at the court of Athens an ambassador of the King of France, who set out in a galley to visit the chiefs of the fleet. The admiral confided to him that he had been ordered to take Constantinople by surprise. The ambassador spoke of the difficulties and dangers of this passage, as it was between two banks from which ballistae could hurl upon the vessels enormous stones, boiling oil, and, above all, Greek fire. The admiral revealed to him that the governors of the forts would make little resistance, as they had been bribed. The envoy was so pleased that as soon as he had returned to land he had great trouble to hold his tongue. He was heard to prophesy in mysterious words that the famous passage would soon be forced. As there were spies on all sides, the words of the ambassador were soon carried to Constantinople. When the fleet presented itself in the Hellespont the catapults of the Turks manifested great activity. The bribed captains of the forts had been removed and others were in their places. The indiscreet ambassador was recalled to Paris and executed.

Shorten the Month.

By starting now to feed Rein-o-la Dry Mash to your laying hens. Contains just the elements to renew the feather, and they keep the system strong. Contains no medicine. It is a splendid food properly prepared. Buy it by the bag.—REIN DOLLAR BROS. & Co

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

SAMUEL WEYBRIGHT, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of July, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 10th day of December, 1915.
JESSE P. WEYBRIGHT, Executor.

PIANO SALE

New Pianos, \$125 up; second-hand, \$25 up. Organs, \$10 up. Easy terms, \$5 monthly, on new Pianos. Over a dozen makes at Lowrey Factory Prices, including the Famous Lehr, sold 20 years at Birely's Palace of Music. Phone 455-R., CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, Frederick, Md. 11-12, 15

TWO TOTS IN A TOY SHOP

Little Denny Was Almost Beyond Hope in the Eyes of His Older Sister, Aged Six.

She was six if she was a day; she had a little fat back in a little black coat and her wisps of red hair matched her red tam-o-shanter. In her firm hand she held a struggling boy about a year younger, and they were getting into the elevator at a big department store and making for "toys."

Children are not allowed, unaccompanied by guardians, in most large shops, but such was her air of responsibility, of decorum, that it would have been a bold floorwalker who dared to question her.

Nor, evidently, was it her first visit. The boy, still held in leash, ran in front and made straight for the space devoted to Santa Claus, his reindeer and his sleigh, piled with toys.

There was a background of fir and cedar and a huge Christmas tree, but the pair sat down before the fascinating old fellow in his red robe, his long white beard, holding his big whip, and from his face the small boy did not turn from worshipping in solemn adoration.

Across the room was a creche; also a wonderful and beautiful thing. The infant Jesus in the manger, the mother in her blue robes, St. Joseph, with his staff, the three kings resplendent. The children had been perfectly still for fifteen minutes looking at Santa Claus, when the little girl whisped to the boy. He squirmed, struggled, but she was too much for him. She dislodged him from his seat, dragged him to the creche, and with motherly, Irish piety, pressed him on his knees.

Reverently she described the holy group, then would incite devotion from a more human motive.

"See the cow, Denny; you mind the cow we used to milk last summer at the farm when we went on the fresh air? See the goat, Denny; you mind the goat in our alley? It's his pitcher." But Denny whined and pulled and pulled to be back again to his idol.

The little girl looked up. Her sigh was that given by every woman since the beginning, for every man for whose soul she holds herself responsible.

"Denny," she said, "Denny likes Santa Claus better than he likes God."

With an Indian yell on the doll's house he fell. And added poor dolly's scalp to his belt. Then knocked off its toes and its fair Grecian nose. Which same was of wax—he proceeded to melt.

Two tubs he upset without one regret; He stood on his head till his face it turned blue; A curtain he tore and then sighed for more. Inventively mischievous things he might do.

He hid granny's specs, but that didn't vex; Her face brightened up with his fun and his noise. "One sweet kiss repaid all," so she said, Resignedly adding that "boys will be boys."

But strangest of all at night's quiet fall. How meekly, how placidly, this rogue would say: "Good-night, mamma dear. Good-night, papa dear. 'I've tried hard to be such a good boy to-day!'"

EAT REMAINS OF CANDLES

Christmas Services Among the Eskimos of Labrador—Part Most Enjoyed by the Children.

Somebody has said that when the world was being made the Creator gathered up all the waste material he had left over and made Labrador out of it. Some people say the Creator never intended it to be inhabited. But inhabited it is with a sturdy, taciturn band of Eskimos, who, thanks to the Moravian missionaries who have penetrated to that country, celebrate Christmas in their own peculiar way.

As service time in the church draws near all the inhabitants, old and young, the men on one side and the women on the other, are waiting in eager expectation. It is quite dark by four o'clock and the bell rings. All come trooping in clad in the best clothes they can muster.

No one stays at home from these services unless he is sick or lame, and whenever it is possible sleighs are used to bring these disabled ones to church.

For the little children the happiest part of the services comes later when each child receives a lighted candle, symbolizing the light of the world. Each candle stands in a white turnip which serves as a candlestick. Most of the candles are made from deer tallow which the Eskimos bring to the missionaries. After the services the children eat not only the turnip, but what is left of the candle as well.

One year only about ten persons, mostly men, could come from the nearest island. The ice had been driven together, and rather than miss the Christmas service they had risked their lives in crossing over on that moving, heaving, broken ice to the mainland. Then they had to climb the mountains and walk through the deep snow until they reached the mission station after twenty-three hours of danger and a fearfully exhausting march through the snow.

How happy they were to be in time to celebrate the Christmas festival in the house of their God! About six days later, when the ice had formed, all the rest of the people came, but oh! so sad and downhearted. Like little children they told the missionaries their tale of sorrow. They described how sad they all had been when they found that it would be impossible to come to the mission station for the Christmas service.

"Christmas Past."

It was indeed a gracious time, and as we read of the revels and ceremonies and find foolish beliefs of Christmas Past, we might regret what we have lost in this tamer and less picturesque age, if we did not know that never before in history was Christmas kept so truly and heartily in the spirit of the day as it is now. We have dropped a good many rude and some pretty customs, but we have gained a broadening spirit of almost universal charity, a feeling of real brotherhood, that is perhaps none the less real that it is held in check a good deal during the rest of the year.—Charles Dudley Warner.

A French Custom.

In France children place their shoes before the mantelpiece, in anticipation of a visit from Father Christmas.

May each Christmas, as it comes, find us more and more like him who, as at this time, became a little child for our sake, more simple-minded, more humble, more holy, more affectionate, more resigned, more happy, more full of God.—J. H. Newman.

Home Made Presents.

"I thought I'd be economical this year and make my Christmas presents myself, instead of buying them," said Mrs. Harlem; "so I bought a book of instructions and went ahead." "How did you make out?" asked Mrs. Bronx.

"The materials footed up to \$43.58, and I put in a month's hard sewing and cutting."

"How did that compare with last year?"

"Last year I bought all I wanted for \$35."

AN IRREPRESSIBLE BOY



WORRIED the cat, he played rat-tat-tat. On the roller skates a full hour by the clock. He tried roller skates where dishes and plates. In jeopardy lay, till some fell with a shock.

With an Indian yell on the doll's house he fell. And added poor dolly's scalp to his belt. Then knocked off its toes and its fair Grecian nose. Which same was of wax—he proceeded to melt.

Two tubs he upset without one regret; He stood on his head till his face it turned blue; A curtain he tore and then sighed for more. Inventively mischievous things he might do.

He hid granny's specs, but that didn't vex; Her face brightened up with his fun and his noise. "One sweet kiss repaid all," so she said, Resignedly adding that "boys will be boys."

But strangest of all at night's quiet fall. How meekly, how placidly, this rogue would say: "Good-night, mamma dear. Good-night, papa dear. 'I've tried hard to be such a good boy to-day!'"

Free and Easy Servants in Japan.

In Japan domestic service is very honorable. Domestic servants rank before tradesmen, who are considered at the bottom of the social ladder. In the absence of his master a servant will receive the callers and chat away familiarly, but politely, until the arrival of the head of the house. After rubbing his knees together and hissing and kotowing he will invite you to take a seat—on the floor, or, more correctly speaking, on your heels, with a flat cushion between your knees and the floor to make the ordeal a little less painful. He will then offer you five cups of tea. Even after his master has arrived he may stay in the room and is likely to cut into the conversation and quite certain to laugh at the smallest apology for a joke. He brings all his sisters and cousins and aunts to be introduced when he takes service, and the house is seldom without a few of them engaged on some business or errand. In the European hotels in Japan the servants are all men, who are dressed in indigo cotton doublets and hose and run about bare-foot.—London Answers.

Amazing Transformation.

One may be a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in the city, according to an observer, who believes that many country boys would do well to stay at home.

"A farmer," he said, "once caught a fine speckled trout, which he decided to present to his aunt in the city. Accordingly, he wrapped it in green leaves and placed it in a basket in the body of the wagon. As he stopped for refreshment at a roadside tavern some mischievous boys took a codfish from a nearby grocery stall and substituted it for the fishy beauty.

"Arriving in the city, he presented the fish to his aunt. 'What do you mean?' she cried. 'This isn't a trout; it's a codfish!'

"Rather crestfallen, he took it back, but on the road the boys again made a substitution, and when he showed the fish to his wife it was a speckled trout. She listened to his tale with an amused smile. 'Yes,' she said finally, 'it's like you—a speckled trout in the country and a codfish in town.'—Exchange.

The Wolf's Den.

One of the most gruesome among animal homes is the wolf's den. This is simply a hole dug in the side of a bank or a small natural cave, generally situated on the sunny side of a ridge and almost hidden by bushes and loose boulders. Here the wolf lies snug. In and about his doorway lie the remains of past feasts, which, coupled with his own odor, make the wolf's den a not very inviting place. Nevertheless there is something so dread and mysterious about this soft footed marauder that it even lends a fascination to his home.—St. Nicholas.

E Pluribus Unum.

The Latin phrase "E pluribus unum" means "From many, one." It is the motto of the United States, as being one nation, though composed of many states. The expression is found originally in a Latin poem entitled "Moretum," supposed to have been written by the poet Virgil.

Saved!

A husband was waiting outside a jeweler's, growling with impatience. His wife emerged from the shop.

"They want a thousand guineas for it," she said.

"Thank heavens!" cried the husband. "Now come along."—Punch.

A Duke's Maxim.

It was a maxim of the first Duke of Portland, who was a great lover of race horses, that there were only two places where all men are equal—on the turf and under the turf.

Suspicion.

Once give your mind to suspicion and there is sure to be food enough for it. In the stillest night the air is filled with sounds for the wakeful ear that is resolved to listen.

50 DAYS FROM THIS DATE

and Someone will not worry about the Clash of the Allies or Teutons

But will be made happy by that progressive spirit that has brought victory to their home, when the BEAUTIFUL CLAXTON PIANO will be rolled in without one cent of cost. What does this mean to you CONTESTANT?

It Simply Means Two Years' Pay For One Year's Labor

Where, in the history of Taneytown, have you ever had an opportunity like this? Doubling and tripling of Special Service Checks through the month of December must run your Piano Votes up into the millions, if you take advantage of the offers given you. The additional Premiums to the next 7 Highest Contestants are all well worth the effort and will be given out just as freely as your votes are handed in.

NOTICE!

From the 20th. to Jan. 3rd., there will be given to everybody Special Service Checks, according to the following rule, on all purchases from 5c to \$1.00, a Special Service Check will be given for the face value of purchase; from \$2 to \$5 the Special Service Checks will be doubled; from \$5 and upwards the Special Service Check will be tripled. Now contestant have your club members do their big buying. This will give you an advantage on Piano votes that cannot be exceeded at any time. Look to your interest and win the Piano.

D. M. MEHRING & SON,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

A Prince's Chilly Dip.

Prince Henry of Prussia is an ardent sailor, says Pearson's Weekly, but he is known among the bluejackets as a great martinet. The following story is typical of his methods, and shows that although he expects those under his command to put up with all kinds of hardships, he is by no means above "roughing it" himself.

One day, when he was on board a warship in the North sea, he suddenly gave the order, "All hands to bathe!"

It was a bitterly cold day and the water was like ice. The order was so evidently distasteful that one of the officers ventured to make a mild protest to the prince. Without answering him a single word, Prince Henry, although fully clothed, sprang over the vessel's side, swam out a good distance in the icy water and returned to the deck dripping from head to foot.

After that the sailors took their bath without demur.

A Pretty Hot Story.

Chabert, the fire king, who was a popular favorite in London over eighty years ago, claimed to be able to swallow arsenic and other poisons with impunity. Visitors to his entertainment were requested to come provided with phosphorus, arsenic and oxalic acid, which he proceeded to consume before their eyes, taking an antidote afterward which was supposed to neutralize their effects. Then, to show that he was as impervious to heat as to poison, he would take a raw leg of lamb into an oven heated to 220 degrees and remain inside until the joint was cooked, when it was carved and handed around to the audience. The performance concluded by Chabert rubbing a red-hot shovel on his head and face and allowing any one who wished to drop molten sealing wax on his tongue and hands.—London Mail.

Eskimo Candy.

Tallow is the Eskimo's candy. It is put up in bright red packages made out of the feet of a waterfowl. The women cut off the red feet of this bird, which is called the dovekie, draw out the bones and blow up the skin so as to make pouches, which they fill with reindeer tallow for their little folk. None of the food that the Eskimos eat seems very inviting to us, but they are extremely fond of it and are very apt to overeat. It is said by explorers who have gone into Greenland that it is no uncommon sight to see an Eskimo man who has eaten an enormous meal of the raw frozen flesh of the reindeer, seal or walrus lying on his back and eating blubber until he cannot move.—Exchange.

More Than One.

The clergyman of a country village, reprehending one of his parishioners for quarreling with his wife so loudly and frequently as to be a source of perpetual disturbance to the neighborhood, in the course of his exhortation remarked that the Scriptures declared that man and wife were one.

"Aye, that may be, sir," answered Hodge, "but if you were to go by when me and my wife are at it you'd think there were twenty of us."—London Globe.

Consolation.

The mistress, not wishing to offend her cook, who had been with her but two weeks, announced in a low, well modulated voice, "I am sorry, Ellen, but the master found fault with your cooking today."

"Lor', I don't take no notice of 'im, mum. It's his blessed nature to find fault. Ain't he always finding fault with you?"—Argonaut.

Masonry Weights.

Granite or limestone masonry, well dressed, weighs 165 pounds per cubic foot; mortar rubble weighs 154 pounds, dry rubble 128 pounds and well dressed sandstone masonry 144 pounds.

Its Advantage.

Teacher—What is the difference between the sun and the moon? Pupil—Please, sir, the sun's bigger and healthier looking than the moon because he goes to bed earlier.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Lesson I.—First Quarter, For Jan. 2, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts i, 1-14—Memory Verses, 10, 11—Golden Text, Eph. iv, 8—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Luke tells us that in his former treatise, his gospel, he had written of all that Jesus began to do and teach, and this book, which we begin today, might well be called the record of that which Jesus continued to do and teach through His apostles, notably Peter and John and Paul and the evangelists Stephen and Philip. Note the order of the words "do and teach" and the many places where the order is the same or the parallel words "seen and heard." The doings are seen and the teaching is heard (Mark vi, 30; Acts iv, 20; I John i, 3). We cannot properly teach what we have not first learned to do. The day in which He was taken up carries us back to the taking up of Enoch and Elijah and onward to the taking up of all true believers at His coming to the earth for His people (I Thess. iv, 16-18). In the forty days between His resurrection and ascension He showed Himself alive at least ten times and after His ascension twice to Paul, also to Stephen and John. The same Holy Spirit who controlled Him before His death spoke by Him after His resurrection and, as always, concerning the kingdom of God (verses 2, 3).

Note how this book, like the whole Bible, begins and ends with the kingdom of God (Acts xxviii, 23, 31), but observe that the kingdom always means dominion over all things on the whole earth, given to Christ by the Father and by Christ shared with His redeemed. It was at hand and preached by John the Baptist and the Lord Jesus and the twelve and the seventy, but being violently rejected and the King crucified it was postponed till He shall come again, according to Luke xix, 11, 12; Acts iii, 20, 21. The disciples understood, and rightly, too (verse 6), that the center of the kingdom will be a restored Israel, for apart from a righteous Israel and the throne of the Lord at Jerusalem the long predicted kingdom cannot be. The kingdom being rejected and postponed and the time of the King's return known only to God, He is gathering from all the world an elect people who shall reign with Him when He shall come again to set up His kingdom. This is the mystery hidden in the ages past and revealed specially to Paul (Eph. iii, 3-6). To this end the Holy Spirit has been specially sent to testify of a risen and glorified Christ, who is waiting at the Father's right hand for the building of His body, the church, His Eve, who shall share with Him the dominion as truly as Rebecca and Ruth shared with Isaac and Boaz all their wealth.

The disciples were to wait for the special power for this service and, witnessing the power of the Holy Spirit, then bear witness for the Lord from Jerusalem unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

The great testimony is that Jesus Christ is risen and alive forevermore at the right hand of the Father and gladly receiving all who come unto God by Him and are willing to live in the power of His resurrection life and help to gather from all nations His holy Church.

Mere human wisdom cannot grasp His purpose, nor can the best scholarship understand or be of any use to Him apart from the only power and the only teacher, the Holy Spirit. When He had spoken His last message to them, while they beheld He was taken up (verse 9), or as it is written in Luke xxiv, 50, 51, "While He blessed them, He was parted from them and carried up into heaven." With what utter amazement they must have seen Him ascend from their midst and how steadfastly they must have gazed upon Him until the cloud hid Him from their sight!

We do not know that any one said he was swept away in a whirlwind with horses and chariot of fire. This was a quiet, visible taking as He talked with them and blessed them, suggestive of the fact that He is still blessing or ready to bless.

As they, in wonder and awe, watched the cloud that hid Him from their view two men stood by them and said very plainly that as He had gone so He would come again in like manner.

One result of this message was that they worshiped Him and returned to Jerusalem with great joy and continued in prayer and praise (verse 14; Luke xxiv, 52, 53). There is no more joyful topic than that of the coming again of the Lord Jesus to the earth to welcome His people and then back to Olivet with His people to set up His Kingdom, with the throne of David as its earthly center (Zeph. iii, 14, 15; Zech. xiv, 4, 9; Luke i, 32, 33). These heavenly messengers may have been angels, for angels are sometimes called men, as in Gen. xviii, 2, or, for aught we know, they may have been Moses and Elijah.

But it is the message of the heavenly envoys that should hold us and be earnestly proclaimed. "This same Jesus shall so come in like manner"—not death, nor the destruction of Jerusalem, nor even the coming of the Holy Spirit as another Comforter, but this same Jesus Christ.

How Presidents of Past Enjoyed Christmas Holidays.

No Celebration by John Quincy Adams Because He Regarded Religious Festival as a Foolish Extravagance.

ACCORDING to history the only president of the United States who did not celebrate Christmas (because he regarded it as a foolish extravagance) was John Quincy Adams, "the most economical man known in public life."

Mrs. John Adams, the wife of the second president of the United States, had a most discouraging time trying to make merry in the White House during the Christmas holidays. (She was the first wife of a president to celebrate Christmas in the executive mansion in Washington, for the president and Mrs. Washington were always at Mount Vernon for the holidays.) She had no dominating sense of economy, but it was the White House itself that was shabby, and a Christmas reception given to the members of congress by the president proved, from her point of view, to be a ghastly failure.

President Jefferson was a widower with four daughters, and during his second administration Martha, the eldest, was the head of her father's household, and made Christmas the happy and festive occasion it was designed to be from that time when the star stood still above the manger in Bethlehem.

There were trees, and decorations, and all sorts of entertainments for the children of the official families, as well as gifts for the poor of the capital.

Although the Madisons did not spend all of their Christmases in the White House, on account of the little historical interruption by the British, when they occupied other quarters for a time, the brilliant Dolly managed a record for holiday hospitality and merrymaking that has never been surpassed.

When Andrew Jackson came to the White House he was bowed and broken by the death of his wife and depressed by political animosities. He had neither heart nor the slightest inclination for holiday celebrations, yet he pulled himself together at Christmas time, and saw to it that the day meant something happy to those in the White House.

In the meantime the Monroe administration was marked by nothing in the way of holiday celebrations beyond what was conventionally prescribed, and after President Jackson's efforts at keeping the spirit of Christmas in spite of his own personal sorrows, President Harrison did not live to see a Christmas in the White House.

Mrs. Tyler lived to celebrate only one Christmas in the White House. After his second marriage the Tyler administration was noted for its brilliant entertainments. Whether it was Christmas or any other time of the year, hospitalities were dispensed in the old Virginia style, and there was no stint of merrymaking at the White House.

The Polk administration reverted to the grim and practical idea of John Quincy Adams. Perhaps it was not economy that changed the Christmas celebration at the White House; it is difficult to define the reason why President Polk did not make the holidays a festive event in the executive mansion; it may have been the temperament of the chief executive; perhaps it was because Mrs. Polk did not believe in the gay and festive way of celebrating the holidays, as, according to intimate history, she did not.

President Zachary Taylor, brilliant figure in military history, who had no chance whatever in the social history of the White House, because he died in little more than a year after he had taken his seat as president of the United States, and spent only one Christmas in the White House, bequeathed his administration to the Fillmores, people pitifully distinguished by sorrow and in no way adapted to the social obligations of the great national responsibility of sustaining the political and social obligations of the White House.

"Shortly after becoming president," someone writes of President Fillmore, "his wife died, and a year later a daughter, an only child, passed to the great eternity."

A CHRISTMAS HYMN

No tramp of marching armies,
No banners flaming far;
A lamp within a stable
And in the sky a Star.

Their hymns of peace and gladness
To earth the angels brought,
Their Gloria in Excelsis
To earth the angels taught;

When in the lowly manger
The Holy Mother Maid
In tender adoration
Her Babe of heaven laid.

Born lowly in the darkness,
And none as poor as he,
The little children of the poor
His very own shall be.

No rush of hostile armies then,
But just the huddling sheep,
The angels singing of the Christ
And all the world asleep.

No flame of conquering banners,
No legions sent afar;
A lamp within a stable
And in the sky a Star!

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Collier's Weekly.

Care of the Baby In Summer

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Food For the "Runabout" Baby.

For the first nine months or more of a baby's life, when he is growing at a very rapid rate, nature has provided a perfect food in mother's milk. With such babies a healthy development usually goes steadily forward with little trouble. But after being weaned all too many babies seem to suffer from a setback, while accommodating themselves to digest a new food.

A list of the foods suitable to this period of the baby's life is given in greater detail in a bulletin called "Infant Care," published by the children's bureau of the department of labor, Washington. This publication is sent free to all who care to ask for it, sending their name and address to the bureau.

The average healthy baby of one year of age should be taking five meals a day at four hour intervals. At this period he should have about one quart of milk daily. In addition, he may have well cooked cereal twice a day, some fruit juice once or twice a day, unless the bowels are loose, and dry bread or toast to chew.

As the baby grows and thrives various things may be added to his diet. The following are sample meals for a day for a healthy child from eighteen months to two years old (an ounce is two tablespoonfuls):

- 7 a. m.—Milk, 8 to 10 ounces, piece of zwieback, toast or dried bread.
- 9 a. m.—Orange juice, 2 ounces.
- 10 a. m.—Cereal, 2 tablespoonfuls; cupful of milk, toast or dry bread.
- 2 p. m.—Broth, 8 ounces; meat, 1 tablespoonful; vegetable (spinach), 1 tablespoonful; stale bread, 1 piece; baked apple, 1 tablespoonful.
- 6 p. m.—Cereal, 1½ tablespoonfuls; milk, 6 to 8 ounces; toast or bread.
- 10 p. m.—Milk, 8 ounces in cup. (May be omitted).

The following rules for cooking and preparing certain of these articles may be helpful to mothers:

Toast.—Bread one day old, cut in very thin slices; slices placed on edge in a toast rack in an oven to dry. Leave oven door partly open.

Broth.—Of round steak, one pound; of water, one pint. Put the meat in cold water and allow it to come to a boil; then lower the flame so that it barely simmers for three or four hours. Remove the meat and add enough water to make up the original amount of liquid; strain through a wire sieve and set aside to cool. When cold the fat is removed in a solid piece, leaving a clear liquid or jelly. Heat a small portion when it is time to feed the baby. Keep the jelly covered and on ice.

Meat.—One tablespoonful. Take meat, round or sirloin steak, scraped with a silver spoon. When you have the desired amount shape into a pat and broil on a hot, dry spider. When done add a little salt. Or a piece of rare round or sirloin steak, the outer part having been cut away, is scraped or shredded with a knife.

Spinach.—Cook spinach in salted water until tender. Pour cold water over it and drain. Then rub through a fine sieve.

Baked Apple.—Apple baked three-quarters of an hour; skin and core removed; two tablespoonfuls of pulp strained through a fine sieve.

Cereal (dour preparations).—Cereal preparation three-quarters of a cupful cooked with one quart of water for three-quarters of an hour in a double boiler. Add enough water to keep moist.

Oatmeal.—Have a pint of water boiling in the top of the double boiler; add one-half teaspoonful of salt and drop in gradually one-half cupful of oatmeal flakes, stirring all the while. Cook for three hours and strain through a wire sieve. Pour on it one or two ounces of milk.

The following are some of the things a baby should not have: Candy, cakes, doughnuts, pastry, fresh bread, griddle cakes, sirup or molasses, pork or tough meat of any kind, bananas, overripe fruits, pickles, tea, coffee, soda water or beer nor tastes of foods from the family table.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Take Them to a Dentist Regularly and Insist Upon Use of Toothbrush.

It is most important to get young children into the habit of regularly cleaning their teeth. This should be done after every meal, but sometimes that is not possible. At least the children should scrub the teeth as a matter of routine after breakfast and the last thing at night.

Dentists are advising that the gums as well as the teeth should be scrubbed carefully. First, because it is just at the place where the gum and tooth meet that decay begins and, second, because friction of the gum brings a good supply of the blood to the part, and that, of course, nourishes the teeth and preserves them. Any simple tooth powder can be used, and after scrubbing the children should rinse the mouth out with clean cold water.

The mother should remember how important it is to preserve the first teeth. Any spot of decay should be stopped immediately. The wise mother takes her children regularly to the dentist, perhaps once in six months, to have the teeth inspected. This is a real economy in the end.

TO DEATH IN OCEAN

Pathetic, Yet in a Sense Dramatic, Suicide.

"No Work, No Hope, No Use," Wrote California Man Before Swimming to Oblivion in the Waters of the Pacific.

With \$6 and a watch, S. H. Eckhart, 4012 Compton avenue, Los Angeles, could find no hope in life. So he went out to sea at Venice and no one has seen him come back, and his clothes and his watch and the \$6 were left behind in one of the bathhouse dressing rooms.

No one knows his trade or his identity. He went to Venice with many others for a swim, the surf having only a minor chill to the seasoned swimmer. Quite a few persons were in the water, but not so many that one was lost in the group.

So when the person who was later identified as S. H. Eckhart, walked from the bathhouse to the strand, he was noticed. Before he had left his room in his bathing suit, Mr. Eckhart evidently had summed up his condition in one short sentence.

It read: "No work, no hope, no use," and was later found pinned to his clothing behind the locked door. Beside it lay the \$6 in currency and the watch that was ticking faithfully.

Not once after he left the shelter of the bathhouse did the man turn his head. He walked into the water, and the whiteness of his skin did not indicate a hardened swimmer. But he didn't flinch. Above his knees the water came, and when about his waist, and as it reached his shoulders he bent over with his face to sea, and took a breather.

Farther out he came to the surface again, plowing for the open sea. The men on the beach were playing games to keep warm.

Someone noted the swimmer a little later. "Quite a ways out," and that was all that was said.

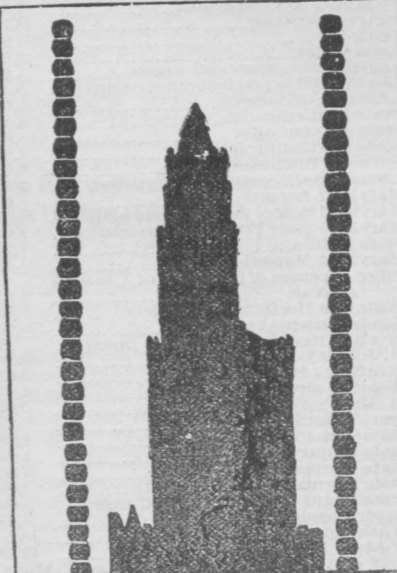
Not once did he turn his head. To those on land who were getting ready for their warm rubs he grew smaller and smaller. And at last far out in the distance, where the vagueness of death itself is hinted in the tint where sky meets sea, they saw the small spot bobbing, and a straining eye could see it bobbing again, and then the little spot went out to sea, and all that came back, as far as anyone could see, was a sea gull that had something important to tell its mates.

INCH OF RAIN MEANS MUCH

Enormous Mass of Water Falls When That Precipitation Is Recorded.

Very few persons—even those who are well informed on most matters—know how much an inch of rain is.

The average man or woman prob-



"Placed end on end, 600 barrels would make two piles taller than the tallest skyscraper."

ably has an idea that an inch of rain is a mere trifle on nature's part. This is entirely wrong. In reality it is a good big rainfall—more than falls in most places in an average week.

It is five times more rain than fell in New York city during the 46 days which ended on October 15 last, but that was the longest dry period in the history of the local weather bureau.

A rainfall of one inch mean literally that the amount of water descending in a particular shower would cover the surrounding territory to a depth of one inch, providing it did not run away or soak into the ground.

An inch of rain coming down on a single acre of land would fill more than 600 barrels of 45 gallons capacity each. This amount of water would weigh more than 110 tons, or nearly a quarter of a million pounds.

Paroled Men Make Good.

The Missouri state board of pardons and parole submitted a report to Governor Major showing that out of 312 convicts paroled from the prisons in the last two years only 12 have violated their paroles, and have been returned to prison. All the others are following some useful occupation. Those who have obeyed their paroles are earning from nine dollars a week up, several instances being cited where they are earning as much as \$100 a month. Out of 500 paroles issued in the last four years only 18 have violated the terms of their release.

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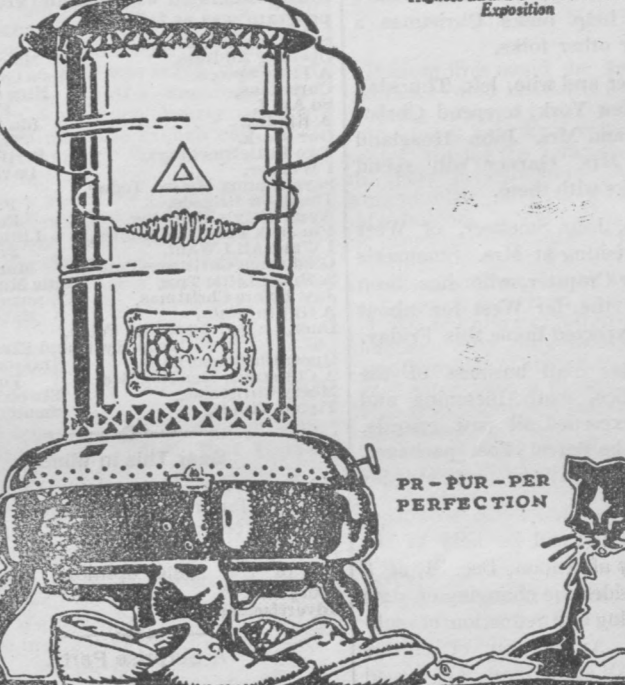
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