

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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FRIDAY, APRIL 6th., 1917.

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.

A Busy Year Ahead.

This promises to be a year of more than usually earnest work, on the part of everybody; or, at least that ought to be the general aim and object. Whether the high cost of living is to continue, or perhaps increase, nobody knows to a certainty, but everybody ought to know that the experiences of the past year encourage a greater care than formerly, for the future, in order that the people of the country may be as well prepared as possible for what may come.

Naturally on the part of those who can who can do so, the first consideration is producing more food of the kind that can be stored up, or sold. Every person with a garden, or lot, should make the best possible use of their land; while the farmers, of course, whose business it is to grow produce for market, will do the best they can to grow marketable products.

Should there be a state of war, which would greatly involve this country, a plentiful production of food will be all the more important, and along with this, a general conservation of home resources should be enforced. That there will be an abundance of work for everybody, is a sure thing, even without war, and with it, the demand for labor would be greater still.

So far as actual war on land is concerned, in the United States, it seems almost impossible; but there is likely to be war on the seas, and more or less activity along our coast lines—in fact, the year promises to be a busy one for everybody, and it is up to everybody to "get busy" and lookout for themselves, in every way possible. This is not a fit country, just now, for lazy people.

A Time for Calmness.

This is a time for calmness, and for being brave in mind and speech. A great deal of mental suffering—a great deal of unnecessary worry—may be avoided by not imagining dire possibilities. Moreover, "whatever is to be, will be," so far as war is concerned, and very few of us can change the trend of coming events, one way or another. Bemoaning the probability of war, will not prevent it; but the better plan, the only wise and patriotic plan, is to rest as calmly as possible in the assurance that the President and Congress will do only that which is best now to be done.

If war must come, and if our sons must participate, there is nothing to do but to be brave and hope for the best. As much as we may dislike war, its horrors, its hardships and loss of life, there is no avoiding war when the proper conditions assemble themselves, and we may as well face the truth, and knowing it, endure it. Opposing the recruiting of our army and navy can only bring greater trouble; indeed, all who do so, openly, are very likely to get into trouble for disloyalty.

The women of the country, especially, can render the country great service by refraining from acting foolishly in the face of danger. Mothers and wives have a great deal to do with forming the patriotic fibre of the men of any nation—with making them brave, or making them weak—and when the need comes, the women should be willing to share in the sacrifices, as well as to lend strength to the nation by encouraging the men to be manly.

We do not advise fool-hardiness. Certainly, there need not be much of a rush, at present, to take up arms, and no doubt there will be ample volunteers from those who can best go to the front, and who have the strongest inclination in that direction. But, even if conscription comes, it should be met, not as an imposition, nor as something to be opposed, but as an opportunity to show one's willingness to "do his bit" for the United States of America.

Sons of America are as brave and patriotic as those of any other country, once their real spirit is touched; and perhaps it takes a war, every now and then, to keep up the standard of patriotism. The life of money-making, and money-spending, and pleasure-seeking, is not the life to bring out the best that is in a people. It is quite possible to become effeminate (if that be a proper name for a weak man-

hood) and to neglect one's duty to the state, and to humanity in its world-wide sense, and when we do this, we lack the missionary spirit and become self-centred and narrow-minded.

This war may not be our war, in a sense. It did not originate with us, nor because of any of our National interests. But, in a broader sense, it is our war. As a member of the brotherhood of the Nations of the world, we cannot overlook, for instance, the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, nor the warfare against innocent neutrals on the sea, many of whom were our own people. We can not say, with honor to ourselves, that "we are not our brother's keeper."

Devastation in Belgium.

Conditions in Belgium are terrible, if even half as reported. The reports are that 500,000 men have been thrown out of work and kept in enforced idleness, which has led to the decree from their German masters "You must sign a contract to work for Germany, or you will be taken as slaves." As a result, the whole of Belgium is threatened with starvation. Germany is reported to have carried off foodstuffs and merchandise to the amount of over a billion of dollars; and has seized and sent to Germany the greater part of the raw product in factories, as well as the machinery, and has caused an almost general condition of enforced idleness and want.

The thousands of Belgians who have been deported to Germany are reported to be in as bad a condition, and dying of famine like flies, because of insufficient rations. And this is largely true of all captured territory—Belgium, Serbia, France and Roumania. There never has been a war in the history of the world to compare with this in the completeness of the devastation of country by the victors.

It is largely this that has caused such fierce hatred against Germany, on the part of the Allies, and that has caused neutral countries to become anti-German in sympathy, if not to the extent of becoming armed foes. The desecration of Belgium, at the very outset, was mistaken policy on the part of Germany, in the matter of both retaining, and making, friends.

10,000 Postmasters Anchored.

Now that practically all of the larger postoffices of the country are safely manned by Democrats, the President, in the interest of "increased efficiency and business-like administration," has placed more than 10,000 first, second and third class postmasters under civil service. This will last until there is a change in administration, but hardly any longer, especially as the country has had about enough of the whole civil-service scheme.

The plan will not work with the larger offices, as it has with fourth-class offices, for the very excellent reason that these offices are worth having, and whatever party is in power will find a way to get them, civil service or no civil service. Our own opinion about these postmaster-ships, is, that they should be filled by the patrons of the offices. There is no other office in the country in such close contact with the people as that of postmaster; the relations between the two are close and personal, and the majority of the patrons should have their choice—whether that be Democratic or Republican. This is a privilege, we think, that comes in ahead of either civil service, or party politics. The news of the wholesale shift, is as follows:—

"Present incumbents of office are not affected, but in the future when vacancies occur as the result of death, resignation or removal, the Civil Service Commission will hold open competitive examinations. The name of the highest eligible candidate will then be submitted to the President. No person more than 62 years old shall be examined."

Although the order is framed to remove postmasters from politics, the Senate, however, has the right to reject the President's appointees.

Postmaster General Burleson made this statement about the order:

"Incumbent postmasters rendering good service and who continue to administer the affairs of their offices with ability will not be disturbed in such offices by any recommendation made by the head of the Department. It is due them, however, at this time to make it clear that hereafter supervision officials of the Department will be more exacting in the enforcement of those postal rules and regulations which make for increased efficiency and postmasters will not only be expected to devote their time during office hours to a proper administration of their respective offices, but they will be required to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the various postal activities under their charge and in the future to occupy such part of their time not properly given to administrative work, to the performance to some part of those activities."

Common Sense.

Common Sense means sense about common, everyday matters, not sense that is common to every one; for it is unfortunately true that common sense is one of the most uncommon things in the world. Maturity of judgment and tact, or common sense crystallized, are two of the best endowments of the practical intellect. It has been called the democracy of thought.

Daily experience testifies to the inestimable value and necessity of common sense. How frequently arises the need

of the level-headed man or woman, who by prompt and proper action can adjust matters. Many an unpleasant happening has been averted, many a day saved by the presence of mind or common sense of an individual.

Self-control is another phase of the subject; common sense applied to oneself. "In the supremacy of self-control consists one of the perfections of an ideal man. Not to be spurred hither and thither by each desire that in turn becomes uppermost, but to be restrained, and self-balanced."

Yet another phase is the ability to say, "Let it pass," when petty annoyances vex us; when our good intentions and motives are misunderstood; a kind act is unacknowledged; some one criticizes us harshly; a favor asked is refused; a beloved friend seems cold and unfeeling;—the common sense person will not allow such acts to annoy and disturb his tranquility of mind. He says to himself: "why stew over such trifles?" Is not interior peace preferable to the unrest brought on by worry over minor affairs? Here is where common sense comes into play. A practical person looks for the silver lining to every cloud. Common sense shows the way and if we follow, sunshine will accompany us. Is it not worth while to cultivate this valuable asset to life?—*Emmitsburg Chronicle.*

Union Labor and the War.

The patriotism, loyalty and practical statesmanship of the men who are today directing the policies of organized labor will be judged not by their pronouncements, but by their actions. It is a hopeful augury of the attitude they mean to take toward the duties and obligations imposed upon them as American citizens by the imminence of a state of war that they are willing to break down all barriers of union caste and to co-operate to the fullest extent in aiding the Government to find the skilled labor that will be required in the shipyards, arsenals and munition plants. This co-operation is as it should be, but it is only a beginning. It touches only the margin of the problem confronting the nation. For the leaders of organized labor represent only a small proportion of the country's labor forces, and there are great industries without the union pale just as vital to the national security as are the Federal workshops in which the mobilization of labor is an absolute necessity.

American employers of labor and the labor leaders as well cannot overlook the tremendous significance of the revolution in the relations of employers and employed that has already taken place in Europe, and which is soon to be followed by like changes in the United States. This revolution has involved wide concessions on both sides, a relaxation of the artificial restrictions on production on the one hand and a larger participation of the workers in determining the conditions of service and the share of the products of labor to be apportioned to them on the other. That these changes are going to be a part of the permanent fruits of the war, both abroad and in America, there can be little doubt. But so far as we are concerned, there ought to be no policy of drift in a matter so deeply involving social progress and the health, happiness and the prosperity of the people.

The situation ought to be faced frankly and intelligently and from no narrow angle. Infinite damage has been done by "the public-be-damned" attitude of the railway unions in their recent struggle; but this is not irretrievable, and the opportunities that will be presented during the coming months for better methods, for more genuine co-operation, should bear fruit in putting the United States in a sounder position to meet the abnormal commercial and industrial conditions that are to follow the war.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Danish West Indies.

The islands have a combined area of 133 square miles, with a population of about thirty thousand. Like all of the other West Indian Islands, they are nothing if not picturesque. St. Croix, the largest, contains eighty-four square miles, with a population of 18,000; it is about twenty-five miles long and from four to five miles wide. A ridge of mountains runs parallel with the coast along the western end of the island, Mt. Eagle, the highest point, being 1164 feet above sea level, even in such a limited tropical area, a diversity of climate and plant life exists as caused the island to be known years ago as the "Garden of the West Indies."

The atmosphere of the island is rather more American than any part of the West Indies, including Porto Rico after years of American possession, for not only has the principal communication been with the United States, but in years gone by the island was a Mecca for American tourists. Today 90 per cent. of the exports and imports are with this country, and the number of natives who have emigrated to the "Land of Hope," as they term the United States, has created a feeling of affection for this country.—From "Our New Caribbean Islands," by Eldred E. Jacobsen, in the *American Review of Reviews* for March, 1917.

Some Good Advice.

"Don't think too much of your own methods. Watch other people's ways and learn from them." This is good advice, especially when bilious or constipated. You will find many people who use Chamberlain's Tablets for these ailments with the best results, and will do well to follow their example.

Use Your Own Judgment.

We received the following telegram Thursday afternoon:

"Will you aid patriotic work of maintaining American rights by urging your readers to wire President and Congressmen asking positive stand for war with Germany to preserve national safety and honor. Pro-Germans and Pacifists straining every nerve for peace at any price. Appeals through your paper will be invaluable."

Without wishing to discount the value of appeals through the *Ellicott City Times*, we recognize the fact—and try to be governed thereby—that the influence of a newspaper, especially a county organ, is greater, and productive of more real benefit, when its opportunities for moulding public sentiment are improved upon by a cool and accurate presentation of facts, qualified only by a sane, even tempered and logical discussion of the various aspects surrounding those facts than when it tries to sway its readers to one side or the other through the channels of emotionalism stirred by excited exhortation and exaggerated argument.

We will not urge our readers to write to the President and Congressmen. If any of them feel called upon to do so, that is a matter within their own discretion. We have no desire to accelerate hostilities between this country and Germany or any other nation. If war comes, so be; we are back of the government and we sincerely hope that every man in the United States will act in unison and with one accord for the common safety and welfare.

In our humble opinion events are transpiring fast enough for anyone except a man like Roosevelt and it appears at this writing that we are going to have war whether we want it or not, and that is the only excuse we ever hope to offer for going to war—that it is forced upon us. There are few things that the people at large know less about than war and the causes for war, and the necessity for such action by this country had better be left in the wise judgment of the representatives whom we are trusting to safeguard American rights and who, we are convinced, are far more competent to estimate the relative importance and demands of all phases of this unusual situation than the people at large.—*Ellicott City Times.*

Stocks vs. Bonds—Some Advice for Women Who Want to Invest.

In the April *Woman's Home Companion* Harold Howland gives some good advice to women who wish to invest. He urges bond investments with safe and sure profits.

"For there," he says, "you have the maximum of security and the minimum danger of loss. You want an investment in which your money will be safe. You are not going to take it out of the old stocking hidden in the chimney or the ticking of the mattress, where you know it is safe, and run risks with it. In that you are wise. 'Safety first' is a perfectly good motto for the small investor as well as for the wayfarer. The price that you pay for your sense of security is the low rate of return on your money."

"If you want a little higher return on your investment, and are willing to sacrifice a little your sense of security, invest in good preferred stocks. If you invest wisely, your risk is only slightly increased, and the greater probability of return will go far to make up."

"Do not buy common stock for investment, unless it be of a thoroughly sound corporation that has no preferred stock. Such common stocks as that have not the speculative quality of that of the Central Leather Company or the Steel Corporation for instance, where the preferred intervenes between the bonds and the common stock. Such stocks as Steel Common are not for investors."

"But what bonds or stocks shall I buy? To answer that question you need more light; your broker or your banker is the one to give it to you, your inquiry will lead you into the fascinating realm of the stock market. But if you keep your head in its intoxicating atmosphere there is no reason why you should not keep your feet."

Sprains and Strains Relieved

Sloan's Liniment quickly takes the pain out of sprains, sprains, bruises and all muscle soreness. A clean, clear liquid easily applied, it quickly penetrates without rubbing. Sloan's Liniment does not stain the skin or clog the pores like nassy plasters or ointments. For chronic rheumatic aches and pains, neuralgia, gout and lumbago have this well-known remedy handy. For the pains of grippe and following strenuous work, it gives quick relief. At all druggists, 25c. Advertisement.

Among other changes which the war is helping to bring about in England is the probable discard of Free-Trade in favor of a protective Tariff. Those who have fought Free-Trade persistently for many years will find support among those who are urging the adoption of measures aimed at preventing German trade from dominating the world after the war as it did before. The folly of making England a dumping ground for cheap manufactures—particularly German—has come home to trade and government leaders.—Syracuse (N. Y.) *Post-Standard.*

"What are your views on the tariff?" "I'm for protection of everything that my constituents manufacture for sale," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I favor free trade for everything that they are compelled to buy for cash."—*Washington Star.*

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

We Are Prepared? Are You?

Are YOU prepared for the demands of the HOUSE CLEANING and MOVING SEASON, with all its necessities? WE are well prepared with a Full Stock of all such Goods.

<h3>Carpets</h3> <p>Our line of these is made up of a fine lot of Brussels, Ingrain, Rag and Cottage Carpets, in attractive designs. We can save you money on these. Come and look them over.</p>	<h3>Matting Rugs</h3> <p>Just the thing for an inexpensive and sanitary floor covering. See our line of these 9x12 ft. Rugs.</p>
<h3>Brussels Rugs</h3> <p>We have just received a new lot of Brussels Rugs size 9x12 ft. in very beautiful designs at the lowest price possible.</p>	<h3>Matting</h3> <p>A new shipment of these has already arrived and more are to follow. Our line of these promises to be as attractive as ever.</p>
<h3>Window Shades</h3> <p>We always carry a full line of Window Shades and are prepared to furnish your house with any size at a reasonable price.</p>	<h3>Linoleums</h3> <p>Don't fail to see our line of Linoleums before making your selection. We have a wide variety of patterns of that good grade at prices that are right.</p>

Spring Clothes For Men

TAYLOR'S New Style Book has arrived, and they show a large variety of Up-to-date Samples, at a Big Value.

We also have a very attractive line of Ready-made Clothing for Spring, which it will pay you to look over.

If you are on the market for an Easter Suit, see us now. Don't put it off.

Store Closes at 6 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Said a stranger, "I would like to have something to eat, but I am not very hungry. All I want is a little corn pone."
"Come right in," she said, "Ef cawn pone is all what yu wants yu cum to th' right place. We ain't got nothing else but."
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Here may be seen a beautiful exhibition of worthwhile Monuments, Headstones and Markers, at moderate prices. No other store is better equipped to design, build and erect Cemetery Memorials. Hence, this message of welcome to all to visit this display, and become acquainted with a store that has achieved success through service.

For years, I have made it my business to know all about Memorial Work—to offer every advantage to my customers—to assemble the best in Memorials for the cemetery—to have the Memorial you want, at the price you want to pay.

You get in Mathias' Store, greater variety, better designs, finer workmanship, lower prices, superior service, and an unqualified perpetual guarantee.

All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck
200 Monuments and Headstones to select from

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A Valuable Asset of Your Business

We Help Our Customers to Success With Presentable, Profitable
PUBLICITY

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

Making the Farm Pay

TIME OF PLANTING CORN.

In Semiarid Regions Seed Should Be Put In Early In the Spring.
[Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.]

Though corn will not grow during as cold weather as wheat and oats, it is remarkable how early in the spring corn can be planted and produce good stands and good yields if seed of perfect vitality is used. Seed of perfect vitality will often remain in cold or dry soils for several weeks and afterward germinate and yield well. Irregular stands are sometimes attributed to poor seed; when dry, poorly prepared spots are the cause. Fields are sometimes seen in which the seed germinated promptly in moist spots, but did not germinate in dry spots until rains came.

Where the seasons are long and moisture plentiful it is customary to wait until the soil is warm before planting. In semiarid regions, however, corn should be planted early. With the soil in proper condition it is generally advisable in semiarid regions, south as well as north, to plant corn before danger from frost is entirely past.

Corn planted very early usually makes a slow, tough growth and a month after planting may be smaller and look less promising than that planted later. The early planted corn ripens first, however, and usually produces the larger or the better crop. Because of its slow, tough growth corn planted very early is not so susceptible to frost and drought as corn planted later and growing more rapidly.

In a series of years the gain in mature corn secured from early planting will more than make up for any injury from spring frosts. Excellent corn crops have been produced from plantings frozen off or frozen back where the plants were from a few inches to a foot or more tall. Corn is not often entirely killed by spring frosts, and if some should be injured the loss is much less serious than that from summer drought or from fall frost.

Early planted corn derives more benefit from the spring moisture supply, becomes well rooted before summer droughts begin and may even mature before these droughts become severe.

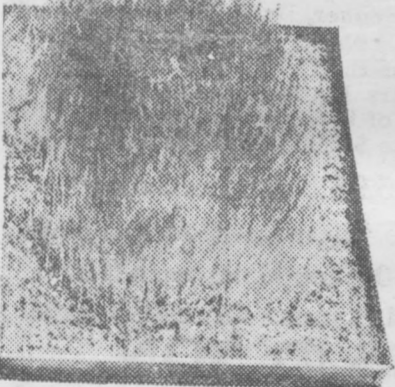
Where the growing season is very long and warm plantings made at about thirty day intervals increase the chances of hitting the season right and raising some good corn.

SPROUTING OATS.

Economical Method of Supplying Green Food For Poultry.

Z. C. Ingersoll, a Connecticut poultryman, employs a method of oat sprouting which he finds both practical and economical, writes a correspondent of the Farm and Fireside. He uses discarded lard tubs bought of grocers for a nickel apiece or less. These tubs are large, holding about fifty pounds. He cleans a tub thoroughly and then bores a hole through the side as near the bottom as possible, which he fits with a wooden plug. Several tubs prepared in this way and burlap bags make the complete equipment.

He fills a tub, the plug being in, with oats of the proper quality and covers them with water from which the chill has been removed. After the oats have remained thus for four or five hours



SPROUTED OATS.

he removes the plug, draining the tub. Twice a day thereafter he sprinkles the oats with cold water, until they develop heat and begin to sprout. Growing too large for one tub, the sprouting oats are divided between two.

Each morning the oats are turned from one tub to another, care being taken to pull and tear them well apart in the process. If they appear to be heating too much he inserts the plug and cools them off with cold water, then takes out the plug and drains. He has oats fully sprouted and ready for the hens in six to ten days.

In winter he covers the tubs with burlap bags and uses water with the chill taken off for sprinkling.

On a large commercial poultry farm in Massachusetts this method has been adopted and has proved very satisfactory. This farm uses dozens of tubs. Every day the oats in each tub are turned and, if necessary, cooled.

Winter Lamb Ration.

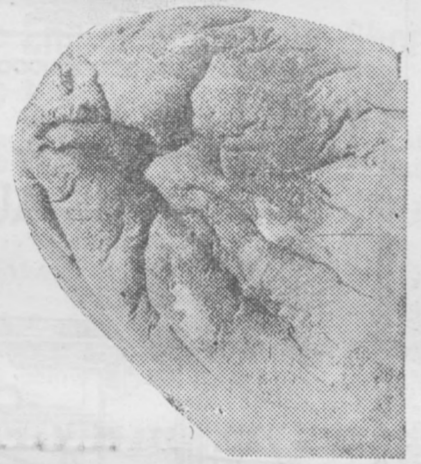
A good ration for winter-feeding of lambs consists of clover or alfalfa hay, two pounds; roots, two pounds, and corn silage, two pounds. Should all of the above roughage not be available a limited amount of grain mixture, composed of equal parts oats and bran, is to be added.

TESTING SOIL FOR ACIDITY.
 As the soil gradually loses its basic materials, like calcium and magnesium, by cropping and leaching such lime loving plants as clover and alfalfa cease to thrive.
 Cultivation and cropping hasten on the removal of the basic materials. This is one reason why some soils become acid and do not grow good clover even when fertilized.
 As a means of determining the need of the soil for lime the litmus paper test when properly made is probably as good as any chemical test, declare the Ohio experimental station chemists after several years of experimentation with different methods of detecting soil acidity. This test consists in placing blue litmus paper, which may be bought at drug stores, in contact with moist soil for half an hour. Tests at the experiment station indicate that soils which turn the blue litmus paper red in this time will be benefited by liming. Land that does not need lime to increase crop yields will have but a slight tendency to change the color of the blue paper.

STEM END ROT OF MELONS.

Method by Which Spread of This Fungus May Be Controlled.
[Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.]

Investigations of the United States department of agriculture have shown that the cause of watermelon stem end rot, which results in considerable losses among melons shipped to market, is a fungus common in many southern fields on weeds and dead cotton and cornstalks and that its spread to melons may be prevented in large measure by certain precautions. The spores of this fungus are blown about



WATERMELON NINE DAYS AFTER INOCULATION WITH A CULTURE FROM A MELON HAVING STEM END ROT.

by the wind and lodge on the moist cut end of the melon stem after it is severed from the vine, germinate and grow into the melon, which often begins to decay within three days. The methods recommended by the department for the handling of melons are as follows:

Cut and burn all weeds around the field and along ditch banks during the winter.

From the time that the melons set on the vines all cull fruit should be hauled out of the field weekly and fed to hogs or deeply buried. Wash the wagons used for hauling culls with a 2 per cent bluestone solution.

Spraying with bordeaux mixture for anthracnose will probably help control stem end rot.

Laborers harvesting melons should never cut or touch a decayed melon.

Cut melons with long stems and load into cars with the least possible delay and with the utmost care in handling to avoid bruising. Open car ventilators.

Most important of all, apply a paste made of common starch with 6 per cent bluestone to the freshly cut stems as the melons are being packed in the car. It has been found that disinfecting the stems at other times is less effective, as the paste is rubbed off by handling.

As the packer arranges the melons in tiers have him place the stem ends outward, while a reliable boy cuts off a section of the stem and applies a covering of paste with a small, round brush.

Freight cars that have contained decayed melons or yard refuse should be washed clean and sprayed with a 2 per cent bluestone solution.

Pure Bred Stock Pays.

I am recommending our people to better horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. If every farmer would get a pair of full blood mares and look well to the sires used they would soon have the pasture full of full blood stock rather than common stuff, as many have. A well bred colt costs no more to raise than does a scalawag and brings three to ten times the money. I also think every farmer should have but one breed of cattle and keep a thoroughbred bull of that class. Uniform color always attracts buyers and consequently higher prices.

Rape For Hogs.

Rape is usually seeded early in the spring at the rate of four or five pounds per acre on a well prepared seed bed. It should be allowed to make a growth of eight or ten inches before turning in the hogs. It will not do well in shaded quarters, though it will make some growth. When sown in corn after the last cultivation it will make considerable fall growth, provided there is enough moisture to insure rapid germination.

WHERE MANKIND WAS REBORN

The Story of Florence Epitomizes the Story of Humanity.

The story of Florence is the story of humanity; the broad, deep, moving epic of the awakening of man to his own divine power; the story of wonderful self made men who had but one idea in common—the thirst for free activity of soul.

So the tale of the new birth, the renaissance, is the record of individual spirit so free, so subtle and elastic, so profoundly penetrating to the springs of human purpose, that it has furnished the motive power of the world ever since, and Florence, as its source and focus, because of the conditions then obtaining in the city and throughout Italy, was the one spot in the world capable of producing such an epoch making upheaval of human consciousness.

And all this astonishing genius grew directly out of—business! The city was peopled by men who manufactured the necessities of life, by merchants, speculators, bankers, tradesmen, artisans, handicraftsmen of every type. Business, work, was a condition of active participation in the life of the state, and because they did not work the nobles were debarred from this.

It was the burghers, the people, who ruled, and even when evil chance laid the state under the heavy hand of a despot he was forced to develop his own character to the uttermost, because his rule depended entirely upon his capacity as a man. The aristocracy accordingly was that of intelligence, of men who became eminent because, first of all, they were the best in their own individual work.

Under the practical inspiration of these mental giants Florence was recreated and learned to view life from within instead of superficially. She learned that the individual is the soul of the state and that the state can succeed only when it is true to the best interests of its individuals.—A. S. Riggs in National Geographic Magazine.

Man's Eyes and Animals.

Aside from the monkey, man is the only animal having what we call binocular single vision—that is, he can tell not only the direction of an object, but he can estimate fairly accurately its distance. This is because both of his eyes point at the same object at the same time, like two range finders. Other animals do not concentrate their gaze in this way. Their eyes are set more nearly at the sides of the head, so that they see not only forward, but backward for a short distance. Man, on the contrary, sees clearly only the object at which he looks directly.—Popular Science Monthly.

Dauntless.
 "He cleared the sill at a bound and vanished in the darkness," related Romance breathlessly.

"But," scoffed Realism, "only a moment ago he was riveted to the spot. Did he file the rivets?"

"Oh, no!" rejoined Romance, nothing daunted. "Fortunately it was only a small spot, so that by a superhuman effort he wrenched it loose and carried it along with him."—Puck.

Farmers Take Notice!

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PRIVATE SALE OF A Desirable Home

The undersigned, as executrix of Geo. S. Valentine, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, will sell at private sale, the following described property:

12 ACRES OF LAND, improved by a 2-story FRAME DWELLING, with back building attached, containing 7 rooms, good small barn, wash house, hog pen, 2 chicken houses and all necessary outbuildings in good condition. There is a good well of water at the house and a cistern.

This property is located in Frederick County, Md., 2 1/2 miles west of Harney, on the public road from the Emmitsburg and Harney road, to the Plank road from Emmitsburg, and adjoins the lands of R. S. Hill, Walter Shoemaker and others. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1918. Anyone wishing to view the property can do so by calling on Mr. Chas. Eyer, residing thereon. For further information address the undersigned.

SARAH C. VALENTINE, Harney, Md., Executrix of Geo. S. Valentine, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, as administrator of Samuel Weant, will offer at public sale, in Bruceville, on

MONDAY, APRIL 9th, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described personal property:

ONE BLACK HORSE, 1 white hog, wheelbarrow, 2 cows, one a yellow, the other a brindles, cow chains, feed box, sack of salt, fork, 2 long handle forks, rake, crowbar, 2 corn cutters, sack of flaxseed, coop, ice hook, 2 mattocks, Dayton wagon, 2 sets of front gears, set of single harness, pair of lines and rein, 2 single trees, 2 jockey sticks, buggy spread, 5 tons of meadow hay, about 700 bundles of fodder, spring wagon, 12 rolls of roofing, 2 empty whiskey barrels, sack of hair, 3 tin cases, stove.

Sealed bids for stock of store merchandise, as a bulk, will be received until April 2nd, 1917, and if same are not satisfactory, goods will be sold at public sale.

TERMS—\$ums under \$5.00, cash. On sums of \$5.00 and upward a credit of 6 months will be given, the purchasers to give their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

J. FRANK WEANT, Administrator.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

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

GET MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



DAIRY FEED

Digestible Protein is what you need in your Dairy Feed. "Spring Garden" Brand contains 20% protein, digestible protein, proven by test; a larger percentage than any other feed for the price. Agricultural Station tests prove its better feeding value.

"Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the result of a great many practical experiments with some of the best herds in the State of Maryland. The mixture contains nothing but good milk producers and water absorbers.

Write for samples and prices if your dealer cannot supply you with "Spring Garden" Brand.

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO. Seaboard Corn Mills

OWARD STREET PIER. BALTIMORE, MD.

Other "Spring Garden" Feeds: Horse Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Fat, Hominy Feed, & O. Feed, Cracked Corn, Chick Grits.

To Corn Dealers and Shippers: We buy white and yellow corn either shelled or on cob delivered at our mill or at your station.

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

JACOB 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 8th day of October, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1917.

CHARLES A. BAKER, Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

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

SAMUEL WEANT, 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 13th day of October, 1917; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1917.

J. FRANK WEANT, Administrator.

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Do You Believe In Signs

If you do you are a judicious advertiser and a good business man. Judicious advertising Always Pays and especially when you advertise in a paper that is read by everybody in its territory.

This newspaper reaches the eye of everybody who might be a possible buyer in this section.

MADE WITH APPLES

DELICIOUS DESSERTS THAT ARE EASY TO PREPARE.

Charlotte an Inexpensive and Greatly Appreciated Dish—Apple Fritters Will Be Liked by All Members of the Family.

Apples are cheap this year, and housewives who are trying to keep down expenses would do well to use them freely on the table. There are many delicious desserts to be made of them, and desserts are among the difficult problems for the housekeeper during the winter.

An apple charlotte is an inexpensive dish, and easily prepared. Cut bread into slices a quarter of an inch thick; then into strips one and a half inches wide and as long as the height of the mold to be used. Cut one piece to fit the top of the mold and then divide it into five or six pieces. Butter the mold, dip the slices of bread into melted butter and arrange them around the mold, overlapping the edges. Fill the center of the mold entirely with apple sauce made of tart apples steamed until tender, then broken into coarse pieces, drained and seasoned with butter and sugar. Cover the top with bread and bake in a hot oven for about thirty minutes. The bread should be of an amber color. Serve with a hard sauce.

Flaming Apples—Pare and core several apples. Stew them in sugar and water until tender, but still firm enough to hold their shape. Remove them to a serving dish and fill the centers with any sort of jam. Boil down the liquor to a thick sirup and pour over the apples. Just before serving pour several spoonfuls of brandy over the apples, and when they are on the table light the brandy with a candle. These flaming apples make a very pretty dish.

Snow Apple Pudding—Fill a baking dish half full of apple sauce, well seasoned with butter, sugar and cinnamon. Pour over it a batter made of one and one-half cupsfuls of flour mixed with two heaping tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of lard. Moisten it with three-quarters cupful of milk. The batter should be thick, but not stiff. Cook in a steamer for about three-quarters of an hour and serve with a hard sauce.

Apple Fritters—Peel and core some apples, cut them into thick slices, and rub in white sugar and powdered cinnamon. Make a pancake batter, dip in the slices of apples and fry in deep fat. Drop in the batter-covered slices one or two at a time. When the fritters are a golden brown, lift them out with a frying spoon and drain on soft paper. Serve very hot with extra powdered sugar if desired.

Chicken Short Cake. Did you fancy shortcake gone with the strawberry season?

Try this chicken shortcake. Make a biscuit shortcake and when baked, slit and butter it the same as for a berry shortcake. Have ready finely sliced cold boiled chicken, dip the slices into well-seasoned mayonnaise and fill the cake, put on the top. The dark part of the chicken must be freed from skin and bone, finely minced and seasoned with onion juice, pepper, salt, a teaspoonful of chopped chives and enough mayonnaise to make a spreading paste. Spread the top of the shortcake, thickly garnishing with olives stuffed with anchovies, and serve at once.

Substantial Tea Cake. One pound of flour, half a pound of beef suet, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of currants, a quarter of a pound of peel, six ounces of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and a small quantity of milk. Mix the flour, baking powder, salt, sugar, butter, currants and peel; then add the shredded suet. Add sufficient milk to make it to a stiff paste; turn on to a slightly-floured board or slab, roll out to a thickness of about half an inch. Bake in a quick oven and serve hot; cut into diamonds.

Breaded Lamb Kidney. Skin 12 very fresh lamb kidneys, then cut them into slices crosswise. Cut the same number of thin slices of lean bacon, half-inch square and evenly arrange them alternately on six skewers. Season all over with half teaspoonful each of salt and pepper. Roll them in a tablespoonful of oil, then in bread crumbs, arrange on a double boiler and broil on a brisk fire for four or five minutes on each side. Remove, dress on a hot dish, pour a little melted butter over them and serve.

Corn With Chicken. Put one can of corn, half-cupful flour, one tablespoonful butter, one beaten egg, half-teaspoonful salt and half as much pepper in a double boiler and cook, adding a little sweet milk if it seems too thick. Lastly, add two cupfuls chicken meat. When cold cut in slices and fry in hot butter or hot chicken fat, if you have it. Serve white hot.

Sardine Toast. This old recipe has much to recommend it. Take six sardines, two eggs and sufficient cayenne. Scale and bone the sardines, boil the eggs hard and chop them. Lay first the chopped egg or some hot buttered toast, then the sardines seasoned with cayenne, and put in the oven.

COLONEL WANTED THAT BIRD

Prospect of Turkey Dinner Made Him Overlook Any Little Dereliction of the Drummer.

During the Civil war one of the drummers, while the regiment was on the move, had a penchant for foraging on his own account, and the chickens had to roost high to escape his far-reaching hands. Whenever night overtook them this drummer had a good supper provided for himself. On one occasion he had raked in a couple of turkeys, and had put them into his drum for convenience in carrying. When the regiment was halted for the night the colonel immediately ordered dress parade, and the drummers were expected to beat up. The forager made his drumsticks go, but the quick-eyed colonel noticed that he was not drumming. "Adjutant," said the colonel, "that man isn't drumming. Why ain't he drumming?" The adjutant stepped up to him, saying: "Why ain't you drumming?" "Because," said the quick-witted drummer, "I have got two turkeys in my drum, and one of 'em is for the colonel." The adjutant went back, and the colonel asked, "What is it?" "Why, he says he has got two turkeys in his drum, and one of 'em is for the colonel." Up to this point the conversation had been carried on in a low voice, but when the adjutant reported, the colonel raised his voice so that all could hear: "What! sick is he? Why didn't he say so before? Send him to his tent at once."

SEES FINISH OF SPARROW

Writer Suggests That Information That They Are Good to Eat Be Widely Distributed.

The polemic concerning the sparrow goes merrily on with letters in the press in favor and in reprobation of the saucy little bird. The Art World is taking part in the discussion. We read:

Granted that the sparrow and starling are undesirable immigrants, what are we to do with them? As Sydney Smith with serious face to the economist anxiously asking "What shall we do with our raw materials?" answered boldly: "Cook 'em," so we say to those who grumble at sparrow and starling: "Trap 'em, fat 'em, eat 'em!"

This is far better tactics than the war of extermination suggested by one man, since instead of appealing to a few reformers whose labor would have to be paid for and their energies confined to a few places, it enlists young and old in the primeval game of hunting for food. In the Bronx it is almost impossible, despite the law, to save any birds from the ravages of the immigrant Italian. Let the news once get a start that sparrow pie is as good as robin pie and the result is certain. The balance will be re-established, the sparrow put in his place, viz.: the pie, and the native song birds will be relieved of a worse enemy than cats.

Croesus.

Croesus was an ancient king of Lydia, a country in Asia, who lived about 500 B. C. No estimate ever was made of his wealth, but as he had great opportunities to accumulate, it probably was large. He seems to have been a purse-prond man and a braggart, for history relates that when Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, visited him, Croesus made an ostentatious display of his treasures and pressed Solon to acknowledge him as the happiest of mortals. But the story goes that the wise old Athenian answered: "Count no man happy before his death," a saying which has passed into a modern proverb. Many years afterward, when Croesus was defeated in one of his long wars and was taken prisoner and was about to be burned alive, he recalled Solon's prophetic remark and saved his own life by telling the story of Solon's visit. His captors were so impressed by the story and the spectacle of his broken fortunes that they released Croesus, but he never had a chance to boast of his wealth again.

What Might Have Stopped Her.

Robert had spent much of his summer in his father's new car, and was quite well versed in automobile terms. About seven o'clock one night a friend telephoned she was coming over to spend the evening. She lived only six blocks away, and, as always, would walk. But by 8:30 she had not arrived, although we knew she had started, for her mother had telephoned to speak to her, thinking she was at our house. "I thought that girl was coming over here tonight," remarked Robert, playing on the floor at my feet. "I'm afraid she isn't coming," I said; "she must have stopped somewhere on the way." "I guess she had a puncture," said Robert, casually.—Chicago Tribune.

This Enterprising Age.

What are we coming to? If people in Los Angeles can hear a New York concert over the phone, as was done in connection with the Mendelssohn Glee club golden anniversary, why not develop the idea practically? Then Mrs. El Fyfe in Seattle will ring up the Metropolitan opera telephonic box office and say to the operator: "Switch me on for the second act of 'Boheme'; I want to entertain some guests after dinner." In that way the papers throughout the country could have their critics "cover" the New York, Boston or Chicago musical events. And if the critic disliked the performance—stupidity! Just ring off.

TRY THIS COOKER

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF KITCHEN UTENSIL.

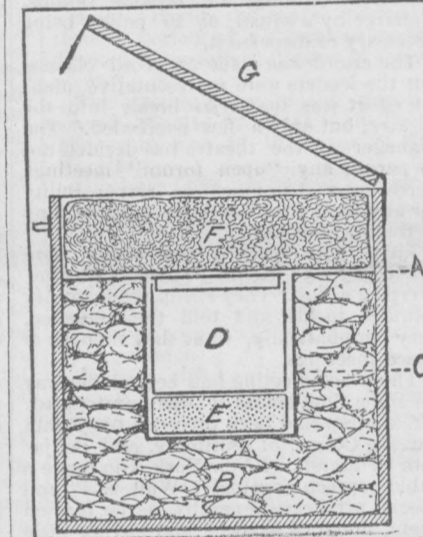
With a Small Expenditure of Money and Time This Most Useful Appliance Is at the Command of Any Housewife.

A fireless cooker capable of giving satisfactory service can be made in the home at slight expense, if directions prepared by the office of home economics of the department of agriculture are followed.

The outside of the cooker may be a tightly built wooden box, an old trunk, a small barrel, a large butter or lard firkin or tin, or a large galvanized-iron bucket with close-fitting cover. In general, a well-built, conveniently-sized box is perhaps most satisfactory, though the cookers entirely encased in metal have the advantage of being fireproof.

If a box is to be used, its size will depend on the size of the cooking kettle to be used in it and on whether there are to be one or two compartments. It must be large enough to allow for at least four inches of packing material all around the "nest" in which the cooking kettle is to be placed. For the sake of cleanliness and convenience the nest should be lined with metal and should be a trifle larger than the cooking utensil. If an extra source of heat, such as a hot brick or plate, is to be used, a metallic lining for the nest is imperative. For this purpose a galvanized-iron or other metal bucket may be used or, better still, a tinsmith can make a lining of galvanized iron or zinc which can be provided with a rim to cover the packing material. In case no hot stone or plate is to be used in the cooker, the lining can be made of strong cardboard.

For the packing and insulating material a variety of substances may be used. Asbestos and mineral wool are good and have the additional advantage that they do not burn. Ground cork (such as is used in packing Malaga grapes), hay, excelsior, Spanish moss, wool, and crumpled paper may also be used satisfactorily. Of



Longitudinal section through fireless cooker, showing details of the construction: A, Outside container (wooden box, old trunk, etc.); B, Packing or insulating material (crumpled paper, excelsior, etc.); C, Metal lining in nest; D, Cooking kettle; E, Soapstone plate, or other source of heat; F, Pad of excelsior for covering top; G, Hinged cover of outside container.

the inexpensive materials that can be obtained easily, crumpled paper is probably the most satisfactory, since it is clean and odorless and, if properly packed, will hold the heat better than some of the others. To pack the container with paper, crush single sheets of newspaper between the hands. Pack a layer at least four inches deep over the bottom of the outside container, tramping it in or pounding it in with a heavy stick of wood. Stand the container for the cooking vessel, or the lining for the nest, in the center of this layer and pack more crushed papers about it as solidly as possible. If other packing, such as excelsior, hay, or cork dust, is used, it should be packed in a similar way. Where an extra source of heat is to be used, it is much safer to pack the fireless cooker with some nonflammable material, such as asbestos or mineral wool. A cheap and easily obtained substitute is the small cinders sifted from coal ashes, preferably those from soft coal, which may be obtained at the boiler house of any mill. The cinders from hard coal burned in the kitchen range will do, however. Experiments with this material made by home-economics specialists of the department showed that it is very nearly as satisfactory as crumpled paper as a packing material. If a fireproof packing material is not used, a heavy pad of asbestos paper should be put at the bottom of the metal nest and a sheet or two of asbestos paper should be placed between the lining of the nest and the packing material. Whatever packing material is used, it should come to the top of the container for the kettle, and the box should lack about four inches of being full. A cushion or pad must be provided to fill completely the space between the top of the packing and the cover of the box after the hot kettles are put in place. This should be made of some heavy goods, such as denim, and stuffed with cotton, crumpled paper, or excelsior. Hay may be used, but will be found more or less odoriferous.

To Make Fruits "Jell." Lemon juice added to fruit juices that do not jell readily, such as cherries, strawberries, etc., will cause them to jell.

SETS EXAMPLE TO COUNTRY

Boston Guards With Jealous Care the Burial Places of Men Great in American History.

There is not another town in the United States, and probably none in the world, which has cherished the resting places of its great dead as has Boston. There are no less than a dozen cemeteries in and close about the city which bear on their headstones the names of famous men and women, many of whom died centuries ago. Most of these cemeteries are no longer burying grounds, having been for long years crowded to the utmost with white marble memorials to older generations; but they are preserved with the utmost care, no matter how valuable they may become for other purposes. Some of them front upon busy streets, and are surrounded by high business buildings; but reverence for the great names on the headstones keeps them intact.

One of the oldest of them all is the Granary burying ground, so called because the town granary once stood near it. In this little plot of ground lie the remains of three signers of the Declaration of Independence—John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Robert Treat Paine. Nine governors, including the famous Governor Hancock, are buried here, and so is Samuel Sewall, who sternly condemned so many witches to death, and wrote such an interesting diary about it. Here, too, lies John Hull, the colonial mint master, who gave to his daughter when she married Sewall her weight in Pine Tree shillings. Peter Faneuil and Paul Revere are buried here, too, and the most conspicuous monument of all is the one that Benjamin Franklin erected to his parents. Here is an acre of soil sown with the bones of men that made American history. No wonder Boston cherishes it well.

PUT NOVELTY BEFORE BEAUTY

Accusation That Has Been Made, With Some Reason, Against the Modern Woman of Fashion.

An African girl who wears an iron bracelet will, according to one traveler, refuse a gold one except as a curiosity to be hidden. The more barbarous the people the greater the tenacity with which the average among them adhere to the thing that is "done," so that civilization hasn't invented codes of dress. In fact, dress forms have a more strict language and meaning in the South Sea islands than they have in a Chicago or Boston drawing room. Dress bigotry is greatest where fashions change the least—perhaps because change has not come to unsettle prejudice and keep the imagination free. Quite the opposite effect appears among fashionable women. Too often they lose their loyalty to a beautiful effect just as soon as it has fully happened. They are accused, in fact, of preferring novelty to beauty, even the beauty that harmonizes with their own personality.

Nasturtiums.

Nasturtiums can be grown during the winter in any warm room that has a sunny window. Strong sunshine is absolutely necessary, windows that have only a little sunshine, morning or afternoon, will not give good results.

The Pennsylvania department of agriculture recommends the filling of a pot six inches in diameter nearly full of soil; after it is pressed down there must be a space about three-quarters of an inch between the top of the soil and the top of the pot. This is to enable one to thoroughly water the soil. In the center place three or four seeds of a climbing nasturtium, putting about half an inch below the surface of the soil. Then place the pot in the sunny window and provide a trellis of strings.

The important thing to remember is that while the seeds are germinating and the plant young, great care must be taken not to provide too much water and so sour the soil.

Suppose.

In 1746 George Washington was offered a midshipman's warrant on a British man of war. His mother had at one time consented, but when the hour arrived she flatly rebelled, and as her signature was necessary to the enlistment, George did not at the age of fourteen become a British seaman. Suppose he had enlisted? He was the one indispensable man of the Revolution.

Suppose Gilbert Livingston had not voted New York into the Union at the constitutional convention? How many of us recall now that in a vote of 60 delegates from New York there was a majority for the union of but two, and Livingston was the man who determined the decision. Suppose the advance on Little Round Top at Gettysburg had been made on the day Lee ordered it instead of a day later? Suppose the confederates had marched on Washington after the victory of Bull Run?—Des Moines Register.

When Razors Were First Used.

Razors appear to have come into general use in France with Louis XIII. One authority has attributed the reason for the style of smooth faces at this time to the fact that the king came to the throne as a child and so, of course, beardless. Out of courtesy to the king, the courtiers shaved their beards so that they would "possess no luxury which their king could not share." From the courtiers the custom descended to the common people, and was also copied by the English, for whom the French even then created the styles.

WHEN IT COMES to picking out things to do, why will some people pick out the wrong thing to do? We can't get the right result unless we do the right thing. The **INDUSTRIOUS MAN**, with the **BANK BOOK** in his pocket, who smiles and hustles and is honest and takes good care of his health, is going to be rich and happy **BOTH** some day. **YOU CAN'T STOP HIM.**

The corner loafer who shirks his work and believes in luck; oh well, he doesn't believe in himself, he believes in a pull; he wastes his money and his time. He is steered for an old age in life's scrap heap.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson III.—Second Quarter, For April 15, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, John x, 1-18—Memory Verse, 11, 12—Golden Text, John x, 11—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The Golden Text seems to be the heart of the lesson this time if not always. While in our lesson He is the Good Shepherd laying down His life for the sheep and giving unto them eternal life, with the assurance that they can never perish nor any power take them from Him (verses 11, 15, 27, 29), in Heb. xiii, 20, 21, He is the Great Shepherd risen from the dead, living His life in us and working in us that which is well pleasing in the sight of the God of Peace. In I Pet. v, 4, He is the Chief Shepherd who shall give rewards to His faithful followers at His appearing. In Gen. xlix, 24; Ps. lxxxv, 1, He is the Shepherd of Israel. This last shall be fully seen when Ezek. xxxiv, 11-16, and verse 31 shall be fulfilled, and then shall be seen the significance of Ps. xxiii as never before in the history of the world. In our lesson chapter He is talking to Israel, but He spoke of other sheep whom He must bring (verse 16), and some of those we are now gathering to complete His body, the church, but the full gathering of the nations to Him shall be after Israel has learned to say, "The Lord is My Shepherd," according to Zech. ii, 10-13; "Many nations shall be joined to the Lord in that day and shall be my people." Also Jer. iii, 17, "At that time they shall call Jerusalem the Throne of the Lord, and all the nations shall be gathered unto it, to the name of the Lord to Jerusalem."

He had been dealing with and was in the midst of thieves and robbers, who sought to enter the fold, but not by the door. They were persistently robbing God and making His house a den of thieves (Mal. iii, 8; Matt. xxi, 13). He is the door as well as the Shepherd, the only way of access to God, God's own appointed way, and it is not possible to come to God but by Him (verses 7-9; chapter xiv, 6). But by Him, the door, any man may enter in and be saved and in Him find pasture green and waters of quietness (verse 9), peace as a river and righteousness as the waves of the sea (Isa. xlviii, 17). All who are not Christ's are in the employ of the leader of all thieves and robbers and liars and murderers, the devil, of whom He said in a recent lesson that these religious hypocrites were his children (verse 10; viii, 44). With righteous wrath He denounced them in these words: "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" (Matt. xxiii, 33).

The Spirit through Paul said to Elymas, who tried to turn a man away from the door to life, "O full of all subtilty and all mischief, child of the devil, enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" (Acts xiii, 7-10). Contrast the Good Shepherd, who by laying down His life for us has provided life, and life abundantly, for all who will receive Him. He gives freely that which He has purchased at so great a price, even the sacrifice of Himself. Life eternal, the water of life, eternal redemption and all that is included in such expressions become the sure and everlasting possession of all who receive Him, and there is nothing in the Bible that in any way conflicts with the positive assurances of verses 27-30. See Heb. i, 3; ix, 12, 26; Rom. vi, 23; iii, 24; Rev. xxii, 17. There can be no contradictions in the Bible, for the same Holy Spirit wrote the whole book.

As to life abundantly, compare pardon abundantly and an abundant entrance into His kingdom (Isa. lv, 7; I Pet. i, 11). The Lord gives not only freely, but fully, and He desires to be able to give full rewards for service in that day (I John 8) which He certainly will do if we have been faithful. Salvation is wholly of grace and the same to all, but the rewards will be according to our works (Rev. xxii, 12). Note the wonderful statement in verses 17, 18, that no man could take His life from Him, but that He laid it down of Himself, having power to do this, and to take it again. His was the only life that could not be taken from Him. It is true that they killed Him but it was because He allowed them to do it. He willingly suffered all that was put upon Him, leaving us an example that we might follow His steps who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when He suffered He threatened not, but committed Himself to Him who judgeth righteously. Then, having left us a perfect example and having no sin of His own, for He was without guile. He took the sinner's place and suffered in our stead, His own self bearing our sins in His own body on the tree (I Pet. ii, 21-24).

PROPER WAY TO SMOKE MEAT

Soft Wood Should Not Be Used in the Process, for a Reason That Will Be Apparent.

The proper smoking of cured pork aids materially its keeping qualities and improves the flavor of the meat. Brine-cured meat is ready to be smoked after it has been in the brine from five to seven weeks. After the meat is removed from the brine it should be soaked in lukewarm water, or in water at a temperature of 60 degrees, for about 24 hours. This dissolves the salt from the outside of the meat. If the meat is smoked without washing a coating of salt is found on the outside of the smoked meat, which detracts materially from its appearance. After the meat has soaked for a period of about 24 hours it should be taken out of the vessel and hung up on racks where the water can drain away or evaporate.

When thoroughly dry the meat should be hung up in the smokehouse, the pieces near the ceiling and at a short distance from one another so that all parts will be uniformly exposed to the smoke.

The selection of the fuel is of great importance. Soft woods should never be used, as they give off too much carbon which will be deposited on the outside of the meat, making it sooty and giving it a too-dark color. Green hickory, maple or other hardwoods should be selected. Corncocks make an excellent substitute.

A steady smoke for from 36 to 48 hours is sufficient for mildly smoked meat. If the meat is to be kept until late in the summer, it is well to smoke it for about three days. The fire should be kept low so that the minimum of heat is given off. When too much heat is given off the fat on the meat will melt and run over the meat, causing it to become streaky. Meat, when smoked sufficiently, should be of an amber color.

HOW TO RUN YOUR FURNACE
Saving of Coal and Better Service Will Be Had if These Instructions Are Followed.

There's a lesson for every household. In the pamphlet on how to save coal, just given out here by the anthracite bureau of information. Listen:

Don't put in too much coal or too little.

Don't crowd it above the top of the firebrick lining in range, cylinder stove or hot-air furnace.

Fill the fuel space twice a day in winter weather, heaping the coal slightly in the center.

Don't add small quantities of coal several times a day, with attendant shakings. Shake the grate only twice a day before fresh coal is put in and stop when a bright light shows underneath.

Don't leave the feed door open; it cools the heating surfaces. To check draft, open the check damper in the stovepipe and shut the ashpit door.

See that the coal is properly consumed and not shaken through the grate to pass out with the ashes.

Keep the ashpit empty.

Don't use the wrong size of coal; it's uneconomical.

If right size and quality of coal are used no ash sifter is required.

Two-Egg Cookies.
One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, two eggs, one-half to one cupful milk, four cupfuls pastry flour or less, six teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cream butter and add sugar gradually; add milk according as a rich, crisp or a less rich and soft cookie is desired. Diminish the quantity of flour and baking powder if less than a full cupful of liquid be used. Take a little of the dough upon the board at a time and handle as little as possible. The dough should be quite soft. If a cupful of milk be used, pat into a sheet and cut into cakes. After placing in the pan dredge with granulated sugar. Bake in a quick oven.

About Cream of Tartar.
If you have noticed that cream of tartar has gone up in price it may interest you to know that this is due to the scarcity of argol, from which it is made, and this in turn is due to the lessened manufacture of wine in France and Italy in the past year. Nearly all the argol produced is imported from these two countries. Argol is a crystallized deposit formed on the inside of casks and other receptacles in which the juice of grapes is kept for the manufacture of wine.

Sunshine Cake.
Three-quarters cupful strained honey, three-quarters cupful sugar, six eggs, one and a half cupfuls sifted flour. Boil honey and sugar together until it will spin a thread from the tines of a fork. Beat the egg yolks until light, pour the sirup over them, beating until the mixture is cool. Sift in the flour last of all, fold in the stiffly-beaten whites. Pour into an angel-cake pan, lined with buttered paper, and bake in a slow oven for forty or fifty minutes.

Creamed Eggs With Fish.
If you have any remnants of cooked fish, flake them carefully free of skin and bone, add salt and pepper and mix with some white sauce and add a little mashed potato. Line some little greased pans with this, add an egg, as before, and put into the oven to set.

When Hemming Sheets.
When hemming sheets, towels, etc., on the machine, turn the material around and run the stitching along each side for one or two inches, and no tying of ends will be necessary.



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FOR stiff sore muscles apply Sloan's Liniment to the pain or ache, it quickly penetrates and soothes without rubbing. Rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains and bruises are quickly relieved by its use. Cleaner and more promptly effective than musky plasters or ointments, it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. The family medicine chest in thousands of homes has a place for Sloan's Liniment. At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

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PLANS TO TEST COUNTY SOILS

STATE EXPERIMENT STATION IS ARRANGING FOR SOIL FERTILITY TESTS.

LOCAL COOPERATION NEEDED

County Demonstration Agents Are Promoting the Establishment Of This Valuable Soil Work.
College Park, April 5.—Following an extended tour of the State, Dr. A. G. McCall in charge of soil investigations at the Maryland Experiment Station is arranging through county demonstration agents for a number of experimental fields throughout the State. In this Dr. McCall says:

"The Maryland Experiment Station, through its Department of Soils, is establishing a number of experimental fields in different sections of the State. Work is already in progress at Ridgely in Caroline County and at Leonardtown in St. Mary's County, and it is expected that a number of additional fields will be established during the coming season.

"For many years the Experiment Station has been making a study of the soils of the station farms in Prince George County, and the object of the present movement is to extend this work to include a study of the more important soil areas of the State. The object of these investigations is to secure, for the farmers of the State, definite knowledge in regard to: (1) the plant-food requirements of the crops to be produced; (2) the total stock of plant food contained in the soil; (3) the best methods of making this stock of plant food elements available by practical farm methods; (4) the most practical methods of supplementing or increasing the plant food supply in the soil; and finally (5) the systems of farming that will most profitably and permanently maintain the productive capacity of the soil.

"Each experimental field will contain 10 to 15 acres of land divided into series which will correspond to the different fields of a farm. Each series will be further divided into smaller areas, and these treated in such a manner as to obtain very definite information in regard to the needs of the particular soil. Definite rotations will be followed and the crops grown will be those common to the locality in which the field is located.

The limited funds at the disposal of the Experiment Station makes it impossible to establish experimental fields in all of the counties or to work on all of the different soils in any county, but the work will be extended as rapidly as the funds will permit. Farmers or other business men who are interested in this soil improvement work should consult their County Agricultural Agents regarding the establishment of fields in their county."

WEANING YOUNG CALVES.

College Park, April 5.—In a campaign for the growing of better and more profitable dairy animals, G. E. Wolcott, specialist in dairy work for the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service, urges the recommendation made by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry regarding the feeding of young calves. He says:

"Weaning is a critical time, but if the calves are handled properly at that time there will usually be no trouble. That is the time to pay particular attention to cleanliness, care, and regularity. All pails must be scrupulously clean, and the pens kept clean and plenty of bedding supplied.

"Young calves require fresh, clean, and warm milk—not in large quantities but always a little less than the appetite demands. At first, four to five pounds of milk is sufficient for one feed when given twice daily. When fed in this way feeds should be as nearly as possible 12 hours apart. If it can be arranged, the calves should be fed three times a day for the first week and the quantity at a feed thus correspondingly reduced.

"Regularity must not be forgotten, for it is essential in calf raising. Regular feeding and a uniform quantity prevent much trouble. Never try to guess at the quantity of milk; weigh it! Don't estimate the temperature of the milk; use a thermometer! The finger is not sensitive enough to gauge the temperature of the milk when it is between 70 and 90 degrees F. The first is too cold, the latter is right.

"The quantity of milk is increased gradually so that at two weeks of age the calves are getting daily, 14 to 16 pounds apiece. At that age, if the calves are vigorous, skim milk may be substituted for whole milk. Make the change gradually, substituting a pound at a time. Usually the change takes a week or 10 days, depending on the condition of the calves. At the same age, offer them a little clean, dry grain, such as bran; bright, clean hay also should be placed conveniently, if skim milk is plentiful, feed up to 20 pounds a day to each calf and continue for several months. When it is scarce, calves may usually be weaned at about six weeks and put on dry feed.

"The care during the first few weeks is very important if healthy calves are to be raised. Cleanliness, care, and regularity in feeding return good profits in strong, vigorous calves."

MAPS SAVE MANY MILLIONS

Work of the Government Geological Survey Is Having a Cumulative Effect.

The work of the government's oldest scientific bureau, the geological survey, is having a cumulative effect, as the years go by, in a thousand different ways in enhancing the economic efficiency of the nation. The foundation of the geological survey's work is the construction of a great topographic map of the United States. Already 1,200,000 square miles, or 40 per cent of the nation's area, has been mapped. The distinctive characteristic of these maps, which are minutely accurate in every detail, is the contour lines, each line representing a certain altitude above sea level, the intervals in altitude represented by the distance between the lines being 10 to 100 feet according to the character of the country. These maps are of immense practical value. For example, when the Lackawanna railroad decided to relocate 94 miles of its main line a few years ago, the engineer of construction got down a geological survey map and, sitting comfortably at his office desk, ran all the preliminary surveys and even made the final location for his twelve million dollar improvement from the data on the printed sheet. It was only necessary to shoulder a transit and go out into the brush to verify the final location and drive stakes. — Charles Frederick Carter in World's Work.

WAR FORTUNES IN BRITAIN

Big Profits in Manufacture of War Munitions and in Other Lines of Industry.

War fortunes are being made in Great Britain, says the Edinburgh Scotsman, in the manufacture of munitions of war, in shipping, in coal, in many trades that have been stimulated to unusual energy and by fishermen—by the few who have been left to carry on that industry. Traveller skippers are driving their own motorcars and their wives and daughters ride in them clad in costly furs. Potato growers are gaining great wealth by the rise in "spuds." "A little over two months ago," says the Scotsman, "a South Lincolnshire farmer sold his 1,000 acres of growing potatoes at £40 an acre, on the assumption that the price would be £5 a ton. He made a profit of over £20,000, but the purchaser is in a position to sell today at double the price he gave, and to make a profit on the deal of £40,000. Imagine £90,000 from 1,000 acres of potatoes! So much for the romance of the humble tuber, the staple food of so many hundreds of thousands of poor people, who will soon grimly wonder where the romance comes in, if today's abnormal prices are not immediately re-adjusted, and potato exploiters taught that there is a limit to profit mongering, even although the nation is in the throes of a great war."

Strange Cause of Fire.

How a terrible fire that gutted an entire New York tenement house was caused by a combination of a milk bottle, a lamp and a peaceful tabby cat is one of the incidents brought out in an article on "Curious Fires" by Charles T. Hill, in St. Nicholas. The cat in question was reposing in the open back window of a first floor flat in the tenement of a spinster who was called into the front room just at the moment when an irate lodger in the house at the rear, exasperated by the nocturnal concert of two undomestic tabbies on the rear fence, shied a milk bottle at them which landed wide of its mark and crashed against the tenement window sill. The spinster's tabby, dazed with fright, gave one fearful leap, clutched at the table cover and overturned the lamp.

A Sure Way.

Congressman Charles R. Davis of Minnesota relates that one afternoon a train on a Western railroad stopped at a small station, when one of the passengers, in looking over the place, found his gaze fixed upon an interesting sign. Hurrying to the side of the conductor, he eagerly inquired: "Do you think that I will have time to get a soda before the train starts?" "Oh, yes," answered the conductor. "But, suppose," suggested the thirsty passenger, "that the train should go on without me?" "We can easily fix that," promptly replied the conductor. "I will go along and have one with you." — Argonaut.

Smoke Less, Read Less, Too.

In the last year Harvard students have smoked fewer cigarettes and cigars and have played billiards and pool less than they did a year ago. There was a loss of about 20 per cent in the sale of cigarettes and cigars. Harvard students spent \$3,042 for tobacco in 1915 and only \$2,537 in 1916. For billiards and pool, \$1,325 was spent in 1915 and \$1,292 in 1916. Curiously enough, the reading habits of Harvard men slumped last year. In 1915, \$1,325 was spent for reading matter; in 1916, \$1,292.

Not Going South.

Redd—Is Black going South for the winter as usual?
Green—No.
"What's the matter? I thought he liked it where it was warm in the winter."
"Well, you see, his wife's mother has come to live with them, and between his wife and her ma he thinks they'll make it warm enough for him at home this season."

