ADDRESSES OF PROF. PATTERSON AND MR. VAN WAGANEN ON THE MILK SPECIAL.

Prof. Patterson's Address.

Modern dairying may be summarized in better cows, better cared for, better and more cheaply fed, producing better milk at less cost. This will result in the greater fertility of the farm and in better farm buildings and evidences of prosperity on every hand.

There are about 150,000 cows kept in Maryland with the very low average yield of about 2000 lbs. of milk per year, that is, less than 250 gals. per year, which, at average prices, is only about $30.00 gross returns per cow. Experiments have demonstrated that many of these cows, if properly fed and cared for, would produce from two to three times as much as they are now producing and place them in the profitable class. Now, when I say properly fed and cared for, I do not mean any thing which is extraordinary or beyound the reach of every dairyman in this State. Thus, the first important thing for the dairyman is to give his cows proper care and attention and learn definitely which cows are the profitable and which not and then dispose of the boarders or unprofitable cows, and I know that all will be surprised at the number which yield no profit. Fully ¼ of the cows in the State do not give enough milk to pay for their feed and these should go to the butcher.

The first thing that confronts the dairyman who is feeding cows properly, that is giving them the proper amount of nitrogenous feed so as to furnish what is required for making milk and keeping up the requirements of her body, is how to get this nitrogenous food or protein. For many years this was not a serious question, as this class of feeds were exceedingly cheap, but each year the cost of feeds has been on the increase, and during the past 10 years has, in most cases, more than doubled, while the price of milk has increased but little.

Now, to meet these food requirements, I advise all to aim to grow their own protein. This is perfectly possible and is being done and I feel sure that Maryland dairymen are fortunately situated in this respect as they can grow and have available a great variety of this class of crops. Maryland farmers can grow Red Clover, Alsyke Clover, Crimson Clover, Winter Vetch, Cow Peas and Alfalfa for soiling and hay purposes; and for Silage, they can grow Cow Peas and Corn in combination, and this sort of silage with alfalfa hay and with corn from their own farms give the cows practically nearly a balanced ration. This system will enable the production of more milk and at a minimum cost and do much for the improvement of the fertility of the farm and lessen the fertilizer bills.

Next, see that your cows have comfortable, warm and clean stables. A good stable is one that is free from dust, dirt and odors. A well cared for stable should be almost as free from objectionable odors as your meadow pastures on a June morning, and men should be able to stay in the barns for an indefinite time with their dress up clothes on and not absorb any objectionable odors. Stables of this sort need not be expensive, in fact, they may be less expensive than many of those in use, and it is only necessary to adopt such precautions for ventilation, cleaning, and so forth, that can be provided and carried out by every farmer here, with his own hands. A clean stable, with a good odorless atmosphere, is the first requisite in producing a high class milk with good keeping qualities. The next step is to cool the milk down below 50° as soon as possible, and after once cold, keep it at that low temperature, and milk treated in this manner will surprise everyone at the length of time it will keep sweet.

Now, in cooling milk, remove it at once from the stable and cool it by passing it in thin layers over some one of the many devices for this purpose. Milk can be cooled in this way with much less expense than any other, and will be cooled quicker and to a lower temperature than by any other means. The quicker milk is cooled, the longer it will keep good. It requires infinitely less time and less than one-half the ice to cool milk to a low temperature by passing it over a cooler in thin sheets than it does to cool it to the same temperature in cans submerged in ice vats without any agitation.

In this section of the State that abounds in cold springs, as well as good supplies of ice, the expense of properly cooling should be very small and the returns relatively great.

In shipping milk, see that the cans are thoroughly clean and without odor. Then cool them thoroughly before putting the milk into them. Take precautions to prevent the milk heating up in transit to the depots and I am sure that, if these few simple things are followed, your milk will reach your market in good condition and satisfy the consumer and increase the demand for your products and also increase your profits.

To summarize:

1st. See that you have profitable cows.

2nd. Give them regular, gentle and good care.

3rd. Feed your cows good milk producing feed.

4th. Feed your cows on a home-grown protein ration.

5th. Have your stables comfortable, warm, well ventilated and without any objectionable odor.

6th. Have your stable free from dust and dirt.

7th. Remove your milk from the stable at once.

8th. Cool your milk as soon as possible, by passing it over a cold surface in thin layers.

9th. Keep the milk at a low temperature.

10th. See that all pails, cans, etc., used about the milk, are thoroughly cleaned and without odors.

I am sure that, if these rules are followed, if the consumers find their milk unsatisfactory, the first place they will have to look for faults will be with the manner of caring for the milk after it reaches them.

Mr. Van Waganen's Address.

The Making of Market Milk..

There are four fundamental requirements for the making of high grade market milk.

1st. The first is that the cows must be healthful and in good condition in the broad sense implied by that word.

2nd. The second is that they must be kept under good hygienic conditions in respect to stable care and management and fed upon sound, clean foods whose effect upon the milk will not be unfavorable.

3rd. The third is that the cows must be cared for in a cleanly manner and especially that the milking be performed with such precautions as shall so far as possible prevent the contamination of the milk with germ life.

4th. The fourth is that the milk be cooled to a low temperature directly after it is drawn and kept as cool as may be until delivered to the consumer.

This, in brief, is the fundamental principle of making high grade milk and success will depend upon the thoroughness with which we are able to carry out the successive steps.

We may dismiss the subject of the health of the cow in a few words. Fortunately, the acutely sick cow generally gives very little milk, but there are minor illnesses which might result in a cow giving milk of a bad flavor. Thus, for example, slight indigestion in the cow resulting from gorging themselves on the first grass of spring or on frosted clover in the fall, may result in milk of disagreeable flavor. Then, too, the small amount of "stripper" milk yielded by a cow only six weeks or a month before calving is often of such rank, strong flavor as to be quite unfit for use. "Stripper" milk seems especially apt to be objectionable for the making of cream. I do not think it economy to continue to milk a cow too close to calving because the small amount of inferior milk is secured only at the expense of a diminution of yield when she again comes fresh.

There is one disease of cattle which is of especial interest from the standpoint of the milk consumer, and that is tuberculosis, because there may be a possibility of transmitting consumption through the milk of the cow. Just how great this danger or possibility may be is an open question, but I believe it is sound doctrine which forbids the sale of milk from tuberculous cows.

2nd. In regard to the stable care and food of the cow, we may say this: that most of us cannot and need not have stables flooded with sunlight, with spotlessly white walls and iron and glazed tile fittings. So long as the making of milk is a strictly commercial proposition, we cannot invest too much money in a shelter for the cow, but it will not only be desirable, but it will pay in dollars and cents to have a stable that is reasonably warm and comfortable and well lighted, and perhaps most of all, well ventilated. In a hygienic sense, this last is most necessary. A stable may be warm, well lighted and neatly kept, and yet if there is no provision for the renewing of the air supply, and the cows are compelled to breathe the same air over and over again, it cannot be called a desirable stable, no matter how complete it may be in other respects.

In regard to our selection of food for the cows, we may say this: that most of the foods commonly used for cows are perfectly consistent with excellent milk. Where cows eat freely of rape, cabbage, onions, or even silage immediately before milking, it may result in the milk acquiring the characteristic flavors of those foods. Rape and cabbage can be fed in moderation without harm if some time elapses before milking. If ensilage flavor is complained of, be sure that the silage is fed *after* milking both night and morning and not before or while milking is going on. Any grain foods now on the market except badly decomposed brewers' or distillers' grains may be fed with safety, so far as the quality of the milk is concerned.

3rd. The Milking. It has been truly said that a hen always lays a fresh egg, and it may also be said that a cow nearly always gives good milk. Usually milk is bad because of the treatment it receives after leaving the cow.

We may say this: that milk spoils or sours or becomes bad flavored because of germs which get entrance into the milk and which grow there and bring about changes in the milk which results in bad flavor. We must remember that these germs or bacteria are exceedingly minute. I suppose a hundred of them may cling to a cow hair, and a thousand ride on a tiny fleck of manure. And then these germs increase under favorable conditions with wonderful rapidity. It has been estimated that in milk fresh from the cow these germs would double in number every fifteen minutes. This may or may not be exactly true, but at this rate, a single germ would be 16 at the end of the first hour. Of course, you know that there are a great variety of germs that find their way into milk, some of them are innocent and harmless and probably have no very decided action in any way. Some—the so-called lactic acid forms cause milk to become sour and hence unfit for use and these are the forms which commonly make the dairymen the most trouble. Some forms cause sweet curdling and some cause bitter milk and these are occasionally met with. There are also a few forms that cause disease, and these are once in a while found in milk also. Now the principal way in which germs find access to milk is by means of stable dust, flecks of manure, hairs and dandruff scales that fall into milk, so that in a word we say that milk which is free of germ life means milk that is clean. However, it is by no means possible to keep all the germs out of milk. Even when drawn with the utmost precautions, as is done in certified milk stables, there will still be a considerable number of bacteria present, but it is possible, by using even a little care, to reduce the number very much below what would be the case where the milking is carelessly done.

Of course, I realize that we cannot, as a rule, take the very exact and elaborate precautions in the way of cleansing and washing the cow and everything else that is done in so-called certified stables, but I believe that there are certain things which can be done at a very slight expense, which will greatly improve the keeping qualities of the milk.

We must at least do this: Try and give the cows bedding enough so that they are kept reasonably clean and that the flanks and udder are not soiled with manure. Milking with wet hands is, it seems to me, the very worst habit of which the dairy man is guilty. The possibilities of contaminating milk in this way are wonderful. A few seconds spent in brushing the udder and flank of the cow will greatly reduce the number of loose hairs and scales which would otherwise drop into the milk.

Then, too, cleanliness has a double meaning—for it means not only cleanliness in milking the cow, but it means cleanliness in the utensils as well. Remember this—that there is no way of getting really clean pails and cans, except by the use of boiling water or live steam. Elbow grease and cold water never can make a satisfactorily clean milk can. You may rub and scrub as much as you choose, but the bacteria still find shelter in the seams of the tin, or in the cracks, and these places remain as a veritable breeding ground of bacterial life. But if you can subject every part of every utensil to the temperature of boiling water, then you may depend upon the fact that the germs are dead, and that things are clean in a bacteriological sense. You may get along with this by having plenty of water in a tea kettle, but if you are doing much in the way of cleaning cans, you really need a small boiler so that you can have live steam to use. Let me say by way of suggestion, that the washing of the cans ought to be done in Baltimore City, where with can-washing machines and plenty of live steam, the cans could be washed far better than can possibly be done by the farmer at an expense of only a fraction of a cent each.

4th. And then finally: we must cool milk quickly, and keep it cool until delivered to the consumer. Remember that milk spoils because bacteria grow in it, and they grow much more slowly at low than at high temperatures. Then their growth is exceedingly rapid at 70° and above—much slower at 60°, and very slow indeed at 50° or below. So the simple rule is to cool the milk by means of ice water in summer to a low temperature, and then use every means to keep it there.

Let me say in closing, that it seems to me the shipping of market milk will never be satisfactory in all respects, until shipping stations, under the management of responsible parties, shall be established at the various depots in the country, whose business shall be to receive the milk, reject that which is not in good condition, and see that it is kept cold and that it is in good condition and has proper care when loaded upon the train. Such a system would only be in line with the improved practices of other localities.

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Managing Other People's Affairs.

It is extraordinary the passion most people have for managing other people's affairs, and ordering their lives. Not only do they give much advice when asked for, but far too many feel it their duty to give advice when not sought, in the case of those they know, while very many will be constantly speculating upon the affairs of comparative strangers, and say what they would do if they were 'so-and-so.'

Far too many of the frictions, quarrels, and unpleasantness of this life are either caused or fomented by the interference of a third member, who would in the majority of cases be far better employed in managing her own affairs.

There are times, of course, when it is perfectly proper to give other people the benefit of whatever wisdom you possess, but it is a very good and safe rule never to volunteer advice, even to you daughter—perhaps less to her than to anyone else.

Wait till it asked for, or better still, let it be dragged from you reluctantly. If your counsel is found to be valuable the chances are that it will be asked for frequently, and even dragged from you, and if events prove it to be worthless, as is quite probable, you can console yourself with the thought that you gave it unwillingly.

The Small, Sweet Courtesies.

William Wirt's letter to his daughter on the 'small, sweet courtesies of life' contains a passage from which a deal of happiness might be learned: 'I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show that you care for them. The world is like the miller at Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody, no, not he, because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world will serve you so if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls 'the small, sweet courtesies,' in which there is no parade, whose voice is to still, to ease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing.'

The Landlady (during the Thanksgiving dinner)—My Uncle Uriah, who sent me the magnificent turkey we are now about to partake of, told me it was awarded first prize at the County Fair. Mr. Goodpay (struggling with a wing)—In the physical culture exhibit?—*Brooklyn Life.*

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THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

Oft in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me:
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years.
The words of love then spoken;
The eyes that shone,
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken!
Thus in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends so linked together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

—T. Moore.

Angry Camels.

You have all heard stories about the camel—how patient and useful he is on long, hot journeys, so that he is often called the 'Ship of the Desert.'

But he has one very bad fault. He likes to 'pay back,' and if his driver has injured him in any way, he will not rest till he has got even.

The Arabs, people who wander about the deserts, and so use the camel a great deal, know about this fault of his, and have a queer way of keeping themselves from getting hurt.

When a driver has made his camel angry, he first runs away out of sight. Then, choosing a place where the camel will soon pass, he throws down some of his clothes, and fixes them so that the heap will look like a sleeping man.

Pretty soon along comes the camel, and sees the heap. Thinking to himself, "Now I've got him,' he pounces on the clothes, shakes them around, and tramples all over them. After he tires of this and has turned away, the driver can appear and ride him away without harm.

Poor, silly camel! He has been in what we call a 'blind rage,' so angry that he can't tell the difference between a man and a heap of clothes.—'The Mayflower.'

Invaluable Lime Water.

Limewater is absolutely invaluable in the nursery, and every mother should keep it. For young infants it is a great aid to digestion, added to the milk, if only a couple of teaspoonsfuls be added to a bottle of milk. It is almost an essential for older children also, exercising a most beneficial influence on the bones and teeth of all growing children. It is of the utmost importance that the lime water be fresh, and it is therefore advisable to purchase it in small quantities only, and preferable at a chemist's in a busy neighborhood, as stale lime water soon loses all its efficiency. It is very easy to make at home, as all you have to do is to drop a lump of unslacked lime into a large jug of water, and, when the ebullition is over strain the clear water off without disturbing the sediment. The water will not absorb more lime than is necessary.

Women.

Women are born, not made.

There is only one kind of women—namely, women.

Against the eternal feminine the daily male has no chance at all.

Schopenhauer did not approve of women. Women did not approve of Schopenhauer.

The cheif topics of conversation in female society are husbands and servants. The distinction seems arbitrary, and doubtless is seldom drawn.

Those whom the gods love (i. e., ladies of the chorus) dye young.

The popular idea that women have no sense of humor is quite mistaken. They marry us. [London Punch.

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BIG GUN, GOVERNOR, LEADER AND SUPER A.,

made by Mr Schaeffer and before him by the H. S. Roberts Co., will still be continued, and the same care exercised in their mixing will be carried out, so that practically the only change is in that of the name of the firm

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We are showing the most complete and up-to-date line of Furniture and Carpets ever displayed in Wesminster, and at prices so low as to be surprising, for the quality of goods. We invite all to visit our store before buying, and prices and goods will do the rest.

Yours for business.
J. W. LOCKARD & SON,
13 and 15 Liberty Street, Westminster.
C. and P. Phone. au 16 1v

J. S. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D.

MYERSBROTHERS,

Surgeon Dentists,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

We are prepared to do all kinds of

Dental Work. Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

Plate work and repairing will be given prompt attention. Gas administered.
J. E. Myers will be in New Windsor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week and in Westminster the remainder of the week.
J. S. Myers will be in Westminster every day except the first Friday and Saturday of each month, when he will be in TANEYTOWN.
Maryland and C. & P. Telephone.
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Dr. J. W. Helm New Windsor, Md.,
Surgeon Dentist.

Crown and Bridge Work, Plate Work, Filling Teeth, and Teeth extracted without pain.
I will be in TANEYTOWN, 1st WEDNESDAY of each month. Engagements can be made with me by mail, and at my office in New Windsor, at all other times except the 3rd Saturday, and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding that day. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.
J. W. HELM, D. D. S., Graduate of Maryland University, Balto. C. and P. Phone.
ju 17 1905.

Eclipse Prepared Wall Plaster by actual competition has proven to be the best and cheapest on the market. Sold by Smith & Reifsnider.

WESTERN Md. RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTING WITH
P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg, Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown, B. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Frederick, Myersville, and Hanover; and P. W. & B., N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore.

Taking effect SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	FM	W E	Ac.	Ac	TPs	Ac.
	AM		A M	P M	P M	P M
Hillen Station	4 30	8 10	10 15	2 50	4 55	6 15
Union Station	4 35	8 15	10 20	2 55	5 00	6 20
Penna. Ave.	4 39	8 9	10 24	2 59	....	6 24
Fulton Station	4 42	8 22	10 28	3 02	5 05	6 27
Walbrook	4 45	8 27	10 31	3 10	5 08	6 30
Arlington	....	8 31	10 39	3 18	....	6 41
Mt. Hope	....	8 37	10 43	3 23	....	6 46
Sudbrook Park	....	8 40	10 46	3 26	....	6 48
Pikesville	....	8 42	10 48	3 27	....	6 49
Greenwood	....	8 44	0 50	3 30	....	6 51
Owings Mills	....	....	....	3 32	....	6 54
Gwynbrook	....	8 53	1 01	3 40	....	6 59
Glyndon	....	8 58	11 06	3 45	....	7 03
Glen Morris	†511	9 04	11 10	3 53	5 40	7 09
Glen Falls	....	9 06	11 18	3 56	....	7 11
Finksburg	....	9 11	11 24	4 01	....	7 18
Patapsco	....	9 19	11 28	4 08	....	7 20
Carrollton	....	9 20	11 32	4 12	....	7 28
Tannery	....	9 28	11 39	4 16	....	7 33
Westminster	5 40	9 34	11 46	4 22	....	7 39
Avondale	....	9 45	11 50	4 37	6 10	7 50
Medford	....	9 50	11 56	4 45	....	7 56
New Windsor	5 52	9 58	11 59	4 49	....	7 59
Linwood	....	10 05	12 06	5 00	6 24	8 06
Union Bridge	6 00	10 10	12 15	5 10	....	8 11
Middleburg	....	0 15	....	....	6 31	8 15
Bruceville	6 07	0 20	....	....	6 37	....
Detour	....	24	....	....	6 42	....
Rocky Ridge	....	10 32	....	....	6 46	....
Emmitsburg	....	11 02	....	....	6 58	....
Loy's	....	10 36	....	....	7 50	....
Graceham	....	10 40	....	....	7 07	....
Thurmont	6 35	10 45	....	....	7 10	....
Deerfield	....	11 00	....	....	7 19	....
Sabillasville	....	11 06	....	....	7 26	....
Blue Ridge Summit	6 49	11 15	....	....	7 33	....
Highfield	6 52	11 20	....	....	7 48	....
Buena Vista Springs	....	11 21	....	....	7 48	....
Pen-Mar	....	....	....	....	7 50	....
Blue Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Edgemont	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waynesboro, Pa., ar	7 05	11 36	....	....	8 00	....
Chambersburg, ar	7 30	11 56	....	....	8 25	....
Shippensburg, ar	8 05	12 27	....	....	8 58	....
Smithburg	....	12 50	....	....	9 22	....
Cavetown	7 10	12 56	....	....	9 27	....
Clewesville	7 11	1 02	....	....	9 33	....
Potomac ave	7 18	1 48	....	....	9 39	....
Hagerstown	7 28	11 57	....	....	8 25	....
Williamsport	7 33	12 02	....	....	8 30	....
Charlton	7 56	12 17	....	....	8 54	....
Clear Spring	8 07	12 26	....	....	9 02	....
Fort Frederick	8 15	12 32	....	....	9 13	....
Big Pool	8 25	12 40	....	....	9 23	....
Cherry Run, ar	8 32	12 45	....	....	9 27	....
Park Head	8 35	12 48	....	....	9 30	....
Mill Stone	8 54	1 02	....	....	9 45	....
Hancock	8 57	1 10	....	....	9 51	....
	9 05	1 20	....	....	1000	....
	AM	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS.	Ac.	Ac	TPs	Ac.	W E	F M
	AM	AM	A M	P M	P M	P M
Hancock	....	....	5 35	....	2 30	3 15
Mill Stone	....	....	5 45	....	2 38	3 23
Park Head	....	....	5 50	....	2 43	3 28
Cherry Run	....	....	6 03	....	2 54	3 40
Big Pool	....	....	6 08	....	2 59	3 45
Fort Frederick	....	....	6 13	....	3 04	3 50
Clear Spring	....	....	6 22	....	3 13	4 02
Charlton	....	....	6 29	....	3 20	4 09
Williamsport	....	....	6 40	....	3 30	4 20
Hagerstown	....	....	7 05	....	3 55	4 45
Potomac ave	....	....	7 18	....	4 08	4 58
Chewsville	....	....	7 18	....	4 08	4 58
Cavetown	....	....	7 24	....	4 14