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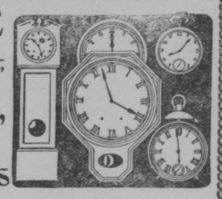
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## LITTLE PIGS MAY MAKE BIG MONEY

**Bushel Of Corn Will Make Ten Pounds Of Pork and Keep Farm Fertile.**

C. L. OPPERMAN.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Milk is more digestible for little pigs than any other food. They should not have any coarse feeds at first. When they are two weeks old they may have a little shelled corn and some slop in a trough by themselves. They should have plenty of trough room so as not to crowd each other and make runts. Little pigs, to be kept in good growing condition should have good pasture and some grain feed. They are especially fond of grass, clover, alfalfa and soy beans and when fed in addition a grain mixture of one part of corn and two parts of shorts at the rate of four and a half to five pounds a day per 100 pounds weight will make good, cheap pork at an astonishing rate.

When the pig is five to seven months old he is ready to fatten and finish. For this purpose, snapped ear corn and water are second to no other feeds, provided you are not going to feed longer than two months. A cement feeding floor is very desirable since it can be kept clean and does away with the danger of the pigs taking up dirt and worms with their feed. Pigs so treated should fetch the top market price at seven to ten months old.

## LIME WORKS WONDERS IN MARYLAND SOIL

**Makes Possible An Increased Yield Of Two Barrels Per Acre.**

For the past six years Illinois farmers, under the direction of their Agricultural College have been applying the remarkable results obtained from lime tests made by the Maryland Experiment Station, the results of which were published in 1906. Experiments covering twelve years showed that the difference in yield between land unlimed and land treated with lime carbonate or ground shells was in an average of four corn crops, five barrels per acre. The least difference shown between unlimed land and any other form of lime used was three barrels, in four crops of corn or an average increase of from three-fourths to one and a quarter barrels of corn per acre a year. So far an investment of two to three dollars an acre the return per year was $4 to $6 and for four crops for the same investment in lime, $16 to $24. These results are obtainable on most unlimed soils of Southern Maryland and would mean an increase in income to the average farm of $200 to $400 a year as the case might be. If only one-fourth of the cultivated lands of Maryland showed a similar response to the use of lime it would make possible an annual increase in the net returns from the farms of over five millions of dollars. Such results would certainly justify the investment of $25,000 in soil investigations as proposed by the Governor in his message to the Legislature.

## POTATO SEED FROM NORTH NOT NEEDED

**Seed Grown In Garrett County Gives Higher Yields Than Northern Grown.**

T. H. WHITE.
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

In the spring of 1911, Jas. D. Harvey, of Deer Park, Garrett County, forwarded to the Maryland Experiment Station a sample of the Empire State potato. He said it grew especially well under his conditions, and he had been growing it without change of seed for thirty years. It was planted alongside of a sample of the same variety from a dealer in Northern New York. The growth and appearance were almost the same. They withstood the drouth better than many of the other varieties and were the best yielders of that season. The Garrett County seed yielded at the rate of twenty bushels per acre more than the New York seed.

Experiments begun as early as the spring of 1908 along this line indicate that the cool climate Northern seed is grown in accounts for its superiority over home grown seed. So the good results from Garrett County seed are probably due to the cooler climate it is grown in. There is no good reason why farmers living in the mountainous districts of Maryland should not supply the Eastern and tidewater counties with better seed than can be grown in Maine. This could, of course best be done by concerns or associations that could handle the potato seed in carload lots and keep Maryland money in the State.

### MARYLAND'S POSSIBILITIES.

The net return from her 50,000 farms should be doubled.

Her two millions of acres of uncultivated and swamp land could be increased in value enfold.

Her average yiel of corn could be increased two barrels per acre, and this would give to the farmers nearly four million dollars more per year.

The more exposed women wear their throats in winter, the heavier fur muffs they seem to want for their hands.

Hold-up men get $40,000 out of an Alabama train, and motion picture plays will soon be circulating showing just how the trick can be pulled off.

It is suspected that some of Gen. Coxey's army of the unemployed will walk a little faster as they pass a woodpile.

# DAIRY FACTS

## CARE OF DIFFERENT BREEDS

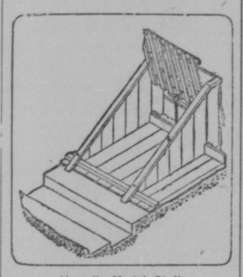
**Milk Function Requires Certain Kind of Attention Whether It Is Found in Jersey or Holstein.**

When the best results are desired in dairy work, there is very little to be said regarding the difference in care between the different dairy breeds, says Hoard's Dairyman. Milk function requires a certain kind of care, whether it is found in the Jersey, Ayrshire, Guernsey or Holstein. The moment we expect a dairy cow to rustle for her living, that moment she begins to depreciate as a dairy animal. The milk-making function of the modern dairy cow is to a large degree artificial, and to keep it up to the highest state to which it has been developed requires environment and feeding. We presume that if we would study of the history of the Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys, we would find that the Ayrshire cow has been forced to do more rustling, living under more rugged and rough conditions than either the Jersey or Guernsey. The Ayrshire comes from a country the climate of which is colder, pastures rougher, and perhaps less productive than the countries in which the Guernseys and Jerseys originate. But as the milk-making function becomes developed and the animal is called upon to do a larger amount of work, it demands, whether in the case of Ayrshire, Jersey or any other breed, about the same kind of care and treatment for the best results. If, however, we should reason back to the environments under which the Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey originated, it would perhaps not be out of place to say that the Ayrshire would be a better hustler for her feed than the Jersey or Guernsey.

## CLEANLINESS IN COW STALL

**Bedding Never Becomes Soiled and Any Number of Animals May Be Kept Clean in Dairy Barn.**

R. C. Krueger of Coffey county, Kansas, a breeder of Guernseys, in a recent trip to Wisconsin, saw a Hoard model dairy stall. It was devised some years ago by ex-Governor Hoard. The sloping manger compels the cow to stand back when she is eating. When she lies down the crosspiece behind compels her to lie between that and the manger. In this manner she is always



Hoard's Model Stall.

kept clean. The distance between this cross-piece and manger is regulated by the size of the cow. In this stall the bedding never becomes soiled and a large barn full of cows kept in such stalls will all be found clean.

## CURING RINGWORM IN CALVES

**Treatment Is Simple and Effective, Requiring but Short Time for Cure in Ordinary Cases.**

(By DR. C. C. LIPP, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

This is a skin disease that appears most frequently during the late winter and early spring. Its presence is shown by the appearance of scabby areas that vary from half the size of a penny to that of a dollar, and even larger. The hair falls out, and the surface of the scabby area it covered with a fine white scurf. It shows oftenest about the calves' heads and necks, but may also appear on any part of the body.

Ringworm is caused by a small parasite that burrows in the skin. Its contagious nature is well demonstrated by the fact that the diseased animals spread it by rubbing against others that are healthy. The fact that heads and necks come in frequent and close contact while the calves are pushing and crowding about the mangers explains why the disease appears oftenest on these parts.

Treatment is simple and effective, requiring but a short time for complete cure in all ordinary cases. Tincture of iodine applied to the scabs with a suitable brush or swab several times at intervals of several days, is all that is required. When the disease encircles the eyes, care must be taken to avoid getting the medicine into them.

### Be Careful of Fences.

Be careful and do not have low, sagging fences. They are worse than no fence at all, for the cows will get to jumping them and cutting their teats, which often results in the spoiling of the cow for milking.

Capt. Inch of the Volturno was presented with the keys of London, but they won't admit him to a comfortable lodging until he pays four shillings to the hotel clerk

If they keep on building trolley lines around Jerusalem, Wall street may take a notion to study up a little about that city.

Nothing has been done yet about the annual spring floods, as you can't do anything when the water is up, and at other times no damage is being done by them.

## In Memoriam

Among the members of the Carroll County Bar, nearly half a century ago and for fifteen years or longer was

**RICHARD B. NORMENT,**

a native of Virginia and a brother-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. J. Thomas Ward, of this city, whose sister he married. In 1871, when Mr. Norment had resided here only a few years, he was elected State's Attorney of the county to succeed the late Judge Charles T. Reifsnider. That means, of course, that he was a Democrat, as the Democratic party was then dominant in the county by a large majority of four or five hundred. It can be said of him that the county never has had a more faithful and conscientous prosecuting attorney. He showed no favoritism in the discharge of his duties and incurred the opposition of some powerful political influences, which probably stood in the way of his consideration as a candidate for re-election. It was during his term as State's Attorney that the most celebrated case in the criminal annals of Carroll county has ever occurred —the murder of Abraham Lynn, by Joseph Davis, in what was then known as Englar's mill, on Sams Creek, about two miles from Linwood. To give a clear idea of Mr. Norment's share in the final conviction of the murderer it is necessary to describe, as briefly as possible, the circumstances of the murder. Mr. Lynn was conducting the mill at the time and Davis was his assistant. Lynn left his home on the hill above and in full view of the mill, about 2 P. M. He was last seen alive standing with Davis in front of the mill. That night, after a beautiful April day in 1872, his dead body was found in a sink in the mill. His skull was fractured by two blows of an iron implement, one on the occipital bone and the other on the right temple. Davis and another young man were indicted for the murder, but the latter was never brought to trial as his innocence was demonstrated without that formality. Davis was first tried in the Circuit Court for this county and the jury failed to agree. The theory of the defence was that the injuries which caused death were sustained by Lynn falling into the sink and striking his head on a hickory peg which projected from a timber about six feet below the hatchway. That view of the case was sustained by the physician who examined the body for the coroner's jury. Eight or nine of the jurors at the trial here adopted it, but the others were unconvinced and they were discharged. The venerable David Stoner, of this city, was one of those who stood out against a verdict of acquittal. He is probably the only survivor of the panel. The skull of the murdered man was not in evidence. Mr. Norment was assisted in the prosecution by Attorney General Syester and the late Judge John E. Smith. The case was then removed to Washington county and the pertinacity of Mr. Norment resulted in the production of the skull in court. The sight of it quickly negatived the theory of accidental death. Davis was convicted and, in February 1874, executed in the jail yard in this city, after desperate efforts to establish his innocence by his leading counsel, Judge Maulsby, and immediately after he had confessed his guilt. Judge James A. C. Bond had assisted in the defence on the trial in this city, but afterwards withdrew from the case. Davis was a handsome young fellow, with an amiable countenance and an air of innocence that impressed many people in his favor. But Mr. Norment, convinced of his guilt, paid no heed to public clamor or feeling, and was largely instrumental in leading to conviction. Other cases tried by him as State's Attorney, served to demonstrate his extreme devotion to his official duty. He left this city twenty-five or thirty years ago and went to Florida, where he engaged for sometime in orange growing, afterwards returning to this State, but not to this county. While here he was a prominent and active member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He has been long dead.

One of the jurors in the case related and who was in favor of conviction at the trial in this county, was

**MICHAEL BAUGHMAN,**

of this city, a citizen who possessed the unlimited confidence and esteem of everybody who knew him. The writer's first remembrance of Mr. Baughman was when he was the Republican candidate for sheriff of the county in 1869. He then owned and lived on a farm on the Uniontown road, about a quarter of a mile from the west end of the city. Soon after that he disposed of the farm and formed a partnership with Mr. Frank K. Herr in the coach making business under the firm name of Baughman & Herr. This continued several years, when he retired and became the steward or purveyor of Western Maryland College. While thus employed his health failed and a few months before his death he gave up business entirely. But it was his standing and character as a man, rather than his occupation, by which the writer, who knew him intimately, remembers him, though he was always active and energetic and a man of affairs. He was known to all—most everybody in the county and honored by all who knew him for his unimpeachable integrity and devotion to principle. He was an active and devoted member of the Methodist Protestant Church for many years and adorned his christian profession by a life as free from blemishes as can well be found among men. Though an ardent unionist and afterwards a Republican, he was free from political animosities and loved his fellow-men. He was of large physical proportions and rather corpulent, but the lingering disease which caused his death, about thirty years ago, gave him untold suffering and reduced him to a shadow. He bore his affliction with patience and met the end with the courage of a faithful christian.

Mr. Baughman had a son who was an honored descendant of such a father,

**CHARLES H. BAUGHMAN.**

This son was one of the first graduates of Western Maryland College, in which he was a faithful student and took honored rank. He adopted the profession of teacher and held the position of principal of the public school which developed into the present High School of this city and which, during his principalship grew in importance and value as an educational institution. While thus employed and in pursuit of his chosen profession, he married, and through the influence of friends, and without previous knowledge of their purpose, received an appointment, as a wedding present, to an important clerkship, at a good salary, in the Baltimore customs service. This position he held and performed its duties efficiently, until his death. He was a man of high ideals and lived up to them. Never in perfect health he was cut down in the prime of life and died after a brief illness to the regret of all who knew his upright character and sterling worth.

Fifty years ago New Windsor had a citizen who then became known to the writer, at Annapolis, where he was representing the county in the House of Delegates,

**JONAS ECKER.**

Mr. Ecker is remembered as one of the most alert and active members of the legislature. He was not a speech maker, but he made up for lack of ability in that respect by his energy in making known his views to his fellow-legislators on questions which arose for their consideration. From his personal appearance at the time he was then past middle age, with hair well sprinkled with gray. He was tall, lithe and vigorous and a hard worker in the discharge of his legislative duties. He had very pronounced opinions on such subjects as called for his consideration, was one of the most ardent and emphatic unionists in the House, and hated secession so thoroughly that it may be said he was rather intolerant of sympathy for the Southern cause. Of his life in his home locality the writer has no knowledge, as he only lived a year or two after the close of his brief legislative career.

Another citizen of New Windsor, who was for many years a prominent factor in what may have been termed its social features, was

**LOUIS DIELMAN,**

who died only a few years ago at about the age of an octogenarian. Mr. Dielman was the proprietor of Dielman's Hotel, which, particularly as a summer resort, had a wide and enviable reputation for excellence. It still stands and may almost be regarded as a monument to the memory of the genial host who was loved and respected by his guests. He was not alone in conducting it, as the culinary department and the comfort of its guests was carefully looked after by his excellent wife. But that would make another story and this is only designed to give the writer's impression of Mr. Dielman, about whom there was a personal charm that attracted the affectionate regard of his hosts of friends. Whether a German by birth or only by descent the writer does not know and has never inquired, but he had the best characteristics of the people of the Fatherland. He had a fine ear for music and was by no means an indifferent musician himself. While not an artist he was very fond of art and was very proud of his gifted nephew, Frederick Dielman, who is prominent in the world of art today. He once showed the writer, with manifest pride, a letter from his artist nephew, written to his children, the margin of which was skillfully illustrated with pen and ink sketches or drawings pertinent to the letter's contents. Mr Dielman was an ardent member of the Masonic Fraternity and held his membership in Door to Virtue Lodge of this city. His brethren of the Mystic Tie were devoted to him and always happy to meet him. They sincerely mourned his departure into the unseen world and all hold him in tender memory.

Still another citizen of New Windsor who has not been dead many years and is yet remembered for his upright character and many fine qualities was

**CHARLES P. BAILE,**

a veteran and officer of the Civil War. Mr. Baile served in the Seventh Maryland Infantry and participated in some of the bloodiest battles and severe campaigns during the great conflict. His health was somewhat undermined by the hardships he encountered and was never fully restored. His death can probably be traced to that cause, as, though of a long-lived race he did not become an old man. After the war he carried on, during most, or all of his remaining years, a cabinet making establishment in New Windsor, and the writer, who was glad to count him as a true and sincere friend, had more than one pleasant interview with him in his shop. He was a member of Burns Post, G. A. R., and its adjutant for how long the writer cannot say. He was every inch a soldier. But his military record was, perhaps, the least merit of his life, for he was a man of the purest character and most uncompromising integrity. It is a pleasure to the writer to bear this sincere tribute to his memory.

A citizen of Taneytown who has been much in the mind of the writer since he has been penning these sketches, was

**BENJAMIN SHUNK.**

Yet he was only a slight personal acquaintance. There was about him, however, something that won the fullest confidence, even of those who knew him but slightly. His face is recalled as that of a man of strong characteristics, firm yet kindly, quiet yet genial, altogether one who could fairly be classed as a man among men. And in his life he did not belie his personal appearance. He was a man to be trusted and he was held in the highest esteem by the people of Taneytown generally. He was, the writer believes, once a member of the Board of County Commissioners, a position he was at least eminently qualified to fill to the advantage of the county. The writer best remembers him from a verbal account he gave of a system which once prevailed in the Lutheran Church at Taneytown, of which he was a member, of supporting the church by taxing its membership according to the tangible value of their property. The system was not approved by everybody and possibly may have caused some secession, but Mr. Shunk, in telling the writer about it, expressed the opinion that it was just and equitable. This fact illustrates the just principles which actuated him. It was not with him a question of expediency but of equal and exact justice and he was cheerfully willing to bear his own share of taxation. He has been dead probably more than the third of a century. He was a man worthy of the highest respect and his memory should be honored.

### DE VINNE AND PRINTING

The technical principles of printing laid down by Theodore L. De Vinne, called the dean of the craft, who has jut died, would not interest the public. Many printers know nothing of the different schools of type casting. But there are principles for which Mr. De Vinne worked that are of vital importance to every reader.

He always contended for simple printing, conveying the ideas with the greatest ease and lucidity. When authors demanded some eccentric type, Mr. De Vinne ridiculed the affectation, as placing manner above matter.

The average book that comes down from your grandfather was pretty well printed, the type was substantial, the imprint fairly black and stands out with clear luster today. Later in an affected attempt at delicacy and refinement, there came in finer cut type, which made a page look dull grey instead of black and white. This tendency and "hair lines," Mr. De Vinne consistently opposed.

Also at that time the majority of standard books and newspapers were printed in exceedingly fine type. Millions of people suffer from poor eyesight today simply because it was once customary to use type faces of about half the size now commonly handled.

Mr. De Vinne stood for type cutting that would create characters legible not merely to clear eyed youth, but to spectacled and near sighted age. He wanted type faces that would stand the battering of the print shop. He was a large factor in the change which has brought in recent years a tendency to a blacker and more legible type.

There are many fads in modern printing. One of these is to cut out paragraph indentations, on the ground that a page looks better as a whole without the irregularity of the short line introducing a paragraph. Yet to the reader, paragraph indentations mark breaks in the thought, which tends to lucidity and to relieve strain. The writer does not know Mr. De Vinne's opinion on this point, but he would gamble that it had his veto.

### IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS

The recent death of Dr. Alphonse Bertillon of Paris revives interest in former discussions as to the relative merits of his system of identifying criminals, and the finger print method.

The ordinary identification of criminals by photographs and descriptions is at best uncertain and cumbersome. In a big office 100,000 pictures may have been collected in the Rogues' Gallery, and it would take any one a week to go through them. The thousand shades of expression on the human face, particularly when a man is reluctant to enter this Hall of Fame, makes identification often dubious.

In the five cent thrillers that you buy at the news stand, the detective can always recognize a given face after intervals of many years. Real detectives are not gifted with such powers of memory.

The system of measurements which Dr. Bertillon invented has been very widely used. It was widely claimed that no two people in the world could show measurements corresponding in all particulars.

The system encountered the objection that it took a man with much experience in such measuring to produce reliable results. Errors were occasionally made, and measurements by different men varied, even those made by the same man at different times. As a result, the Bertillon system has been to an extent discarded in favor of the finger print method.

The criminal who is held merely on a finger print laughs at the dirty little smooch produced against him. But as the enlargement is shown, and the wonderful individuality explained, he pales at the certainty of this demonstration. No two men have the same finger marks. A number of thieves have in this way been jailed as the result of marks unconsciously left on windows.

### A CANADIAN RAILROAD SCANDAL

Canadians have always claimed to be free from the more materialistic influences of "The States." They did not make so many inquiries into a man's income before establishing his status in society. And their simpler politics avoided trust and political abuses. At least so they say.

A report has just been submitted to the government of Canada, showing extravagances and waste, if not worse, on the National Transcontinental railway, the big railroad which the government has been building. The original estimate cost of this line was $61,415,000. The estimated cost to completion is now $161,000,000.

Ex-Senator A. J. Beveridge looked up Canadian methods a good deal at the time he investigated the Intercolonial railway management a few years ago. This 2000 mile road was part of the government's scheme for binding the scattered provinces together.

Mr. Beveridge found that the road was well managed in many ways. But he noted that a politician of influence would sometimes be at a railway station with a knot of his friends. The conductor, who might have secured his job through this politician, would recognize the party as one that must be placated. When he strolled through the car, he might fail to see the group. He would thus be pleased to show his power and importance, also to lay up a useful credit in the "pie-book."

Stations were located at points where the business would not warrant them, on account of the influence of some person of importance. Orders for supplies were often placed with firms that had correct political opinions. Overloading of freight cars was frequently overlooked, where the shipper showed his patriotism by supporting the right party.

How very American it all sounds!

It is only fair to say that Mr. Beveridge makes it plain that these evils have been largely done away with during recent years. They furnished too obvious ground for attack on the "ins" by the "outs." The United States has also been cleaning house.

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