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can always be secured from your banker who has at heart your very best interests. In fact, there are men, who in questions of business, prefer a banker's advice to that of a lawyer's.

We Are Glad To Advise

you that the officers of this institution are always prepared to discuss the individual business problems of our depositors in the hope that our wide experience in matters of finance and commerce may be of genuine assistance.

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In Poplins. We have blue, black, lavendar, and tan, at	25c yd	Percales,	12c yd
Spring Lawns,	12c yd	Standard Prints,	6c yd
Veils, worth 20c,	15c yd	Muslins,	7½c to 10c yd
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Long Cloth,	12c yd	Other styles of shoes in stock.	
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Groceries at Lowest Prices, Quality Considered.

Lard, 15c Lard Compound, 13c Compound, 12c. Sugar, . Coffee, 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c. Rice, 8c. Corn, 8c per can, etc. Mason Fruit Jars—Pints, 45c; quarts, 65c; half gallons, 80c per dozen. Paris Green, 25c per pound.

J. H. BEER, Proprietor,
Phone 90. DENTON, MD.

SAVE MONEY!

That's what we help you to do. Come in and see how we do it.

15 cent and 25 cent articles

we sell you for 10 cents. We hunt for bargains to sell in our 5 cent and 10 cent line.

DRY GOODS and SHOES

Right up-to-date and priced right. This is the CHEAP CASH STORE. 15c and 20c Hose at 10 cents. 15c and 25c Straw Hats at 10 cents.

Mattings For Spring

From 12c to 28c that will cost you more money anywhere else Tin ware, Enamelled ware, Glass and China ware. We have a splendid assortment and they are all cheap. **A big box of matches for four cents.**

SUGAR 5 cents per Pound

A fine 28c Coffee at 25c. For one week at 22c. We purchased a large quantity which enables us to sell it at 25c. All kinds of Groceries.

CANDIES and FRUIT

To supply our wholesale trade we carry in stock the very finest line of candies. We have added to our line a novelty known as

"CRISPETTES"

and manufactured for both our retail and wholesale trade. One of the best sellers in the confectionery line. Ask us about it.

WM. BULLOCK
307 Carter Block
Denton, Maryland



"IS YOUR BABY CONSTIPATED?"
Baby's bowels must be regulated properly and by a medicine that is safe.
Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup
Has proved itself—mothers know it and babies like it. Used in 100,000 American homes. Prevents Cholera Infantum. Best for bowel complaints. Cures Colic in ten minutes. 25 cents at druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.
Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

IMPORTANT CORN CROP

Elimination of Weeds Is Absolutely Necessary.

Soil-Mulch Theory of Tillage Has Been Fundamental One in American Agriculture—Soil Moisture Is Conserved.

(By T. C. CATES.)

Corn is one of the most important crops in the United States. Cultivation is one of the most expensive operations in the production of corn. It is also the operation which of all phases of corn growing, has probably received the least study or about which we have the least fundamental knowledge.

The soil-mulch theory of tillage has been a fundamental one in American agriculture. It was long ago found that by means of a mulch, crops could be grown in alternate years on land receiving such scant rainfall as to make it impossible to grow any satisfactory crop by other methods. In studying the effect of the mulch it has come to be generally recognized that in most soils moisture can be saved by maintaining the top portion of the soil in a finely divided condition. It has also been found that frequent stirring of the soil promotes rapid nitrification. It would seem to follow, naturally, that a system of cultivation which promotes nitrification and conserves moisture would be an extremely valuable system to apply to a tilled crop. In practice it has been found that in most cases frequent shallow cultivation gives better yields than other methods of corn tillage. Upon this experience tillage philosophy has been developed and tillage practice based.

To ascertain the ideal method of cultivation for corn in various sections of the country, experiments aggregating 125 and scattered over 28 states, were conducted. These experiments were simply removing the weeds without stirring the soil or producing a mulch, as against corn cultivation. The measure of the relative merits of the two systems was, not in the preservation of soil moisture or the effect on nitrification, or the making available of plant nutrients, but the relative yields of corn produced.

These tests seem to indicate that it is the weed factor which makes the cultivation of corn necessary, or,



Cultivated and uncultivated fodder and ears of corn—an experiment in Kentucky last year. The cultivated may be seen at the right and the uncultivated at the left of the illustration.

stating the proposition conversely, that cultivation is not beneficial to the corn plant, except insofar as removing the weeds are concerned.

The reasons why uncultivated land kept free from weeds should yield practically as much corn per acre as that given the most approved modern cultivation are not clear. The results, however, point strongly to the conclusion that the principal object of cultivation is the destruction of weeds. Where the weeds are kept down by some other method cultivation seems to be of no particular advantage. This is contrary to the accepted teaching on this point, and the conclusion is stated only tentatively.

If it be true that weeds make the cultivation of corn necessary the problem immediately presents itself as to what farm management methods can be pursued to eliminate or reduce to a minimum the weed pests of the farm. Our present implements for cultivation are designed primarily to produce a mulch and stir the ground. Weed killing is a secondary function. It is possible that newly designed implements made with special reference to weed control, could accomplish this end with greatly decreased cost.

In summing up the results of the experiments of the 125 corn growers, it is shown that the weeded plats produced 95.1 per cent. as much fodder and 99.108 per cent. as much grain as the cultivated ones. If there was any difference between either set of plats in regard to thoroughness in keeping down the weeds it was in favor of the cultivated plats. Although it remains to be demonstrated how far this principle may be applied in any particular section, as a general average for all the regions in which this work was done it may be concluded that the proposiiton just stated is substantially true. If this be accepted, weed control becomes the principal object of corn cultivation.

Worn With Tailored Suits.

Very few pure white blouses are worn with tailored suits. Figured nets, crepe de chines and shadow laces veiled in chiffon are more often worn. The kimono is still the favorite style, and is so full that it blouses considerably over the waist line.

Plain Parasols.

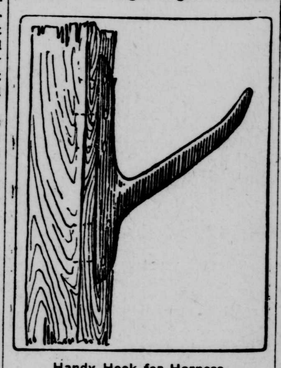
The rather flat, many ribbed parasol, especially when covered with the plain colored silk, is modish. Often the ribs are gilt tipped.

HOOK IS HANDY FOR HARNESS

Almost Any Tough Wood Limb Will Answer Purpose—Prong Should Not Stand Out Straight.

(By J. WESLEY GRIFFIN.)

For 20 or more years, I have hung the bridles and halters on a hook simlar to the one described in this article. It was made of an elm limb. The limb was two feet long and the prong that formed the hook was about 16 inches long. The main part of the limb was split through the center in such a position as to make the side prong set at right angles with the



Handy Hook for Harness.

post that it was nailed to. Almost any tough wood limb will answer, but that of the basswood, poplar, chestnut or any variety that splits easily, should be avoided.

In selecting the limbs, see that the prong does not set up at too great a degree, nor should it stand too straight out from the main limb. In the first instance, there is not the room sufficient and the weight of a set of harness will be likely to split off the hook, on the other hand where the hook stands out too straight it will eventually give down, especially where the weight comes on it near the outer end.

TROUBLES OF YOUNG CHICKS

Nothing Better for Bowel Complaint Than Freshly Burned Charcoal—Fed in Any Quantity.

Very often bowel troubles develop among young chicks, from no apparent cause, and of such serious nature as to threaten the success of the early hatch. While this trouble develops both with hens and brooders, it is more prevalent in the latter. Once this bowel trouble develops it spreads very rapidly.

Doctoring chickens of any age is a hard proposition. With young chicks it is practically impossible to do anything for them with any of the recognized remedies used by poultry men. For bowel trouble in little chicks there is nothing better than freshly burned charcoal. It is pulverized daily, rolled into a dust and mixed with the rations given the chicks. It is a corrective rather than a medicine. Its value is well known in treating stomach and digestive disorders in the human body. Its effect is even more pronounced when used on chickens.

Charcoal is an absorbent, having the power to take up the foul gases in the digestive tract. The fresher it is the more valuable. It can be fed any quantity, as the birds will not eat too much of it. The only trouble about leaving it in the open is that after being exposed to the air very long it loses its effectiveness to a great extent. When fed to very small chicks the quantity had best at first be limited until the effect is seen and then the amount can be regulated by the condition of the patients.

Another good thing for little chicks is to put some tincture of iron in the drinking water. This acts more as a general tonic than anything. Another drug that has about the same effect is potassium permanganate. Put enough in the drinking water to color it violet.

MANNER OF PRESERVING EGGS

Solution of Salt, Air-Slaked Lime and Water Will Be Found Satisfactory and Profitable.

(By MRS. J. C. BARCLAY.)

One cup of coarse salt, one cup of air slaked lime, five quarts of water. Mix thoroughly and let stand 24 hours, pouring off the liquid into a clean jar. Into this drop fresh eggs, which in country communities at certain seasons of the year can be bought in any quantity as low as 12½ to 15 cents a dozen.

These are not packed eggs nor cold storage eggs. They can be used at once, and will be good for months if kept covered by the liquid. I have used eggs that had been so preserved over a year. They are good for any purpose—to fry, poach, in baking or custards, though violent boiling in the shell sometimes causes the shell to crack. When cooked with gentle heat at back of stove the shell does not crack.

When eggs on ehe market are soaring in price a good return can be realized on this investment.

Dress Material for Curtains.

Dainty flowered cotton crepes, plain and crinkled crepes in lovely shades, mercerized cotton in new shades of apricot, mulberry, peach bloom yellow, Nellrose and wistaria, which hangs like soft sheer silk, make lovely summer curtains. Marquisettes, muslins and organdies are full of possibilities and soft ginghams are pretty for a simple room.

DENTON, MD.
Saturday Sept. 6



NEWPAPERS WIDELY READ

Old Circus Manager Finds Them Better Today for Advertising Purposes Than Billboards.

"The billboards don't tell a story any more," said an old circus manager recently. "They were good when they were a novelty, and for that matter have uses yet, because there are exceptions to every rule, and a rule that won't bend will break.

"The newspapers create an atmosphere. You get right close to a man, and with his pocket and home. It's like being introduced to some one and taking him out to lunch to get better acquainted.

"In the circus world we have to get immediate results from our advertising. In most places we play only a day. It is too late to tell people what a good show we had after we have left town. There was a time when billboards told them this because the circus was practically alone in the field of great pictorial displays, but nowadays everything on the billboards is 'circused,' so we lose our 'punch.' Hundreds of men read the papers now where one read twenty or thirty years ago. They look to the newspapers to entertain, to instruct, to advise and direct. Births, deaths, marriages, prize fights, weather predictions, sermons. Wall street reports, near philosophy, the latest music for the turkey trot. Where do you go to find it? Just in the columns of the daily papers, of course, and I don't think I was wrong when I figured out that ninety per cent. of the people would look in the same place for information regarding the coming of the circus."

I object to the term "advertising expense." Right advertising is not an expense and never was. It is an investment, a business endowment policy, which, almost from the start can be made to pay its own premiums and a large profit, besides accumulating a fund that guarantees the advertiser every dollar of his investment.—"George Dyer."

Best Time to Impress Public.

"If business men," says a Chicago writer, "lie down during the summer months, saying to themselves nothing can be accomplished in the heated season, they are taking a fatal view of business—fatal because neglect of any chance to add to the volume of their trade is a lost opportunity. The fault is their own.

"Such business men forget one powerful factor in advertising—the opportunity of the public to read advertisements.

"No period of the year affords such an opportunity as does the heated season. People ensconced in comfortable spots, feeling too indolent to engage in any active pursuit, turn to reading matter for a means of enjoyment, recreation and time-passing.

"In such a time, when business cares are laid aside temporarily, the mind is in the most receptive mood of any period of the year. Impressions made by reading are strongest and strong, pungent advertising forces itself on the attention in a way to fix the impressions gained indelibly on the mind."

ADVERTISING TO GET RESULTS

The Right Kind Certain to Bring an Increase of Business for the Merchant.

Advertising is simple to some people and very difficult and complicated to others. The former class never spends a dollar on printing ink without the assurance of good returns. The other class sometimes spends thousands of dollars without the slightest result.

Is it a mystery? Not at all. A thoroughly experienced person can tell beforehand whether an advertising campaign will pay. It is not easy to say just what form of advertisement will give the best results, but it is easy enough to select the method of advertising which will give such results.

There is a right way and a wrong way of conducting an advertising campaign, and good advertisements and good mediums may prove worthless if the advertiser has chosen the wrong way.

Speaking generally, the mail-order system is one of the wrong ways, although it may pay individuals. It is merely a substitute, a temporary substitute, for the true and tried old system of retailing merchandise. Take the case of the retail grocer who sells a private blend of tea and who is trying to build a big demand through the mails. He may ultimately create a fair business by mail, but it should be obvious even to himself that a far wider outlet awaits a similar article pushed through the usual trade channels.

Mail order business is an unnatural business and is not likely to be a permanent feature of the country's commerce.

The magic of advertising? That's right. The magician's wand cannot do the expected job with one wave, however, nor can it work its wonders through a single class of mediums.

The public must be reached, and each of these branches of the advertising job must receive proper treatment. If one is neglected in the least there will be disappointment. The retailer's advertising task is, as a rule, much simpler than the manufacturer's, except, of course, when he wishes to push his own private brands into general distributive channels.

HOW TO MAKE FARMING PAY

English Farmers, Paying Higher Rent Than American Tenants, Live Better Than Latter.

English farmers have learned that brains are more important than fertilizers in farming. It is a proven fact that English farmers who pay a great deal higher rent than American tenants do, live as well or better than the latter. The average English tenant farmer has a cash capital to work on which would be throught sufficient by most American tenant farmers to buy a good farm. With 80 acres or even less, an English farmer will often employ from two to five men and do no work himself—merely bossing the job. He spends most of his time studying the market, buying live stock and selling the products of his farm. He uses his brain and therefore has money to hire muscle.

Doll Patterns for Little Girls.

Getting doll patterns for little girls will amuse and instruct them. If they learn to make doll's clothes by using patterns and following the directions it will not be many years before they will be able to make their own clothes quite naturally.

GETTING AN AUDIENCE.

"Men take what Doppel says with a pinch of salt."

"Yes, and they won't even take it that way unless he buys a drink first."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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