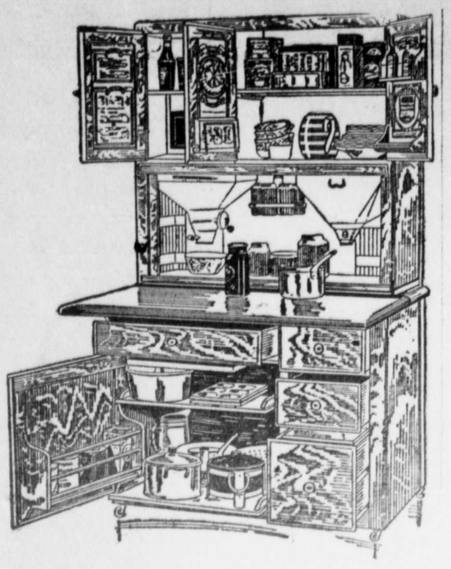

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Your wife will appreciate this Hoosier Cabinet as a million other women do.

You may not know why the Hoosier has such a marvelous sale—but she knows.

She knows about the sanitary sliding table of pure aluminum or porcelain—the spotless white cupboards uncluttered by partitions. She knows how the utensil tray and deep metal drawers save time, how the shaker flour sifter avoids grit and won't wear out; how the metal caster sockets make it easy to move without breaking casters. The food guide, calendar and pencil holder are among the 40 labor-saving features that give the Hoosier unrivaled supremacy for her.

So we gladly guarantee that if she isn't delighted with the Hoosier for Christmas we'll refund every penny.

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Quaker Corn Flakes, 10c box.
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Horse Blankets—$4.75 Blankets for $4.00; $2.50 Blankets for $2.00, etc.
All Underwear, such as 50c for 38c; $1.00 for 75c.
Dr. Hess & Clark Panecea, 50c package for 40c and 25c package for 20c.
Everything in Sweaters reduced.
All Dry Goods, 10 per cent. off.
Come and look at the bargains.
This will last one week, ending January 15.

Yours to serve,

WM. M. HADAWAY, Worton, Md.

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The BALTIMORE NEWS

Baltimore, Md.

(Continued from page 6.)

pigs," I felt like answering. But had I done so, the spurs of *this* Bantam might have a few plunges to make before getting back over the line.

All Americans are "Yankees" from "over the line." However, I must say that I never yet have read an uncomplimentary criticism in a B. C. newspaper of anybody or anything American. They possess a genteel manner of *comparing* (not criticising) our means and methods with theirs. In fact the men of the Province are noticeably debonair in speech, dress and action. Even the raw recruit must, when on the street, carry his "swagger stick" and "spruce up." I have yet to see the first untidy one in public, though there are four regiments of them scattered over the town.

Both in Victoria and Vancouver the police force wear the conventional blue uniform and the double-visored cap, with chin strap. The postmen all wear scarlet bands on their caps, collars, and down the side of their trousers. The bell boys at the hotels all wear the scarlet scull caps and scarlet jackets. In short scarlet seems as necessary to the makeup of a Britisher as to footlight faces.

Of all the regiments the Seventy-second Seaforth Highlanders, C. E. F. (Canadian Expeditionary Force) is the most conspicuous. They present rather an "a la cockey" appearance in their dashy little Glengary caps with fluttering streamers, to say nothing of perfectly made limbs ten inches below the plaid kilts, while the thermometer registers just "30 above." These men are a fine specimen of manhood, yet the flowers of the flock, so they say, are all across the pond amongst the 10,000 which have gone from Vancouver "and they are *all* doing their bit." (The Britisher can do without a bite, but never without a "bit.")

In all public places—the churches not excepted—the British and Canadian flags are conspicuously in evidence, and the very atmosphere breathes of fire and fury, shot and shell, dungeons and death. In other words—war! In plainer words—hell! But if the degree of loyalty within the breast of England's monarch is in any way proportionate to that of his Victoria—Vancouver subjects, he need have no fear of any man soon having to make the proverbial proclamation:

"The king is dead,
Long live the king!"

But war worries are not altogether within the king's breast, neither is war spirit altogether on the outside of the church. Sunday after Sunday, the Church of England offers up war prayers; Sunday after Sunday, the wonderful choir—composed of tots, teens and twenties, vested in white, black and royal purple—offer their prayers, too, in songs to the Saviour. And a heart would have to be one of adamant that could not be touched by the sublimity of these prayers and these songs, especially when the deep notes of the pipe-organ, in unison with silvery chimes, accompany the choir in chanting so softly, and ever so sweetly:

"O God of love, O God of peace,
Make wars throughout the world to cease."

This song is followed by *silence* for several seconds, then, as if in benediction, the congregation blends its voice with that of the choir in singing—

"God save the king?"

$175,000 DEPENDS ON NEGRO.

He is Only Living Witness to Dr. E. C. Rivers' Will.

It is stated that owing to the death of one of the witnesses and the absence from the city of the other the will of Dr. Edmund C. Rivers, a Denver physician, formerly of Baltimore, who was drowned in Barr Lake last October while he was duck shooting, could not be admitted to probate Monday. Dr. Rivers' will, in which he bequeathed his entire $175,000 estate to his sister, Lily L. Rivers, of Baltimore, was witnessed by two negroes. One of them was D. A. Johnston, for years a waiter at the Denver Club, now a Pullman porter and out of the city. The other was S. J. Keys, also formerly a Denver Club waiter, who died several years ago.

In order to prove the signature of the dead witness it will be necessary to have the only living witness present in court. Dr. Rivers' will was found among his personal effects some weeks after his death. Arthur D. Rivers, a brother, of Baltimore, is not mentioned in the testament.

Enormous Loss in Eggs.

When one visits the large egg candling establishments and sees the enormous amount of eggs consigned to the garbage, one wonders who is responsible for this and the similar losses, estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to have amounted last year to about $45,000,000, or 17 per cent. of all eggs shipped. Of these 2 per cent. were dirty eggs, 5 per cent. eggs in which chicks have begun to grow, 5 per cent. rotten with shrunken contents, 2 per cent. rotten and 1 per cent. mouldy or bad flavored. Many producers and shippers complain that they do not receive fair returns for their products, feeling that they should have received at least the "highest quotations," without realizing that highest prices are paid for high quality only.

Nearly all the losses and low prices can be traced to the ignorance, carelessness or indifference of the producer or shipper and could be avoided if only good business methods were followed. The poultryman should keep only healthy stock, carefully selected and bred so as to produce large, uniform white or brown eggs. As color and size of eggs are inherited characteristics, it is advisable to keep only thoroughbred stock and incubate only the best types of eggs.

WILMINGTON CONFERENCE WILL BE IMPORTANT.

Many Changes Expected in Pastors.—Delegates to be Elected.

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Wilmington Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Union Church, Wilmington, Wednesday, March 29th, next. Bishop Joseph F. Berry, of Philadelphia, who has residential supervision over this conference, will be the presiding officer.

More than passing interest will attend the proceedings of this year's session, as it is the last one for the present quadrenium, which will end with the convening of the General Conference, which is the law-making body of the church, at Saratoga Springs, next May. This being the session immediately preceding the meeting of the General Conference, there will be elected four delegates as this conference's representatives in the General Conference. There will meet at the same time as the Annual Conference, the Lay Electoral Conference, which is composed of one delegate from each pastoral charge within the bounds of the conference. The Lay Electoral Conference will elect four delegates to the General Conference, it having equal representation with the Annual Conference.

At the session of the annual conference, in March, there will be unusual concern about the matter of appointments. It is generally conceded that there will be a big shake-up, even greater than at any time in recent years. The appointment of three district superintendents will make this more likely than it otherwise would be. The Rev. E. L. Hoffecker, of Wilmington; Rev. Robt. Watt, of Easton, and Rev. R. K. Stevenson, of Dover, will have served their respective districts for six consecutive years, and the law of the church makes this the limit.

Speculation is rife as to who the bishop will name as their successors, and he will no doubt have a good many would-be advisors, and lots of the "brethren," both lay and ministerial, will be very free, if a chance is given them, to tell the bishop just "who ought to be WHO."

AUTOISTS SEEK LEGISLATION.

Will Have Seven Acts Introduced During Coming Season of Maryland's Law Makers at Annapolis.

The Automobile Club of Maryland is getting ready for a legislative campaign, and the counsel of the club is to prepare immediately the necessary bills to bring to effect the following:

1. An act requiring all vehicles to carry lights at night.

2. An act providing for reciprocal relation between Maryland and the District of Columbia under which motorists of Maryland can go into the Distsict without further registration, and motorists of the District come into Maryland without further registration.

3. An act prescribing the present speed limits to twelve miles per hour in the thickly settled or built up portions of cities, towns and villages and prohibiting any city, town or village from establishing any different limits or restrictions. The fines in all such cases to go into the State Road Fund for the maintenance of our State roads.

4. An act or acts which will tend to check the use of unfair speedtraps as at present maintained in some sections, but which will at the same time furnish the public protection against the reckess and unreasonable use of automobiles on our highways.

5. An act providing for the employment by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of an additional number of motor-cycle officers to go from place to place in the State and assist in the intelligent enforcement of the provisions of the law prohibiting speeding and the reckless operation of motor vehicles.

6. An act prohibiting the use of glaring automobile headlights on our public roads at night.

7. An act prescribing rules of the road and a modern system of traffic regulations designed to meet the rapidly growing use of the automobiles on our public streets and highways.

Tomato Prospects Encouraging.

The force and effect of the short pack of tomatoes in 1914, to which we referred in our rcent issue, should and doubtless will have a wide-spread effect on business interests. For three years previous the pack was abnormally high and the price abnormally low, hence packers this year began with finances much crippled because of steady losses but practically none sold futures because of prevailing low prices. As a reault our canners owned their own goods when packed and were able to sell them at the existing healthy prices, which will in all probability go still higher after the holdays. As the consumption of tomatoes is confined chiefly to the laboring classes, and their incomes and hence their purchase are regulated by the prosperity of the country, it seems reasonable that the crop of 1915 will be consumed at remunerative figures and that empty shelves at the end of the season will guarantee a satisfactory market for 1916. A large proportion of our people are interested directly or indirectly in the tomato industry and the relief dawning has come none too soon. The growers are still deserving universal sympathy because of the exceptionally light crops this year, it is hoped that good crops sold at good prices will be their reward next year.

WHY THE FARMER NEEDS RURAL CREDIT

How He Could Secure the Capital Needed For Investment In Farm Property and In Permanent Improvements.

F. B. BOMBERGER,
Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

In the old days when the American farmer produced for a local market and bought in a local market, under conditions determined largely by local needs, when crops were staple and methods of production were standardized, there was little need for extended credit. Each crop paid the way for the next, and store credit was sufficient for his needs. Nowadays this is all changed. The commercial farmer of today produces his crops under conditions that are affected by world-wide influences. He sells in a market that is fixed by national and international conditions and he buys under conditions similarly fixed. Further, the old, careless, slipshod methods of production are no longer efficient. The impoverished land demands more intensive cultivation, drainage, fertilizers, more live stock and more labor. All of these call for more capital; and the question is where shall he get it?

Why not from the banks? it may be asked. The answer is that our whole banking system has been created and organized to meet the needs of commerce, trade and manufacturing industry, and is not suited to the requirements of the farmer.

To carry on his business effectively the farmer must have two distinct types of credit, neither of which is adequately provided by our present banking system: first, long term credit, by means of which he may secure capital to buy his land or to make permanent improvements; second, short time credit which will supply him with capital for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, machinery, live stock, labor, etc. He needs long time credit because the returns from one or two or five years' crops cannot be expected to repay capital invested in the form of permanent improvements. He needs short time credits because crops do not mature within the limited credit periods customarily allowed by our commercial banks. The farmers of European countries are provided with two distinct types of credit agencies which are especially designed to meet these needs. The one is the Land Mortgage Association, which enables him to issue and sell bonds, running for long periods of years, bearing a low rate of interest and secured by the value of his land. The other provides a special form of personal credit not limited to thirty, sixty or ninety days or even six months, but extending from six months to three years. These are the Rural Credit Banks which play so important a part in the development of efficiency in European agriculture.

These two types of institutions, in some form, should be placed at the disposal of American agriculture; for until the American farmer is permitted to mobilize his assets and his credit as fully and as freely as does the merchant, the manufacturer or the industrial corporation, his productive capacity must necessarily be limited and the progress of the industry is bound to be retarded.

UNIFORMITY DESIRABLE IN SELECTING EXHIBITION CORN.

In selecting ten ears for exhibition the first thing to remember is that the sample will be judged as a whole and not in part on the merits of a few exceptionally good ears. Two or three unusually fine ears cannot make up for the deficiency of the rest of the sample. They will bring out more prominently the poor qualities of the other ears and therefore detract from, rather than add to, the appearance of the sample.

Uniformity should be one of the principal considerations in selecting corn for exhibition. Have every ear like every other ear in shape, size, character of kernel, color of cob and in shade of color of the grain. When selecting sample, first pick out in the field while husking or from the wagon or crib, one hundred or more of the best ears to be found. Lay them out on a table or floor side by side, and, having in mind all the characters of a good ear, study each carefully and eliminate the poorest ones. Two or three hours can be spent very profitably at this. Next, select two or three of the most ideal ears in the pile, using each as a standard, match them with as many good ears as can be found. Finally, out of these lots, choose the best ten ears that will match.

The ear should be cylindrical, or at least only slightly tapering, with rows running straight from butt to tip. A tapering ear has either less rows on one end than on the other, or the kernels are shorter or narrower on the tip end. In either case, the yield of grain is less than that of a cylindrical ear; besides, in the latter case, there is the additional objection of lack of uniformity in shape of kernel which makes it impossible for the planter to drop them evenly.—Nickolas Schmitz, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

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