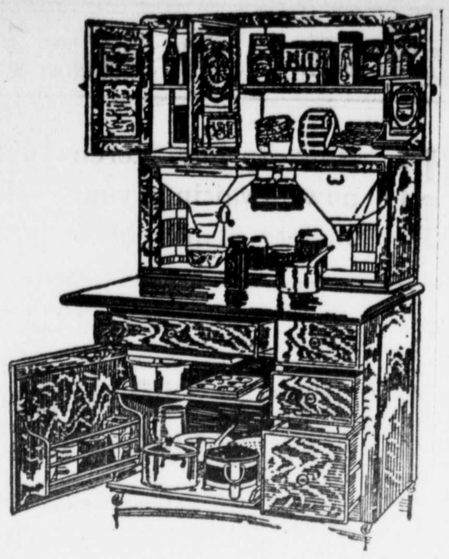

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Think of the joy of preparing over a thousand meals a year with a saving of half the time and energy.

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.

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Good Luck Baking Powder, 3½c box.
Quaker Corn Flakes, 10c box.
Gold Medal Buckwheat, 7c box.
Stokes Coffee, 20c lb.
Best Canned Peaches, 15c can.
All Gloves at cost, such as $1.00 Gloves for 75c; 50c Gloves for 38c, etc.
All Pants reduced, such as $2.00 Pants for $1.60; $1 00 Pants for 75c, etc.
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.
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The BALTIMORE NEWS

Baltimore, Md.

GUIDE TO TEACHING AGRICULTURAL IS ISSUED

Agricultural College Bulletin Contains Many Suggestions Helpful To Both Young And Old.

"Elementary Vocational Agriculture for Maryland Schools," the first textbook of its nature ever issued by an agricultural college, has been prepared by the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Maryland Agricultural College and the Maryland State Department of Public Education. It is designed to interest the children of rural Maryland in the things that are going on around them, and the Maryland Agricultural College has arranged to furnish it to the schools of the State at cost.

The lessons in vocational agriculture were outlined by E. A. Miller, specialist in agricultural education with the States Relations Service, under the direction of C. H. Lane, chief specialist in agricultural education with the service. The technical contents, which have special reference to Maryland conditions, were furnished by the following professors of the Maryland Agricultural College: W. T. L. Taliaferro, S. S. Buckley, J. B. S. Norton, Herman Beckenstrater, J. E. Metzger, R. H. Ruffner, E. N. Cory, B. W. Anspon, C. O. Bruce, Nickolas Schmitz, G. E. Wolcott, Roy H. Waite, W. R. Ballard and Thomas H. White.

Lessons Are Timely.

The lessons are outlined after a monthly sequence plan and adapted to the seasonal, agricultural and school conditions of Maryland. By presenting lessons in the subject of agriculture at the time the principles in these lessons should be practiced on the farms of the community, two objects were in view: the vitalizing of classroom work by having timely material at hand for practical work, and the teaching of what is best to do at the time it should be done.

Recognizing that the school conditions of the State make impracticable the giving of more than two, and at the most three, lessons in agriculture each week, the book has been adapted to these conditions. The work is arranged to cover the nine months of the school year, although suggestions for actual management are also provided for the months of June, July and August.

Brings Farm And School Together.

The practical exercises suggested in the book take the direction very largely of club activities and home projects. It is urged by the author that the teachers emphasize this phase of the work. "Teaching agriculture and correlating it with other subjects," Mr. Miller says, "cannot be made effective unless the pupil demonstrates the principles taught in some kind of farm project and utilizes the project experiences in vitalizing the other subjects in the school course."

The correlation exercises set forth in connection with each lesson are largely suggestive. These are intended to indicate how the teacher may take advantage of the experiences and problems the pupils meet in their club and project work to give vitality to the subjects of English, arithmetic, geography, history, drawing and the like.

Although "Elementary Vocational Agriculture for Maryland Schools" is primarily an outline—to guide the teacher, and secondarily as a textbook for pupils, it has a wealth of information of a very practical nature of value and interest to the men and women on the farms as well.

LITTLE CHICKS SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM VERMIN.

R. H. WAITE,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

One of the worst things to contend with in the brooding of young chicks, with hens, is lice. Most hens have lice, and if the old brood hen has them, nothing is more certain than that she will very quickly pass them on to the chicks. Lice do not trouble the old hen so much, because they are so much smaller than she is, but with the little chick it is different. It does not take many lice on a young chick to kill it.

The "best treatment" for lice on little chicks is to **kill the lice on the old hen before she hatches the chicks.** Chicks are so delicate they do not withstand much doping, but, of course, if you have been so careless as to let them get infested, you will have to do something. Lice do most damage on the young chick's head, hence this is the part usually treated. A very small amount of lard or vaseline spread over the top of the head will kill the head lice.

Chicks must be carefully protected from enemies. There are no rules for this, each brooding place being a problem in itself and each requiring a different solution. The principle thing is to anticipate the trouble if possible and take precautions early enough to prevent the enemies from getting a start. Prevention, aside from saving some of the chicks, is much easier than trying to cure. Be on the lookout for rats, crows, hawks, weasels, etc., about the place and take measures that will keep them away from the chicks or keep the chicks away from the enemies. Enemies to poultry will be more fully discussed in another lesson.

Wet grass is fatal to chicks if the old hen is allowed to "drag" them through it. While the grass is wet in the morning or after rains, the hen should be confined, that is if she is in the habit of roaming around in grass tall enough to wet the chicks.

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CURIOUS MEALS.

Elephants Are Gormandizers, and Giraffes Have Queer Tastes.

Elephants, at least captive elephants, have queer tastes, says Pearson's Weekly in an entertaining article about the peculiarities of four legged gourmets. One memorable day in 1908 Suffa Culli, the mighty and popular Indian elephant at the zoo, ate his bed. A thirty-six pound truss of straw had been put down on the floor for his comfort, and when the keeper went round in the morning not even the bands of the truss remained.

Suffa Culli followed it up during the day by eating three trusses of hay, weighing 150 pounds. Finally some one brought a number of Christmas puddings into the elephant house. Suffa Culli swallowed his pudding without even opening the cardboard box that contained it.

A zoo keeper once kept a tally of the number of hot cross buns an elephant took down. For six hours on end one fine Good Friday it swallowed buns at the rate of 400 an hour!

The average giraffe loves nothing better in the world than a good square meal of flowers. It has not the slightest idea, however, of the difference between artificial and real flowers.

Some years ago when "garden hats" were all the rage the giraffe at the zoo made a day of it. In that glorious twelve hours it accounted for no fewer than seventeen hats, the majority of which were chewed beyond recognition before they could be rescued.

One of the funniest mistakes a giraffe ever made—funny for lookers-on, that is to say—was when a peacock strolled into its paddock. The peacock's tail caught the giraffe's eye, and evidently the animal mistook it for a gigantic and luxuriant species of flower. At any rate, before any one could interfere down came the giraffe's long neck, and, seizing the peacock by the tail, he hoisted it in midair. It was not long before bird and tail said good-by to each other, and the peacock fluttered away, screaming with indignation. Although a trifle astonished at the proceedings of the newly discovered flower, the giraffe chewed the tail with great gusto.

JAPANESE GARDENS.

Their Aim Is Always to Represent Nature In Miniature.

Every Japanese house of any pretensions must have a garden. The cost of one is invariably reckoned with the estimates for house building, being usually estimated at one-tenth the cost of the house. The Japan Magazine tells of the procedure:

When the niwashi (landscape gardener) gets the contract for a garden he first makes a model—that is, a miniature garden embodying every feature that the final product will have. The first thing to be done in laying out the garden is to select the place for the lake or pond and excavate it. The earth thus obtained is utilized for the construction of an artificial hill and also for a small island, both of these features being considered necessities. Next in importance is the placing of the stone lantern; then comes an artistic bridge to the island. Next comes the placing of trees, rocks and stones with due consideration for the appearance of the garden as a whole.

Japanese do not place much value on a new garden, age being of far greater importance. It is not until a few years have passed that the garden is considered at its best, for the stones and tree trunks must be moss covered and the whole must give the appearance of nature's rather than man's work.

The garden is not laid out according to any scientific plan. It is rather a matter of instinct and experience, the aim of the artist being to represent nature in miniature.

An Odd Turkish Superstition.

An odd Turkish superstition is as follows: If one finds a piece of bread lying upon the ground he must pick it up, kiss it and carry it until he finds a hole into which the bread can be inserted. To step upon a piece of bread or to leave it lying upon the ground is one of the unpardonable sins and dooms the offender to the third hell, where he is perpetually gored by an ox that has but a single horn that is in the center of his forehead.

The Smile.

We talk of a smile of defiance. There is really no such thing. Such a so called smile is nothing more nor less than a snarl, a survival of the way our savage ancestors had of showing their teeth in order to strike fear into the hearts of their enemies. The real smile of pleasure begins with slightly opening the mouth, and is, of course, traceable to the joy of those same savage forefathers of ours at the prospect of food.

To Cook Bacon.

In a dripping pan place a wire cake cooler, and on this lay your slices of bacon. Bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes, when bacon will be brown, crisp and dry and the fat in pan as clear as crystal. This prevents smoke and spattering which come from frying bacon. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

To Bring It Out.

"I know I've got a vein of poetry in me, sir," confidently asserted the young man to the editor, "and all I want is a chance to bring it out. What would you suggest, sir?"

"I think you had better see a doctor and have it lanced."

Glaciers Are Brittle.

An authority on the subject says that the substance of a glacier is brittle, though solid, and that its descent down a valley is caused by its constant fracture produced by gravitation and the sliding forward of the whole mass, the surfaces of the fractures speedily reuniting by regulation.

Ornamented.

Old Mrs. Blunderby was telling her caller about a play she had been to the evening before. One of the characters was an Englishman of the "silly awss" type. "He did look so awfully ridiculous with that monologue in his eye," chuckled the old lady.—Boston Transcript.

Trustful Humanity.

Taken acutely ill in the midst of a long journey, we accept the ministrations of a fellow traveler whom we have never seen before, but who says that he is a physician. Even the prescription given us by our family doctor is liable to be filled by an unknown compounding clerk, yet we swallow unquestionably whatever he hands us in bottle or box. We hail a passing cab to take us to our destination in the middle of the night, feeling no alarm lest the driver be in league with a gang of footpads. We send our cash deposit to the bank by the hand of a messenger concerning whose virtues we have no guaranty beyond the fact that thus far we have not found him light fingered. We add our names to this and that petition on the say so of some one who may or may not, for all we are aware, have an ulterior and illegitimate interest in swelling his list, and we sign letters and other documents which we have only hurriedly skimmed over in their final draft and in which our tired copyist may have embalmed an error fatal to our purpose.—Atlantic.

Differently Expressed.

The same idea may be expressed in many different ways, according as the speaker's mode of thought is influenced by his surroundings.

Take, for example, a well known adage and notice how the residents of several cities would put it:

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

In Boston this might become:

"One thought of Browning, thoroughly assimilated, is more valuable than two in a state of mental nebulosity."

The New York version:

"Paper profits must be realized upon before they can add to one's bank account."

Translated into Chicagoese:

"One hog in the packing room and ready for market is better than two on the hoof at the point of production."

Now go as far west as Denver:

"It is the cashed chips that count."—Puck.

Persian Agriculture.

The great arid wastes of Persia would lead one to believe that the country does not produce sufficient grain to supply the needs of its population. Such, however, is not the case, and considerable quantities of grain are exported each year. The principal grains grown are wheat, barley and rice. Corn is planted in small quantities, but is used only for roasting ears. Oats and rye are seldom sown. Except along the Caspian coast, Persian agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation. The agricultural implements used in Persia are of the most primitive kind. Plows are made from forks of small trees, with the addition of an iron share. It is stated to be doubtful, however, whether the yield of grain would be greatly increased by using modern plows, as there is no sod and this crude implement seems to stir the soil fairly well.

Wonders of the World.

Three groups of "wonders," each containing seven, are listed as seven wonders of the ancient world, seven wonders of the middle ages and seven wonders of the modern world. The first group comprises pyramids of Egypt, pharos of Egypt, hanging gardens of Babylon, temple of Diana at Ephesus, statue of Jupiter by Phidias, mausoleum of Artemisia, colossus of Rhodes. The second group comprises the coliseum of Rome, catacombs of Alexandria, Great wall of China, Stonehenge, leaning tower of Pisa, porcelain tower of Nanking, mosque of St. Sophia. The modern group comprises wireless, telephone, aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and antitoxins, spectrum analysis, X ray.

Mapmaking.

Mapmaking goes back to the earliest known time. It was a branch of the early picture writing practiced by savages. In Tahiti, for instance, the natives were able to make fairly good maps for the guidance of explorers. Maps with raised lines were in use in Peru before the conquest. The oldest known map is that of the Ethiopian gold mines, dating from the time of Sethos I., the father of Rameses II., long before the time of Aristagoras and his bronze tablet, on which were inscribed the circuit of the earth and all the seas and rivers then known.

Wanted Results.

A lady in a town in Scotland sent her servant over to the house of a sick neighbor. "Mrs. Smith," said she, "sent me ower tae speir hoo yer husband was this morning." "Very bad, indeed. The doctor says he may die any minute," was the reply. "Ah, weel," said the woman, "I'll better walt a wee while. I've nae ither thing tae dae the noo."

Easy.

Customer—You have a sign in your window, "A suit of clothes made while you wait." Do you really do that? Tailor—Yes, sir. You leave your order, with a deposit, and then go home and wait until the garments are finished.—London Telegraph.

An Opening.

"There goes the chap who broke the world's record for the hundred yard dash."

"I wonder if we could get him to come out to our suburb and coach us in sprinting for trains."—Pittsburgh Press.

Quite True.

Wife—Mrs. Brooks says society is hollow—that there isn't anything in anything nowadays, my dear, if you don't put something in it.—Judge.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY.

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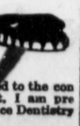

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