THE ONLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AND THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CARROLL COUNTY.

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

JOB WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. —o— ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 6, 1907. VOL. 76--NO. 49.

"The Daylight Stores"

BABYLON & LIPPY CO.

Stores Open Every Night Till Christmas

Headquarters for Holiday Goods

Vast Stocks and Low Prices makes this the Best Christmas Store

With the characteristic thoroughness we have planned and prepared along such lines this year that will make this a more popular Christmas Store than ever. Stocks were never so large, and while early buying is best and advised, this will be a helpful Store till the last minute

Everything Pertaining to Christmas

Toys of every kind, largest assortment of Games, fine selection of Books, Wagons, Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Writing Desks, Hobby Horses, Shoe-flys, Velocepedes, Doll Carriages, Go-carts, Iron Toys, Mechanical Toys, Wooden Toys, Dolls of every description, China Tea Sets, and thousands of other things.

Our Kitchen--Second Floor

This department is a complete Store in itself. Everything that you can think of and hundreds of things you can't think of will be found here. This department consists of the greatest floor space and largest assortment of its kind in Carroll county. Therein you will find an endless variety of articles of the greatest need in the kitchen—Enamelware, Tinware, Lace Curtain Stretchers, Roasters of all sizes, Woodenware, Baskets, Foot Tubs, Pails, Wash Boilers, Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps, Chinaware, Japanese China, German China and Glassware—of every description.

Christmas Linens

Our line of Christmas Linens supersedes anything of its kind in our history. Therein you will find Table Damask of the various manufacturers, Napkins, Bureau and Stand Sets, Shams, Tray Covers, Lunch Cloths, Table Covers and Doylies in Hemstitched, Battenburg and Mexican handwork.

For Christmas Remembrances could there be anything more appropriate or useful than Handkerchiefs?

This store has built through actual merit a very wide and worthy reputation for good Handkerchiefs. Now place yourself in our care and we will give you the greatest value that money can buy.

GLOVES for Christmas

Have you given gloves a thought? Put them on your Christmas shopping list and for complete satisfaction get them here.

These are the FURS

That have raised the standard of Fur Excellence —Fur Sets, Scarfs, Stoles, Pelerines, Muffs are being shown in the most exclusive and favored styles.

All Prices $2.50 up

UMBRELLAS are Good Gifts

This little Umbrella Corner of ours sells Umbrellas that are somewhat better than the ordinary—and that is a very good feature.

A Babylon & Lippy Umbrella is one that will be lastingly appreciated. 50c up

FOOTWEAR for Men and Women

In style, in comfort, in service, in fit, in looks Babylon & Lippy's Footwear will meet your wishes precisely.

Special Prices until Xmas on Clothing and Overcoats

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to everybody

Main Street Opposite Liberty **Babylon & Lippy Co.** Westminster Maryland

WHY IT PAYS TO BUY MEN'S AND BOYS' Overcoats and Suits

FROM CARROLL COUNTY'S BIG CLOTHING STORE.

SHARRER & GORSUCH, Westminster, Md.

Because you can always find a larger variety of styles, of the newest patterns, and no matter whether you want cheap SUITS AND OVERCOATS or better grades our prices are always lower than elsewhere.

Splendid Values in Overcoats

$5, $8, $10, $12

and up to $20. Boys' Overcoats, 8 to 16 year sizes, $3 to $6. Child's Overcoates, 3 to 8 year sizes, $2 to $5. Men's and Youths' Suits $5 to $10, in a variety of new patterns.

Strouse Bros., and Marks Elegant Suits $12 to $18.

Keep the Boys well Dressed.—Buy them one of our splendid Knee Pants Suits.

SUITS to Order $18, $20, $22.

Blacks, Browns, Grays, handsome stylish Suits, made "just for you" and just as you want them.

Buy your Underwear here; we have the warm kinds.
Buy your Gloves here; we have durable kinds.
Buy your Shirts and Ties here; we have the nobby kinds.
Buy your Cardigan Jackets here; we have the best kinds.

Now about Cord Pants for men and boys. We have the good kind and all the wise ones come here for Cord Pants.

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A GREAT OFFER

HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE POULTRY

are owned by three-fourths of our readers, and every man who owns stock or poultry of any kind would be greatly interested and benefited by reading every week the articles on the care and treatment of stock by Dr. C. D. Smead the famous veterinary writer of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER. Dr. Smead's articles appeal to practical men, and no livestock writer in the country gives more information of every day actual value, prolonging the usefulness and saving the lives of valuable animals. These articles, with the other departments—Poultry, Horticulture, Dairy, Little Men and Women, for the Women Folks, Science and Mechanics, Short Stories, instructive and interesting illustrations, keep THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER at the head of the AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

EVERY AMERICAN SENTINEL SUBSCRIBER WOULD BE BENEFITED BY HAVING THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER IN HIS HOME.

We no not hesitate to recommend it without qualification. It is not a cheap paper made up of fake advertisements. It is what it claims to be, the best paper of its kind for the farmer and for his wife and children. The subscription price is $1.00 a year.

OUR OFFER:

We will send you the AMERICAN SENTINEL and THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, both weeklies, for $1.50

Our old subscribers who pay arrears and $1.50 additional will receive both papers.

If you wish to see a copy of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, write and ask us for it and a simple copy will be mailed to you.

Send all orders to

THE AMERICAN SENTINEL COMPANY,
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

Wanted.

All kinds of Furs—Muskrat, Mink, &c. If you write me I will either call or send you prices. C. and P. Phone 4-K.

PRESTON B. ROOP,
nov 15 4mos* New Windsor, Md.

WE will print you Sale Bills, Posters, and all kinds of Job Printing low prices.

FOR RENT.

Very desirable modern house, No. 124 East Green street, Westminster, adjoining house occupied by Earnest Sponseller.

Apply to D. L. FARRAR,
505 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
sep 13 tf

WM. H. H. ZEPP,

LEADING HARNESS EMPORIUM.

You will now find on display the finest line of Winter Goods ever shown, consisting of

Fur and Plush Robes, Square and Stable Blankets. Prices to suit everyone.

SLEIGH BELLS AND CHIMES.

Our Harness Department is complete, consisting of

BUGGY, SURREY AND RUNABOUT HARNESS, SADDLES AND BRIDLES,

TEAM HARNESS of all Kinds, at the old prices. Soap, Oil, Collars, Halters, Whips, Chains, and in fact everything to furnish a horse complete.

Baseball and Turf Goods.
Repairing done at short notice.

WM. H. H. ZEPP,
opposite the Forks, 113 W. Main St.,
sept 14 07 1y Westminster Md.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS,

(successor to John Beaver)

126 East MAIN STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LARGE STOCK OF

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS AND HEAD STONES

TO SELECT FROM.

PRICES MODERATE. GIVE ME A CALL

MANTEL AND TILE SETTING A SPECIALTY.

C. & P. Phone 70r. ap 13

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

MYERS BROTHERS,

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.
aug 23 02 1y

Dr. J. W. Helm, New Windsor.

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.
jn 10 1906

The Healer

John Greenleaf Whittier to a Young Physician, with Dore's Picture of Christ Healing the Sick.

So stood of old the holy Christ
Amidst the suffering throng;
With whom his lightest touch sufficed
To make the weakest strong.

That healing gift he lends to them
Who use it in his name;
That power that filled his garment's hem
Is evermore the same.

For lo! in human hearts unseen
The Healer dwelleth still,
And they who made his temples clean
The best subserve his will.

The holiest task by Heaven decreed,
An errand all divine,
The burden of our common need
To render less is thine.

The paths of pain are thine. Go forth
With patience, trust, and hope;
The sufferings of a sin-sick earth
Shall give thee ample scope.

Beside the unveiled mysteries
Of life and death go stand
With guarded lips and reverent eyes
And pure of heart and hand.

So shalt thou be with power endued
From Him who went about
The Syrian hillsides doing good,
And casting demons out.

That Good Physician liveth yet
Thy friend and guide to be;
The Healer by Gennesaret
Shall walk the rounds with thee.

A Crusade Against Disease and Death

Cooperation of All the People Needed

DR. McCORMACK'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Carroll County Medical Association and the Western Maryland College, Dr. McCormack, representing the American Medical Association, on Monday night, November 25th, delivered in Alumni Hall, a notable lecture, which should be read by all who could not hear it. The representative of the AMERICAN SENTINEL was present and made full notes of the Doctor's eloquent address which was delivered without manuscript.

In substance, Dr. McCormack said: The trouble with laymen is that they have always looked upon medicine as one of the occult sciences. I propose to lift the veil that you may see doctors just as they are. To show my fitness for the task a personal word is needed, and I would say that almost every day for five years I have made addresses on this subject. I spent a great part of last year in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe and have visited every State in the Union talking over these important matters with the people in a heart to heart way. I was led into the work by my experience as Secretary of the Board of Health of Kentucky. I started out with the faith that I belonged to a high and noble profession, but found in my experience with the legislature that doctors were looked upon with little confidence. I learned 29 years ago, in Kentucky, that doctors spoke with dispraise of each other, that while each individual doctor was held in high esteem by the individual family, there was a low estimate of the profession as a whole. We are banded together to exterminate this thing, but unfortunately this prejudice and distrust has existed for so long a time that it does not disappear all at once. It concerns the people more than it does the doctors, that they should have a proper view of the profession. The nation is affected by these conditions and the cemeteries are filled. It has been truly said that in the Spanish-American war five young soldiers fell victims to preventible disease to every one who fell in battle, and the contrast of conditions in the Japanese army, in its recent conflict with Russia, has been pointed out to the disparagement of the doctors of this country. The figures are true but the inference is false. It is cruelly unjust to say that this fatality among our soldier boys was due to lack of skill in our physicians and surgeons. Dr. Sternberg had no authority to enforce precautionary measures. We have known that this calamity must befall our army in case of war. We had appeared before Congress again and again seeking such legislation as was needful. Since the Japanese war Congress has been importuned by the profession from every State in the Union, but still there is no relief. In case of another war, if Congress in the meantime does not enact such laws as are necessary, the experience of the past must be repeated.

The same conditions prevail in civil life. A vast army dies in this country every year from preventible diseases and vicious living. There were last year 1,500,000 deaths and 4,200,000 cases of sickness, of which the doctors know that one-third were preventible and should not have occurred. By cooperation of our law making bodies sickness and death would be decreased by at least one-third. For that legislation Congress has been appealed to without avail, and the legislatures of many of the States have done little or nothing. Thousands of dollars are appropriated annually by the Congress of the United States and by the Legislatures of the several States to stamp out scab in sheep, tuberculosis in cattle, and other diseases of animals, but no hand is raised to prevent consumption and other preventible diseases among men. The time has come when it must be everywhere proclaimed that people are more important than sheep. I repeat that, in the State of Maryland, one-third of the deaths ought not to occur. Take the case of consumption. There is a wide spread impression that it is an inherited disease, but I affirm that no matter what you have inherited, you can not get the disease without the germs entering your body from some one else. If all expectorations could be destroyed, there would be no more consumption. Now one person out of every seven dies of this dread disease. It is a sad condition but one that can be guarded against and overcome.

The same fact is true of the death of thousands of infants, the result of weaning them too soon and feeding spoiled milk. Herod killed only a few male children; by lack of proper care the modern Herod is destroying thousands of children without regard to sex. In this commercial age it is strange that it is not realized that it would be cheaper to save the children than to bury them.

Then there is that disease, typhoid fever, with its thousands of victims. This is a disease which is a filthy one and a reproach to a family and community. In our great centers of population typhoid germs are carried in the water supply and in polluted streams. The pollution of streams and soil is poisoning the water and the earth and the air for the unborn generations who will follow us, and who will suffer even more than we do unless proper precautionary measures are adopted and put into practice. The germs of typhoid fever are also disseminated in milk and by dirty hands. In small communities like this it is carried entirely by flies. At the Chickamauga camp it was found that the flies that collected upon the piles of filth all disappeared from these at meal time. An experment was tried. Flour was sprinkled over the fly covered heaps of foulness, and the flies were thus marked as the hunter of a bee tree marks the bees. These marked flies were afterward found in the mess rooms, crawling over the food of the soldier boys. Cultures were taken from the feet of these same flies and millions of typhoid fever germs were found. Another fact was clearly seen, that while typhoid fever prevailed in the tents of the private soldiers, the officers escaped. The secret was in the fact that the officers, tents were screened against the flies, while those of the private soldiers were not. These same facts have been verified in civil life. There is only one breeding place for flies, they breed only in the heaps of manure in the stables and stable yards, they have no other breeding place except in filth, and they sometimes travel for from ½ to ¾ mile from the place where they are bred. It will be an easy thing to break up their breeding places by screening all manure bins, or by mixing lime in the piles thus making them more valuable for fertilizing purposes. We plead with the people to screen their houses and thus keep out the flies, and call upon the newspapers to help disseminate this information and urge the people to act upon it. The average American will send for the doctor when there is a case of sickness in his family, but the profession is crippled in its lifesaving work by the prejudice of the people, who sometimes resent the doctors' suggestions that precautionary and preventive measures be taken.

For years the doctors have been begging for the enactment of proper legislation. They are making progress—but slowly. The members of the legislative bodies sometimes say that the doctors are trying to have laws passed for their own benefit. How can they be benefited by such legislation? They belong to a profession, not a trade. Suppose clergymen and editors and physicians did only what they were paid to do. Over one-third of the people pay no doctor's bills. They minister freely to God's poor, and the devil's poor and poor devils. They give the same attention to the inmates of the charity wards in our hospitals as to the millionaire in his home. Like the glorious physician in John Watson's stories, they go at every call, through cold and heat, by day or by night, answering every call of need, without thought of reward. They cannot take financial advantage of any discovery they may make. They swore with uplifted hand that they would give to every creature the benefit of any discovery they might make for the alleviation of human pain and grief freely, without money and without price.

One reason why doctors are misjudged is because in the past they have too much criticized one another. Other professions have done the same. There is only one that is not guilty—the lawyers. You can not get them to quarrel unless you pay both to do it. They live in the aggregate, they have many interests in common. At every term of court they come together. They are thrown in daily association and contact. Doctors and clergymen live a segregated life, each apart from the other. To the lawyers, who make and execute our laws, our country is indebted for its greatest blessings. If the medical profession had always been thus united and harmonious, what could not have been accomplished?

We ought to be able to know the location and cause of every sickness and death, that we might learn how to prevent disease. A National Board of Health is as important as a Supreme Court of the United States. A State Board of Health, properly supported, with well equipped laboratories, with a board of inspectors, is as important as the Appellate Court. A Board of Health for Carroll county, with laboratory, to which any one could bring specimens for analysis without cost to the individual; with inspectors to visit slaughter houses, meat markets, dairies and all places that need inspection, is as important to Carroll county as is its Circuit Court. In our cities, the Jews are the only people who eat properly inspected meats. It is notorious that no one gets pure milk unless he keeps his own cow or procures it from a conscientious dairyman. There should be inspectors to visit your schools, not alone for the examination of drainage and ventilation and such matters of sanitation, but that with the teachers they might carefully examine all children. Many children are considered dull and inefficient and are supposed to be mentally defective when in fact their trouble is physical. Why are the children sent to school? Is it not to fit them for best manhood and womanhood? Later in life, parents would give all that they have to restore to their children health and vigor. A little attention now would save them.

A county like this should have a health officer, with a salary that would enable him to give all his time to his work, with a health building as his headquarters. I repeat that such a building and such an officer is certainly as important as Court House, Judge or sheriff. These things would cost something, yes, but for every dollar you would thus pay out, you would receive $1000 in return. Because my profession knows that this is true, I am commissioned to go up and down the land. It is a great scheme that we are developing, it contemplates the forming of societies in every county, in every State, for the Nation, to carry out these needed reforms, for the benefit of all the homes and all the people. I am here to seek to enlist others in earnest support of this great crusade. This afternoon the doctors of the county were in session. Such meetings are of primary importance. In many sections it is said tnat it is impossible to get physicians to attend them. If I were a layman in a community in which the doctors held such meetings for consultation, and for the purpose of studying the latest discoveries and methods in practice, I would find out why my physician did not attend them. He would either do so or I would quit him. It is so important that a doctor keep abreast of the times that our plan contemplates practically a great University Extension course, by means of which an up to date doctor shall be put within the reach of every family. Dr. McCormack then related the experience of another community in which such an effort was made. The work was carried on for three years, and one who was in close touch with it declared that experience demonstrated the fact that one-half of the doctors were too poor to practice medicine and supply themselves with proper equipment, and said, "My heart bleeds for them." The gentleman who made this assertion then said that the question arose, "What shall be done?" They cannot discuss the question of fees in their meetings. What is true of that community is largely true everywhere, true not only of doctors, but of all professions, preeminently true of teachers, clergymen and editors, but also true of many lawyers. People have been misled, who think that physicians get rich practicing medicine. The great majority of physicians die poor. Dr. McCormack said that when he was discussing this phase of the subject in another city, a prominent citizen gave testimony to its truth and declared that not only did the physicians not make money, but spent their own in helping others. When asked if any one had solved the problem, one replied, "Yes. We started the school, but found that one-half could not keep up because of the expense attending it. We called the laymen to meet with us and explained the situation. A banker rose and said, 'Not a year passes that some one in my family does not need the attention of a physician, and here you tell me that half of the doctors are not able to equip themselves. I suggest a mass meeting.' The meeting was held. It was found that it would not be advisable to increase fees, but that some method should be devised for prompt collections. It was suggested that a collector for the county should be appointed, with an office, devoting all his time to his duties, employing assistants if necessary, to take the accounts of all the physicians of the county while they were small and get the people to settle them. The system has now been in operation successfully for three years."

The time has come for a frank discussion of these things. This is one of the great perils to our country. I am appealing not for myself or for my brethren, but for the people—my plea is for better pay for clergymen, for teachers, and for better support for our physicians, not for their sakes but for the good of those whom they serve.

We are asking the people to help us also in another matter, that they help us break up unnecessary night practice. There must be some of it but much of it is cruelly needless. The doctor needs rest. Suppose he is half asleep from overwork. Let him have all the rest that he can possibly get, and his efficiency will be increased. Another plea we make is that the people cooperate with the physicians in minimizing their Sunday calls. They need as well as all others their Sunday's rest and opportunity to go to church and worship God.

I do not know that it is necessary to discuss these matters in this county. I have not consulted your physicians, but if these questions are important there should be more gatherings of the people for cooperation and educational work.

In my State, the first meeting was held with the bar association. There should be such meetings between doctors and lawyers that the latter may learn something of the self sacrifice of physicians, and for consideration of best methods of enforcing laws in existence and the enactment of others that are needed.

Then there should be meetings between the physicians and druggists. Abuses have grown up in the drug trade that are detrimental to the highest welfare of the people. Sometimes the drug store becomes little more than a disguised saloon. There are drug stores in which from one-third to one-half of the stock is made up of drugs such as Hostetter's Bitters, Wine of Cardui, Vinol, Swamp Root, Peruna, etc., with their large percentages of alcohol. The United States Government has forbidden the sale of Hostetter's Bitters on the Indian reservations. Then there are the so-called cough remedies, with their morphine, that destroys the power of the digestive organs; the headache cures, of which bromo seltzer is the worst, paralysing the heart's action and causing death; the "baby-soothers," drugged with narcotics; the catarrh cures (I will not say that all contain cocaine, but all that I have seen analyzed do.) It is sometimes charged that the physicians oppose the sale of such drugs because their use destroys the doctor's business. If the doctors were selfish and consulting their own financial interests they would offer no opposition to their sale, for the larger the sales of deleterious drugs, the more business there is for the doctor. How does all this affect the taxpayer? A visit to the insane and inebriate asylums will demonstrate the fact that seventy-five per cent of their inmates have been brought to their present condition by the use of such drugs. But even this is not the worst thing about some drug stores. I believe in the same standard of morals for men as for women, that the boy should be as pure as the girl, the husband as the wife. The "black plague" is as great a curse as is the "white plague." Seventy-five per cent of such cases are not treated by reputable physicians, but by clerks, sometimes boy clerks, in drug stores, treated and joked about. They are not cured. Seventy-five per cent of the surgical operations for women are the direct result of such conditions. The doctors and druggists should confer.

Then there should be conferences between the doctors and the clergymen. The ministers of the country can do much to help and will gladly do it when well informed. I am one of the doctors who does not believe in the use of alcohol as medicine. The clergymen can help to break up the advertising of dope cures in religious papers.

Then there should be above all meetings for consultation, education and cooperation between the doctors and the women. Make our homes what they should be. Our women are most concerned about these things, for it is they who are chiefly imposed upon by this nostrum business.

Then there should be meetings of the doctors and the teachers' associations, to consider questions of drainage, ventilation, water supply &c, where with stereopticon slides the germs of diptheria, consumption and other diseases may be shown. The health officer should go out to the schools of the county and show these pictures in every school house. If we can reach the boys and girls in the schools, we will soon have a generation of intelligent voters. In my State, we meet with the labor organizations and the farmers' institutes.

The one great doctrine that we preach and teach is this that MOST SICKNESS CAN BE PREVENTED; THAT THE HOUSEHOLD PLAGUES, TYPHOID FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND OTHER GERM DISEASES CAN BE PREVENTED.

This means a great revolution in medicine. Such a revolution has taken place in the practice of law. Once lawyers were employed for litigation, now they are employed to keep people out of the courts. Doctors should be employed to advise how to keep people from getting sick. I hope that this will be one of many meetings to be held in this community, for it means much to the people to cooperate with the medical profession in bringing to pass the great change that will bless the homes of all.

I want to say a word about what the individual doctor ought to be. He ought to be the cleanest man, physically and morally in the community. He ought to be a brave moral leader. The "DOCTOR" is a teacher. He ought to be the teacher of the boys and girls. He must teach the boy that the boy should be as pure as the girl. I would have the doctor go out as the instructor of our young men. It is not an easy work, but nothing important is easy of accomplishment. Let the doctor himself be a clean man, let him seek and win the confidence of the young people and teach them the essential need of purity of life and he will accomplish his greatest mission.

Dr. Joshua W. Hering spoke of the struggle of the medical profession to prevent preventible disease and congratulated the large audience present on its privilege of hearing the lecture of Dr. McCormack, which not only interested, but impressed all.

Prof. S. Simpson, County Superintendent, spoke of his interest in the great subject, and of his knowledge of it from an educational view point, and said that Boards of Education had had it under consideration in some of its phases, that text books on the subject of hygiene had been introduced in the schools. He related several instances showing the difficulty in securing intelligent cooperation on the part of the parents of the pupils.

Judge William H. Thomas said that the physicians would find the lawyers ready to cooperate with them in this great work. He was strongly impressed by the suggestion that the interest of the women be enlisted, and said, "If once the home be established, the city, the county, the State, the Nation will take care of itself. Enlist the interest of the mothers, and there is no question of the fruitage of blessing that will be produced for our country."

Hon. B. F. Crouse after speaking of the address in complimentary words, said that the subject presented should arouse the interest of every good citizen; that those who had heard ought not to go away and forget, that they should more than feel interested, that all should help in the good work, and expressed the belief that the men elected from Carroll county to the Legislature would be ready to enact such laws as the people of the county may want.

Prof. W. R. McDaniel concluded the evening's exercises with a word of thanks to the Medical Association and to Dr. McCormack.

New Fuel Made From Fruit Seeds.

A new kind of fuel will very soon be manufactured in Los Angeles, for which it is claimed that it will produce no odor, smoke, or gases and very little ashes from its consumption; that no kindling will be needed to set it on fire, and that two bricks will last practically all day in a stove or grate. It is composed of fruit pits from the canneries, mostly peach and apricot. About sixteen tons of these pits are to be used a day at the factory. The shells are broken up by a machine, and the inside pits, or kernels, are shipped to France, where they are used in the manufacture of prussic acid. These are mixed with other materials, including crude petroleum, or brea, a residum deposit from the oil fields, planing mill shavings, and pulp from the olive oil mills. In connection with this, "smudge" fuel will also be made for producing dense smoke. This will be used in orchards to preserve trees and fruit from frost, and has already been put to excellent service on a number of big ranches.—Ex.

Scattered energies never generate success.—Ex.

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