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DENTON, MARYLAND

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Suppose you save 25 cents a day. That does not mean much to the average man. You won't miss it.

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Just a few years of small but steady savings will bring you many of the things you are longing for. Perhaps you want a car. Perhaps you want to buy the farm next to you. Perhaps you want to start a son in business, or to go traveling, or to educate yourself or your children.

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To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

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Caroline County Bank
GREENSBORO, MD.
T. CLAYTON HORSEY, Cashier.

Messages to Seekers of Success

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—happiness. The average man places these as his goal. He dreams about having them.

But the average man is slow to take a practical step towards that goal. He is content to dream about it—and never gets there.

The most practical start is to start a savings account. Rockefeller had to save his first thousand dollars. It earned the rest of his fortune.

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Saving men not only have capital for their efforts. In saving, they establish a reputation which will make it easy to secure additional capital when necessary.

A farmer has frequent need for capital if he is striving continually to improve his property. How important it is then that he build up his credit—establish his character.

The easiest and quickest way is to start a savings account.

To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

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DENTON, MD.
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Waiting for His Son

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of the Evening Classes, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—To wait for his Son from heaven.—I Thess. 1:10.

This, says Paul, was the attitude of the Thessalonica Christians. From this it is very evident that they expected their Lord's return. In thus looking for him to come a second time, were they mistaken or were they basing their expectation upon the Scriptures? It is for us to determine, and if the Scriptures teach the second coming of Christ then the attitude of the Christians of Thessalonica should be the attitude of Christians today.

A careful study of the Scriptures will convince one that the truth of the second coming holds a very large place. Those who have counted tell us that the second coming is mentioned 318 times in the 260 chapters of the New Testament. The late Dr. James H. Brookes of St. Louis says that one verse in twenty-five refers to this fact. Any one familiar with the Old Testament prophecies knows that vastly more is said in them about the second coming of Christ than there is about his first advent. This is one reason why Israel failed to recognize her Messiah. Israel, taken up with these prophecies which tell of his glory, failed to give consideration to the prophecies which foretold his humiliation, suffering and death. No wonder that when he came they failed to recognize in him the one about whom the prophets had written such glorious things.

Christ himself many times predicted his return, and always in the clearest of terms. In John 14:3 he says: "If I go and prepare a place for you I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am there ye may be also." Again, "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father" (Matt. 16:29).

The references by Christ to his second coming are so numerous that we can refer to only one more of his words concerning John spoken after his resurrection, in answer to Peter: "If he (John) tarry till I come what is that to thee?" (John 21:22). Here we have a distinct reference by Christ to his second coming, and following it the saying that went forth concerning John, that he should not die. But the writer adds: "Jesus said not unto him he shall not die; but if I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" Now this should make it clear that the death of the believer is not the second coming of Christ. Death is spoken of in the Scriptures as an enemy, while the second coming is called the blessed hope. If any passage about the second coming of Christ is taken and the word death substituted for Christ, or the term used to refer to him or his coming, it will be at once seen how ridiculous it is to interpret the second coming of Christ as the death of the believer.

We should also note that Christ always distinguished between the Holy Spirit and himself, so that by no means can the coming of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost or to the believer be interpreted as the return of our Lord from heaven.

Neither can the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus be considered as the Lord's return, for the Lord said to John, on the Island of Patmos, about thirty years after that event: "Surely I come quickly," to which the aged apostle prayed in response: "Amen. Even so come, Lord Jesus." (Rev. 22:20).

Many, when they hear of the Lord's return, think that thereby is meant the end of the world, but that is not the case, as will be evident, if the events that are to follow his return are studied. It will save from confusion, as this is done, if it is understood that Scripture clearly reveals what we may call two stages in our Lord's coming: First, his coming in the air and gathering to himself there his redeemed (I Thess. 4:16-17); and then his coming with his people to the earth to set up thereon his kingdom (Matt. 25:31-32). Great natural and governmental changes will then take place on the earth. Its golden age will have dawned, the desert shall blossom as a rose, no man shall say, Know ye the Lord? for all shall know him, and peace on earth shall prevail, for he whose right it is to rule shall reign, crowned King of Kings and Lord of all.

The second coming of Christ then is not something to be dreaded as some would have us believe, but to be expectantly looked and longed for. It should be the hope of the church and find its place in our life and practice. It does not, if properly held, make one a crank, but an earnest Christian; not a star gazer, but a servant who is always about his Master's business and always ready, though he know not the hour his Lord shall return.

A CALL TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF MARYLAND

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE CENTENARY BEING CELEBRATED IN BALTIMORE THIS WEEK.

Under The Auspices Of The Maryland State Association Of Graduate Nurses.

GRADUATE NURSES ARE ALL HELPING.

Through emphasizing the life work of Florence Nightingale and her wonderful contribution toward alleviating suffering by her nursing and her revolutionizing of the care of the sick, the Maryland State Association of Graduate Nurses, in the celebration this week of the centenary of this remarkable woman is hoping to stir up such interest throughout the state in the nursing profession as will react toward increasing the number of young women who will take up this profession as their life work. Wednesday, May 12th, is the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth and it is on this date that the celebration is to take place. It will be held in Baltimore and representatives of the nursing profession in every county of the state as well as of the various nursing institutions of the city will participate.

Throughout the counties the superintendents of the hospitals and training schools, are taking a keen interest in the celebration and in the effort to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the "first trained nurse," while at the same time bringing home to the young women of their neighborhoods the advantages as well as the opportunity for real service to humanity to be found in nursing.

The Graduate Nurses' Association has sent out invitations very generally for the celebration which takes place in the Associate Congregational Church, Preston street and Maryland avenue. Dr. William H. Welch will preside, Dr. Howard A. Kelly will make the address and other members of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland are to participate, in addition to the members of the nurses' organizations. The church is to be decorated for the occasion, and a feature of the observance will be the showing of lantern pictures of scenes and incidents in the life of Florence Nightingale and in the life and duties of nurses.

In charge of the arrangements is a committee representing the Nurses Association, the officers of which are: Miss E. M. Lawler, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, president; Miss Jane E. Nash, Church Home and Infirmary, and Miss Eleanor Evans, Union Protestant Infirmary, vice-presidents; Miss Sarah F. Martin, secretary, and Miss Bernice V. Connor, treasurer.

The graduating classes—the graduates—the Public Health Nurses—Army Nurses and as many other nursing groups as we may have from the schools of nursing throughout the state will attend in uniform and form in procession, which will be one of the most interesting features of the celebration.

The idea of those in charge of the arrangements for the celebration is that both the training schools and the nursing organizations need primarily a better public understanding of their work. The training schools throughout Maryland have a second vital interest which is particularly important at the present time—which is to bring before the public "Nursing as a Profession", and to urge young women to see the opportunities in the field of nursing.

It is felt that the returns from the Nightingale centenary can scarcely fail to be considerable, both in the shape of a public better informed concerning the work of Schools of Nursing and Nursing organizations, and therefore more responsive to appeals for larger numbers of desirable recruits to the training schools.

"Florence Nightingale was born at Florence, Italy. At the age of thirty-two she began her nursing career, studying hospitals and nursing methods in Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, and was appointed superintendent of a private hospital in London in 1853. At the outbreak of the Crimean War she was selected by Sir Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War, to superintend hospitals at the front. In October, 1854, she went to the Crimea taking charge of 38 nurses. In two months she had transformed the hospital, secured supplies, established sanitation, and reduced the death-rate from forty-two to two per cent. She returned to England at the end of the war, July, 1856."

It was from this beginning that Florence Nightingale went forward to her wonderful life of organization and teaching which finds its ultimate fruit in the day to day nursing in the hospitals and sick rooms of the world today; and has its echo in the praises and blessings which the countless number of sufferers as well as the soldiers of the Wars of more modern times shower upon the followers of the "Lady with a lamp."

She died in 1910, at the age of ninety years.

"Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low."

DAIRY

TO PREVENT GARLIC FLAVOR

Few Simple Precautions in Herd Management Will Keep Out Disagreeable Odor in Milk.

Dairymen and creamery men in many states are troubled every spring by garlic or onion flavor in the milk. This is due to the cows feeding on garlic or wild onion, one of the first plants to start in the pasture in the spring. The trouble from garlic is not likely to last very long, as this weed is soon cropped off and the grass becomes plentiful enough for the cattle to feed on it in preference to the onion.

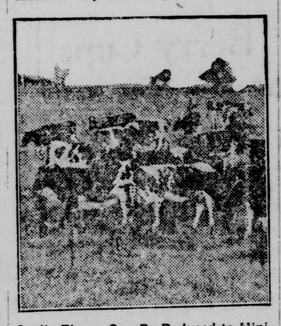
Garlic flavor in milk can be removed by heating the milk to 145 degrees F. and forcing air through it at this temperature for 30 to 60 minutes, according to Farmers' Bulletin 608 of the United States department of agriculture. As this method requires a certain amount of equipment, it is much more satisfactory for the average dairyman to keep the odor out of milk by a few simple precautions in herd management.

There are two ways of protecting the milk from garlic flavor. First, prevent the cows from obtaining garlic; and second, manage the herd on garlic pasture, so that there will be the least possible chance of getting the flavor in the milk.

Often the garlic is found only in one patch in the pasture, and this can be temporarily fenced off and pastured with other animals not producing milk.

Where garlic is scattered all over the field it will be impossible to keep the cows away from it, but by removing them to some other field three or four hours before each milking the flavor will be reduced to a minimum. The odor in milk is strongest from cows which have just eaten garlic, and the odor is reduced as the time between the eating of garlic and milking is increased.

In case no garlic-free pasture is available, it would be advisable to drive the cattle to the barnyard three or four hours before milking and feed them on hay and silage. As the season for garlic trouble is short, this should not cause much inconvenience.



Garlic Flavor Can Be Reduced to Minimum by Removing Cows to Some Other Pasture Three or Four Hours Before Each Milking.

The best plan for avoiding trouble from this weed on the dairy farm is to kill it out completely. This can be done with little trouble, and those interested can obtain information on the subject by writing to the United States department of agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin 610, "Wild Onion, Method of Eradication."

MUST OBSERVE CLEANLINESS

Neglect of Tubes of Milking Machine May Cost Milk of Dairy for Entire Day.

Just one time of neglecting to cleanse the tubes of the milking machine may cost the milk of the entire dairy for that day, and more, if one permits the carelessness to continue. No man ever ought to get a milking machine, unless he is determined to keep the pails, teat cups and tubes absolutely clean.

DETECT GOOD WORKING COWS

Value of Keeping Track of Production of Each Individual Animal Is Very Great.

Every dairyman, sooner or later learns the value of keeping track of the individual production of the cows in his herd in order to detect the workers from the shirkers, so that the loafer and boarder cows may be spotted and eliminated from the milking stable.

GET BEST POSSIBLE RETURN

While All Nutrients Are High Priced It Is Important to Make Every Pound Count.

At present, when all nutrients used in the dairy stable are unusually high in price, it is imperative that every milk producer gain the greatest possible return from each pound of grain or roughage which he feeds.

MARYLAND FARMERS TO HEAR MEREDITH

SEC. OF AGRICULTURE WILL BE FARMERS' DAY SPEAKER AT COLLEGE PARK, MAY 29.

BIG PROGRAM PLANNED

Demonstrations Will Cover All Phases Of Rural Work Including Features Of Interest To Women—Baseball Game In Afternoon.

An address by the Hon. E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, demonstrations of the value of labor saving machinery on the farm and in the home, motion picture presentations of rural activities and a baseball game between Maryland State College and Johns Hopkins University, will be the outstanding features of Farmers' Day at the Maryland State College of Agriculture, College Park, on Saturday, May 29.

The program for this seventh annual event promises to be more than usually interesting and arrangements are being made to care for hundreds of visitors from every part of the State. Every effort has been made by the faculty of the College and the corps of specialists connected with the Extension Service and the Experiment Station to make the day one of profit and pleasure to those who attend.

In addition to the regular train and trolley service to the College, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will operate several specials, both from Baltimore and Washington, to handle the passengers between those two cities and College Park.

PROGRAM COVERS WIDE FIELD.

The program for the day will cover a broad field of agricultural activities so that there will be some particular feature of especial interest to each visitor who will have the opportunity of watching such demonstrations as he most desires to see. A varied and entertaining program has been arranged for the women by the Home Demonstration Department.

The demonstration work will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning and from that time until 1 o'clock, representatives of each department will be present to explain the various exhibits. Guides will be on hand to meet the visitors and show them to the points where the demonstrations are in progress.

At 11 o'clock motion pictures will be shown in the auditorium in the Agricultural building and at 2 o'clock the address of the day will be delivered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The ball game is scheduled for 4 o'clock.

Owing to the high price and scarcity of labor, it is expected that the farmers will show particular interest in the demonstrations of labor saving machinery and the specialists in charge of this part of the program will take the opportunity to point out that the more extended use of machinery on the farm is one of the very best methods of combating the present labor situation.

TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION.

In this connection the use of the tractor in belt work will be demonstrated. Many farmers have wrongly come to the conclusion that the tractor has little value outside of its function in pulling the plow and the cultivator. Consequently the tractor is put to work on many farms for a period of approximately one month and stands idle during the remainder of the year. The many uses to which this valuable machine may be put by applying the power from the belt will be demonstrated, the idea being to show that the tractor should be kept busy every month during the year.

FEATURES FOR WOMEN.

Extensive plans have been made to entertain and instruct the women visitors. On the second floor of the Agricultural Building there will be a special exhibit of labor saving devices which can be employed by the farmer's wife. These will include all manner of electrical appliances such as washing machines, electric irons, dish washers and toasters.

On the lower floor of the same building in the offices devoted to the Home Demonstration work, there will be an extensive display designed to show the conservation of clothing. Women's and children's garments and even center pieces and other fancy work will be shown as a part of this demonstration in the utilization of old clothing.

Miss Madge Reese, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be in charge of the milk show and will demonstrate the uses and explain the value of this commodity. At 10:30 o'clock a fashion show with living models will be staged in the auditorium of the Agricultural Building and it is expected that this will be one of the most attractive features for the women visitors. Mrs. Richardson, of the Woman's Division of the War Loan Organization, Fifth Federal District at Richmond, will be present and will make a talk on household accounts and budgets.

Japs Uniform in Size.

The striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is illustrated by the fact that measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variations exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

FEW HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES

Carriage and Wagon Builders Have About Given Up That Branch of of the Business.

The members of a firm formerly prominent in selling horse-drawn vehicles on the Pacific coast give some interesting figures showing how the carriage and wagon builders have lost business, due to the inroads of the automobile industry in the transportation field.

It seems that there were 14,000 buggies sold in Los Angeles county alone in 1896, and 6,500 wagons. Two years later the first motorcar appeared and business thereafter declined steadily. It is doubtful if 100 buggies a year are sold now in California. Salesmen working in rural districts used to sell an average of two buggies a day and more sets of harness. One prominent wagon builder sold $8,000,000 worth of horse-drawn vehicles in 1896. In 1905 they stopped manufacturing them and concentrated their production facilities on motorcars, which they had gradually developed as their wagon trade decreased.

Not all firms were so far-sighted or fortunate, however, and many factories that formerly manufactured thousands of horse-drawn vehicles are but a memory. Most wagon builders of progressive mind installed motorcar departments and are now reaping a harvest as manufacturers of special truck and van bodies to be fitted to standard motorcar truck chassis, work for which their mechanical equipment, working forces and experience are particularly well adapted.

MOTOR FUEL SUPPLY SHORT

Gasoline Cannot Be Relied On to Fill Demand—Alcohol the Coming Power.

Mineral oils vary very much in their makeup. Those of Mexico are particularly rich in the heavier ingredients, and are therefore excellently adapted for use as fuel. The lighter oils yield more kerosene and gasoline.

The prospect of gasoline supply offers some reason for anxiety. It has been increased enormously within the last ten years, but the growth of the output has been only one-third as great as the growth of the automobile industry. There are now 7,500,000 automobiles in the United States; by the end of the present year there will be 9,000,000.

Nothing is more certain than that the supply of gasoline will not keep pace with the increasing demand. We shall have to look to coal tar as a source of motor fuel. Already "benzol," a by-product of the distillation of bituminous coal, is being used for this purpose in considerable quantities. Another fuel available (if carburetors and cylinders are redesigned) is alcohol, which can be obtained in unlimited quantities from molasses, unmarketable potatoes, and all sorts of vegetable wastes.

Ruskin's Birthplace for Sale.

No. 54 Hunter street, Brunswick square, London, the birthplace of John Ruskin, is for sale by private treaty. In the early days of the nineteenth century, says the London Telegraph, John James Ruskin came to London from Edinburgh to enter the wine trade. In 1818 he married his cousin, Margaret Cox, and February 8, 1819, the author of "Sesame and Lilies" was born. The house in Hunter street, which is now distinguished by a commemorative tablet, is of the substantial Georgian type so well known in Bloomsbury and was erected at a time when that district was particularly in favor among city merchants.

Suspicious.

"As he came in, I noticed his face was lighted with a wonderful glow and his eyes were shining."

"Say, where could he get anything to make him all lit up that way?"

The Shorn Lamb.

"Why did Wilkins decide to stay in the army?"

"He didn't see any other way of getting an overcoat this winter."—The Home Sector.

MICKIE SAYS

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