WANT FISHING ORDER MODIFIED

Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland, and Senators Martin and Swanson, of Virginia, have urged General Kingman, chief of the army engineers, to waive the order requiring pound fishermen of the Maryland and Virginia waters to remove their pound poles during the mid-winter season. General Kingman took the matter under advisement and will advise the Senators of his decision.

REORGANIZATION OF R. F. D. IN MARYLAND

Service Has Been Changed In Eight Eastern Shore Counties.

Postoffice department officials declare that the reorganization of the rural mail delivery service in Maryland, which has caused more or less complaint from many of the counties, has not only saved $17,000 annually to the Government, but has resulted in giving free delivery to 94 additional families.

The readjustment of the rural mail service has been made in eight Maryland counties and is a part of the scheme of Postmaster-General Burleson to extend the service in all the rural districts and at the same time reduce the cost of operation wherever possible

"We have no more complaints from Maryland than from any other State," said a Postoffice Department official. "Of course, these changes could not be made without inconvenience to some of the patrons, but when the work of readjustmen is completed it will be found that more rural families are being served at a total less cost to the Government."

The rural mail service has been reorganized in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester. In Caroline county seven routes were absorbed by the extension of other routes, saving to the Government $6,340 annually. Forty-six families were inconvenienced by being compelled to move their boxes, while 15 additional families weae given the service.

In Cecil five routes have been established, resulting in the absorption of seven horse-vehicle routes. A total of $5,112 annually is saved to the Government. Only two families were compelled to move their mail boxes, while 12 other families were given the benefit of the service, which they did not hitherto have.

Two routes were absorbed in Dorchester county, saving to the Government $1,656. Three families were compelled to move their boxes and three additional families were given the service. In Kent county three routes have been absorbed, saved $2 664. Thirty-one families were compelled to move their boxes and 40 new families weae added to the extended and readjusted route In Queen Annes one motor vehicle route has been established, absorbing three old routes. This has saved $2,992. Twenty-three families have been compelled to move their mail boxes. while one new family was added.

Two motor routes were established in Talbot county without any changes or inconveniences to farmers, resulting in a saving of $2,420. Two routes were absorbed in Wicomico, causing two families to change their boxes and giving service to 35 additional families. The change reduced the operating cost $1,872. One route was absorbed in Worcester county, effecting a saving of $1,200 Thirteen families have been compelled to meve their boxes.

It was stated at Postoffice Department that the rural mail service had already been reorganized in 423 counties by which the 11,755 old routes have been reduced to 8 759 horse-vehicle routes and 785 motor vehicle routes.

The reorganization of the rural mail service is raising a storm "back home," according to Congressmen and Senators. Senator Kenyon questions the Postmaster-General's authority to make the changes without direction from Congress.

Representative Price, of Maryland, declares that many of the patrons of the rural service in his district are writing him letters protesting against the change on the Eastern Shore.

Following Instructions.

A Chicago woman was giving instructions to her new butler, who seemed to have a faint conception of the duties of a position for which he demanded high wages.

"Remember," said the woman, "that in announcing meals you are to say: 'Breakfast is ready,' 'Luncheon is ready,' 'Dinner is served.'"

Not long after the woman ventured to experiment on a dinner to a few intimate friends. Her dismay may be imagined when, on appearing at the drawing room door to announce dinner, the butler exclaimed in clarion tones:

"Breakfast is ready, luncheon is ready, dinner is served."

More Censoring

Irvin S. Cobb, the writer, attended the premier of "Black Home," his new play written in conjunction with Bayard Veiller, in Boston. Respondin to insistent calls from the audience, Cobb made a curtain speech between the second and third acts.

"Don't blame me for all this," he said, "But I ask you as a personal favor to stay for the third act It contains the only line that remains of my original play."

You Eat An Animal In 12 Months

Fully 100 000,000 cattle, calves, sheep, goat and swine are slaughtered for meat in the United States annually, which means that approximately every man, woman and child eats an entire animal in the course of a year.

About 60 per cent. of these animals are slaughtered under Federal inspection, insuring the marketing of only pure meat. Of the 58,000,000 meat animals killed under Federal inspection in the fiscal year ending in June 30, 1915, a little more tham 1½ per cent were condemned in whole or part. Exactly 499,958 animals were rejected as unfit for human consumption; 644,688 were condemned in part.

As the annual appropriation for the Federal meat inspection service is now about $3,375 000, between 5 and 6 cents was added to the cost to the people of every animal eaten However, this cost would be considerably reduced were it not for the expenses of reinspection of products and the inspection of some 245,000,000 pounds of imported meat or meat products

The value of the Federal inspection is shown by the fact that the past year more than 32,000 carcasses of cattle and 66 000 carcasses of swine were condemned on account of tuberculosis, and in addition, parts of 48,000 cattle and 410,000 swine were rejected for the same Hog cholera was the cause of 000 swine being rejected. O

IMPROVING MARYLAND FARM CONDITIONS

Boy Prize Winner In Maryland Week Contest Gives His Views—County Demonstration Agent.

JESSE M. HUFFINGTON,
Wicomico County.

In bringing a new spirit into our agriculture, we must work for more profit and pleasure and the improvement of rural living conditions. The productive capacity of our farms as well as the productive ability of our farmers must be increased. Our farmers must have more money to improve their farms, to support their churches and schools, and with which to pay their taxes. To accomplish this, they must be able to supply more and better produce and not be handicapped by unsatisfactory market conditions. To protect themselves, our farmers must be united, in encouraging the growth of institutions for co-operative enlightenment and protection. Finally, our schools must be organized to equip our boys and girls with the knowledge suited to their needs as the farmers and farm women of the next generation.

The County Demonstration Agent.

One way to do this is by bringing them in touch with a County Demonstration Agent. The business of such an agent is to induce the farmer to cultivate a small piece of his ground according to scientific methods, proving the value of these methods for himself on his own farm. This method of teaching makes their value better known to him than if he had to depend entirely on the literature and lectures of the Agricultural College, Experiment Station, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies of information. The County Demonstration Agent makes it his main business to secure co-operation between the farmers of his county, the Agricultural College, the Department of Agriculture, and the various other institutions and organizations that are connected with the farming life of his section. In addition to arranging for field demonstrations, the County Agent gives lectures, visits farms, co-operates with the public schools in starting and conducting Boys' and Girls' Clubs, and does everything possible to bring about better farming conditions. He should pay especial attention to the business end of farming, encouraging the individual farmer to keep accurate accounts of expenditures and income. He should also assist in forming co-operative marketing organizations, through which lower rates of transportation and better prices for his products may be secured by the farmer.

Improved Living Conditions.

Every community should have at least, good dirt roads although more improved roads are desirable. Telephones, trolley lines, rural delivery of mail, and any advance whatever in securing better communication and transportation should be promoted.

Any spread of disease should be promptly checked, and protection against typhoid germs, insects, flies, mosquitoes, etc., should be provided. The community should co-operate actively with the local health officer in maintaining sanitary conditions.

The better arrangement of farm buildings for promoting attractiveness, convenience and efficiency should be encouraged. The more general use of labor saving machinery would do away with much of the hard labor and drudgery on the farm and in the home. The gasoline engine, electricity, and riding attachments to farm machinery are good examples of such labor savers.

The social life of our communities needs improving. We should have more social gatherings and institutions to promote culture, recreation and co-operative activity. Local improvement associations, Women's Clubs, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Granges, and the like all work together in making better living conditions possible.

MACHINE SHED AND REPAIR SHOP FOR THE FARM.

G. H. ALFORD,
Maryland Agricultural College.

There should be a machine shed and a repair shop on every farm. One of the big losses on many farms is the deterioration of farm machinery. The greater part of the loss sustained is due to negligence in housing the farm implements. I have had the use of a workshop practically all my life, and I cannot understand how farmers get along without one. The shop on the home-place was a necessity, and it is yet.

The machine shed and the repair shop may be under one shed. The building to be efficient, need not be very expensive. There should be proper drainage to insure dry storage. There must be ample protection against sun, wind and rain. The location must be convenient so as to be easily reached with all kinds of farm machinery. It ought to be so constructed that it is as easy to put the tools away as it is to have them out and it must be so arranged that the different implements can be reached without any great inconvenience. A very convenient shed consists of a building of medium width, say 18 or feet, the length being governed by number of machines and implements to be stored and the size of the repair shop which should be a part of the building. A building 18x35, 2 long for implements and 10 feet for repair shop is usutlly considered ample room for 160 acres of land.

The shed need not be. but high, unless one desires storage on the second floor.

WHY HACK? AT DRUG STORES DR Cou CAN BE TO RE A GREAT

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passed Sept. 13, 1915, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 12th day of February next; provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in ent county once in each of four successive eks before the 10th day of January next. Report states the amount of sales to be ... Clerk.

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