The American Sentinel

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON BY THE

American Sentinel Company

OF WESTMINSTER, MD.

WESTMINSTER, - MD.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

TERMS.

$1.00 per year, to be paid in advance. Fifty cents for six months, and 25 cents for three months. Single copies 3 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square (8 lines) will be inserted 3 times or less for $1.00, and 25 cts., for each subsequent insertion. One square 3 months, $3.00; 6 months, $5.00; 12 months, $8.00. One square 1 time 50 cents. Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines $8 per year. When the number of insertions is not marked advertisements will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly. Yearly advertisers must confine advertisements to their own business. Rule and Figure Work double price. Business Locals 10 cents per line. Marriages and deaths inserted free. Obituaries and Personal Communications 5 cents per line.

TERMS.

Yearly advertisements $5.00 per inch for more than one inch, per year; $3.00 per inch for 6 months and $2.00 per inch for 3 months.

One column one year $100; half column $60; quarter column $30. Monthly changes allowed without extra charge. Extra changes will be charged for as follows:—Column advertisements, 75 cents each; half column, 40 cents; quarter column, 25 cents. Advertisers desiring changes should notify the office by Tuesday noon.

☞All correspondence with this office should be addressed to "THE SENTINEL."

Entered at the Post Office, Westminster, Maryland as Second Class Matter.

J. W. Lockard & Son.,

FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AUTOMOBILES.

We are now in our new building with the largest line of

FURNITURE

ever carried in Westminster, and at prices lower than the lowest for the quality of goods.

BUGGIES

we have them. A car load of fine ones set up ready for sale. A look at them will mean buying one.

AUTOMOBILES

we sell the Maxwell, Pickard & Cameron. Let us give you a demonstration.

We invite all to visit us and see our large stock before buying, as we are sure to save you money.

Yours for business,

J. W. LOCKARD & SON,

Liberty street, Westminster, Md.

C. and P. Phone

F. A. Sharrer & Son

UNDERTAKERS and CABINET MAKERS

A Fine and Assorted Stock of

COFFINS and CASKETS

always on hand.

We have just had completed one of the finest Hearses in the State with which all funerals entrusted to our care will be attended. We are manufacturers and dealers in

Fine and Common Furniture

Spring Beds, Mattresses, Fancy Chairs, &c., which we offer at lowest rates. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money by buying from us.

F. A. SHARRER & SON

East Main St. Westminster, Md.

ap 1y

Pianos and Organs.

PIANOS:

BLASIUS & SONS,

LABRECHT & REGENT,

BEHR BROS & Co.

ORGANS:

ESTEY, WEAVER,

and Newman Bros.

All sold at MODERATE PRICES and on EASY TERMS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS in good Second hand Pianos and Organs.

☞Call and see goods and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN T. ROYER,

West Main Street, Westminster, Md.

oct 16 tf

Herr & Babylon

BUILDERS OF

FINE CARRIAGES

Having taken the agency for the Celebrated

Ford & Pullman AUTOMOBILES

are ready to take orders and give demonstrations. Also all repair work done at our Factory.

Write us for prices on Carriage and Automobile Work.

No. 56 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

BOTH PHONES feb 10 05

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, Baltimore. C. & P. Phone. jul 0 05

SPECIAL SALE OF ORANGES 25c PER DOZEN.

Select and Standard OYSTERS during the season.

I buy HOGS and HIDES.

HOGS WANTED NOW.

GEO. N. HUNTER,

Wantz Building,

Westminster, Md.

C. & P. Phone 18-W. dec 30 tf

Established in 1890.

TRY ME FOR A GOOD SMOKE.

The GEO. A. CIGAR.

MADE BY

Geo. A. Bixler,

WESTMINSTER, Md.

dec 30 1y

FOR SALE.

Brick House and Lot on E. Green street, opposite Westminster High School. Five Rooms, Bath and Basement Kitchen. Apply to

N. H. BAUMGARTNER,

Office Westminster Deposit and Trust Co.

dec 30 tf

WEDDING INVITATIONS printed at this office cheap.

This column edited by The Just Government League of Maryland. Headquarters corner of St. Paul and Pleasant streets, Baltimore, Md.

Two or three weeks ago this column mentioned the fact that a proposal was on foot to elect the French Scientist, Mme. Curie, to membership in the Academy of her native country. It is with regret that the following notice, by special cable to the Baltimore American is now passed on to our readers.

(Special Cable to The American)

Paris, January 4. Madame Curie, according to a decision by the Institute of France today, cannot become a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences, which is one of the five academies comprising the Institute. Neither can any other woman. Ever since the announcement of the Institute that she with her late husband, discovered radium, there has been a hot debate over the right of women to become members of the Institute. It was claimed among other things, that it would be against the law, but this was disputed by the partisans of Mme. Curie, who said that if even this claim was correct the law could be changed. The late Professor Curie was a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences and when his successor in the academy also died, Mme. Curie's name was proposed for the vacant place.

At today's meeting of the Institute M. Bertoland, a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences, introduced a resolution to the effect that the Institute, without wishing to dictate to the various academies, limits itself to stating that an immutable tradition barring out women exists, which it seems extremely wise to respect.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 90 to 52.

It should be borne in mind, however, that 52 votes, as opposed to go, is not a bad showing in favor of the claims of a woman. Many a reform, now incorporated in the law of the land, has begun with a much smaller minority than this. And once more the women of Maryland have reason to thank the American for its stand for justice and progress in heading this message

SLAVES TO TRADITION

In marked contrast to the action of M. Bertoland and his 89 followers is the recent pronunciaments of Gov. Baldwin, the first Democrat who has held the executive office in Connecticut since 1895. Governor Baldwin is a descendant of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and from early colonial times his family has been identified with the civic history of the State. And this in part is what he has to say in his inaugural address in regard to municipal suffrage for women.

"The Governor calls attention to the fact that the Married Woman's Property act of 1877 has created a large class of women who are property owners, and as taxpayers, "have no voice in the expenditure of money to which they are forced to contribute. Such taxation without representation does not seem to be in harmony with our Republican institutions." While he does not think the time has come for a general suffrage for women, especially, as in his view, women are not generally desirous of such a change, he recommends the striking out of the word "male" from the section of the statutes prescribing who shall vote at town meetings and extending the same rule to meetings of every municipal corporation. He calls attention to the fact that important steps have already been taken in this direction by the laws giving women the suffrage in matters relating to schools, libraries, and education in general."

Suffrage leagues have no politics. They stand for clean cities, clean government, clean men in office, not for parties as such. Nevertheless it is interesting to remember that when a bill for municipal suffrage for women in Baltimore was before the Legislature last winter it was a Republican member who most ably and eloquently defended it. This was Mr. Pairo of the city delegation. After the Democratic member from Howard county had so far forgotten himself and the dignity of the house in which he holds a seat, as to refer to persons in his constituency as "the scum of the earth," Mr. Pairo made a speech which puts him in the class which Gov. Baldwin has now ranged himself. Both these men hold that taxation of women without representation "does not seem to be in harmony with our republican institutions." A sense of justice, respect for women, is a monopoly of neither political party. But Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut may read a lesson of decency in argument to members of his own party in the Legislature of Maryland.

On January 4, the first bill of the legislative session to give women the power to vote was introduced into the upper house of the New York Legislature by Senator Newcomb. The Equal Franchise Association and the Women's Political Union are together sponsors for this particular bill, which will be followed by others. It is, according to the Baltimore Sun "like the measure which has provoked discussion at several previous sessions in that it provides for the submission to popular vote at the next general election of a proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "male" in the section relating to the right of franchise, thus putting men and women on an equal footing. A new clause however, intended to meet an objection urged by anti-suffragists provides that immigrant women who have attained citizenship by marrying a citizen shall not have power to vote until they have conformed with the requirements that now operate in regard to male aliens.

This year Maryland women can only prepare the way for the suffrage bills that the Legislature will have to consider next winter. It is to be hoped that our prospective law-givers will be wise enough to watch, the action of other Legislation in regard to such bills as well as the tone of the debated over them.

Cobblestones, the boss politician, and objections to municipal suffrage for women will probably disappear from Baltimore about the same time. The three things belong to the same grade of civiliaztion.

PATENTS AND THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The pecuniary benefit to officers and employees of the general government, resulting from inventions useful to and used by the government, has always been a matter of interest to inventors generally. As a matter of fact, the relation of employer and employee in its bearing upon ownership of patents issued to the employee is frequently a very perplexing one. In a report to Congress by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the then Secretary, Mr. Straus, said: "There can be no question as to the wisdom of so treating the employee inventor that he will not be placed in a more unfavorable position with regard to his invention than is the case in private life; in fact, it would seem to be in the best interest of the government, from a purely selfish point of view, to place the employee inventor in a favorable position with respect to valuable inventions and discoveries which he may conceive."

The same report from which the above quotation is made, referring to 253 patents which had been granted to officers and employees of the United States for inventions used by the government, says: "Of this number, approximately 141 have brought no net returns to the inventor, approximately 78 have brought returns to the inventor, and as to the remaining cases, it was impossible to determine definitely whether there had been any remuneration. Some officers and employees of the government have expressly dedicated their patents to the public, while others have dedicated to the government of the United States the rights to make and use the invention. In some other cases, the officers and employees have received large returns.

—Scientific American

ALL kinds of Printing from a Card to a large Poster done by us.

OUR INSECT-RIDDEN TIMBER

Probably one of the greatest troubles that the lumberman and the manufacturer have to contend against is the destruction of wood by insects.

It has been determined by scientists that insects of a certain class attack the wood and bark of living trees; and while they do not contribute materially to the death of the trees, they produce wounds in the bark and wormholes and pinhole defects in the wood, which result in a depreciation in commercial value sometimes amounting to from five to fifty per cent.

Many times these defects are not detected until after the trees have been cut and the logs carried to the mill and have been converted into lumber; and it is not until after the expense of logging and manufacture of the defective wood has been ascertained, that it is known that much of it must be discarded.

According to the scientists, there are several worms, beetles, borers, and weevils that are responsible for this damage, and many others, but those mentioned are perhaps the better known.

The oak timber worm, as its name implies, is probably one of the most destructive of the class just named. Entering as it does through the wounded bark at the ends of broken or dead branches, it extends its "pinhole" burrows in all directions through solid heart wood.

Chestnut timber does not escape, for the chestnut timber worm damages in a like manner all chestnut trees, and it is well known that practically every tree of marketable size is more or less affected, and in some cases, such a large percentage is so greatly damaged that the product is reduced to the lowest grade. This insect does not confine its operations to chestnuts alone, but attacks oaks, and especially the red oak, which they damage as they do the chestnut.

One of the commonest defects in white oak, rock oak, beech, whitewood, or yellow poplar, elm, and many other trees, is that known to the lumber trade as "grease spots," "patch worm," and "black holes." This is caused by the timber or ambrosia beetles, which make attacks on the living sapwood from the time the trees are twenty years old until they reach the maximun age. In this way the black and stained wood defect is scattered all through the wood. This defect is also often found in oak and elm furniture and in hardwood finishes in dwellings and other buildings.

Turpentine beetles and borers appear to make a specialty of attacking certain species of pine, the red turpentine beetle operating in the North and the black beetle in the South. They generally attack trees with healthy bark, and often kill areas varying in size from one to ten square feet. These spots are subsequently burned off by surface fires, and are then usually referred to as fire wounds.

White pine trees are also the object of severe attacks by the white pine weevil, and often the value of such trees is reduced from twenty to fifty per cent. below those of normal development.

Carpenter worms seem to affect the white and red oak, so much that holes made by these insects are often over an inch in diameter one way by three quarters of an inch the other, causing serious damage to the wood.

One of the most profitable trees in the natural forest or on artificial plantations, and one which would contribute largely to an increased timber supply, is the locust; but owing to the ravages made upon it by the locust borer, in many localities the trees are rendered worthless for commercial purposes.

As stated before, there are many other examples of insects which damage the wood and bark of living trees but those mentioned are sufficient to demonstrate the importance of insects in this relation.

Scientific American

ENGINEERING

Proposed Pittsburg-Lake Erie Canal The long talked-of scheme for a canal between Lak Erie and Pittsburg is again revived. The proposed cost of fifty million dollars to be divided between the three States interested, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and the control would be vested in a joint commission.

Locking Car Doors by Air.—What seems to be a practicable invention is a device for locking the doors of English railway cars by means of the air pressure of the Westinghouse air brake. By means of a conveniently located switch, the guard instantly locks every carriage door on the train. Similarly, all doors are kept locked until the train has come to a stop, when they are released by the guard.

TO BUILD 14 INCH GUNS AT WATERVLIET

It is likely that some of the new 14-inch guns of 45 calibers, which are to be mounted on our latest battleships, will be built at the Watervliet arsenal by the War Department. Bids from private concerns have not been altogether satisfactory, and as the greater part of the Watervliet arsenal is now idle, the time would be opportune for placing a portion of the 14-inch guns at this factory.

PANAMA ELECTRIC TOWING ENGINES

The Isthmian Canal Commission will shortly advertise for 8,000 tons of material for constructing the tracks upon which will run the massive electrical towing engines which will be built for towing ships through the Panama Canal locks. Ordinary track adhesion would be insufficient for moving a 20,000-ton warship. Consequently, a massive rack mail will be laid between the tracks, into which the locomotive will be geared.

THE OCEAN GRAVEYARD

Heavy is the toll taken annually by the sea of British shipping and the foreign vessels sailing near the English coast. Casualties were received by 10,650 vessels during the year, and 4,738 lives were lost. Of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, 5,276 suffered casualty, and 322 of these were totally lost. The number of seamen and passengers saved from British wrecks, and wrecks of foreign vessels near the British coast, was 7,820.

CURTISS TO TRAIN MILITARY SCOUTS

According to the Army and Navy Journal, Glenn Curtiss, the aviator, has made a formal proposal to the War and Navy Departments, to instruct a number of officers who may be detailed for the purpose, in aviation, without expense to the government. The training would be done over a mile course, and a special feature would be experiments over water to determine the best methods of rising from and alighting upon the surface.

DIMENSIONS OF THE "OLYMPIC

The exact dimensions of the new White Star liner "Olympic," as given out at the time of her launch by the builders, are; Length over all, 882 feet 5 inches; breadth, 92 feet; molded depth, 62 feet; speed, 21 knots, and 34½ feet draft. The tonnage is 45,000 and the displacement 65,000 tons. Corresponding figures for the "Mauretania" are: Length, 790 feet, breadth, 88 feet; molded depth, 57 feet; speed 26 knots; tonnage, 32,000; and displacement, 45,000 tons.

DREADNOUGHTS OF SMALL SIZE

In these days of 32,000-ton dreadnoughts, it is interesting to note how much can be done on a limited displacement, as shown in the case of three small ships of this type, which are being built for Spain. Though these vessels are of but 14,700 tons displacement, which is less than that of the "Connecticut," they will mount eight 12-inch 50-caliber guns of the most powerful type, and carry an 8-inch belt tapering to 4 inches at the ends, and they will have 8 inches and 10 inches of armor on the turrets and barbettes. With 1,900 tons of coal, they will have a radius of 5,000 miles at 10 knots.

Scientific American.

ELECTRICITY

Wireless Telegraphy between Army Posts.—Complete and powerful wireless telegraph stations, have been installed at Fort Omaha, in Nebraska, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in Kansas. The War Department has ordered the use of wireless telegraphy in place of line telegraphy hereafter between these posts. It is the purpose of the Department to extend wireless communication to other Western posts, so that they shall not be dependent upon commercial service. Stations are being equipped at Cheyenne and Denver, and others are soon to be installed.

Poles Bought in 1909.— The Census Bureau reports that in 1909 the telegraph and telephone companies, electric light and power companies, and steam and electric railways, spent over $7,000,000 for the purchase of poles. The number of poles bought was 3,739,000. Of these 78 per cent. were bought by telephone and telegraph companies. Nearly one-sixth of these poles were subjected to chemical preservative treatment. The number of poles purchased the previous year was 3,249,000, and of these only one-tenth were chemically treated. By far the greater number of poles in 1909, as heretofore, were of cedar, the number being 2,440,000, while chestnut was the second in the list, with 608,000.

Electricity on the "Olympic."—The electrical power plant of a modern transatlantic steamer is no small installation. The steamer "Olympic" is to be provided with four units generating 2,144 horse-power. This power will be employed in lighting the vessel and for radiators in the first-class quarters; for cooking purposes, for operating various machines, cranes, winches, etc., and for running two passenger elevators and eight freight elevators. The lighting system will total 100,00 candle power. At present, while being fitted up, the vessel is furnished with electric light and power from a 320-kilowatt plant on a tug moored alongside. The tug is also provided with a steam fire pump for use in case of emergency.

Seal for Quartz Lamp Terminals.—Fortunately, the co-efficient of expansion of platinum is very close to that of glass. Consequently, electric lamps which employ a vacuum tube or globe of glass are fitted with platinum terminals fused in the glass. Recently, in mercury vapor lamps quartz has been substituted for glass, so as to permit of higher temperatures and a much higher light efficiency. The expansion of platinum is greater than that of quartz, and hence is unsuitable for such lamps as the seal is sure to break in a very short time. Instead of platinum, an alloy of nickel and steel, called "invar," has been employed. Although the expansion of this alloy is greater than that of quartz, a tight seal has been effected by giving the wire the form of a conical stopper, and then covering the seal with mercury to provide a hermetically closed joint. A filling of cement prevents the mercury from spilling out.

An "Active-Lamp" Rate.— Residents of Eau Clare, Menominee, and Chippewa Falls, Wis., are being served with electricity on a unique basis A distinction is made between "active" and "non-active" lamps Lamps used in main halls and stairways, and in parlors, libraries, dens music rooms, conservatories and butlers' pantries are classed as "active" All other lamps belong to the non-active class with the exception of the one 50-watt lamp on the second floo Active lights are charged for at 1 cents per month for each watt unit and in addition to this there is a charge of 3 cents per kilowatt hour on all the service. By this system the use of electricity for cooking and heating purposes or for fans and for power appliances in the kitchen and laundry is encouraged, as power thus employed costs but 3 cents per kilowatt hour.

Scientific American.

MR. WEBB SHOWS NEW PHONE

One Can Hear the Opera at Home Through It

A special dispatch to the SUN from New York says:

About forty engineers, railway officials, operators of telephone systems and bankers attended a private demonstration of a loud-speaking telephone apparatus given at a dinner tonight in the Waldorf apartments by Mr. George R. Webb, of Baltimore, owner of the invention. It was the first demonstration.

The apparatus so increases the volume of sound and perfects the articulation as to make it possible for many new and practical uses of the telephone transmitter.

As the dinner was served various uses of the apparatus were illustrated. One time the room was filled with the voices of Farrar, Viafora, Caruso and Scotti, singing the quartette from "Rigoletti." Again, the diners heard the announcement of a train, as it will be given at a railroad station. Again, stock quotations as they appear on the tape were heard. All of the sound emanated from a small horn resting on the mantel in the dining room and sent over a wire from a room in another part of the hotel.

RED CROSS SEALS CURE.

Every consumptive uncared for is a public danger. Yet only one-tenth of the cases are in the hospitals and means that nine-tenths of the victims are fighting the dread enemy in their homes, either intelligently or otherwise. But in both classes there is tremendous need for help.

The plan of the Christmas Seal inaugurated in this country by the Red Cross means a great recruiting for the army already enlisted to battle with the plague. It is good fighting, for it shoots straight at the mark. It means a certain cure for many who would have gone uncured, because the pennies and dollars spent this season for seals will be transformed eggs.

Above all, the plan is admirable because it is educational—because it will help to teach both old and young that it is the duty of one and all to help lift the burden of tuberculosis which weighs upon the whole community.

Those are the practical material merits of the Red Cross Stamps. But there is another side. Those little "Merry Christmas" squares are gifts that not only will do good, but will do the giver good. Each of us will be enriched by what is given.

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS

"A light purse is a heavy curse"
Sickness makes a light purse.
The LIVER is the seat of nine tenths of all disease.

Tutt's Pills

go to the root of the whole matter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and solid flesh to the body.

Take No Substitute.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County:

DECEMBER TERM, 1910.

Ordered this 16th day of January, 1911, by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, that the account and distribution of the assets of the personal estate of Adam Roland, deceased, in the hands of Lewis A. Rice, Administrator, W. A. of said deceased, made among the creditors of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st Monday, 6th day of February, 1911, provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
WILLIAM L. RICHARDS,
ROBERT N. KOONTZ, } Judges.

True Copy,—Test:
William Arthur, Register of Wills.

jan 20 2t

CASTORIA

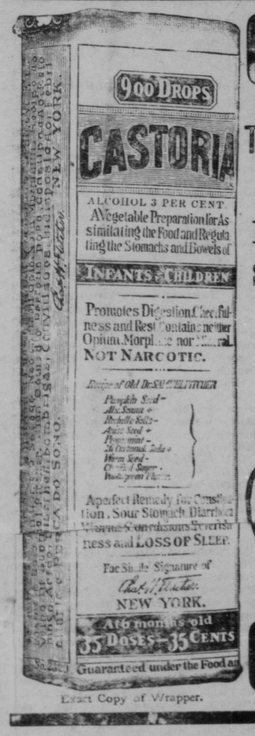
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

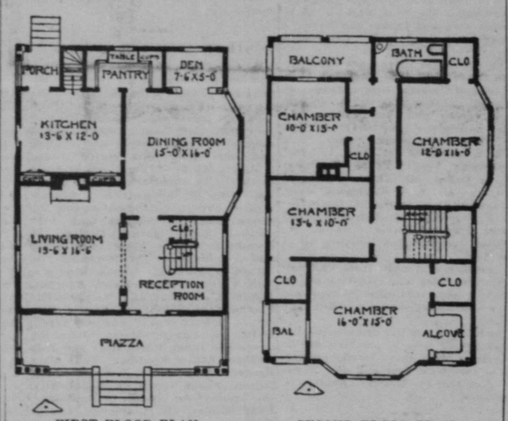
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

AN ARTISTIC AND UNIQUE RESIDENCE

Design 864, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

This very unusual design is planned for frame construction, the first story clapboarded with wide boards and the second story shingled. Here is an excellent opportunity for good color schemes. The interior arrangement is a very commendable one. The balconies are a novel feature. The size of the house is 28 by 30 feet over the main part. First story, nine feet; second story, eight feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,200.

By special arrangement with me the editor of this paper will furnish one complete set of plans and specifications of design No. 864 for $30.

GLENN L. SAXTON.

EXERCISE NEEDED BY BREEDING EWES.

L. W. Kammerer of Brodhead, Wis., who judged the Shropshire sheep at the big Chicago show in December, is one of the most successful sheep breeders and growers in his section of the state.

"Alfalfa is beyond all question the very best winter roughage for sheep," said Mr. Kammerer in discussing the methods he has found successful. "With plenty of good alfalfa hay sheep need little or nothing in the way of roots for succulent feed and but little grain for maintenance. Good, well cured alfalfa will keep breeding



The illustration shows a highly typical Romney Marsh ram. He is the noted Hickman Romney that brought $750 at the Ashford (England) auction sales last year. His owner, A. J. Hickman, Kent, England, says, "I think that the Romney breed is fast becoming the leading breed of the world." This statement will surprise some American readers, the breed being little known in this country, if, indeed, we have it at all. Perhaps our sheepmen would do well to inform themselves about its merits.

sheep in fair condition, well covered and vigorous. Clover, of course, is next best, but unless it is of the best quality should be fed in connection with cabbage or root crops of some sort. Sheep naturally need some succulent or juicy feed. This element is pretty well supplied in alfalfa, but not to any extent in any of the other ordinary roughages.

"Plenty of exercise is as essential as liberal feeding to the successful wintering of breeding ewes. I have never thought it best to house the animals closely. Unless the day is wet and stormy they much prefer being out in the field nibbling at a straw pile to being penned up in the barn, and it is much better for them to be out. Nature gives them ample protection against the cold, and the fresh air and sun are what they need. Unless the snow is very deep I feed my sheep their hay several hundred yards from their pens or sheds, thus compelling the animals to take a liberal amount of exercise two or three times daily. This has a mighty important effect upon the quality and hardiness of the spring lambs. Generally I have found that the lambs will accurately reflect the wintering of their dams in their degree of hardiness and vitality. My lambs came in February last year. The ewes were accustomed to out of door weather, with a large open shed and plenty of bedding in case of a storm. The lambs were born in an open shed and yet were uncommonl strong and healthy. Only one of the entire lot was chilled so that we had to take him to the fire to revive him."

Handling Silage.

The quality of the silage may be materially bettered by using care in taking it out. Don't put the fork down five or six inches deep, as though you were pitching manure, but use a fork with tines close together and skim off the top, only loosening what you need for the day's feeding. Keep the surface level and perhaps a little lower near the outer wall.

Silage cannot be handled as carelessly as ordinary roughage. The cows in eating will throw some out of the mangers, and some may be scattered along the feed alley. If this is allowed to remain there it will soon cause a bad odor. The man that uses the broom freely is the one that has the sweet smelling stable, a condition worth while, for milk takes up a foreign odor with surprising rapidity, and unless everything is sweet smelling the milk will tell it, and eventually the customer will find it out and take his trade elsewhere.

COME to us for your sale bills

Pay By Check.

Have Your Money In Our Bank And Pay your Bils with Checks

WHY

1st. It is Convenient.
2nd. It avoids keeping receipts.
3rd. It pleases the receiver.
4th. It requires no change.
5th. It gives you a business air.
6th. It establishes a credit.
7th. It gives you a financial standing.

We furnish Bank Books and Check Books **FREE.**

The Westminster Savings Bank

WESTMINSTER, MD.

E. O. GRIMES, President. JACOB H. HANDLEY, Treasurer.

—ORIGINAL CHARTER 1898.—

Westminster Deposit and Trust Company,

Westminster, Maryland.

CAPITAL - - - - $100,000.00

SURPLUS - - - - - 100,000.00

Invites personal and business accounts.

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian or Administrator, and does a General Banking Business.

We pay four per cent. per annum interest on deposits in our Savings Department. Interest due depositors will be added to their principal on the books of the Company on the first day of July in each year.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent from $3.00 to $10.00 per annum.

Three and one-half per cent. interest paid on Certificates of Deposit if left with us for one year, and three per cent. for a shorter time than one year.

OFFICERS

DAVID E. STEM, President
T. HERBERT SHRIVER, First Vice President.
JACOB H. BLOCHER Second Vice President.
GEO M PARKE, Treasurer.
N H BAUMGARTNER, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS

David E Stem — Chas E Fink — John E. Masenheimer
T Herbert Shriver — John D Roop — Fred D Miller
Jacob H Blocher — Alfred Stevenson — Francis Neal Parke
Geo W Albaugh — Chas E Nicodemus — J. Ezra Stem.

Theo. F. Englar. Ernest J. Sponseller.

ENGLAR & SPONSELLER,

SUCCESSORS TO

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