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We, the undersigned, citizens of Carroll county, Md., do hereby give notice that we will make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Carroll county, Md., for the opening of a public road in New Windsor district of the county aforesaid and to close up a part of a road now located. Beginning at a point on the land of Wm. Fritz and running through the land of John C. Buckey to a point on the New Windsor and Westminster road near the land of Curbington E. Cronise, as to the new road, and to request the closing of a short part of the old road, which has become dangerous.

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This paper is read by 332, 800 people a year.

FITTING EWES FOR EARLY BREEDING.

Some difficulty is said to be found in inducing ewes to breed as early as the middle of June, and I have been asked to state my experience in the matter, writes J. Pickering Ross in Farm and Fireside. Individual cases certainly will occur in almost every flock of ewes which refuse to breed at any time of the year, but I have never known this unwillingness to extend to any serious number of its members and have always been able to meet it by substituting other ewes for these refractory ones.

It is frequently a matter of weather or of unsuitable local conditions. A cold, wet spring is certain to retard the tendency of the ewes to mate and can only be met by providing warm shelter and increasing the allowance of grain and hay. Locating them on damp, low



Lincoln sheep are said to be the longest legged and longest wooled sheep in existence. Having had their origin in Lincolnshire, England, these sheep have been imported in considerable numbers, and there are several thousand of them in the United States today. Lincolns, Leicesters and Cotswolds may be called general purpose sheep, inasmuch as both wool and mutton have been given equal attention in the selection and breeding of these three breeds. The picture shows a pure bred Lincoln ram. He is a good individual and quite typical of the breed.

and marshy ground tends also greatly to retard the breeding time, but want of proper condition is far more injurious than either of these. If a ewe is allowed to become really fat she will show a great indifference as to mating, and her progeny, if any, is likely to be wanting in stamina, and the same may be predicted of one that is poor and thin. Feeding corn has much to do with the former mishap, for corn is a great fat maker. Lack of food or shelter or some diseased condition will be responsible for the latter. In neither case is the ewe fit for breeding early lambs. She must be full and high in flesh, but not fat and certainly not poor. I would not give these ewes either corn or alfalfa in any form.

Personally I have generally had good success with Lincoln rams on Shropshire ewes mated in June. For the production of top price meat there used to be a prejudice against Dorsets, partly on account of their horns and partly because for the early spring lamb trade their meat was supposed to tend to coarseness. But that was in England, and I don't think the breed had at that time had as wide or as fair a trial as they have since obtained here.

In this country, then (to sum up my ideas on the subject), I would say that in order to catch the spring markets in sections where warm and even hot weather may be expected even in May it would be advisable to use a Dorset or Lincoln ram on Shropshire ewes. Where the seasons are later and more uncertain it would perhaps be best to have Dorsets on both sides, but in that case I should hardly expect to catch the very top prices.

Cow Testing Associations.

It is the height of folly to keep unprofitable cows, and the man who has no record of his cows can never tell how many unprofitable ones are in his herd. It pays every man to keep a continuous record of each individual, but so many people think they have not time to learn whether they are making or losing money with their cows and continue in the old way that keeps the average production at a ridiculously low figure. By forming associations of twenty to twenty-six farmers and hiring a competent man to spend a day with each member of the association to weigh and test the milk once a month they can come close enough to actual production to enable them to eliminate the unprofitable cows. Testing associations should be formed in every neighborhood, and when this is done it will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pockets of our farmers who keep milk cows.—National Stockman.

Discard Bad Ensilage.

Care should be taken to discard all decayed ensilage and not feed it to milking cows. When silos first became common milk from silage fed cows received a bad reputation. This was due in large measure to the feeding of rotten ensilage. On opening the silo it is better to throw away too much of the top layer than to risk feeding spoiled silage. Spoiled spots also as they are found should on no account be fed.—Farm and Dairy.

Keep the Cattle Warm.

A roll of building paper and some laths rightly applied will reduce the feed bill because it is easier to keep the cattle warm by shutting off the cold drafts than to keep them warm by extra feed.

BROOD SOW IN WINTER.

Success in pork production is largely affected by the attention given to the health and comfort of the brood sow. She should always be housed in a warm, comfortable place. Preferably this will be a cot supplied with straw and having a door which swings both ways, always closing when the sow passes in or out. This cot may well be located at some distance from the feeding place, so that she will get the necessary exercise in running to and fro.

Her food should consist largely of bulky foods, such as milk, roots and clover hay, which will keep her in good condition without fattening. As farrowing time approaches the bulk should be cut down, less water should be given, and more protein and oily feeds should be fed, so as to keep the sow in a laxative condition.

ORIGIN OF THE HOLSTEIN.

History of the Black and White Began Far In the Past.

The Friesian people, whose name is particularly familiar to all Holstein breeders, first came into history about 300 B. C., but from whence they originated is an unsettled fact. From the earliest historical accounts of the Friesian people they have dwelt upon the shores of the North sea and possessed herds of cattle, from which they have derived their chief means of support.

Two hundred years later a German tribe, who were also breeders of cattle, settled near the Friesians. The supposition of many is that dating back the Friesian cattle were white, while the cattle of their neighbors were black, and from the cross of the two the foundation of the present Friesian breed was laid.

The Holstein-Friesian, commonly termed the black and white cow, is of splendid conformation. The head is rather long and narrow, eyes full, nose straight without flesh, nostrils large and well open mouth, rather broad and wide. The neck is long and fine, somewhat curved downward on top, brisket well set, withers and back broad and slightly sloping rump. The udder is of enormous size, extend-



The Holstein-Friesian cattle are all very nearly uniform in build, size and quality, and for generations the natural conditions under which this breed has been kept have been the most favorable for the production of a milk breed. They are the most celebrated of the Holland cattle, being regarded as the original stock. The cow herewith pictured is a fine specimen of this popular breed of dairy cattle.

ing well forward, where it has a squareness of form and is very broad. The teats are cylindrical in form and usually from two and a half to three and a half inches in length.

For veal production the Holstein-Friesian cow perhaps ranks foremost. The calves are large and grow very rapidly.

Considering the amount of food consumed by the average Holstein-Friesian cow, her yield of milk production cannot be excelled by any other breed of cattle. Owing to her large milk production she is especially valuable in communities where there are cheese factories or city markets.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Care of Pregnant Ewes.

The pregnant ewes must have as far as possible natural conditions. They must have suitable feed at all times to properly nourish the growing feeders without stimulating undue development of bone. Endeavor to so feed that ewes will be in good flesh at all times, but not overfat.

There is considerable danger in feeding well bred ewes too highly on wheat, corn and alfalfa hay. Some of the best feeders use bran sparingly before lambing time, but give sweet corn stover and alfalfa hay. But if forage is very coarse it is well to feed a small quantity of grain with it. A mixture of corn and oats may be used.

Oilmeal For Horses.

The experience of the Iowa station with substitutes for oats for horse feeding, although not complete, leads it to believe that corn and oilmeal or cottonseed meal will give good results at a substantial reduction in cost. It found that with corn at 50 cents and oats at 40 cents oilmeal had a value of fully $60 a ton to feed to work horses and cottonseed meal a trifle more.

PURE BRED BOAR FOR THE FARMER.

The pure bred hog breeder will select his breeding stock very carefully. He is just as painstaking as the breeder of pure bred cattle or horses. Why is he so careful, and why does he study type so thoroughly? It is for the reason that the ultimate end of all his work is the pork barrel.

He is endeavoring to produce a type of hog that will make the greatest possible gains on the least amount of feed.



The fine Duroc-Jersey boar Good Enuff Again, herewith shown, is considered by experts to be one of the greatest of his breed. He won first prize at the Ohio state fair of 1909 and last year was first and grand champion at the same fair. His weight as junior yearling was 720 pounds. He exhibits the strong back, well developed ham, depth, thickness and strength of bone that indicate the character necessary in a good sire.

This is the reason he makes such a careful study of type and breed. Is not the everyday hog raiser interested in the same thing? He surely is. To the producer of market pork everything centers on the question of cheap gains, and he should be a breeder to the extent of producing a type of market hog that will yield the greatest profit. There is far more in breeding than many farmers believe, and it is to their own good that they should appreciate the fact. "Use nothing but a pure bred boar of the best type that can be secured." He will pay his cost many times if he is made up in the proper way and is mated intelligibly.

What Spoils Winter Butter.

There is more poor butter made during the winter than during the summer, although the natural conditions are more favorable. Poor butter in the winter is due largely to the fact that the cream is kept too long and not sufficient attention is given to its keeping and ripening.

At this time of year the dairy cows are well advanced in their lactation periods and many of them are dry. As a result only a relatively small quantity of butter is made. In order to avoid small or frequent churnings the buttermaker often attempts to keep the cream too long, and even while it is being saved does not keep it properly mixed. It takes on an old taste and imparts the flavor to the butter. One of the first precautions to insure good butter in the winter is to avoid keeping the cream too long, even though a small quantity must be churned at a time. If proper care is taken of the cream it may be kept a week, but for best results no longer than that.

Another requirement is to keep it thoroughly mixed, both while it is being saved and during its ripening process.—Farm and Fireside.

Unnerving Horses.

Unnerving usually proves a permanent relief for lameness due to ringbone if it is properly done by an expert. Where the portion of nerve removed is too short union or a tumor may follow and lameness return. Sloughing of the hoof is comparatively rare as a result of unnerving. It may happen if the foot is diseased at time of operation or if a nail prick or other injury occurs after unnerving. It commonly follows unnerving in the mule. The operation should only be performed when a fore foot is involved. For ringbone lameness of the hind foot have puncture firing and blistering done by a qualified veterinarian.—Rural New Yorker.

Feeding Oil to Cows.

The Experiment Station Record, United States department of agriculture, says on the subject of feeding oil to cows: J. Mackintosh and W. Goodwin found that the addition of peanut and cocoanut oils to the rations of milking cows produced no appreciable difference in yield of milk or percentage of fat. From two to four ounces of peanut oil per day per head improved the flavor of winter butter, but larger quantities made the cream difficult to churn and the butter was soft in texture. Cocoanut oil also made cream difficult to churn, but had a hardening effect on the butter, which was of good flavor, texture and appearance.

WASHING DAIRY UTENSILS.

Washing dairy utensils is an important operation, though it involves but a few simple considerations. Always use a brush; never use a cloth, as the latter cannot be kept in a sanitary condition. First rinse the utensil in cold or lukewarm water, never hot water, as the latter tends to cook the milk fast to the tin. In this way the bulk of the adhering milk is removed. Then water should be used containing salsoda or washing powder, but under no circumstances should soap be used. Thorough rinsing after scrubbing in hot water and washing powder is essential, after which steaming should take place over a steam jet or in an oven or chamber constructed for the purpose. After being steamed the different pieces should never be touched with a cloth, but allowed to dry of their own heat.

FEEDING PRIZE CATTLE.

Methods Pursued at the Nebraska Experiment Station.

The Nebraska station was particularly fortunate in the awards at the recent international show in Chicago. It is scarcely necessary to say that in fitting fat cattle continuous development is desired, writes Professor Rail of the University of Nebraska. Beginning with the calves, as youngsters of from ten weeks to three months of age, they are fed liberally, so that growth is never checked. The steers are housed at night in winter, but run in the yard during the day unless the weather is very bad. Grain is fed inside, each steer having his own feed box. Such feeds as silage and roots also are usually fed inside, though silage is fed also in the large feed bunk outside. Hay is placed in a large rack in the open yard. The aim in feeding the steers over winter is to carry them in good growing condition, but not to get them too fat.

This general scheme of feeding and managing continues throughout the winter, the cattle getting sufficient exercise in the lot or from being used in the judging classes. When spring approaches and the warm days begin to bring flies the steers are no longer out during the day, being stalled then, but they are turned out overnight on blue grass pasture. Grass during the night and a moderate allowance of grain morning and evening is the usual plan of feeding during spring and summer. Cool quarters, free of flies, are provided during summer and fall. In the early fall the rations are gradually increased, and early in the season the steers are practically all on a full feed. The foodstuffs used at the station are corn, oats, bran and oilmeal for grain rations, with alfalfa as a principal roughage. Occasionally a bit of



As sires and mothers, as rangers and feeders, as money makers, the Shorthorns come as near perfection as any other breed of beef producing cattle. Because of their ability to lay on flesh cheaply they are popular with many feeders in the corn belt.

prairie hay is given if an animal has overeaten of alfalfa and is a little loose. Roots and silage are used somewhat, more as a variation and appetizer than as a steady diet, though a few pounds of silage per day per steer will be fed for several weeks along through the winter. The standard grain ration is oats twenty, corn fifty, bran twenty and oilmeal ten. This is fed to steers of all ages, together with about one-half pound of alfalfa hay per hundredweight. When a full feed of grain is allowed the hay is kept down so that sufficient grain is readily taken. The difference in rations for older and younger steers is more in the amount allowed than anything else.

A careful analysis of our methods of feeding will show that they approach very close to the practical and that the feeds used are those most easily obtained and most economical.

Silage For Sheep.

A series of exhaustive tests at the Indiana experiment station has demonstrated beyond doubt that good silage used judiciously is an extremely desirable feed for sheep in winter. It has an excellent effect upon the digestive system and upon the general health and thrift of the lambs. Ewes fed during the winter on ration including a liberal amount of silage gained an average each winter of twenty pounds, while those similarly fed without the silage gained only fifteen and a half pounds. Those receiving the silage also consumed more than 7 per cent less grain and over 32 per cent less clover hay than those maintained exclusively upon dry feed. It also had a valuable effect upon the fleece, those receiving silage having a slightly heavier coat of wool.

This paper is read by 332, 800 people a year.

FEET OF GROWING COLTS NEED CARE.

The feet of the growing colt should be properly cared for. If left to nature the feet will not always grow out full, strong and perfect in form, writes M. W. Harper of the New York experiment station. On stone or gravel soil the foot wears off as fast as necessary to keep it in fair proportions, but the wearing is not even. For this reason the colt's feet should be carefully inspected once each month. As a rule, it will be necessary to shorten the toes, and this should be done with a rasp. The rasp is the only instrument that should be used for this purpose. When the toes are kept short the quarters will usually care for themselves, for the frogs will bear upon the ground and keep the heels properly spread.



When the draft colt is pure bred and well educated he is one of the most valuable and most readily salable of farm products. A team of good registered draft mares will more than pay their way in work and bring high priced colts as well. This is the age of the draft horse. The illustration shows the head of a draft stallion of the Belgian breed.

The frog needs special attention, for if it gets out of contact with the bearing surface the foot will very rapidly lose its shape, the heels will contract and the walls at the quarter become brittle, weak and easily split both from above and from below. When a split occurs from above it is difficult to stop without firing or blistering; hence it is important to protect the walls. The sole need not be cut to "open the heels." Keep the walls rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent.

Horses become unsound of limb when the wear and tear is not equally distributed, as certain parts bear an undue amount of weight. Equal distribution of weight bearing and other functional activities is possible only when the form of the foot and the direction of the limb are correct. Any deviation from the proper standing position will cause a proportionate overtaxing of certain parts, resulting in unsoundness.

Sound feet are best produced by feeding nutritious food. Sudden changes of the food, periods of sickness, exposure to cold, damp weather for months at a time, all have an injurious effect on the feet; hence the colt should be fed regularly and generously, be well sheltered and be protected as much as possible against the ravages of disease.

Cull the Sheep Flock.

The winter season is a good time to separate the sheep. Every flock should be culled over annually. Those that have passed their period of usefulness and those that are lacking in type or wool qualities or otherwise not desired in the flock should be separated, fattened and sold. Sheep should have some kind of shelter, even if it be primitive in nature, but which offers an abundance of fresh air and keeps the rain and snow out. A box of salt and good, clean water should be kept before the sheep at all times.

It is a mistake to think that sheep sheds never need cleaning out, as do cow stables. They ought to be cleaned out at least once a month. Sheep will stand a great deal of cold if they are kept dry and given plenty of fresh air and what they need of nutritious food. If this kind of attention is put behind the sheep they will do well and give you a good, fat profit before the next winter comes around.

Feed Grain With Roughage.

Domestic animals that chew the cud have four stomachs and a very perfect arrangement for grinding their feed. Grain should be fed with roughage, as then it goes into the first stomach and will be rechewed. If the grain is eaten alone it is apt to go to the third stomach and so miss the rechewing. To make sure that the feed is thoroughly chewed give it without roughage. The best way is to cut the hay or straw and mix the grain feed with it; then it will go through the whole grinding process.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

The Stable Thermometer.

A good thermometer costs more than a poor one, but it is worth much more. Every cow stable should have a good thermometer hanging in it, and this should be inspected often enough to see that the temperature does not run below 42 degrees or above 55 or 60. The idea is not so much to avoid these extremes as to maintain an even temperature. Keep the cows in comfort and they will do the rest.

HEAVES IN HORSES.

Symptoms and Treatment of This Most Serious Ailment.

The term heaves is used to describe that disease of the horse which otherwise is known as broken wind or technically as emphysema of the lungs, writes Dr. A. S. Alexander of the Wisconsin experiment station. This ailment, which is incurable when thoroughly established and to which a tendency is inherited by the offspring of an affected sire or dam, is characterized by the following symptoms: Double, bellows-like action of the abdominal muscles in breathing; short, suppressed cough, usually accompanied by passage of gas from the rectum; gluttonous appetite; harsh, staring coat of hair; pot belly, weakness, lack of endurance, sweating, panting or staggering during work, dilated nostrils, frequent passage of gas and soft, foul smelling feces when starting from stable.

The disease begins with indigestion, affecting in time the pneumogastric nerve of the stomach and then the branch nerves running to the lungs. At first the air tubules and vesicles of the lungs become dilated (aneurism); later they may break down into large air spaces and the surrounding lung tissues become involved (interlobular emphysema). Air then is easily inhaled, but is exhaled with difficulty, and the effort causes cough and expulsion of gas (flatus).

The distress may be relieved by treatment, but perfect recovery is impossible when the lungs have become badly affected. Treat by substituting wet oat straw for hay in winter and grass for hay in summer. Allow double the usual rest period after a meal. Work when stomach is not distended with food. Do not feed hay at noon. Use limewater to wet all food. Once or twice a week give raw linseed oil in a bran mash to open bowels. Give half an ounce of Fowler's solution night and morning. Do not breed from affected horses.

The Best Breed of Hogs.

The first question every beginner asks is, "What is the best breed of hogs?" The breed makes little difference. Good individuals of any popular line, if backed by good ancestors, will make money with proper handling. I believe the best for you is the breed you like. If you like red hogs raise Duroc-Jerseys. If you like good black and white hogs with ears turned down get Poland Chinas. If your fancy turns to black and white hogs with ears erect take Berkshires. If you want to raise bacon hogs and you prefer white ones get Yorkshires. If you prefer red get Tamworths. White hogs do well in the northern sections. Either Chester Whites or Cheshires may be grown. As a rule, white hogs are not profitable in the south. The intense sun blisters the skin and may cause chronic sores. The choice of breed is usually a matter of fancy. An important point is the selection of good individuals from prolific strains and handling these in such a way as to make large profits.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Quantity and Quality of Milk.

Statistics obtained from the records of several thousand Ayrshire cattle in Scotland indicate that the quantity and the quality of milk are inherited separately—that is, that a cow giving a large quantity of milk is just about as likely to give at the same time rich milk as a cow giving a smaller quantity. Of the cows giving less than 500 gallons a year the largest percentage of those were giving over 700 gallons a year tested in the neighborhood of 3.7 per cent. This would indicate that in the Ayrshire breed at least a cow which is giving the large quantity of milk is just about as likely to be giving milk of high fat content as a cow giving a smaller quantity.

Amount of Grain For Cattle.

The amount of grain that should be given to cattle that are being finished on the grass should be gauged by the prospective time for selling and by the condition of the grass. When the animals are to be sold early, as in June or July, more grain or meal should be fed than if marketed later, as in August and September. When the grass is really at its best, which usually is in the advanced weeks of June, grain will not add much to the gains, but it may and doubtless does lead to the consumption of less pasture.

Weaning the Foal.

About six months of age is the proper time to wean a strong foal. Many good horsemen prefer to wean them at once, while others wean them more gradually, allowing them to suck once a day for a number of days before they are taken away entirely. After the colt has been taken away it is essential that the mare have good care and her udder well bathed at least once a day with cold water and spirits of camphor. This dries up the milk and prevents the udder from becoming caked and feverish.

Hog Notes.

Regularity in feeding fattening hogs is very important.

An uncomfortable, suffering pig cannot be a profitable one.

Getting the most of swine is nothing less than putting the most into them.

Do not let the brood sows that are to farrow in the spring become too fat.

Do not sell the sow that raised a big spring litter and suckled them well.

Pure air, clean water, clean food and a clean place to sleep make hogs profitable.

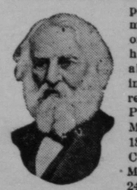
Dark houses are not healthful. Let in the light and keep your porkers healthy.

THE HALL OF FAME.



ULYSSES S. GRANT—American general, eighteenth president of United States. Born Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822; died Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885. Was graduated from West Point in 1843. Served through Mexican war as officer. Left army in 1854 and settled near St. Louis. Removed to Galena, Ill., in 1860. Offered services when civil war began and was appointed colonel of Twenty-first Illinois infantry June 17, 1861, and received commission as brigadier general at Ironton, Mo., Aug. 7. After capturing Forts Donelson and Henry early in 1862 was made major general of volunteers. After taking Vicksburg July 4, 1863, was made major general in regular army. Was made lieutenant general March 2, 1864, and commander of all the Union armies March 12. Took up headquarters with Army of the Potomac. Received surrender of Confederate General Lee at Appomattox April 9, 1865, virtually ending the war. Commissioned general July 25, 1866. Elected president on Republican ticket in 1868 and re-elected in 1872. Made tour of world 1877-9.

THE HALL OF FAME.



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW—American poet, perhaps the most popular of all poets here and abroad during his career. Born Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807; died Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. Was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825. Professor of modern languages at Bowdoin 1825-39. Professor of modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard 1836-54. Published many volumes of poems, beginning in 1839 with "Voices of the Night." Among his most noted long poems are "The Song of Hiawatha," "Evangeline" and "The Courtship of Miles Standish." His shorter lyrics, such as "A Psalm of Life," "The Children's Hour," "The Bridge" and "The Day is Done," are widely known.

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A severe attack on school principal, Chas. B. Allen, of Sylvania, Ga., is thus told by him. "For more than three years," he writes, "I suffered indescribable torture from rheumatism, liver and stomach trouble and diseased kidneys. All remedies failed till I used Electric Bitters, but four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me completely." Such results are common. Thousands bless them for curing stomach trouble, biliousness, and for new health and vigor. Try them. Only 50c at C. W. Moore's.

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Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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KILLS A MURDERER.

A merciless murderer is Appendicitis with many victims, but Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Chills, 25c at C. W. Moore's.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HEED THE WARNING

Many Westminster People Have Done So.

When the kidneys are sick they give unmistakable warnings that should not be ignored. By examining the urine and treating the kidneys upon the first sign of disorder, many days of suffering may be saved. Sick kidneys expel a dark, ill-smelling urine, full of "brickdust" sediment and painful in passage. Sluggish kidneys cause a dull pain in the small of the back, headaches, dizzy spells, tired, languid feelings and frequent rheumatic twinges.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only; they act on sick kidneys, and rid the blood of uric poison. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms you can use no better remedy.

Westminster people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Harry C. Jones, E. Main St., Westminster, Md., says: "I suffered from kidney complaint for over two years. My trouble began with a lameness across the small of my back and was soon followed by an ache through my loins which clung to me persistently. I felt restless and the kidney secretions caused me much annoyance. Finnally Doan's Kidney Pills were procured for me at C. W. Moore's Drug Store and the results of their use far exceeds my expectations. My kidney trouble was removed and I have not suffered since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

THE WESTMINSTER
METAL and FOUNDRY
COMPANY
WESTMINSTER, Md.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brass and Iron Castings

MACHINE SHOP
IN CONNECTION.

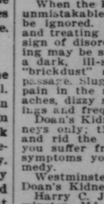
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POISEL'S CAFE.

JOHN POISEL, Proprietor.
E. Main St., Westminster, Md

Meals at All Hours.
Permanent Boarding.
Ladies' Dining Room.
OYSTERS In and Out of Season.
Bar Stocked with choicest WINES AND LIQUORS.
BOWLING ALLEYS.
STABLE ROOM.
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ECONOMY SILO.



Our perfect-fitting doors, forming air-tight silo entirely preventing possibility of ensilage spoiling. Quick, easy adjustment without a hammer or wrench. Free access. Any BOY can put in and take out the doors. Write for Catalog and prices.

D. W. GARNER,
General Agent, Taneytown, Md. mar 3 tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of Administration on the estate of

MARGARET FREBERTSHAUSER,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of September, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1911.

ADAM C. FREBERTSHAUSER,
feb 24 4t Administrator.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

HEREAFTER, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their office in Westminster EVERY MONDAY for the transaction of business

By order O EDWARD DORER
fe b10 09 Treasurer.

FOR RENT.



The 12 room house, with bath, formerly the old E. Lynch Homestead on Liberty St. Possession April 1st. Apply to

LUMBER, COAL & SUPPLY CO
feb 24 3t

Let us Linotype your work.

SPRAY YOUR TREES

with Orchard Brand LIME SULPHUR Solution and KILL the SCALE. Now is the season to Spray. If you need a SPRAYER consult us. Spraying Solution on sale at low prices by the gallon or barrel at the following places: The Farmers Fertilizer & Feed Co., Westminster, R. W. Carter, Sykesville, J. E. Davidson, Taneytown, W. F. Hoeck, Hampstead, J. W. Routzahn Son Smallwood, W. H. Long, Carrollton Station, Klee Milling Co., near Gist, J. P. Weybright, Detour.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY.

Wind and Hail Storm INSURANCE.

The Granger's Mutual Storm Insurance Company of Carroll county, will insure your BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS AGAINST LOSS BY WIND STORMS AND YOUR CROPS AGAINST LOSS BY HAIL STORMS.

No Premium Notes required.

A share of your patronage is solicited.

JOHN HENRY LEISTER,
General Agent,
my 27 tf Westminster, Md.



Having installed a Pneumatic Tool Plant at my new place of business, opposite Court street, I am now better prepared to serve my patrons, at short notice.

Come and inspect my plant and see for yourself. It is the only one of its kind in the county.

I also carry one of the largest stocks of GRANITE

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES

in the county to select from. Give me a call.

Yours for business,
Jos. L. Mathias.
C & P. Phone 127 ap 13

Frank T. Shaeffer
OPPOSITE ANCHOR HOTEL
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

PLUMBING HEATING AND TINNING



GENERAL REPAIR SHOP

I am ready at all times to do any work in my line. Bids on heating and plumbing cheerfully given. Give me a call and save money.

MY WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.
C P. & Phone 95 w. feb 10 70

KEEFER'S
Latest Prices.

Standard White Coal Oil	9c gallon.
Best Granulated Sugar	5c lb.
Good strong Coffee	19c lb.
Good Rice	5c lb.
Best mixed Nuts	11c lb.
20c Chocolate Drops	15c.
15c Chocolate Drops	11c lb.
10c Toy Cannons	5c.
15c Figs	11c lb.

Dried Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Prunes and Apricots.
Chicken Powders, Bone, Grit, Oyster Shells, &c.
Baled Hay and Straw.
Automobile Supplies.

Wm. N. Keefer
Phone 38 F Free Delivery.
88 and 92 East Main street,
mar 4 10 3 Westminster, Md.

FOR SALE

T. T. Peerless Traction Engine, B-1 Seperator, Chase Shingle Mill and Eli Hay Bailer. To purchaser can give a good route lying within three miles of Westminster. Term to suit purchaser.

Buggies, Wagons, Binders, Mowers, Rakes and Tedders. Everything for the FARM.

The W. H. Davis Co.
Cor. Main and John Sts.,
Westminster, Maryland.
feb 18 10 2½ 1

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

I am prepared to issue through the leading
FIRE, LIFE, HEALTH
and Accident Insurance Companies, Policies
Sick and Accident Benefits
from $7.50 to $25.00 per week.

Rates reasonable. A share of your patronage solicited.

Call C. & P. Phone 45-K or write.

S. C. Stoner, Agent.
145 West Main Street,
dec 19 09 1y Westminster, Md.

EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT.

On account of its Fineness, Color, Uniformity, Soundness and Sand Carrying Capacity is Unequaled for

CEMENT SIDEWALKS and BUILDING BLOCKS.

This Cement is now being used for construction purposes by the Tidewater Portland Cement Co. at Union Bridge.

FOR SALE BY THE
SACK, BARREL or TON
BY THE
WESTMINSTER FERTILIZER, CO.
d 29 tf Green St., Westminster, Md.

M. E. CAMPBELL,
BUTCHER,
Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats.

WANTED.—300 lbs. of PORK a week
Highest Cash Price Paid for Fat Cattle, Hogs Sheep, Calves and Beef Hides
ap 3 08 1y

Hogs Wanted.

Shipping MONDAY, FEB. 27th. Will ship regularly from now until JUNE. Call or Phone.

H. F. COVER,
feb 24 3t Westminster, Md.

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