SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR

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OF

Steam Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, &c.

AND ARE READY TO GIVE ESTIMATES AND INFORMATION ON SAME

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Farmers Supply Co.

11-13 Liberty St., Westminster, Md.

PHONE 263

Capital $50,000.00 Surplus and Profits $140,000.00

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Westminster Savings Bank

Don't Carry Large Sums of Money.

BUT if you must, do so only until you Can get to this Bank.

We Pay 4% on Time Deposits

We Combine absolute Safety with Satisfactory Service. You Cannot go wrong when you are in NEED of MONEY, or when you have MONEY to DEPOSIT by calling at

The Westminster Savings Bank

Westminster, Md.

CHAS. BILLINGSLEA, President. F. THOMAS BABYLON, V. President.

JACOB H. HANDLEY, Treasurer.



Coal Talk

is interestiny, but coal facts are convincing, therefore its up to you to convince yourself of the superior quality of our coal. Get some and burn it. You will find it lasts longer, gives a better fire than the kind you have been using, and it costs no more.

The Lumber Coal & Supply Co.

sep 6 tf

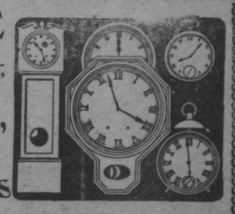
ALL THE TIME

We aim to carry a full and complete stock of "up to grade,"

Lumber, Millwork,

AND

Building Supplies



And Sell Them At Reasonable Prices.

GET OUR PRICES - - - SEE OUR STOCK

GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS.

SMITH AND REIFSNIDER.

"We guarantee to please in every particular."

LOCAL MARKETS

Market report corrected by N. I. Gorsuch Son Co.

Wheat	$1.10
Bran	$1.35
White Middlings,	$1.50
Barley	50@ 50
Oats	50c
Rye	75
Corn on the cob, (new)	$2.50 to $2.75 per barrel
Flour, Sea Foam,	$5.75
Rye Straw, per ton,	$7.00@8.00
Timothy hay	$10.00 to $12.00
Sucrene Dairy Feed	$1.35
Cotton Seed Meal	$1.50
Linseed Meal	$1.80

Market reports corrected by Englar & Sponseller up-to-date.

Wheat	$1.10
Bran	$1.35
Middlings	$1.50
Cottonseed Meal	$1.45
Linseed Meal	$1.80
Hammond Dairy Feed	$1.30
Dried Beet Pulp	$1.35
Hominy Feed	$1.55
Brewer's Drie Grains	1.30
Screenings	1.25
Larro	$1.65

As the President is talking economy, it is not believed that Congress will increase the appropriations more than several hundred millions.

So far it has not been reported that any bridge parties have been given up in order to raise money for the Belgians.

Public Sale OF STOCK

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Westminster Deposit & Trust Co.,

WESTMINSTER, MD., ON

Saturday, Dec. 12, 1914

At 10 o'Clock, A. M.

16 SHARES LAND, IMPROVEMENT, LOAN AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WESTMINSTER.
22 SHARES ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY OF WESTMINSTER.
100 SHARES CONSOLIDATED PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY, OF WESTMINSTER.
50 SHARES THE MILLER BROTHERS COMPANY, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.
TERMS—CASH.

ELIAS N. DAVIS, Auct.

12 4 2-t

COMFORT

No matter how much you pay for a shoe, if it hurts your foot it is worthless. Comfort is what you paid for.



When you buy a pair of these shoes you are assured of comfort and style—an easy combination if the dealer knows his business.

WE KNOW OURS

COME—LOOK

S. W. BOND & SON

HABERDASHERY

28 W. Main Street,

Westminster, Maryland

Fine Coffee 12½c lb.

2,000 lbs. Candy 10c lb.

A FULL LINE OF

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

The Dinst Grocery Co.,

187½ E. Main St.,

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POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

For Father and Son AND ALL THE FAMILY

Two and a half million readers find it of absorbing interest. Everything in it is *Written So You Can Understand It*

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$1.50 A YEAR 15c A COPY

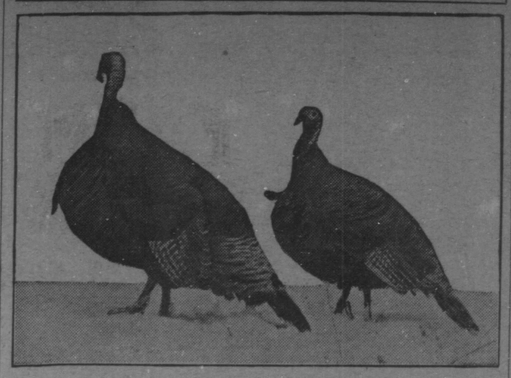
Popular Mechanics Magazine

6 No. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO

12 4 3-t

The question is asked as to what has become of the woman who used all alone to get up Thanksgiving and Christmas feasts for 17 people. Well, she has been heard since Thanksgiving to complain of having to walk half a mile down to the hotel for a holiday dinner.

INFORMATION REGARDING TURKEY FLOCK



A Pair of Fine Birds.

The ordinary scrub turkey hen will lay from 18 to 25 eggs per season, but the well-bred bird now produces as high as from 45 to 60 eggs, the average on most farms nowadays being about 35.

A turkey does not mature until it is about three years old, and to obtain strong and vigorous offspring hens from two to three years old should be mated to strong, active males of the same age or older. The males and females should never be taken from the same family, and no breeder should go into the business unless he is willing to start with the standard bred stock.

The highly bred tom turkey will bring from $10 to $50, and $100 to $300 is not an uncommon price for a trio of a tom and two hens. But the offspring of these high-class birds always bring fancy prices, and the original cost, therefore, should not be seriously considered if one is to attempt breeding as a business.

GARBAGE NOT GOOD FOR HENS

Anything Average Restaurant Cannot Use Is Questionable Food for Fowls or Swine.

(By M. K. BOYER.)

A poultry book recommends that those living near hotels should arrange for the garbage, stating that in it there is such a variety of food that it will be of untold value to hens.

The fact is that anything the average restaurant will refuse to jumble up for their customers is questionable food for either fowls or hogs.

In the summer this refuse, when removed once a day, is unspeakably foul, and the one who removes or handles it needs the nose of a scavenger.

Fermented and decaying refuse from such places is dangerous, even to handle. In this "garbage" is often found pickles, sour cabbage, tainted meat and other stuffs—even including coffee grounds—fit only for the manure pile.

We cannot be too careful about what we feed out to stock. Fowls should have perfectly sound food or they will not enjoy perfectly sound health.

HENS DURING EARLY WINTER

Fowls on Range All Summer Should Be Turned Out in Yards for Exercise on Pleasant Days.

Consider that the birds which have been on the range all summer will miss the abundance of fresh air during the first weeks of confinement, and turn them out in the yards for exercise every pleasant day, allowing them to stay there as long as they wish, and while they are out take the opportunity to throw open all the doors and windows, to obtain thorough ventilation and to purify the house. If there is no scratching shed arrange some plan whereby the house can be made as light as possible during the day, and especially so that plenty of sunlight will scatter itself over the floor.

Above all things see that the floor is dry at all times, particularly if it is an earthen floor. If it gets too damp this will invariably mean a bad cold. Then see that the food consists of as great a variety as possible.

WINTER RATION FOR TURKEY

Only Sufficient Food Should Be Given to Keep Them in Healthy Condition—Water Twice Daily.

(By C. E. BROWN.)

During the winter season the stock turkeys should be fed and watered twice a day. Only sufficient food should be given to keep them in good healthy condition. When winter is over it is advisable to feed them a small amount of grain each evening to encourage them to return to their roosting quarters and thus prevent them from wandering away with other flocks. The following ration is a good one for the turkeys: Mix equal parts by weight of corn or barley, oats and wheat screenings, and in addition to this green food should be supplied once a day. For this purpose mangels, cabbage or clover leaves are the best. Grit and water should be supplied at all times.

Eggs for Storage.

It is often stated that eggs laid in early spring, while the weather is cool, have better keeping qualities than eggs laid during August or even September. This seems hardly probable, and one should not hesitate to store the summer eggs for winter use, provided they are gathered the day they are laid, then put away in waterglass solution, and stored in as cool a place as may be handy.

Book Learning Not Sufficient.

No amount of book learning will profit the poultryman unless he takes sufficient interest in his flock to apply his knowledge.

SIMPLE HOUSE FOR POULTRY

Warmth Will Always Be Prime Factor in Egg Production—Benefit of Plastered Walls.

The simplest poultry house is the best. Better results have been obtained by using the old and well-known plan of having a house eight feet in front and six feet in the rear, ten or twelve feet square, with a window on the south side, than from any other, and such a house costs but little, holding a flock of from a dozen to twenty fowls. The poultry house for a cold climate may be plastered, as warmth will always be a prime factor in egg production in winter, and the plastered walls will be of immense advantage in preventing lice from hiding in summer. One of the points to observe is that a good shed is better in summer than a close house and will cost but little. It must be tight at the back and sides, as drafts of air, even in warm seasons, will do damage. Fowls can endure cold weather or stand the warmest days in summer, but will not thrive where drafts of air come on them at night. The cost of a poultry house is the matter that causes the beginner to consider. It is not necessary to bother about ventilators and other appliances. Make the house as simple in design as possible, and the cost will be a minimum and the fowls comfortable. Get a hardy breed, leave the doors and windows open at night, clean frequently so as to prevent foul odors, use plenty of whitewash, and the fowls will not be unthrifty in a cheap house.

ATTENTION TO LATE HATCHES

Must Have Proper Feeding and Care to Mature Before Cold Weather—Give Birds Free Range.

What is demanded by the late hatched stock of all kinds is the proper feeding and care to mature it before cold weather arrives. That all of the birds will mature is out of the question if they are compelled to shift altogether for themselves on the range. They will grow some, it is true, but they will not grow as rapidly as they should if they are to reach maturity before winter appears. To induce a rapid growth, the young birds require good feeding and housing at all times. This does not mean that the late hatched pullets should be penned up and fed all the food they will consume. Rather they should be encouraged to forage every day when the weather permits, so that they may derive the exercise necessary to keep them in good physical condition. But in connection with what food they can pick up on the range at this time regular feeding morning, noon and night should be practiced.

WHITE CHINA GEESE PLEASE

Boom Predicted for Breed Like Pekin Ducks Had Several Years Ago—Feathers Are Abundant.

Many persons believe that White China geese are going to have a boom like Pekin ducks had some twenty-five years ago.

Their feathers are very abundant, of swan's-down texture; snow-white, with flexible quills. People who pick the live geese report the yearly yield of one pound and over.

This originated in China, where for centuries they have been bred to lay. They begin to lay at six months old. They are good breeders at one year old, they mature so early.

Developing Stamina.

With variable weather, sudden changes from heat to cold, chilly mornings, etc., it takes a chicken with some stamina to develop into a good winter layer. The way to develop stamina is to feed for it, and provide comfortable sleeping and feeding quarters

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.

C. & P. Phone 95-w My Work Speaks For Itself

All milk shippers of this county are required to have a one-cent war-tax stamp affixed to their weighbills. It costs the farmer about thirty-cents a month.

Mrs. Elizabeth Zahn, of this city, was in Gettysburg on Wednesday, attending the funeral of her maternal uncle, Mr. John Leas. Mr. Leas was 86 years old and nearly the whole of his long life was a resident Gettysburg.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning has an article which states that President Wilson has not decided upon how the Maryland appointments are to be disposed of. He gave interviews yesterday to Judge Bond, of this city, and Congressman Talbott, the latter of whom urged the appointment of Mr. Steele as collector of Customs in Baltimore. Judge Bond did not disclose the nature of his conversation with the President, but the Sun's writer takes a guess at it, which may or may not fit it.

MRS. JAMES ECKELS

The remains of Mrs. James Eckels, who died at her home in Baltimore on Saturday last were brought to this city on Monday and interred in St. Johns Catholic Church Cemetery. The funeral services were held in St. John's Catholic church, Baltimore. She is survived by her husband, who is a relative of Mrs. Timotohy Lane, of this city. Mrs. Lane entertained the funeral party during their short stay in this city.

DAIRY

CARING FOR BREEDING COWS

No Question That Growing and Selling Calves Under Proper Conditions Is Profitable Business.

In part, no doubt, the difficulty of getting a high percentage of calves arises from sending dry cows to the shambles. The cow that has suckled down often fails to get in calf next year. She is in calf and fat and away she goes. Another cow that has raised a calf takes a rest next year, and so on.

One advantage of selling the calf crop to the feeder rather than yearlings or older cattle is that so much more attention and feed can be given to the breeding cows and their higher condition and vitality will enable them to produce more calves.

If there is a shortage of feed it will usually be noticed that heifers that breed young and older cows that have been breeding take a lay off, and this is undesirable, with calves at present prices.

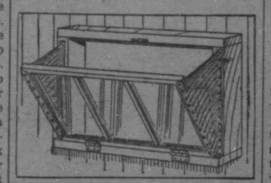
A good calf is worth $25 to $30, and selling even a few of these will furnish hay to winter several mother cows that lay the golden egg. There is no question that growing and selling calves under proper conditions is a paying business, both for the grower and the feeder who buys them, as they go to the feed lot in splendid condition, but it will not pay unless the cows receive enough attention and are kept breeding, except as a more or less speculative proposition, depending on the prices at which cows are bought and sold.

Where the production of really high-class feeder calves is the end in view, these can be constantly increased in value by more feed and better cows.

WINDOW FOR A DAIRY BARN

Opening That Will Admit Fresh Air and Prevent Draft on Stock—Held Open by Cloth.

A practical dairy barn window is made by placing the hinges at the lower edge of the sash, as shown, and attaching canvas at the ends so that



Practical Barn Window.

the cloth will hold the sash partly open, writes Ralph V. Crane of Ypsilanti, Mich., in Popular Mechanics. This will deflect the air currents upward toward the ceiling and prevent draft on the stock.

DOGS SHOULD BE DISCARDED

No Excuse for Sending Snapping Cur After Cows With Full Udders—Better to Take Horse.

When cows are in the pastures do not send a vicious dog to drive them in. The cow that is run to the house by a dog that is continually snapping at her heels must suffer a great deal of pain as her udder is thrown from side to side by the movement of her fleet limbs. If a man is too lazy to walk after his cows he had better get on his horse and ride. A well trained dog may be allowed to bring them in, for he quietly walks behind them and does not bring them down the lane at a two-forty gait.

EAT ANYTHING, ANYTIME!

Believe that after-dinner distress, remove the cause of lassitude, drowsiness and headache, the symptoms of INDIGESTION, take nature's remedy

SEVEN BARKS

It quickly clears the system by its natural tonic action on the bowels, and restores vigor to a weary stomach. Clears the blood and eradicates Uric Acid. Price 50 cents a bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor,

Lyman Brown, 68 Murray St., New York City.

SUCCESS WITH SWINE

Most Important Factor Is Health of the Animals.

Extraordinary Care Should Be Exercised in Purchasing Hogs to See That They Are Free From Transmissible Diseases.

(By N. MAYO.)

In the successful raising of swine there are problems, other than that of feeding, which often determine success or failure. The most important of these is the preservation of the health of the swine. Wherever a considerable number of animals are gathered together the risk from disease is considerably increased. Extra precautions must then be taken to guard against disease and to keep the animals in thrifty condition.

The first essential is that their quarters be kept clean and sanitary.

In purchasing swine, care should be taken that they come from herds free from transmissible diseases, that they are healthy, and have not been exposed to disease in transit. Public stockyards are liable to be infected with hog cholera; it is dangerous to



Prize-Winning Yorkshire Boar.

bring swine from such places and put them in a healthy breeding herd.

It is an excellent plan to have a quarantine pen some distance from all other swine, and so located that there is practically no danger of transmitting diseases to the herd. All recently purchased animals should be held in quarantine in such a pen for ten days, to be certain that they are free from disease, before placing them in a healthy herd.

If a disease of swine occurs in the neighborhood, keep away from these farms and do not allow anyone who has been on an infected farm to visit your herd. If your swine have access to a stream of running water and disease appears on a farm located above yours, on the same stream, remove your hogs at once, as the infection is liable to be carried by the stream. Dogs and buzzards, also, are liable to carry the infection of hog cholera and should be kept away if possible. Such measures are simple, but they are very important.

While a few swine can be raised confined in limited quarters, if such quarters are kept clean, they will do better, will keep in better health and can be grown more cheaply if they have plenty of range for pasture. It is desirable to have the pasture fenced off into suitable areas so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another, not only to provide fresh pasture, but also to afford an opportunity to disinfect the pastures, either by plowing and seeding to a forage crop or by exposure to sun and weather. Nearly all cases of intestinal worms, which are rather common in swine, are contracted from infected ground, and swine can be kept free from these parasites by frequent changes of pasture.

TIMELY HINTS OF SHEEPFOLD

Animals Should Be Provided With Shelter From Fall Rains—Let Lambs Run in Cornfield.

Sheep need but little care during the fall months, but they need that little very much.

By all means provide shelter from the fall rains. Do not compel them to stay indoors, but give them a shed so they can get out of the rain when they wish.

Have some bright hay in the shed rack, so they can eat a little without going in a sleet rain.

The sheep should have been dipped after shearing in the spring. If any ticks escaped destruction a dipping this fall should surely be given. If new sheep are bought dip before adding to the old flock.

Sheep fatten better if sheared before being put on feed. Close confinement and a heavy fleece are against rapid gains.

The field makes an ideal place for lambs to feed after the corn gets eared out. They clean out the weeds, eat enough down corn to keep fat, and are ready for market when their task is done.

Keep the sheep pens and yards clean. Sheep manure heats rapidly and filth is injurious to sheep, especially to the feet.

Proves a Poor Policy.

Experiments at the Iowa station indicate clearly that hogging down ripe small grain is poor policy, owing to the waste. Sometimes not more than 15 cents a bushel is got for small grain handled in this way. With corn it is different, for the hogging down of corn pays well.

When you read that the colleges favor a shorter course, does it mean a shorter distance for the boat race, or cutting down the running track.

After reading the heroic daring of the soldiers in Belgium, many of us decide to again put off that tooth-filling job at the dentist's.

A party of University of Pennsylvania explorers has just started for Egypt, although there are plenty of chances to get lost right in Philadelphia.

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