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Westminster Deposit & Trust Co.

N. H. Baumgartner, Treasurer

Quality Band Aluminware "The Worlds Best"



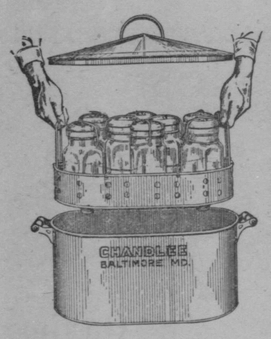
This Aluminumware is made of absolutely pure aluminum. No alloy to lessen its wearing quality. THIS WARE IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS, if any piece bought from us fails to do so the person purchasing same from us may return same and get another piece at our expense.

And last but not least THE PRICE OF THIS WARE IS FAR LOWER THAN ANY OTHER WARE ON THE MARKET TODAY. IF YOU ARE SKEPTICAL ABOUT THIS COME IN AND SEE OUR COMPLETE LINE AND GET PRICES.

Aluminumware has practically taken the place of Enamelware because Enamelware is high in price and of very inferior quality, and taking the life of the Enamelware in consideration Aluminumware is by far cheaper and many times more satisfactory.

CANNERS

We have on hand a limited supply of Canners. Conditions are such now that no one knows what the food conditions are going to be this winter. Put up all the fruit that you can and in order to put it up the right way you will need one of our CANNERS. Come in and let us show them to you. THE PRICE IS ONLY A LITTLE MORE THAN WHAT YOU WOULD HAVE TO PAY FOR A WASH BOILER.



DRIVING LAMPS

The time is close at hand when every Vehicle that is drawn by horse will have to have a light on the left hand side. The recent legislature has passed a law that the First of July will see it in effect.

NOW DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MOMENT TO GET ONE OF THESE DRIVING LAMPS, FOR IF YOU DO YOU WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GET ONE, FOR EVERY PERSON IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND THAT HAS A HORSE AND BUGGY WILL HAVE TA HAVE ONE OF THESE LAMPS AND THEREFORE THE DEMAND IS GOING TO BE VERY GREAT. **If you do not have one of these lamps you will be subject to a fine the same as the man operating an automobile without lights.**

Do Not Put It Off Get One Of These Driving Lamps At Once

We have a good stock of the celebrated DIETZ EUREKA DRIVING LAMPS that have been recognized for a great many years as the best on the market. Do not put it off; get yourself one of these DRIVING LAMPS today.

D.S. Gehr THE HARDWARE MAN ON THE CORNER

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

If we are going to put 3,000,000 soldiers on the French front, a lot of men have got to do some work more productive than tending peanut stands and selling chewing gum.

Some of the people who kick the worst about the lack of implements of war, don't seem to realize that they have an excelent hoe out in their tool shed.

When a girl appeals for our admiration this fall on her coat of tan, she has got to prove she got it in the garden rather than sitting out on the beach in her bathing suit.

FARM ANIMALS

PREVENT DISEASES OF HOGS

Most Important Way to Conserve and Increase Pork Production—Eliminate Mud Holes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the problem of conserving and increasing pork production, it must be remembered that one of the chief factors is the prevention of disease. Swine, particularly young animals, are



Healthy Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions Are Better Able to Withstand Diseases.

susceptible or subject to ailments which, if not remedied, checked, or prevented, will result in the curtailment of production, despite all efforts that may be made.

Diseases of swine may be classed in two groups: (a) Ailments which are not highly destructive and can be treated as a rule by the farmer; (b) highly destructive diseases, particularly of infectious origin, which spread rapidly and kill quickly, and to handle them properly requires the co-operation of not only the farmers and stock raisers, but federal and state officials.

In the first group which is not highly destructive may be mentioned such ailments and conditions as parasites, both internal and external (worms and lice); mange and other skin diseases; tumors and abscesses; poisoning by agents as caustic potash and mold in garbage, cockleburr, cottonseed, etc.; pneumonia; thumps, or other digestive disorders. These ailments as a rule can be readily treated by efforts of the farmer himself, and the application of home remedies often proves effective in their cure. Preventive measures at all times should be observed, such as proper housing and feeding, sanitary conditions of yards and shelter, good clean drinking water, and above all the elimination of filthy mudholes.

FEEDING THE SUCKLING PIGS

Shelled Corn Is Particularly Good When They Begin to Nose Around for Food.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the pigs are about three weeks old, sometimes less, they will begin to nose around for something to eat. If they are going to do as they should this something must be supplied. One of the best feeds at this particular time is shelled corn. It should be in a self-feeder in a pen where the pigs can go to it and will not be bothered by any of the rest of the hogs. This can be arranged by a creep just large enough to admit the pigs handily. Don't forget that these little fellows grow quite rapidly and from time to time the creep must be made larger. After the pigs are 4 or 5 weeks old, especially if they do not have good grass pasture, the addition of some shorts, tankage, or oil meal is advisable. Nothing would be better, however, than skim milk. The self-feeder in which is kept corn and other feeds should be maintained right along up until weaning time, and after that if the pig is intended for market purposes. Pigs to be used for breeding purposes may be kept on a self-feeder all the time with splendid results, but in some cases they get too fat and logy and do not take the proper exercise. The most profitable pig is the one that never quits growing from farrowing time until he is driven over the scales.

PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK

Good Permanent Pastures, Leguminous Crops, Silo and Purebreds Are Essential.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where live stock is a factor on the farm, make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo; and keep only purebred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock. Of course, this program calls for some labor and expense, but the permanent condition of prosperity in the sections devoted to live stock production is proof of the good profit derived therefrom.

Phosphorescence on the Moon?

Several European observers of the total lunar eclipse of July 4-5, 1917, have reported that the brightness of the lunar disk appeared much greater around the limb than near the center. These observations lead M. A. Nodon of Bordeaux to revive a suggestion that has sometimes been made to account for the brilliancy of certain lunar craters; viz., that the surface of the moon may possess a luminosity of its own in the nature of phosphorescence. In that case, perspective would increase the apparent luminosity toward the limb.—Scientific American.

America and her allies between them have ample food to go round. In the U. S. A. alone the job of seeing it does go round is left to the people; to insure fair distribution elsewhere the food controllers have had to adopt compulsory rationing with its little food cards and its long food lines.

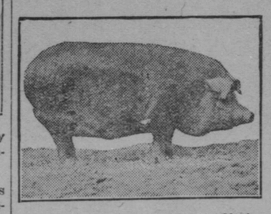
LIVE STOCK

ANIMAL FATS ARE REQUIRED

Both the Feeder and the Nation Will Benefit if Pigs Are Fed to Heavier Weights.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the little pig makes a pound for pound gain on less feed than the older hog, there are advantages from both an individual and a national standpoint in feeding hogs to a heavier weight. Animal fats are needed. No way exists of increasing the supply more rapidly than by building up the number of swine in the country. And as every farmer knows, it's the heavy hog that carries the fat. The need for fat also was reflected in the



Good, Heavy Pig Such as Nation Wants—This Animal Weighed 430 Pounds at Age of Eleven Months.

market in December by a wider spread in prices paid for receipts, the fat hogs topping the market.

Market reports for early winter also showed that hogs were being sent to packing centers at a much heavier average weight than has been the custom for some time, thus indicating that farmers were finding it profitable as well as patriotic to put more fat on their hogs. The feeding for more weight has been done by the farmers in direct response to the many requests that hog production be increased. It was impossible to enlarge the number of hogs immediately; that will come with the spring litters, and again in the fall. It was possible, however, to add weight to the hogs on hand. An abundance of feed, although in some localities of poor quality, has greatly favored farmers, and those favorably situated should feed hogs until they weigh 250 to 300 pounds. Not only have they kept hogs on their farms until the animals carried weight, but the demand at packing centers for feeder or light-weight hogs to be shipped back to the country was unprecedented during the early winter.

Those who have to buy feed or find it necessary to economize on feed which they have purchased may find it more to their advantage to market hogs at lighter weight because of the relative slowness and higher cost of putting flesh and fat on heavy hogs. A weight of about 200 pounds may be attained at from ten to eleven months of age.

Made Brave Rescue.

Once a terror to mariners, Minots light, which stands on a reef off Boston harbor, has another thrilling story added to its history, says the Popular Mechanics magazine. Three days before Christmas, Captain Octavius Reamey, the keeper, approached the tower in his motorboat, which was loaded with provisions and fuel obtained on the mainland. As the craft drew up, it was overturned by the waves that were breaking over the base of the structure, leaving the captain battling alone in a tossing maelstrom of icy water. The assistant keeper was lowered on a rope from the door fifty feet above. He managed to seize the drowning man before it was too late, and both men were pulled from the water by their companions to the doorway high in the tower.

Great Apple Industry.

The apple industry in the United States today represents a stupendous commercial achievement. It had grown to 60,000,000 barrels in 1916; it dropped to 28,000,000 in 1911, and went up again to 40,000,000 barrels in 1912. From this date forward there is a continual increase in the production, for the great cities of the world are crying for apples, and people everywhere are just beginning to apprehend the actual value of this delicate fruit. We are turning backward to our heritage, for in the days of our great-grandfathers the common adage was: "An apple a day will keep the doctor away." Fruit as a part of the diet represents a most health-giving element.—Christian Herald.

BEEF DESIRED BY CONSUMER

Well-Matured Yearling Produces Quality More Economically Than Any Other Animal.

Well-finished beeves when fattened for market under two years of age offer greater choice in the matter of selecting the date of marketing. The average consumer prefers the size and quality of the cuts which are obtained from the carcass of a well-bred, highly finished yearling. In addition to high quality, thickness in steaks and other cuts of beef is desired by the consumer and these can be produced more economically in the well-matured yearling than in any other class of beef animal.

FEEDING ALFALFA TO HORSES

Crop Should Be Regarded as Concentrate Rather Than Roughage—Has Much Protein.

Feeding alfalfa hay to horses in limited quantities has been proved a desirable practice, but this crop should be looked upon as a concentrate rather than a roughage. One pound of alfalfa hay contains 35 per cent more available protein than does a pound of shelled corn.

"CARDIFF GIANT" PURE FAKE

Had Its Origin in Hoax Which Is Understood to Have Had Its Inception at Chicago.

Andrew D. White gives some of the particulars of the "Cardiff Giant" in a book entitled "The True Story of a Remarkable Deception." The Cardiff giant was the huge stone image of a man which Farmer Newell of Cardiff, N. Y., claimed to have unearthed while digging a well in the autumn of 1869. After it had been sold to a joint-stock company formed to exploit the wonder for show purposes, Barnum tried to buy it for his own museum, but his offer was declined. The showman then had an imitation made, with the result that two Cardiff giants were on exhibition at the same time, the duplicate being shown to the public as "the only and original." Doctor White attributes the exposure of the fake to Professor Marsh of Yale; in another account it was Dr. John V. Boynton of Syracuse, N. Y., who laid bare the fraud. The original Cardiff giant was carved or chiseled out of a gypsum block in a stoneyard in Chicago and was transported thence by rail and wagon to Cardiff. According to Doctor White, scientists as well as clergymen were much impressed with the colossal figure, Dr. James Hall, state geologist, issuing a statement in which he described the giant as "the most remarkable object brought to light in this country" and as "deserving the attention of archaeologists."

REFUGEES IN RICH ATTIRE

English Writer Describes Grotesque Figures He Saw During the Italian Retreat.

Amid all the chaos of the Italian retreat one kept on meeting utterly incongruous figures, for alongside of others road-worn, shabby and dirty, to be clean and well dressed is to be grotesque.

Amid this multitude of haggard, unwashed, unshaven, dead beat males, I noticed two Italian ladies treading delicately over the rough ballast of the railway track. They had naturally brought with them in that flight the most valuable of their possessions, which were of a kind conveniently carried on their persons. Against this gray background of mud and rubbish and a disbanded army their two figures glittered with a brilliance that would have been conspicuous in the Rue de la Paix.

Heavy sable furs and muffs almost bowed their shoulders; each finger had two or three rings that flashed in the light; round their necks were gold chains hung with pendants, and yet instead of the air of self-satisfied ostentation that might well have gone with a display so lavish, they were only two pathetically little, frightened, perplexed faces, and an uncertain gait that did not promise much further progress along that ankle-wrenching railway line.—G. Ward Price in the Century Magazine.

PROPER BROOD-SOW RATIONS

Feed Has Much to Do With Strength of Litter—Results Obtained at Iowa Station.

The brood sow's ration has much to do with the strength of the litter, according to results obtained at the Iowa experiment station.

In a lot of gilts fed a ration of ear corn plus one-tenth as much tankage by weight, 98 per cent of the pigs were classed as strong at birth. The percentage of strong pigs with corn alone was 68. The percentage with other rations follows:

Shelled corn, chopped clover and molasses, 86 per cent strong; ear corn plus clover in rack, 94 per cent strong; ear corn plus alfalfa in rack, 94 per cent strong.

The cost of new-born pigs with ear corn and clover was 31 cents, with ear corn and alfalfa 32 cents, with ear corn and tankage 19 cents, and with ear corn only 41 cents. These cost figures were based on corn at 50 cents a bushel, and would have to be multiplied by 2½ or three to make them apply to present conditions.

Fought With Owl.

An employee of the Helena Land and Lumber company near Perkins, a short distance north of Escanaba, Mich., had a desperate encounter with a huge owl while walking through the woods late at night.

His first warning of the attack was when he was struck on the head and his fur cap pulled off. The great claws of the bird next were fastened to his skull and his face.

After a desperate fight in the dark the man succeeded in securing a good hold on the owl and killed it by dashing its head against a tree. The owl is on exhibition at the camp and is said to be the largest ever killed in that vicinity.

$500,000 for Muskrat Skins.

The annual January fur auction closed at St. Louis with sales totaling aproximately $3,350,000.

A lot of 710,000 muskrats brought $500,000. Many of the skins brought $1.50 each, an average price for good pelts being 75 cents. A few years ago muskrat skins sold on the market at low as five cents each. A collection of beaver brought $25 per skin and the small lot of martin from Alaska set a record price of $57 each.

Extraordinarily high prices paid this year were said to be due to the high quality of the furs.

More than 350 buyers from all parts of the world attended the sale.

ATTENTION GIVEN BABY BEEF

Industry Increasing in Importance on Account of the Scarcity of Feeder Cattle.

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

STORY OF OUR WALK SCHOOL WORK

We went on a picnic yesterday we went to the pond and to the woods afterwards; there we saw four little boys. Their homes were near the woods, and their names were little Wilber Bixler, Jimmy Rose, little Gene boy, and a baby boy in the carriage. Jimmy Rose had a little wagon, he got in it and ran down a steep hill and upset, he cried for he was hurt. Gene tried to whip his cat, so we left. We ate our lunch by the stream and sailed our paper boats. Coming home we saw five kinds of birds and some wild flowers. We had a good time.

J. C. 4th Grade.

SWITZERLAND

Continued

The dress of the Swiss boys and Hans is much simpler than that of the Swiss girls. The quaintest thing about it are the short sleeves in the jacket. His little coat hides his elaborate suspenders. They are made of black velvet embroidered in bright flowers and green leaves. He has also a little black velvet cap embroidered in gay flowers, which he sometimes wears.

Switzerland is divided into cantons just as the United States is divided into States, and every canton has its own costume, so the Swiss people can tell from the dress, to which canton the person wearing it belongs.

Hans and Gretchen are dressed in the Bernois costume. We know then, that they are from the canton in which Bern, the capital of Switzerland is situated. Next week we will talk to you of the Glacier.

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

The politician talks and talks,
The actor plays his part,
The soldier glitters in parade,
The goldsmith plies his art,
The scientist pursues his germs
O'er this terrestrial ball,
The sailor navigates his ship,
But the farmer feeds them all.

The preacher pounds the pulpit desk,
The broker reads the tape,
The tailor cuts and sews his cloth
To fit the human shape.
The dame of fashion, dressed in silk,
Goes forth to dine and call,
Or drive, or dance, or promenade,
But the farmer feeds them all.

The workman wields his shining tools,
The merchant shows his wares,
The aeronaut above the clouds
A dizzy journey dares;
But art and science soon would fade,
And commerce dead would fall,
If the farmer ceased to reap and sow,—
For the farmer feeds them all.

—Charles R. Fox.

IMPRESSIONISTIC

Whistler once undertook to get a fellow artist's work into the autumn salon. He succeeded, and the picture was hung .But the painter, going to see his masterpiece with Whister on varnishing day, uttered an exclamation of dismay.

"Good Heavens!" he cried, "you're exhibiting my picture upside down."

"Hush!" said Whistler. "The committee refused it the other way."—Buston Transcript.

A CAMOUFLAGED WILL

An old fellow on his death-bed, in making his will, murmured to his lawyer: "And to each of my employees who have been with me twenty years or more I bequeath $2,000."

"Holy smoke! What generosity!" the lawyer exclaimed.

"No, not at all," said the sick man. "You see, none of them have been with me over a year; but it will look good in the papers, won't it?"—Liverpool Post.

FROM THE BOY'S VIEWPOINT

Father: "Who was that young lady sitting by you at the baseball game?" Boy: "That was my teacher." Father: "O! I noticed that you and several other boys were continually talking to her." Boy: "Yes. We were trying to make her understand how the game is played, but she couldn't. I don't see how she ever got to be a teacher."

HEREDITY FAILED

"Father, did you ever lie when you were a boy?" "No, my son," said the father, who evidently did not recall the past with any distinctness. "Nor mother, either?" persisted the young lawyer. "No. Why?" "Oh, because I don't see how two people who never told a lie could have a boy who told as many as I did. Where could I have got it from?

THE HUN INVADES NURSERY

There was a little Hun,
And he had a little gun,
And his bullets were all dumdum, dumdum
He shinned up a tree
To snipe what he could see,
But now he is in kingdom come-come come

—R. M. Fassie, "Odes to Trifles."

A PROTECTIVE POLICY

A colored recruit said he intended to take out the full limit Government insurance, $10,000. On being told by a fellow soldier that he would be foolish to pay on so much when he was likely to be shot in the trenches, he replied: "Huh! I reckon I knows what I's doin'. You-all don't s'pose Uncle Sam is gwine to put a $10,000 man in the first-line trenches, do you?"—Boston Transcript.

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