DR.
E. M. Demarest

OSTEOPATH

62 W. Main St. Westminster, Md.
C. & P. Phone 207
9 17 6m

IN THE ORPHANS COURT
OF CARROLL COUNTY:

June Term, 1918,. Estate May M. Young, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 29th day of July, 1918, that the sale Leasehold Estate of Mary M. Young, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Susan R. Bixler Administratrix of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Administratrix, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1 Monday, 2 day of September next; provided a copy of this order be insterted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 4th Monday, 26th day of August, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1000.00.

True Copy, Test:—
William Arthur
Register of Wills for Carroll Co.
Solemn Myers,
Thomas J. Haines, Judges.
Moses J. M. Troxell

TO THE PUBLIC

If you want Fire Insurance, Life Insurance, Accident Insurance, Windstorm Insurance, Steam Boiler Insurance, give me a call. Lowest rates. Best Stock Companies. No Assessments. No Premium Notes Quick Cash Settlements, Hail riders attached to Tornado policies for a small additional premium covering Buildings.

JAMES E. SMITH, Sr.

Fire and Tornado Insurance

I write all Insurance in STANDARD COMPANIES AT STANDARD RATES. Which are as cheap with better security than non-Standard Companies.

I am prepared to write all classes of Fire and Tornado Insurance in the very best STANDARD COMPANIES at the very best STANDARD rates, with the very best STANDARD Security

I also write Automobln Insurance in Standard Companies. Call and see me before placing your Insurance.

I write Hailstorm Insurance on growing crops.

CHAS. E. GOODWIN
No. 96 South Main St.,
Westminster, Md.

THE GREAT
HAGERSTOWN INTER-STATE
Fair and Horse Show!
Sixty-Second Anniversary to be Held at
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND
OCTOBER 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1918
The Great Inter-State Educational Institution
LARGE EXHIBIT OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY : : : : : :
BIG MIDWAY AND FREE ATTRACTIONS
FINE EXHIBITS IN
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, FANCY WORK
SCHOOL WORK AND COMMUNITY SHOWS
HARNESS AND RUNNING RACES
FOR PREMIUM LIST, ETC., APPLY TO
D. H. STALEY Secretary
12 North Jonathan Street Hagerstown, Maryland

H. FELDMAN

We have just received our full line of
FALL GOODS!!



And call the attention of our customers to come and examine the stock. This is the finest line of goods in the city and the prices are right.

SHOES
Of the latest style
FOR
Men, Women and Children
will be found in this superb line.

Our Line of
Men's Hats
Are the finest we ever handled and the styles excellent.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
FORD PRICE
Touring Car $525 Roadster $500
Chassis 475 Coupelet 650
Sedan 775
One Ton Ford Truck $600
SEE THE RE AND 1919 DODGE
HERR & BABYON, Agents

PEANUTS VALUABLE AS FEED FOR LIVE STOCK IN MOST SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH



FIELD OF PEANUTS GROWN FOR FORAGE IN TEXAS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The peanut is one of the more important crops grown in the South for feeding to hogs, thousands of acres being grown for that purpose. Few, if any, crops will produce more pounds of pork on an acre of land or produce it at a lower cost per pound. A good crop of peanuts will produce at least 400 pounds of pork per acre, and if the hay is harvested before turning the hogs into the patch it will practically pay the cost of growing. In addition to the profit on the pork, the crop-producing capacity of the soil will be materially increased, due to the addition of humus and nitrogen. This is very important, as much of the land in the peanut growing sections is deficient in both. By making successive plantings of peanuts at intervals of 15 to 30 days it is possible in most sections of the South to have peanuts available for the hogs from midsummer until the end of November. In pasturing hogs on peanuts it is best to confine them to small areas by using portable fences, rather than to let them have the run of the whole field.

Plant Between Corn Rows.

In some sections of the Southern states the peanut is planted between the rows of corn, either at the time the corn is planted or at the last cultivation. After the corn is harvested cattle are turned in to eat the fodder and peanut tops. Hogs are then turned in to eat the peanuts. In this way the stubble and roots of the peanuts supply humus, and most of the nitrogen stored in the nodules on the roots is left in the soil.

Hogs fattened exclusively on peanuts do not yield a very desirable grade of meat and lard, as the meat is soft and the lard oily. This can be remedied to a large extent, however, by feeding corn and other feeds along with the peanuts.

In addition to growing peanuts to be fed in the field, the crop can be cured and stored in barns or sheds for winter feeding. The entire plant is a very valuable feed for nearly all classes of live stock. Peanut hay, consisting of the entire plant after the nuts are removed, has a much higher feeding value than the grass hays and about the same value as clover hay. The average yield of peanut hay is about two-thirds of a ton per acre. With 2,000,000 acres of peanuts, the estimated acreage for 1917, there would be produced about 1,333,000 tons of peanut hay with a value of at least $20,000,000.

The peanut is especially valuable as a crop to be grown for feed in the drier sections of the Southwest, where it is impossible to grow corn to advantage. Peanuts will withstand drought better than most farm crops. In some regions where corn will not produce five bushels per acre, peanuts have proved very satisfactory. The crop is of value also on land carrying a considerable percentage of alkali.

Peanut meal, a by-product from peanut oil manufacture, is a highly concentrated feed. The meal made from shelled nuts contains about 45 per cent protein, 6 to 9 per cent fat, and 23 to 24 per cent carbohydrates. Meal made from the unshelled nuts contains about 30 per cent protein, 6 to 9 per cent fat, and 21 to 22 per cent carbohydrates. The meal from shelled nuts has about the same feeding value as cottonseed meal and can be used for the same purpose. With the shortage of feeds high in protein the demand for peanut meal at a good price will probably exceed the supply. It is especially valuable for dairy cattle and hogs and has been used to furnish a large percentage of the protein in a home-mixed horse feed. In fact one large farmer has been using peanut meal for several years for feeding work horses and claims that it is the cheapest protein feed he has ever used. It can be used in quite large quantity in connection with other feeds without injurious effects. When fed to hogs peanut meal does not produce soft pork, and for this reason it is preferable to raw peanuts.

Shells for Feed.

Peanut shells, which accumulate in large quantities at cleaning and shelling factories, are sometimes ground with low-grade peanuts and sold for feed. The shells, however, have practically no feeding value, as they consist largely of crude fiber.

All peanut feeds should be sold on the basis of their protein, fat, and carbohydrate content rather than on the ton basis. For example, 750 pounds of meal made from shelled peanuts has practically the same feeding value as 1,350 pounds of meal made from unshelled nuts. These amounts represent the meal left as a by-product from peanut oil manufactured from a ton of farmers' stock Spanish peanuts. Dealers selling peanut meal should show on the label whether it is made from shelled or unshelled nuts; in fact, this is required by law in some states.

INCREASE NUMBER OF SILOS

More Beef Cattle Can Be Produced and Fed Economically During Winter Season.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A silo campaign to increase the number of silos on beef-cattle farms is being conducted by the bureau of animal industry in co-operation with state authorities and county agents. With more silos more beef cattle can be produced and economically fed during the winter. This campaign, therefore, has a direct bearing on increasing the meat supply of the nation. The campaign is being given special attention in the Southern states, particularly in territory which has recently been freed from cattle-tick quarantine, where the production of beef cattle is on the increase.

LENGTH OF THE WAR

Far-seeing men believe that we have just begun to fight, and wise men realize that the only safe policy is for us to assume that the struggle will be long and bitter.

It is vain to ask how long the war will last, for such questioning tempts us to guess, and when we go to guessing our self-interest causes us to guess the best and so to take some chance in effort or sacrifice. All that we know is that we must win.—From Address by Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Save Liquid Manure.

Save all of the liquid part of manure. It is richest in potash, and that element is very high priced now, and scarce.

Pea Hay Is Excellent.

Pea hay is so palatable and nutritious that it is worth all the effort it requires to cure it. Live stock are fond of it and it is excellent hay.

PRICES HERE AND ABROAD.

"There is much bitter complaint abroad at the prices of our food products. It is necessary to remember that the working people and soldiers' families of the Allied countries are upon a much lower average income than our own people. The average wage is not over $10 per week. The government allowance to the average soldier's family is considerably less than this. American bacon at 50 cents per pound is very difficult to them. Their governments have found it necessary to sell our breadstuffs at a great loss in order to help the people out. On the other hand the higher wage level in the United States renders our production costs higher in any event." From statement of Herbert Hoover following his survey of the Allied food situation.

The present sugar regulations, if faithfully carried out, will cut down consumption almost half a million tons between August 1st and the end of the year.

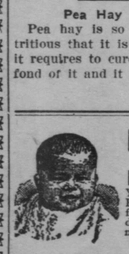
MOCK MINCEMEAT.
(Official Recipe.)

Three pounds salted green tomatoes, two pounds apples, one cup chopped suet, two cups molasses, one cup corn syrup, one pound raisins, one cup vinegar, one teaspoon cloves, two tablespoons cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon nutmeg.

Soak the tomatoes for two hours, and chop them fine. Chop the apples. Add the other ingredients, and cook the mixture until it is thick. This mincemeat will keep for some time in a covered jar.

Honey, Syrups, sorghum, and molasses—are you using these sweeteners in place of sugar?

Twenty per cent. of substitute cereal flour is now the amount required in public and private baking. Provision is made for the sale of "Victory mixed flour." Other cereal flours to the extent of 20 per cent. are to be bought at the same time as the purchase of "straight wheat flour." The purchase of corn meal for cornbread should be made separately from combination sales.



Makes Your Baby Comfortable
Watch baby grow after a dose of
Dr. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP
You want no better recommendation. Other mothers tell the same tale. Have it handy if you want to prevent Cholera Infantum and cure all infant complaints. Best for bowel troubles. Can be given to babies one day old. Costs 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.
Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md.

KEEP BUYING LIBERTY BONDS

POULTRY FACTS

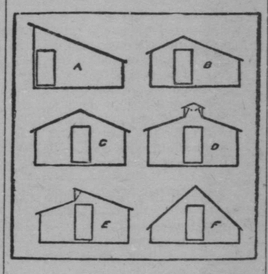
ROOFS FOR POULTRY HOUSES

Several Kinds of Material Can Be Used in Making Covering—It Should Be Watertight.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are several kinds of material that can be used in making a roof for the poultry house, but it should always be kept in mind that the roof should be water tight. If it is allowed to leak, the interior of the house will get damp, the birds will become unhealthy, lose vigor and be more susceptible to fatal diseases. Shingle roofs should have a one-third pitch, while those covered with paper or metal may have a less pitch or be almost flat. However, the greater the slope the longer the life of the roof.

Specially prepared paper or shingles laid on sheathing may be used for covering the roof. Roofing papers are used very extensively for poultry houses at the present time and in many places are replacing shingles. As a rule the former are cheaper and easier to lay, while they can be laid on a much flatter roof than the latter. One or two ply paper is usually used on the sides, and one, two and three



Types of Roofs for Poultry Houses—A, Shed; B, Combination; C, Gable; D, Monitor; E, Semimonitor; F, A-Shaped.

ply paper on the roofs, although this varies with different styles and grades of manufacture. This paper generally comes in rolls or squares which cover 100 square feet and contain directions and materials for use in laying. Paper may be used on roofs which have a slope or rise of one or more inches to the foot. Sheathing for paper roofs must be planed on one side and laid tightly to present a smooth surface for the roofing paper, while sheathing paper is often used between the sheathing and roofing paper. Shingles may be laid from four to five inches to the weather on roofs which have one-third or more pitch, which is a rise of 8 or more inches to the foot, or one-third of the span of a gable roof. Cedar and cypress shingles are usually laid five to six inches to the weather on walls or on roofs with one-third pitch, but not generally used on roofs which have a rise of less than eight inches to the foot. One thousand shingles, or four bundles of cedar shingles, are equivalent to 1,000 shingles four inches wide. In shingling, commence at the eaves or lower edge by laying a double course, while the rest of the layers are of single courses. They are laid either to a chalk line, which is fastened at the right points at either edge of the roof and snapped to make a mark for the lower edge of the tier of shingles, or to a straight-edged stick. Each shingle is nailed with two either five or six penny nails, driven seven to eight inches from the butt, depending upon the lap, so that the heads of the nails will be covered by the next course. One thousand cedar shingles laid four and one-half inches to the weather, cover about 125 square feet, depending on their size. Shingles may be laid on narrow sheathing three to five inches wide, or on common sheathing, which is spaced from one to two inches apart to allow the roof to dry out quickly, and they should break joints at least one inch and as much more as possible.

RETURNS FROM SMALL FLOCK

Average Novice Can Reasonably Expect to Get at Least Ten Dozen Eggs From Each Hen.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average novice can reasonably expect to get an average of at least ten dozen eggs per hen per year from his small flock in the backyard. There is nothing difficult in the care of the small flock if the important things are done at the right time and in the right way, and the system involves nothing too hard for a child given proper directions.

SUPPLY YARDED FOWLS GRIT

Sometimes Lime Needed for Shell Making Is Scarce—Keep Oyster Shells in House.

If poultry has been kept on the same range for many years, it is a good plan to keep a few oyster shells in the houses, as there is sometimes a scarcity of things about for the hens to pick up that contain the lime needed for shell making. Yarded fowls must have grit and shells all summer through, as these are not winter feeds as some would believe.

THIS OFFICE is the place to have your printing done, no matter what kind it may be.

ONE JUNE NIGHT

By LOUISE OLIVER.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was a high iron fence covered with honeysuckle—the one between the Harringtons and the Neals—and with every year's growth of the vine and as every twig interlaced to thicken the density of the green wall, the barrier of hate between the two families had likewise grown in vast proportions.

The vine-covered fence itself commemorated the beginning of the feud, for, as is usually the case, it had started with a disagreement about the boundary line.

To arbitrate a quarrel is not to settle it. Neither side winning, there is no one to forgive. So the Harringtons and the Neals nursed their hate into the second generation, and still it grew.

Violet Harrington, the last and only one at home now, had always hated Dr. Wilbur Neal bitterly. She hated him chiefly because he had always seemed politely and supremely indifferent to her. He was almost the only man in town who had not sooner or later lost his heart to her. Violet had always been the envy of every girl in Coburg, because she was the prettiest and most popular. Naturally accustomed to homage, she resented the fact that Will Neal paid so much attention to his books to the exclusion almost of everything else.

Now she was twenty-eight and he was thirty, and neither of them was married. Knowing that she could have anybody, she had taken nobody. Now she was alone in the great house.

It was June and a wonderful moonlight night. Violet sat out under the maple tree in the yard, near the fence, in a soft white dress, stroking Dick, her Persian cat, and whispering little secrets in his ear.

"It's a lovely night, Dickie. Do you smell the roses? Listen! That soft little murmur is the voices of the love fairies. Do you hear? They slide down on the moonbeams to the roses on June nights and plan whom they shall enslave next. Then they mix a sort of magic out of dew and fragrance, and fly with it to the chosen ones and anoint them. After that it's all over, Dick. That love potion never fails.

"I suppose you're wondering, Dick, why they never chose me. I've often wondered, too. I wonder why they never did. There are so many splendid, wonderful men, I wonder why I never loved any of them. I'm getting awfully old, Dick. Some day I'll be walking with a stick. Oh, Dick, I wish I could love somebody. I don't want to be old and lonely and ugly."

Her head went down on the soft coat and a tear dropped.

Suddenly there was a chirping and fluttering in the vines, and Dick immediately jumped down to investigate. A fledgling had dropped out of its nest and got tangled in the leaves.

Violet jumped out of the swing and hurried after him. But by the time she reached the vine-covered fence the cat had worked his sinuous way into its very heart. Stooping, she reached into the black shadows for her pet. But he was gone.

When she tried to straighten she found she could not. Her hair—a wonderful copper, the chief charm of her beauty, was caught cruelly by the thick, twisted branches. She took out the pins and tried to work it free, but it was useless. She found she could sit comfortably enough, but that was no help to matters. She couldn't stay there all night; too far back from the street to be heard, and no one near but the hated house of her neighbor.

Suddenly she heard a voice. It was masculine and quite near. She peered through the fence, and in the moonlight saw a swing much like her own, and in it a man smoking a cigarette. Between puffs he was talking to a white bulldog on the opposite seat. The man was Wilbur Neal and he was in uniform.

She started. She had not heard he had joined the army.

"Rags, it's a bully night, isn't it?" said Doctor Neal. "I wonder if they have nights like this in France? But of course they have, only I suppose I'll be too busy to notice them.

"It's funny, isn't it, Rags, how we waste time and waste it, and suddenly realize what things mean to us when they're about gone? For instance, there is a girl I like very much—very much indeed. And she hates me, and she thinks I hate her; and because I didn't know how to overcome her dislike I just let it go. And now it's too late to do anything about it. Too bad, isn't it? And if nothing happens to me in this war, and I come back, I'll grow into a cranky old man without friends. Isn't it silly? I've watched her grow up, and she's a fine, useful woman, as well as beautiful. And I've lost her because I haven't any courage. But I've courage tonight, I believe, Rags. I wonder what she'd say if I went over there? It's only next door, Rags."

But Rags had heard something. A white shadow had flashed out of the hedge, then in again. It was too much for canine endurance.

"Come here, Rags! Don't you hurt that cat. It's hers. Rags, come here!"

But Rags was barking at something more substantial than a shadow, and, refusing to move, his master followed.

So Doctor Neal found Violet Harrington a prisoner, and had to go around to her side to release her.

Two hours later, when he had taken a reluctant leave, Violet buried her head happily in Dick's soft coat.

"It must have been the love fairies, Dick," she whispered. "I'm going to marry him."

WHEN in need of Printing see what we can do before you go elsewhere.

Medford Prices

Cement 80c bag.
Apron Ginghams 19c yard.
5-lb. cans Chipped Beef $3.75.
6 lb. cans Chipped Beef $3.75.
We pay 28c lb. for Country Lard.
Table Spoons 10c dozen.
Chestnut Wood cut last winter, $3.00 cord in woods or can deliver up to 5 miles. 2 cord to the load at $4.50 per cord.
Granulated Sugar 9c lb.
Oil Heating Stoves $4.98
Graham Flour 4c lb.
Red Seal Batteries 39c each.
25-lb. Lrd Cans 39c each.
50-lb. Lard Cans 75c each.
BARREL GOOD VINEGAR WANTED
Men's Winter Union Suits $1.98.
Fresh Roasted Coffee 15c lb.
Men's Suits $8.98.
Bleached Muslin 17c yard.
Unbleached Muslin 17c yard.
Auto Robes $4.98 each.
Jar Tops 29c dozen.
1 1-4x9 Fertilizer $27.00 per ton.
Buy your Butchering Salt at Medford.
1-8-1 Fertilizer $30.00 per ton.
Half bushel bags Fine Salt 39c.
Bushel bags fine salt 69c.
100-lb. bags Fine Salt $1.39.
200 lb. bags Fine Salt $1.98.
56 lb. bags Coarse Salt 69c
140 lb bags Coarse Salt $1.39.
200 lb. bags Coarse Salt $1.75.
Black Pepper 39c lb.
5 inch Stove Pipe 24c joint.
6 inch Stove Pipe 28c joint.
5 inch Elbows 15c each.
Apple butter pots 13c each.
Ford Auto chains $2.98
Iron Beds $4.98 each.
8x10 Window Glass 75c dozen.
Corn Huskers 10c each.
Fodder Yarn 19c lb.
Bed Springs $4.98.
Bed Mattresses $4.98.
Pillows 79c.
Kitchen cupboards $13.98.
Kitchen Safes $7.39.
Wheelbarrows $4.98.
Couches $13.98
Umbrellas 98c each.
Men's Sweater Coats $1.25.
Boy's Sweater Coats 69c.
Boy's Suspenders 10c pair.
Window Shades 69c each.
Congoleum Floor Covering 69c yard.
5 gallon Milk Cans $4.98.
Children's Underwear 48c.
Children's Union Suits 98c.
Boy's Heavy Underwear 85c.
Boy's Heavy Union Suits $1.25.
Women's Shoes $1.98 pair.
SEWING MACHINES $19.98.
Baby Cradles $1.79
Wood Rockers $1.98.
Bureaus $9.98.
Set Dining Chairs $6.98.
Gasoline in Drum Lots 23c.
Black Powder Gun Shells 89c.
Smokeless Powder Gun Shells $1.45.
Shot Guns $8.98.
Repeating Rifles $16.98.
Fruit of Loom Muslin 29c yard.
New Raisins 13c lb.
Hominy 7c lb.
5 gallon cans Havoline light oil $2.40
4 gallon cans Havoline medium oil $2.50.
Buffets $31.98.
Best 9950 Timothy Seed $5.85 bu.
High Chairs $2.48.
Baker chocolate 9c bar.
Boy's School Suits $2.25.
Corn Meal 5c lb.
Pic Nic Hams 29c lb.
Salmon 19c can.
4 large boxes Matches for 25c.
Men's Red Felt Boots $4.75 pair
Outing Flannel 19c yard.
Boy's School Shoes $2.48 pair.
10-lb. pails Salted Fish 98c.
50 lb. tubs Salted Fish, $4.50.
100 lb. kegs Saltd Fish $8.50.
200 lb. kegs Salted Fish, $14.50
Men's Rubber Shoes $1.69 pair.
Cotton Flannel 19c yard.
Women's Shoes $1.69 pair.
Salted Fisn 9c lb.
Women's Rubber Shoes 69c pair.
Girl's School Shoes $1.69.
Ginger Snaps 19c lb.
Mixed Cakes 29c lb.
Bed Sheeting 79c yard.
Bed Blankets $1.98 each.
Bed Comforts $2.48 each.
Grdner Ford carburators $10.00.
Wood Rockers $1.98 each.
Beef Scraps $5.98 bag.
25 lb bag calf Meal $1.38.
50 lb. bag Calf Meal $2.75.
100 lb. bag Calf Meal $5.50.
Rye Middling $3.50 per 100 lbs.
Pint Fruit Jars 75c dozen.
Quert Fruit cans 69c dozen.
Half Gallon Fruit Jars 95c dozen.
Quart Fruit ans 69c dozen.
Granulated Sugar 9c lb.
Lemons 29c dozen.
Buck Saws 98c each.
Men's Work Shirts $1.25.
Cups and Saucers $1.39 set.
Ford Timers 98c each.
Spark Plugs 39c each.
Champion Spark Plugs 69c.
Shippensburg Boy's Cord Pants $1.98 pair.
Shippensburg Men's Cord Pants $4.69 pair.
Black Jar Rubbers 3c dozen.
White Jar Rubbers 4c dozen.
Boy's School Suits $3.25.
Red Jar Rubbers, 3 dozens for 25c.
Coal Oil Irons $5.50.
Boy's Knee Pants 25c pair.
Men's Heavy Underwear $1.25.
Sweet Potatoes 69c peck.
Men's White Gum Boots $4.98 pair.
Men's Red Gum Boots $5.39 pair.
29 Gauge Roofing $5.80.
28 Gauge Roofing $6.90.
Clark's Razor Blades 25c pack.

STORE CLOSES 7 O'CLOK.
MEDFORD BARGAIN STORE
MEDFORD, MARYLAND.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2311-0324