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Two Cars of Great Growth in Public Regard.

They are being judged and awarded as cars of preference by the buying public. This is great evidence of manufacturing superiority, greater performance, better quality and beauty.

The above facts will be proven to you by your own investigation.

Let us prove them before you buy.

Yours for Service,

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Phone 286. Westminster, Md.

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We are here to serve you with whatever you need for the

Horse, Cow, Hog, Chicken, and have something Special for the Calf.

Ryde's Calf Meal A perfect substitute for milk for Calves and Pigs

1 pound of which is equal to 1 gal. of full milk.

Farmers' Fertilizer & Feed Company

Westminster, Maryland.

A Banking Institution For the People

Persons visiting this Institution have often remarked as to the number of accounts we have in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

We take this as evidence that this Institution is popular with the people.

We Pay 4 PER CENT. on Savings Accounts and Interest is Compounded Semi-annually

We pay 4 Per Cent. on Certificates of Deposit

On Active or Checking Accounts we pay 3 per cent. on daily balances on sums of $500.00 and over and interest is credited every month.

Will be glad to have you call and discuss the question of saving with you and will appreciate your account, whether large or small.

Westminster Deposit & Trust Co.

Chas. E. Nicodemus, President. F. Neal Parke, Vice-President

N. H. Baumgartner, Secretary and Treasurer.

Capital, $100,000.00 Surplus Undivided Profits, $200,020.12

Auto Painting And New Tops

WHEREAS, you have been parking too long under a shabby car that slanders your car, bears false witness about its age and condition, and is suspected of old age.

THEREFORE, you are summoned to appear, as soon as convenient, before

JOHN E. ECKENRODE

70 Liberty St., Westminster, Md.

"A Judge of Good Painting"

If guilty, you will be sentenced to a stylish job of Painting guaranteed to be first class, for which the fine assessed will be very moderate.

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Westminster Auto Radiator And Welding Works

Main Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, Westminster, Md.

We are Specialists on all kinds of AUTO RADIATORS.

See us about your RADIATOR if it leaks or runs hot. We can save you money.

We can install a FREEZE PROOF CORE, regardless of kind, for half the price of a new radiator.

If your fenders are broken, body is dented, muffler blown to pieces, gas tank bad bring them here and we will make them like new.

ALL KINDS OF LIGHT WELDING AND BRAZING

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OFFICE HOURS

Tues., Thurs., Sat.,

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Consultation And Spinal Analysis Free.

FOR BEST RESULTS USE

Willard Radio Batteries

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE.

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Phone 158-J. 12-7-2t

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Come pick your Christmas Tree from my large assortment at the old Gorsuch mill property, West Main street, on or after December 13, 1923.

(All trees delivered).

WM. CORBIN.

For ASTHMA

Chiropractors get excellent results in Asthma because they adjust the cause of the trouble and the Asthma is no more.

"Free Consultation"

DOCTORS

CHARLESWORTH

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Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

ARGUMENTS



won't sell lumber if the lumber itself isn't right. Therefore we won't waste any words in this advertisement, but will simply say to you, Mr. Buyer—come to our yards and inspect what we have to offer. If it isn't the biggest value in rough and dressed lumber you ever saw, we'll not try to argue you into thinking so.

LUMBER COAL & SUPPLY CO.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

Dr. Jesse S. Myers

DENTIST

322 North Charles Street

Baltimore, Maryland.

1-20-1yr.

Claimed that women may be drafted in the next war. Many men slackers would be willing to step aside and give them a chance for fame.

The fact that the gas men are reported to be holding a convention does not necessarily mean that it is a gathering of politicians.

In view of the freedom with which folks return goods to the stores, perhaps before long some of them will be returning their Christmas presents.

It is difficult to forecast the future action of the German people, except that they are pretty sure to do the wrong thing.

Surprising how some folks like to drink poison when it is doctored up and sold as liquor.

Some of the folks who can sit out a football game played in a rain, could not go to church because they might get cold.

Secretary of Agriculture Takes Interest in Boys' and Girls' Work



A Quartet of Red Heads—Secretary Wallace and Three Club Members From One Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fact that there are more than 500,000 members of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in the United States does not prevent Secretary of Agriculture Wallace from taking a keen personal interest in what many of these youngsters are doing with their calves, pigs, chickens, gardens, and in canning and other home work. The secretary writes many letters to club members who have done particularly good work, and in return he receives many letters with details of the work they are doing and invitations to "come on out and look over our stock."

Secretary Receives a Letter.

Recently the secretary wrote a congratulatory letter to two Iowa club boys who had been successful with their cattle at the state fair. In reply he received the following letter signed "Cook Bros. per Cecil Cook": "Dear Mr. Wallace: We were very glad to receive your letter of congratulation in regard to the calf club work. After showing at Des Moines we came back to Hardin county fair and were first in Hereford class and grand champion baby beef on the calf you mentioned. We also got first, second and third on Shorthorns. We also showed at the Central Iowa fair at Marshalltown last week, getting third on Hereford, showing against Yost and Cassady; and first, second and third on Shorthorns. The Hereford was within about top of the sale at Marshall. Two of our Shorthorns brought $14 per hundred, being the high selling Shorthorns of the sale. "You are heartily invited to come out to see us whenever you are in Iowa or out this way."

All Four Red Heads.

In the picture Secretary Wallace is shown with three club girls, sisters, members of a party that visited the Department of Agriculture. All in the group, including the secretary, are red heads.

Greenhouse Products in Increasing Demand

Glass Farming Has Become Important Industry.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Glass farming, or the growing of flowers and vegetables in greenhouses, has become an important industry in the United States, and according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the industry is constantly increasing because of the demand for vegetable and floral products of the quality that can be produced in the modern greenhouse. There are now more than 17,000 establishments employing some type of forcing structure for the production of plants, flowers, or vegetables, the glass area covering nearly 3,800 acres.

High-quality greenhouse products are finding an increased demand, and the industry offers special inducements to those having a knowledge of and a liking for the work. Success in this industry will depend much on the suitability and adequacy of the equipment. The fact that the quantity of coal used to maintain an acre of space inclosed in greenhouses at the required temperatures varies from 250 to 500 tons a season, indicates the need for the practice of every possible economy. According to Farmers' Bulletin No. 1318, Greenhouse Construction and Heating, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, fuel losses in greenhouse heating are sustained because of poorly constructed houses, a faulty heating system, or the lack of repair of the house or the heating plant.

This bulletin discusses the construction and heating of greenhouses, giving such information as will be useful to those contemplating engaging in the business, and may be secured free of charge from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Profitable Stock Gains Made by Using Protein

Economical gains on cattle require a certain amount of protein. If clover or alfalfa hay is used as the entire roughage, additional protein need not be fed unless one ton of such protein rich feed as cottonseed meal or linseed meal, costs less than the value of three tons of alfalfa or clover. If alfalfa or clover is available, or is available as only a part of the roughage ration, more economical gains can be made by using a limited amount of cottonseed meal.

Control Fall Army Worm by Using Poisoned Bait

Garden and field crops, grasses and alfalfa are all prone to injury by the fall army worm. The pest may be controlled by using poison bait made by mixing an ounce of white arsenate with a pound of bran moistened with a pint and one-half of water to which have been added three ounces of molasses and the juice and chopped pulp of one-half dozen lemons.

Proper Sowing of Wheat Will Kill Hessian Fly

Wheat sown too soon serves as fall pasture for the Hessian fly, one of the crop's worst enemies, and enables the pest to live over and cut down the wheat crop of the following season. On the other hand, by delaying sowing until after the "fly free" dates, announced locally by county agricultural agents, farmers can break the life cycle of Hessian fly and rid their wheat crop of the pest the year following.

This is because the fly has two life cycles a year. Each cycle, if completed, has four stages. To cut into the succession at any point breaks up the whole business. From eggs laid on the leaves maggots hatch. These maggots feed on wheat stalks near the base of the leaves, sucking juice that should go to make grain, and damaging the stalk so that it breaks and lodges easily. This done, the maggots go into a puparia or flaxseed form that lives on in the soil.

Thus, by concerted late sowing of this crop a county can smash by starvation that fall brood of fly. And without a fall brood there can be no spring brood. But one or two fields of early-seeded wheat can infect a whole locality.

Utilizing Waste Roughage for Bedding Material

On every farm there is a large amount of roughage which is not fit to feed live stock. Sometimes this is in the form of weeds or broom sage; sometimes it is damaged hay or straw. Frequently this material is ignored or thrown in some place where it can never be made use of.

This sort of material makes excellent bedding for all classes of live stock, says Prof. L. V. Sarkey, chief of the animal husbandry division, in discussing the best usages of waste roughages. It absorbs the liquid manure and, when hauled on the fields, adds to the organic matter in the soil. When we take into consideration the fact that more than half the value of manure is in the liquid form, we can easily see how important it is to save the liquid and thus increase the fertility of the soil.

Feeding More Roughage Than Animals Consume

Some make a practice of feeding more roughage than the animals will consume and using what is refused for bedding. This is an extravagant and wasteful practice where good, clean hay is fed. The most successful feeders feed just what roughage the animals will clean up and use for bedding only that roughage which is too inferior to be consumed by the animals.

Satisfactory Hen Coop Made at Small Expense

How a satisfactory poultry house can be made at small expense by placing two piano boxes back to back and covering them with tar roofing paper is told in Farmers' Bulletin 1331, on Back Yard Poultry Keeping, which may be had free on application to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

LIVE STOCK

Accounting Records and Business System Needed

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The need for simple yet complete accounting records by live stock shipping associations is emphasized in a new bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture entitled "Accounting Records and Business Methods for Live Stock Shipping Associations." The bulletin recommends use of a system outlined that is based on the methods used by shipping associations in various parts of the country and which experience has demonstrated as sound and practical, and capable of being adapted to a wide range of conditions and methods of operation.

The system is specifically designed to meet the needs of associations that make the shipping of live stock their main or only business, including associations which in addition to shipping live stock occasionally buy feed and other farm supplies unloaded directly from cars and paid for on delivery. The method can also be adapted for use by farmers' elevators or produce and supply associations which have a warehouse and carry a stock of supplies and which also ship live stock, it is pointed out.

The rapid growth in live stock shipping associations during the last five years has developed many problems that have resulted in wide differences in cost of shipping as between the most efficient and the least efficient associations, the bulletin says. Adoption of the accounting system proposed is designed to solve these problems. Copies of Department Bulletin No. 1150 may be obtained free upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts. The bulletin was prepared in collaboration with the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and is also published as "Accounting Records for Live Stock Shipping Associations," by Frank Robotka, Iowa Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin No. 209.

Pig's Digestive Organs and Ability to Expand

Careful observations made on the pigs used in the 1922 "Type Test" at the Illinois experiment station, indicate that there is no correlation between the size of a pig's digestive organs and his ability to grow. Prof. R. J. Laible of the Illinois animal husbandry department, who measured the capacity and length of the stomach, large and small intestines, of 15 pigs from each of the three types in the experiment station, found a wide variation in the size of these organs.

The stomachs of the pigs varied in capacity from one pint to three quarts. The small intestines ranged in capacity from six to fourteen quarts, and the large intestines from four to twelve quarts. The total capacity of the digestive systems varied from ten to twenty-six quarts.

In length, the small intestines ranged from 51.5 to 69 feet, while the large intestines were from 13.5 to 19.5 feet long.

After comparing these measurements with the records of feed consumption and gains made by the individual pigs, Professor Laible found that there was no difference in the intestinal capacities of the pigs of the different types, and that pigs with larger stomachs did not consume more feed than the others, nor did they grow more economically.

Flushing of Ewes Means More Twins for Breeder

When the sheep breeder speaks of "flushing" the ewes, he refers to feeding them extra well for two weeks before the breeding season is to begin. This good feeding is kept up until all the ewes are bred. For years sheep men have been divided on this question, some claiming that flushing increases the number of twins dropped, while others claim that flushing has no other effect than to rid the owner of a little surplus feed.

But six weeks of experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture have removed this question from the "think" class, for the results actually show that flushing does mean more twins dropped. Every 100 flushed ewes produced 148 lambs while each 100 ewes that "roughed it as usual" produced only 128 lambs. In other words, with every 100 ewes, the owner had 20 additional lambs to show for the extra feed given the ewes.

The best results were secured when the ewes gained about seven pounds each during the flushing period. Fresh grass pastures, soy beans and cowpeas were found to be excellent flushers.

Milk-Producing Feed Is Required by Fall Pigs

If fall pigs are expected it is well to bear in mind the following points: Have them well fed. Perhaps some extra skim milk can be given. Give the dams, while the pigs are suckling, a liberal amount of good milk-producing feed such as wheat shorts, corn, skim milk or buttermilk, tankage, and, if possible, a pasture crop of some sort to run in. Incidentally fix up a sideline for the pigs in the nature of a creep where they can get an additional handout.

THE DAIRY

Concrete Highways Are Help in Marketing Milk

Milk is an everyday commodity. The most important feature in marketing milk is to be able to deliver it as soon as possible after it is produced. On that item depends the success or failure of the dairying industry. It is a well-known fact that in the locations where the dairying industry is most successful, the community is served by a network of permanent highways, usable every day in the year.

Such a location is found in western Washington where nature has provided vast areas of green pasture land and man has built hundreds of miles of broad concrete highways, thus producing the combination which makes possible the production and the transportation of this vital, everyday necessity.

About twenty years ago a large milk products company constructed a small condensery at Kent, in western Washington. From this small beginning the enterprise grew until at the present time eight large condenseries are established, and these are located in communities where paved highways furnish quick and reliable transportation facilities from the farm



Paved Highways Furnish Quick and Reliable Facilities for Handling Milk.

to the condensery. Every day, winter or summer, rain or shine, hundreds of trucks are seen carrying milk from the farms to the plants.

Before the concrete highways were constructed, milk was hauled to the condensery by teams. By relaying teams it was possible to haul milk every day but the difficulties encountered and the time consumed by this method were great. The load was hauled part way by one team, which when exhausted was replaced by a fresh team for the remainder of the trip. Only small loads were possible, 2,500 pounds or 40 cans being considered a big load on unimproved roads.

As the condition of the roads improved and paved highways were built, trucks supplanted teams and routes were extended, until at the present time approximately 75 per cent of the milk received is transported by truck. Some trucks cover two or three routes, each of which formerly required a team. They bring in the milk in less time and haul larger loads. A comparison of two routes serving the Chehalis plant demonstrates the value of paved highways. One is an eight-mile route over poor roads and covered by a team; the other is a 25-mile route over concrete roads and is covered by a truck. Both routes start on their journey at the same time. The truck, covering 25 miles and delivering 100 cans of milk arrives at the condensery about 8:30 a. m. The team, covering only eight miles and delivering 50 cans, arrives about ten o'clock.

To market his milk the farmer needs only to set out his cans on a platform by the roadside. Along comes the truck over its established daily route, picks up the milk at the farmer's gate, delivers it to the plant and returns the empty cans on the return trip. By this system alone is it possible for many farmers to market their milk. Most farmers do not produce enough milk daily to warrant the trip to town with the milk, and for these farmers it would be unprofitable to bother with milk production if the milk routes were not established.

The hauling cost to the farmer varies with the distance his milk is hauled and with the condition of the road over which it is transported. Over paved highways the rate per hundredweight is noticeably less than over unimproved roads.

Among the most important items in milk hauling is the length of time the milk is on the road. Especially is this true in the summer time. Milk delivered by truck is always in better shape when it arrives at the condensery than milk delivered by wagon.

Milk for Young Calf

After a calf is five weeks old it needs no whole milk unless very delicate. Increase the feed until 18 or 20 pounds are being fed daily. Wean at six months of age and if good hay and grain have been provided, weaning may be done earlier.

Give Dairy Cows Rest.

Give the dairy cows six or eight weeks rest between drying and freshening. It gives them an opportunity to put on some flesh and to get in good physical condition.

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